

THE NEW HAZELL ANNUAL & ALMANACK



1918

NEW YORK

1918

THIRTYTHIRD YEAR OF ISSUE

W. BILL, Woollen Merchants LONDON,

31 & 29 GREAT PORTLAND STREET

For Genuine BRITISH-MADE CLOTHS

HOMESPUNS

IRISH and SCOTCH. One of the Largest and Finest Stocks in the

IRISH PRIZES

for Great

SCOTCH

for Sp
gentler

IRISH

for hair

FLA

hard t
Excell

COS

for Spo

CASH

for hot

NUNC COGNOSCO EX PARTE



TRENT UNIVERSITY
LIBRARY

in cold c

Overco

r boys' w

amer Sui
gentine cli

d rare exc

ERGA

TRAVELLING RUGS

IRISH and SCOTCH: pure wool, different weights, great variety. 17/6

For further particulars of my unique business, see—WHITAKER, page iii, MAIL "YEAR BOOK," "TIMES" Weekly Edition, "A.B.C." GUIDE, etc., etc.; but a visit to my warehouse is strongly recommended, and it will be at once evident how much economical and satisfactory it is to buy your cloths from the MERCHANT. You are certain of a good article dealing with a firm of 70 years' standing; and have a wide stock to choose from. TAILORING firms in connection. Patterns on application.

Telephone: GERRARD 8303.

T.A.: "SELFHELP, LONDON."

Branch: 93 NEW BOND STREET, W

C. C. & T. MOORE

ALFRED MOORE, F.S.I. | THEODORE MOORE | P. M. ASHBRIDGE, P.A.S.I.),

Auctioneers, Surveyors,

MANAGERS OF HOUSE PROPERTY,

CITY OFFICE & FACTORY AGENTS,

7, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E.C.3

[AND AT -MILE END, E.1]

Telephone, Avenue 335.

*Sales at the Auction Mart on Thursdays [held for
83 years].*

*Valuations for Finance Acts, Rating, Mortgages,
Division and Compensation.*

The Confederation Life Association

gives the absolute security afforded by the Canadian Insurance Laws

[Established 1871]

Funds - - £4,400,000

The Association has recently placed upon the market a scheme which secures a guaranteed income for the after years of life, and an estate at death—a scheme which is singularly beneficial in its character, absolutely definite in its guarantees, and safe with an unsurpassable security.

You are invited to apply for particulars of the above proposition to the

Chief Office for the United Kingdom :

TEMPLE BAR HOUSE, 23-28, FLEET ST., LONDON, E.C.4

Telegrams: "Icta, Fleet, London." Telephone Nos.: Central 13267; City 7367.

**Maximum Benefits at Minimum Cost. Guaranteed Surrender
and Loan Values. Favourable Annuity Rates.**

TEMPERANCE PERMANENT BUILDING SOCIETY.

(Founded 1854. Incorporated 1875.)



This Society
offers
Advantages
unsurpassed
by any
Building
Society
in
London.



Since its establishment in 1854 it has continuously maintained its hold on popular favour, and has advanced upon Freehold and Leasehold Property over

£12,700,000

Reserve Fund
exceeds
£140,000.



BORROWING DEPARTMENT.

The Law Charges for Advances are upon a very moderate scale. Mortgages are carried out with the utmost promptitude. The facilities for redemption are exceptionally favourable.

INVESTMENT DEPARTMENT.

SHARES NOW BEING ISSUED BEARING 4 PER CENT. INTEREST.

DEPOSITS.—Interest on Deposits, 3 per cent. per annum.

EDWARD WOOD, *Manager.*

Offices: 4, 6, & 8, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON, E.C.4.

SCOTTISH WIDOWS FUND

Life Assurance Society

ESTABLISHED 1815



Funds

22 Millions

Revenue

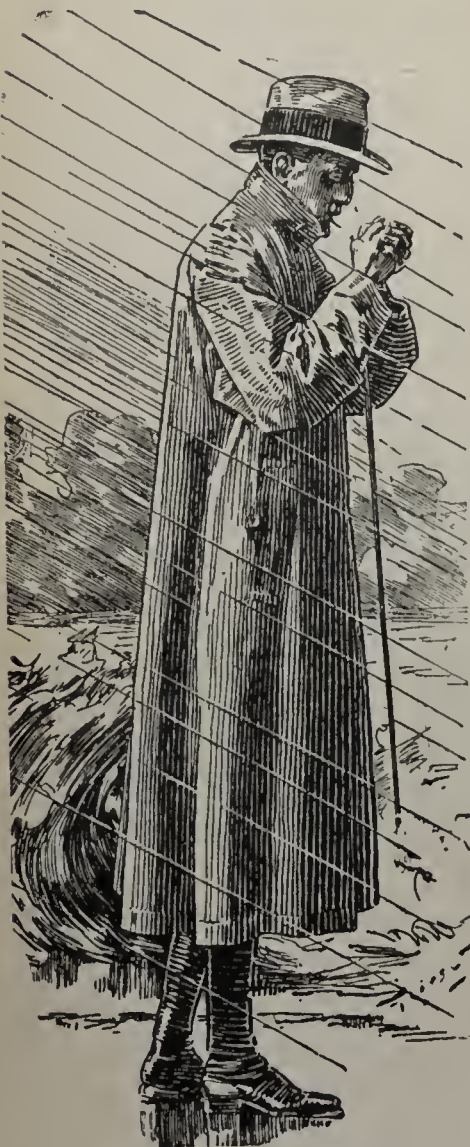
2½ Millions

THE LARGEST BRITISH MUTUAL LIFE OFFICE
in which the Whole Profits are Divided among the Members

Prospectus and full information sent on request

Head Office : 9 ST. ANDREW SQUARE, EDINBURGH
London : 28 CORNHILL, E.C., & 17 WATERLOO PLACE, S.W.

THE BURBERRY



Illustrated Catalogue
and Patterns Post Free

*Every Burberry Garment
bears a Burberry Label*

WHEN a bitter wind is driving icy sleet before its chill blast, the man who wears a **BURBERRY** gratefully realizes the perfect warmth it affords.

Wind beats helplessly against its impenetrable surface, and only serves to increase his sense of comfort.

When heavy rain smites with fury upon the surface of **THE BURBERRY**, it can do no more than find its way to the ground, and admit its complete failure to harm the person snugly ensconced within.

When the day is mild with drizzling rain, the comfort of **THE BURBERRY** is as pronounced as ever, and be the physical exercise ever strenuous, there is no depressing, enervating heat—that bane of heat-condensing fabrics, such as oiled-silk or mackintosh.

THE BURBERRY keeps its owner dry and warm on mild or bitter days alike, because it ventilates naturally, maintaining a constant supply of fresh air, which keeps the body at the normal temperature necessary to health and comfort.

BURBERRYS' CLEANING WORKS

Top-coats and Suits cleaned and re-proofed by special Burberry processes. Price List on request

BURBERRYS Haymarket LONDON S.W.1
8 & 10 Boul. Malesherbes PARIS; Basingstoke and Provincial Agents

THE
NEW HAZELL
ANNUAL AND ALMANACK
FOR THE YEAR
1918

BY
T. A. INGRAM, M.A., LL.D.

GIVING THE MOST RECENT AND AUTHORITATIVE INFORMATION
CONCERNING
THE BRITISH EMPIRE, THE NATIONS OF THE WORLD
AND ALL THE IMPORTANT TOPICS OF THE DAY
TOGETHER WITH MUCH ASTRONOMICAL
AND OTHER USEFUL MATTER

THIRTY-THIRD YEAR OF ISSUE

LONDON
HENRY FROWDE HODDER & STOUGHTON
OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS WARWICK SQUARE, E.C.4

1918

All rights reserved

Commonwealth Bank of Australia

GUARANTEED BY THE
AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT.



Head Office - - SYDNEY.
DENISON MILLER, Governor.
JAMES KELL, Deputy Governor.

BRANCHES & AGENCIES THROUGHOUT AUSTRALIA.

BILLS negotiated and collected. CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened. DRAFTS and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued. DEPOSITS accepted for fixed periods. REMITTANCES cabled or mailed and BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted with Australia.

BANKERS TO:

The Government of the Commonwealth of Australia
The Government of South Australia
The Government of Tasmania

Savings Bank Agencies are open at 2,700 Post Offices in the Commonwealth.

London Office: 36-41 NEW BROAD ST., E.C.2 C. A. B. CAMPION, *Manager.*

Shaftesbury Society and Ragged School Union

PATRONS: THEIR MAJESTIES THE KING AND QUEEN.

Established in 1844.

President: The Earl of Shaftesbury.

A great pioneer London Charity at work among thousands of children and youth in the crowded poverty areas.

The Society has many-sided operations for the physical needs of the cripples, the ill-clad, the underfed, and the ailing, and for the moral and religious needs of the neglected and tempted. 73rd Annual Report, with audited Financial Statement, will be sent on application.

Donations, Grants, and Bequests form the chief part of its income, and are earnestly invited.

FUNDS ARE URGENTLY NEEDED

BANKERS: BARCLAYS BANK.

All Contributions should be sent to the Director—

SIR JOHN KIRK, J.P., 32 JOHN STREET THEOBALDS ROAD, W.C.1

Mrs. Smyly's Homes & Schools, Dublin

(IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS)

In Six Homes and Four Day Schools upwards of 500 necessitous Children are being fed and taught daily.

DONATIONS are earnestly requested for the maintenance of the work in these trying times.

Hon. Secretary, (Miss) ANNIE D. SMYLY, 21, GRATTAN STREET, DUBLIN.

PREFACE

THE reception accorded to HAZELL during the past year has been such as to demand a further increase in its contents, but, owing to the scarcity of labour and the high cost of paper and materials, it has been necessary to raise the price temporarily. This will be promptly reduced as soon as circumstances permit.

Much additional information has been compressed into the new edition; the Editor expresses his regret, however, to many subscribers that the requirements which the Great War makes on his space are such that, for the time, he cannot comply with all the requests which reach him. The battle of Civilisation *v.* Barbarism must naturally claim first place, and HAZELL, he believes, will be found invaluable as a store-house of information on all pertaining thereto. It will be noted, however, that many suggestions which have reached him during the past year have been given effect to.

The Editor is extremely gratified that HAZELL is now universally recognised as the standard work of reference for official information of a varied nature, and he cannot too gratefully express his acknowledgments for the courteous help he has received at all times from every Department of His Majesty's Government. Similar acknowledgment must also be made to His Majesty's Representatives abroad and the Governments of the Dominions and Over-Seas Possessions for equally courteous help.

All communications and suggestions for the next edition should reach the Editor by Nov. 1.

THE OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS WAREHOUSE,
FALCON SQUARE,
LONDON, E.C.1.

Telephone: 8961 & 8962 City.
Telegrams: "Oxymoron," Cent.,
London.

155111



SECURITY - £6,652,243.

FIRE.

Consequential Loss.

ACCIDENT

Burglary. Motor Cars. Domestic Servants.

MARINE.

Head Offices { 45, DALE STREET, LIVERPOOL
155, LEADENHALL STREET, E.C.3

CONTENTS

WAR MAPS AND ILLUSTRATIONS

	PAGES		PAGES
BADGES OF NAVY AND ARMY RANK	802-804	THE WESTERN FRONT . . .	856-857
CENTRAL EUROPEAN WAR AREA	842-843	BELGIUM AND N.E. FRANCE . .	860
EUROPEAN NATIONALITIES	848-849	THE ITALIAN FRONT . . .	863
BAPAUME-CAMBRAI FRONT . .	851	THE TURKISH FRONT . . .	873
YPRES—PASSCHENDAELE FRONT .	854	TURKEY IN EUROPE . . .	875
		THE BALKANS . . .	879
MEMORANDA FOR 1918 . . .	1	THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND . .	293-301
CALENDARS FOR 1917, 1919 . .	1	OTHER RELIGIOUS BODIES . .	302-309
CALENDAR FOR 1918 . . .	2-25	UNIVERSITIES AND SCHOOLS . .	310-352
PERPETUAL CALENDAR . . .	27	SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS	352-371
CHURCH LESSONS . . .	28-29	FINANCES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM	372-381
OCCULTATION OF STARS BY THE		The Income Tax . . .	381-383
MOON . . .	30	THE UNITED KINGDOM :	
PLANETS: RISING, TRANSIT, AND		England and Wales . . .	385-396
SETTING . . .	31	London . . .	396-407
THE ALMANACK EXPLAINED . .	32	Scotland . . .	408-414
TIME . . .	36-38	Ireland . . .	415-423
THE TIDES . . .	41-43	The Isle of Man—Channel Islands	423-424
THE SOLAR SYSTEM . . .	44-53	STATISTICS OF THE EMPIRE . .	425
RAINFALL AND WEATHER . . .	54-57	THE EMPIRE OF INDIA . . .	426-439
OBSERVATORIES . . .	58	COLONIES IN EUROPE . . .	440-442
COMPOUND INTEREST AND OTHER		COLONIES IN ASIA . . .	442-448
TABLES . . .	60-64	EGYPT AND THE SUDAN . . .	448-451
POSTAL GUIDE . . .	65-71	THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA	451-462
LEGAL INFORMATION . . .	71-92	BRITISH EAST AFRICA . . .	462-465
PROFESSIONAL FEES . . .	93-94	BRITISH WEST AFRICA . . .	465-468
WEIGHTS AND MEASURES . . .	95-100	THE DOMINION OF CANADA . .	468-482
MONETARY UNITS . . .	101-104	NEWFOUNDLAND . . .	482-484
STAMPS, TAXES, AND DUTIES . .	105-111	NORTH ATLANTIC COLONIES . .	484-485
CUSTOMS TARIFF . . .	111-117	WEST INDIES . . .	486-492
EXCISE DUTIES AND LICENCES	117-119	THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA	492-508
LONDON CLUBS . . .	120-121	THE DOMINION OF NEW ZEALAND	508-511
YACHT CLUBS . . .	122-123	WESTERN PACIFIC . . .	511-513
CLOSE TIME FOR GAME, WILD BIRDS,		MISCELLANEOUS ISLAND POSSESSIONS	513-515
AND FISH, FISHERY DISTRICTS, ETC.	124-129	FOREIGN COUNTRIES (alphabetically	
SPORTING RECORDS . . .	129-136	arranged) . . .	516-600
LONDON HOSPITALS . . .	137-141	PRODUCTION, COMMERCE, AND COM-	
NEWSPAPERS OF THE UNITED KING-		MUNICATION :	
DOM . . .	141-144	Agriculture . . .	601-609
TABLES OF SOVEREIGNS . . .	145-146	Mines and Minerals . . .	609-610
THE ROYAL FAMILY . . .	147-148	Iron and Steel . . .	610-611
THE ROYAL HOUSEHOLD . . .	149-151	Textile Industries . . .	612-616
PRIVY COUNCILS . . .	151-153	Mercantile Marine of the World	617-618
KNIGHTHOOD AND OTHER ORDERS	153-157	British Steamship Companies'	
THE KING'S BODYGUARD . . .	157	Tonnage . . .	618-619
THE BARONETAGE . . .	159-163	Steamship Companies . . .	620-626
KNIGHTS AND COMPANIONS . .	163-197	Railways . . .	628-629
THE VICTORIA CROSS . . .	198-201	The King's Highway . . .	630
IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT :		Cables and Wireless . . .	630-631
House of Lords . . .	203-219		
House of Commons . . .	220-244		
THE KING'S MINISTERS . . .	245-248		
THE CIVIL SERVICE . . .	249-280		
THE LAW COURTS . . .	281-293		

	PAGES		PAGES
PRODUCTION, COMMERCE, AND COMMUNICATIONS— <i>Continued</i> :		MOTORING	754-755
British Trade	632-635	RACING RETROSPECT, 1917	756-757
Insurance Companies and Statistics	636-650	DIARY OF EVENTS, 1917	758-768
Banking Directory	651-674	WILLS OF 1917	768-772
London Stock Exchange	674	OBITUARY OF 1917	772-774
POLITICAL AND SOCIAL MOVEMENTS:		LEST WE FORGET—ROLL OF HONOUR	775-781
The Franchise and Redistribution	676-679		
Home Rule for Ireland	679-682	THE NAVY AND THE ARMY:	
The Fiscal Question	682-686	Imperial Defence	782
Party Organisations	687-688	The Navy	783-800
Socialism at Home and Abroad	688-693	Rank in the Navy and Army	800-805
EDUCATION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM	693-699	The War Office	806-811
NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE	699-701	The British Army	812-819
OLD AGE PENSIONS	701	The Indian Army	820-823
POVERTY AND UNEMPLOYMENT	702	Defence Forces of the Dominions	823-825
WORK AND WAGES	703-706	Warship Types	825-829
CO-OPERATION	707	Foreign Navies	829-835
HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING	707-708	Foreign Armies	835-838
ALCOHOL AND INEBRIETY	709-712		
MEDICAL REVIEW OF 1917	712-724	THE EUROPEAN WAR	839-888
SCIENCE OF THE YEAR	724-726	Naval Fighting in the War	888-893
GAS UNDERTAKINGS	727	Warship Losses	894-901
ELECTRICAL PROGRESS IN 1917	728-731	Financial Aspect of the War	901-906
BOOKS PUBLISHED IN 1916	732-733	Commissions and Committees on Questions arising out of the War	906-911
ART IN 1917	733-735	Pensions and Separation Allowances	911-920
DRAMA AND MUSIC IN 1917	735-738		
AVIATION	739-753		

INDEX

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Al at Lloyd's	627	Admiralty, Knots and Statute Miles	97	Agriculture and Fisheries Board and Royal Agricultural Society (Joint Committee)	906
Aberdare Hall	352	— Library	786	— International Institute of	602
Aberdeen, Bishops of	302	— Naval Staff	786	— Produce of Crops	601
— University of	323	— Registry	284	— Rothamsted Experimental Station	327
Aberystwyth	396	Admission to Practice of	105	— Small Holdings	606
— University College	321, 352	Law, Stamp	577	— Statistics of U.K.	602
Abyssinia	516	Adrar (Spanish)	33	— World's Chief Crops	601
— Moneys of	103	Advent	354	Aides-de-Camp to H.M.	783, 805
Academicians and Associates, Royal	353	Advocates, Edinburgh, Faculty of	906	Air Council	250
Academies, International Association of	352	Aerial Transport Committee	105	— Department, R.N.	792
Academy of Arts and Letters, American	352	— Statistics, <i>see</i> Aviation	906	— Inventions Committee	906
— British	352	Aeronautics, <i>see</i> Aviation	74	— Statistics, <i>see</i> Aviation	60
— French	353	— Advisory Committee	609	Aircraft Factory, Royal	810
— Royal	353	Affidavit Stamp	516	— Insurance	640
— Exhibitions	353	Affiliation Orders	521	— Committee	906
— Irish	362	Afforestation	462	Ajmer-Merwara	438
— Scottish	368	Afghanistan	465	Alabama State	590
Accident Insurance Offices	636-9	Africa, Belgian Congo	537	Alaska	598
Accidents, Aeroplane	752	— British East	544	Albania	517
— Mines	610	— West	549	Albany (City)	506
— Motor Vehicles	630	— French	567	Albert Medal	174
— Railways	629	— German	308	Alberta Province	481
— Street	630	— Italian	459	Alcohol, Consumption of, at Home and Abroad	710
— Tramway	630	— Portuguese	577	— Duty on	112, 118
Accommodation (War Departments, etc.) Committee	906	— Roman Catholic Church	354	— International Congress	710
Accountants, American Institute of	353	— South, Union of, <i>see</i> Union of South Africa	354	— against	709-10
— and Auditors, Incorporated Society of	353	— South West	354	— Statistics	709-10
— Chartered, Institute of, England and Wales	353	— Spanish	354	— Supplies for War Purposes Advisory Committee	906
— Corporation of	353	African Society	354	Alderney Island	424
— in Ireland, Institute of	353	Aged Pilgrims' Friend Society	435	Ale and Beer Measure	96
— Society of Incorporated	353	— Poor Society and Almshouses	105	Alexandra, H.M. Queen	147
Acera, Gold Coast	466	Agra and Oudh, U.P. of	608	— Household of	151
Acetylene Committee	906	Agreement, Stamp on	609	— Hospital	138
Achilles, Measurements of	44	Agricultural Benevolent Institution, Royal	326	Alexandria	449
Acre, Dimensions of	95	— Colleges	606	Algeiras Conference	555
Actors' Association	353	— Co-operative Societies	607	Algeria	535
— Benevolent Fund	353	— Credit Banks	607	— Time in	37
Actuaries, Faculty of, in Scotland	353	— Societies	607	Algerian Sahara	535
— Institute of	353	— Holdings, England and Wales	603	Algol, The Variable Star	52
Additional Curates Society	353	— Measures	95	Alice, H.R.H. Princess	147
Address, Methods of	205	— Organisation Society	606	Aliens Act Inspector	258
Adelaide	57, 505	— Produce, U.K.	605	— Naturalisation of	76
Aden	442	— Imports, U.K.	604	— Restriction Committee	906
— Currency of	102	— Reconstruction, Allied Economic Conference	682	— Regulations Advisory Committee	906
Adis Ababa	516	— Societies	608	All-India Moslem League	429
Adjutant-General to the Forces	807	— Society of England, Royal	608	Allotment, Stamp to Letter of	110
Administration, U.K.	248	— Wages, U.K.	883	Allotments and Small Holdings	606
— Letters of	73	— Board	906	— Association	607
Administrations since 1783	245	Agriculture, Advances from Development Fund	608	Allowance for Children	382
Admirals, U.K.	799	— Board of	249	Almanack, Explanation of	32
Admiralty, The	783-800	— Ireland	418	Almonry, Royal	150
— Board of	783	— Scotland	408	Alsace-Lorraine, Statistics of	542
— Coasting Trade Committee	906	— Central Associated Chamber of	608	Aluminium, World's Production	610
— Court	282	— Co-operation in	606	Amateur Athletic Associations	136
— Distribution of Business	785	— Development Commission	607	— Championships	129
— First Lord	785				

PAGE	PAGE	PAGE
<i>For American Societies, see under distinctive titles</i>	Architects of Ireland, Royal Institute of the .. 354	Art Masters, National Society of .. 355
American Dollar Securities Committee .. 906	— Royal Institute of British Society of .. 354	— Needlework School .. 332
Amsterdam .. 57, 557	Architects' Benevolent Society .. 354	— Royal College of .. 255
Analysts, Society of Public .. 258	— Fees .. 93	— Schools of .. 327
Anatomy Inspectors .. 258	Architectural Association .. 354	Articles of Association, Stamp .. 105
Ancient Buildings, Society for Protection of .. 354	Area, Measures of .. 95	Artificial Limbs Committee .. 906
Andaman Islands .. 437	Argentine Republic .. 517	Artillery Association, National .. 354
Andorra, Statistics of .. 517	— Moneys of .. 103	— Calibre and Weight of .. 820, 836
Angles, Measures of .. 96	— Petroleum Output .. 518, 610	— Company, Hon. .. 815
Anglican Church, The .. 293	— Shipping Statistics .. 617	— Royal .. 815
Anglo-Jewish Association .. 309	— Trade with U.S. .. 589	— Schools .. 329
Anglo-Portuguese Alliance .. 566	Argyll .. 408	Artists' Benevolent Fund .. 354
Anglo-Saxon Kings .. 145	— Bishop of .. 302	— General Benevolent Institution .. 355
Angola (Portuguese) .. 566	— H.R.H. Duchess of .. 147	Artists, Royal Society of British .. 355
Anguilla (West Indies) .. 490	Aristotellan Society .. 354	Arts, Royal Society of .. 355
Anhalt, Germany .. 543	Arizona State .. 590	Ascension Island .. 513
Animists, India .. 427	Arkansas State .. 590	Ascot Winners .. 134
Annam, French, Statistics .. 539	Armagh, Archbishop of .. 302	Ash Wednesday .. 4, 35
Annuities, Immediate .. 649	— Observatory of .. 58	Ashanti .. 466
— to Royal Family .. 148	Armenia .. 580	Asia, British Colonies in .. 442
Annuity, Present Value of an .. 61	Armenian Era .. 39	— French Colonies in .. 539
Annunciation .. 6, 35	Armorial Bearings, Licence for .. 119	— Roman Catholic Church .. 308
Anthropological Institute, Royal .. 354	— Number, U.K. .. 244	Asiatic Society, Royal .. 355
Anti-Aircraft Equipment Committee .. 906	Arms, College of .. 250	Asphalt, Lake of .. 489
Antigua (Leeward Islands) .. 490	Armstrong College .. 318	Assam .. 437
Antilles .. 486	Army, Active List .. 812	Assizes, The .. 288
Antiquarian Society, American .. 354	— Agents .. 814	Associates Department of Crown Office .. 283
Antiquaries of Ireland, Royal Society of .. 354	— Aides-de-Camp to H.M. .. 805	<i>For Societies beginning with the word Association, see under distinctive titles</i>
— of London, Society of .. 354	— Aircraft Factory .. 810	Association, Articles of, Stamp .. 105
— Scotland, Society of .. 354	— Canteen Committee .. 906	— Football .. 131, 136
Antiseptics in the War .. 723	— Chaplains' Department .. 810	Assurance, Life .. 640
Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society .. 354	— Clothing Factory .. 810	Assyrian Era .. 39
Anti-Vaccination League, National .. 354	— Commands .. 811	Asteroids .. 47
Anti-Vivisection Societies .. 354	— Compulsory Service .. 882	Astronomical Association, British .. 355
Antwerp .. 521	— Contracts Advisory Committee .. 906	— Day .. 36
Apocrypha, International Society of the .. 354	— Council .. 806	— Notes, 1917 .. 724
Apothecaries, Hall of, Ireland .. 354	— Field Marshals .. 812	— Society, Royal .. 355
— Society of .. 354	— Flying Corps .. 751, 814	— Symbols and Abbreviations .. 26, 30
— Weight .. 95	— Generals .. 812	Asylums Board, Metropolitan .. 263
Apparent Time .. 36	— Guns, Particulars of .. 820	— for Mental Diseases .. 139
Appeal Courts .. 281, 421	— Headquarters of Forces at Home .. 810	Athens .. 57, 546
Apprenticeship, Instrument of .. 105	— Health of .. 712	Athletic Records .. 129
Arabia .. 517	— Imperial General Staff .. 806	Attaches .. 256
Arbitration League, International .. 354	— Indian .. 820	Attorney, Power of .. 110
Arboricultural Societies .. 609	— List .. 812	Attorney-General .. 248, 261
Arch Masons, Grand Lodge of .. 600	— Medical Service .. 819	— of Ireland .. 148
Archæological Association, British .. 354	— Ministry of Munitions .. 810	Auckland .. 57, 511
— Institute of America .. 354	— Ordnance Department .. 819	— Islands .. 511
— of Great Britain and Ireland, Royal .. 354	— Pay of .. 915	Auctioneers, Duty on .. 117
Archbishops, C. of E. Abroad .. 300	— Department .. 819	— Yield .. 373
— English .. 293, 298	— Pensions and Allowances .. 911-920	Auctioneer's Fees .. 93
— Irish .. 302	— Purchase Commission .. 810	— Institute, U.K. .. 355
— Roman Catholic .. 307	— Rank .. 800	— Licences .. 117
— Western Canada Fund .. 354	— Regiments and Units .. 814-819	— Professional Fees .. 93
Archdeacons .. 293-300	— Rifle, Particulars of .. 820	— Statistics .. 244
Archers, Royal Company of .. 157	— School for Daughters of Officers of the, Royal .. 354	Audit Department .. 255
Archers, Court of .. 282	— Scripture Readers' Society .. 354	— Colonial .. 252
— Registry of .. 284	— Selection Board .. 811	Auld Lights .. 304
Architects, American Institute of .. 354	— Separation Allowances .. 914	Australasia, Dioceses .. 300
	— Service Corps .. 819	— Roman Catholic Church .. 308
	— Signalling School .. 330	Australia, Commonwealth of .. 492-508
	— Societies .. 354	
	— Veterinary Service .. 819	
	Art in 1917 .. 733	
	— Collections Fund, National .. 354	
	— Galleries, London .. 757	

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

(ESTABLISHED 1817.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	...	...	...	£3,894,980
RESERVE FUND	...	...	...	2,800,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	...	...	...	3,894,980



Head Office: SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

LONDON DIRECTORS.

SIR FREDERICK GREEN (*Chairman*), H. L. M. TRITTON, WALTER S. M. BURNS.
 DAVID GEORGE, *Manager*. HALKERSTONE MELDRUM, *Assist. Manager*.
 J. S. CAMPBELL, *Secretary*. D. GEDDIE, *Accountant*.

The Bank has 337 Branches (New South Wales 170, Queensland 49, Victoria 39, South Australia 6, Western Australia 10, New Zealand 54, Tasmania 3, Fiji 3, Papua 2, London 1); has Agents and Correspondents all over the world, on whom the London Office grants Circular Letters of Credit and Circular Notes.

The London Office also issues Drafts on demand on its Head Office and Branches in Australia, New Zealand, Fiji, and Papua, and on its Correspondents in Tasmania. Makes Mail and Cable Transfers. Negotiates and collects Bills of Exchange. Receives Deposits for Fixed Periods on terms which may be known on application, and conducts every description of Australasian Banking Business.

London Office—

29 THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.2.

*ARE YOU CONFIDENT THAT YOU HOLD A
 SUFFICIENT AMOUNT OF INSURANCE ON
 YOUR LIFE, having due regard*

1. To the shrinkage in value of your other investments—a shrinkage which at the present time can be satisfactorily counteracted only by recourse to some form of life or endowment insurance ?
2. To the relief from payment of Income Tax granted by the Inland Revenue authorities in respect of income applied as insurance premium ?
3. To the interests of dependents should the bread-winner happen to die—especially during this time of war stress ? In that connection it would be unwise to ignore the further serious diminution of available capital implied in the burden of Death Duties.

THE NORWICH UNION LIFE INSURANCE SOCIETY

Combination of AGE, MAGNITUDE, RESERVE
 BASIS AND PROFIT-EARNING CAPACITY

THE STRONGEST IN THE WORLD

Perusal of recently published War Time Prospectus makes that fact very clear.

Write for Prospectus to The SECRETARY, NORWICH UNION LIFE OFFICE,
 NORWICH, or to any Branch Office of the Society

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Australia, Agriculture ..	496	Automobile Engineers, Insti-	355	Baronetage, Standing Coun-	355
— Area and Population ..	492	tution of ..	355	cil of ..	355
— Army ..	824	Autumn begins ..	1	Baronets, U.K. List of ..	159
— Births, Deaths, and Mar-		Aviation, 1917 ..	739-53	Barrels, Size of ..	96
riages ..	493	— Aerial Law ..	751	Barristers, Stamp on Admis-	
— Church of England Bishops	300	— Aeroplane Raids ..	741-2	sion ..	105
— Coinage of ..	102	— Air Council ..	250	Barrow-in-Furness ..	392
— Communications ..	497	— Bibliography ..	753	— Bp. of (Carlisle) ..	298
— Currency of ..	102	— Certificates, Obtaining of	752	Bastardy, Law relating to	74
— Debt ..	495	— Clubs and Societies ..	753	Basutoland ..	459
— Defence ..	823	— Governing Bodies ..	753	Batavia ..	558
— Exports ..	496	— Records ..	747-50	Bath ..	332
— Finance ..	495	— Royal Flying Corps ..	751	— and Wells, Bishop of ..	294
— Government ..	494	— Royal Naval Air Service	751	— and West and Southern	
— High Commissioner ..	494	— World Records ..	747-50	Counties Society ..	608
— Hunting Packs ..	132	— Zeppelin Raids ..	742	Bath, Order of the ..	155
— Immigration ..	493	Avoirdupois Weight ..	95	— Companions of the ..	175
— Imperial Defence ..	823	Azimuth ..	49	— Knights of the ..	163
— Imports ..	496	Azores (Portugal) ..	566	Battersea ..	391
— Judicature ..	495	— Time in ..	37	Battleships of the Powers	825-9
— Legislature ..	494			Bavaria, Kingdom of ..	543
— Live-stock ..	495			Beagles, Packs ..	132
— Minerals ..	496	BABYLONIAN Era ..	39	Beatrice, H.R.H. Princess	148
— Ministry ..	494	Bacon Imports, U.K. ..	603, 632	Beaumont College ..	337
— Mints ..	101	Baden, Statistics of ..	543	Bechuanaland ..	460
— Navy ..	823	Badges of Army and Navy		Bedford ..	392
— New South Wales ..	497	Rank ..	802-4	— College for Women ..	352
— Northern Territory ..	507	Badminton Association ..	136	— School ..	337
— Observatories ..	58	— Championships ..	130	Beef, Imports of ..	603, 632
— Occupations ..	493	Bagirmi, French Africa ..	537	Bee-keepers' Association,	
— Papua ..	508	Bahamas, The ..	486	British ..	608
— Pensions ..	497	— Coinage of ..	102	Beer Duties ..	111
— Physiography ..	493	Bahrein Islands ..	442	— Yield ..	372, 373
— Population ..	492	Balearic Islands (Spain) ..	575	— Excise Duty ..	117
— Posts and Telegraphs ..	497	Balloon Records ..	570	— — — Yield ..	373
— Production and Industry	495	Baltic Exchange ..	627	— Licences ..	117
— Public Departments ..	495	Baltimore ..	588	— Measure ..	96
— Queensland ..	502	Baluchistan, British ..	438	— and Wine Trade Asylum	355
— Races ..	493	Band of Hope Union ..	711	Belfast, Queen's University	325
— Religions ..	493	Bangkok ..	575	Belgian Congo ..	521
— Roman Catholic Church	308	Bangor ..	396	— Repatriation Committee	906
— Shipping ..	497	— Bishop of ..	294	Belgium ..	520
— South Australia ..	503	— University College ..	321	— Army ..	835
— Spirits and Beer Consump-		Bank of England, Account		— Gold Reserve ..	101
tion ..	710	for Week ending Nov. 21,		— Miners of ..	610
— States of ..	497-507	1917 ..	651	— Monies of ..	103
— Tasmania ..	506	— — Gold Reserve ..	101, 651	— Shipping ..	617
— Territories ..	507	— — Management ..	651	— Time in ..	37
— Time in ..	37	— Notes ..	102	— Vital Statistics, Com-	
— Towns ..	497	Bank Holidays ..	1	parative ..	515
— Trade ..	496	Bankers' Clearing House ..	674	— The War in ..	846-59
— Victoria ..	500	— Licence ..	106	Belgrade ..	574
— Vital Statistics, Compara-		Bankers, Institute of ..	355	Beneficent Association, Royal,	
tive ..	515	— in Scotland, Institute of	355	U.K. ..	368
— War Pensions ..	497	Bankruptcy Department	276, 284	Benevolent Institution, Na-	
— Western Australia ..	505	— Judge ..	282	tional ..	365
— Wool Statistics ..	496	— Statistics ..	304	— Societies ..	353-71
Austria-Hungary ..	518	Banks in U.K. ..	654-79	Bengal Presidency ..	435
— Army ..	835	— Joint Stock ..	652	Benson Observatory ..	920
— Epidemics in ..	714	— Savings ..	650	Berar and Central Provinces	437
— Gold Reserve ..	101	Banns of Marriage ..	83	Bergen ..	57, 560
— Mercantile Marine ..	617	Baptist Church ..	305	Berkhamsted School ..	337
— Moneys of ..	103	— Missionary Society ..	371	Berlin ..	57, 541
— Navy ..	829	Bar Association, American	355	Bermondsey ..	391
— Losses ..	900	— General Council of ..	328	Bermuda ..	484
— Types ..	829	Barbados ..	487	— Coinage of ..	102
— Time in ..	37	Barbuda ..	490	— Dockyard ..	800
— Vital Statistics, Com-		Barking, Bp. of (Chelmsford)	294	— Volunteers ..	819
parative ..	515	Barley, Acreage, U.K. ..	603	Berne ..	57, 579
Authors, Incorporated So-		— Average Value of British	605	Bessemer Steel Production	611
cieties of ..	355	— Imports, U.K. ..	632	Bethlen Royal Hospital ..	139
Auto-Cycle Union ..	755	— World's Production ..	601	Bethnal Green ..	391
Automobile Association ..	755	Barnardo's Homes, Dr. ..	355	Beverley ..	393
— Engineers (America), So-		Baroda, State of ..	439	— Bishop of (York) ..	298
cietly of ..	355	Baronetage of the U.K. ..	159	Bhutan ..	438

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Bible Christian Church ..	305	Bombay Presidency ..	434	British East Africa ..	462
— Society, British and Foreign ..	355	Bond, Stamp on ..	106	— Coinage of ..	102
Biblical Archaeology, Society of ..	355	Book Measures ..	98	— Time in ..	37
— Era ..	39	— Packets Post ..	65	— Empire, Order of the ..	156
— Weights and Measures ..	98	— Post Regulations ..	65	— Companions of ..	175
Bibliographical Society ..	355	— Trade Provident Society ..	355	— Knights of ..	163
Bigg's Charity to Printers ..	355	Books, Sizes of ..	99	— Women Members of ..	197
Bihar and Orissa ..	436	Booksellers of Gt. Britain and Ireland, Associated ..	355	— Guiana, Statistics of ..	434
Bill of Exchange, Stamp on ..	106	Booksellers' Provident Institution ..	355	— Coinage of ..	102
— of Sale, Stamp on ..	106	Bore ..	41	— Time in ..	37
Billiards ..	130	Borneo ..	522	— Guns, Weight, Calibre, etc., of ..	820
Binary Stars ..	53	— British ..	442	— Honduras, Statistics ..	485
Biologists, Association of ..	355	— Netherlands ..	558	— Coinage of ..	102
— Economic ..	355	Boroughs, U.K. ..	391-6	— Time in ..	37
Birds, Royal Society for Protection of ..	355	Borstal Institutions ..	712	— India, see India, Empire of ..	
— Wild, Close Time for ..	124	Bosnia-Herzegovina ..	519	— Industries, Federation of ..	356
Birmingham ..	392	Boston, Mass. ..	588	— Isles ..	335
— Bishop of ..	294	Botanic Gardens, Edinburgh ..	412	— Medical Association ..	356
— King Edward's School ..	337	— Kew ..	250, 381	— Museum ..	267
— Mint ..	101	— Society, Royal ..	356	— Nationality and Naturalisation ..	76
— School of Art ..	327	Botanical Society of America ..	356	— New Guinea (Papua) ..	508
— University ..	319	— of Edinburgh ..	356	— North Borneo ..	442
Birth Certificates ..	77	Bowling Association, English ..	136	— Parcel Rates ..	68
Births and Deaths, Rates ..	385	Box Post, Insured ..	69	— Rile, Particulars of ..	820
— Registration ..	76	Boxing ..	130, 136	— Shipping ..	617-20
Bishop of London's Fund ..	355	Boy Scouts ..	371	— Subjects ..	76
Bishops (C. of E.) Abroad ..	300	Boys' Brigade ..	371	— Trade Corporation ..	652, 885
— English ..	293-300	— Life Brigade ..	371	— Statistics ..	632-5
— in House of Lords ..	203	Bradfield College ..	337	— West Africa ..	465
— Irish ..	302	Bradford ..	392	— Indies ..	486-92
— Method of Address ..	205	Brazil, Republic of ..	523	Brixton Orphanage ..	356
— Official Signatures ..	293-300	— Coffee Production ..	523	Bronze Age ..	40
— Roman Catholic ..	307-9	— Moneys of ..	103	— Coinage ..	101
— Scottish ..	302	— Shipping ..	617	Brotherhood Movement ..	307
— Suffragan ..	293-300	— Time in ..	37	Brown Animal Sanatory Institution ..	356
Bisley Winners ..	136	Brechin, Bishop of ..	302	Browning Settlement ..	336
Biss textile ..	32	Bremen ..	543	Brunei ..	443
Black List Committee ..	906	Breslau ..	57, 541	Brunswick, Duchy of ..	543
Bleaching Powder Committee ..	907	Brewer's Licence ..	172	— New (Canada) ..	478
Blind, Association for Promoting General Welfare of ..	355	Brewers' Society ..	356	Brussels ..	57, 521
— Gardner's Trust for ..	355	Brewing, Institute of ..	356	B.T.U. Explained ..	97
— Hetherington's Charity ..	355	Bribery and Secret Commissions Prevention League ..	356	Bucharest ..	568
— Home Teaching Society for the ..	355	Bricks, Sizes of ..	96	Buckingham ..	392
— Literature Post ..	66	Brickwork, Rod of ..	96	— Bishop of (Oxford) ..	296
— London Association for the ..	355	Brighton ..	392	Budapest ..	57, 520
— National Institute for the ..	355	— College ..	337	Buddhist Society of Great Britain ..	356
— Pension Society, Royal ..	355	Brishane ..	57, 503	Budget for 1917-18 ..	372, 373
— Relief Society, National ..	355	Bristol ..	392	Buenos Aires ..	57, 518
— Royal Normal College for ..	355	— Bishop of ..	294	Builders' Benevolent Institution ..	356
— Royal School for the Indigent ..	355	— University of ..	320	— Measurements ..	96
Blockade Ministry ..	907	<i>For Societies beginning with the word British, see under distinctive titles, except as below</i>			
— Committee ..	907	British Academy ..	352	Builders, Institute of ..	356
Bloemfontein ..	458	— and Foreign School Society ..	368	Building Labour Committee ..	907
Blues, Benevolent Society of ..	355	— Army ..	812-23	— Societies, Statistics ..	675
Blundell's School ..	337	— Association ..	356	— Trades, Wages ..	704
Board of Agriculture, Education, Trade, etc., see Agriculture Education, Trade, etc. Board of ..		— Colonies ..	440-515	— Central Advisory Committee ..	907
Boat Race, The ..	135	— Areas of ..	425	Bulgaria ..	524
Body Guard, King's ..	157	— Crown Agents for ..	252	— Army ..	835
— Temperature of ..	97	— Currency of ..	102	— Moneys of ..	103
Boiler Insurance Offices ..	636-9	— Population of ..	425	— Navy ..	830
Bokhara, Statistics of ..	571	— Columbia, Province ..	479	— Time in ..	37
Bolivia ..	522	— Bishops of ..	300	— Vital Statistics, Comparative ..	515
— Moneys of ..	103	— Time in ..	37	Bullion Imports and Exports, U.K. ..	632
Bombay City ..	57, 427	— Constitution Association ..	356	Bureau Veritas ..	356
		— Dominions ..	425-515	Burglaries in London, 1916 ..	424
		— Coinage of ..	102	Burglary Insurance Companies ..	636-9

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Burma, Province of ..	436	Canada, International Joint		Cards, Playing, Duties	111, 118
— Time in	37	— Commission	472	Cargoes (Delay in Unloading)	
Burnley	392	— Judicature	473	— Committee	907
— Bishop of (Manchester)	299	— Legislature	472	— (Diverted) Committee ..	907
Business Names, Registrar		— Magazine Post to ..	67	— Insurance of British Ships	
of	86	— Manitoba	479	— Committee	908
Butter Imported, U.K.	604, 632	— Manufactures	474	Carlisle	392
— Supplies Advisory Com-		— Militia Council	473	— Bishop of	298
mittee	907	— Minerals	474	Carnegie Trust for Scotland	424
CABDRIVERS' Benevolent		— Mint	101	Carolina, North and South	
Association	356	— Navy	823		595, 596
Cabinet, The	245, 248, 279	— New Brunswick	478	Caroline and Marshal Islands	515
Cable Letters	69	— North West Mounted		Carriages, Licence for ..	119
Cables, Submarine	630	— Police	471	— Duty	119
Calcos (Turks) Islands ..	489	— North West Territories ..	482	— Yield	373
Cairo	449	— Nova Scotia	478	— Number of, U.K. ..	244
Calcutta	57, 435	— Ontario	476	Cash on Delivery Parcels ..	69
Caledonian Schools, Royal	367	— Patricia	476	Cashel, Bishop of	302
Calendars, 1917, 1919 ..	1	— Physiography	469	Cask Measures	96
— 1918	2-26	— Population	468	Catholic Association ..	357
— Church Lessons	28	— Posts and Telegraphs ..	475	— Church, Roman, <i>see</i>	
— Gregorian (New Style) ..	32	— Prince Edward Island ..	480	— Roman Catholic Church	
— Jewish	33	— Production and Industry	474	— Union of Great Britain ..	357
— Julian (Old Style)	32	— Provinces	476	Cattle, British, Committee	
— Mahomedan	34	— Quebec	477	on Utilisation of	907
— Origin of	32	— Races	469	— Insurance Companies	636-9
— Perpetual	27	— Railways	475	— Trade, Irish	604
— Roman Civil	32	— Religious Statistics ..	469	— U.K.	606
— Table comparing Four		— Revenue and Expenditure	473	Cavalry Regiments	814
Chief Years	34	— Rupert's Land, Bishops	300	— India	821
California State	590	— Saskatchewan	481	— Schools	329
Camberley Staff College ..	329	— Shipping	475	— Yeomanry	814
Camberwell	391	— Time in	37	Cayman Islands	488
Cambodia, French	539	— Trade	474	Celebes (Netherlands) ..	558
Cambrian Academy of Art,		— Yukon Territory	482	Celestial Phenomena, 1918 2 <i>et seq.</i>	
Royal	356	Canal Commission	284	Census of Production Office	277
Cambridge	392	— Control Committee ..	277	— of U.K.	385
— Observatory	58	— Panama	562	Centigrade, etc., Thermo-	
— University	312	— Suez	449	meters	98
— Terms	29	Canary Islands (Spanish) ..	576	Centimetre and Inch Com-	
— Women's Colleges	351	Canberra	497	pared	100
Cameroons	544	Cancer Hospitals	138	Central Control Board (Liquor	
Camphor Industry	552	— Research, Imperial ..	356	Traffic)	251
Canada, Dominion of	469	— Society, American ..	356	— Criminal Court	291
— Agriculture	474	— Society for Prevention		— Office of the Supreme	
— Alberta Province	481	and Relief of	356	Court	283
— Area and Population ..	468	Cancrids in 1918	3	— Provinces and Berar ..	437
— Army	823	Candia or Crete	546	— Telegraph Office	271
— Bishops	300	Canlue Defence League,		Cerebro-spinal Fever ..	718
— British Columbia	479	National	357	Ceres, Measurements ..	44
— Cabinet	470	Canterbury	392	Certificates of Births, Deaths,	
— Canals	475	— Convocation, House of ..	301	and Marriages	77
— Cape Breton Island ..	478	— Diocese	293	Cesarewitch Winners ..	134
— Capital	477	— Laymen, House of ..	301	Ceylon	443
— Chronology	469	— Province of	293	— Association	357
— Cities	473	Capacity, Measures of ..	95	— Bishops	300
— Climate	469	Cape Breton Island	478	— Coinage	102
— Coinage of	102	Cape Colony	457	Chamber of Shipping of the	
— Commerce	474	— Time in	37	U.K.	627
— Commissions	472	— of Good Hope	457	Chamberlain, Lord ..	146
— Communications	475	— Observatory	58	— Lord Great	157
— Debt	474	— Province	457	— Office of	262
— Defence	473, 823	— Town	57, 457	— of London	40
— Education	473	Verde Islands	567	Chambers of Commerce As-	
— Exports	475	Capital Issues Committee ..	907	sociation of the U.K. ..	357
— Finance	473	— Punishment, Society for		Championships	129-36
— Fisheries	474	Abolition of	357	Chancellor, The Lord	
— Forestry	474	Capitals, Distances from			204, 245, 248, 281
— Gold Coinage	102	— London	63	— of Duchy of Lancaster	248, 261
— Government	470	— Rainfall and Temperatures		— of the Exchequer	246, 248, 278
— Governors-General ..	470	of	57	Chancery Courts and Regis-	
— High Commissioner ..	472	Caracas	57, 600	trars	282
— Immigration	475	Carat	101	Channel Islands	423
— Imports	475	Cardiff	396	— Militia	819
		— University College ..	322	Chantry Fund	357

A WAR CHARITY

THE Orphanage at Woking, belonging to South-western Railwaymen (over 6,000 serving with H.M. Forces), needs help.

This Institution is housing several children orphaned by the War. A Contribution will mark your practical appreciation of the inestimable services rendered the Nation by this Railway in the conveyance of troops, supplies, etc., without seriously inconveniencing the public, and will be gratefully received by the Secretary, H. G. WARNE,

**THE RAILWAY ORPHANAGE,
WOKING, SURREY.**

THE "BRIDGE OF HOPE" MISSION

Betts Street, St. George's, E.1, and Children's Homes, South Chingford, E.4
Founder and Director . . . MISS STEER

This Work has been carried on for more than thirty-five years. It is not merely philanthropic, but Christian and Evangelical. It especially seeks the welfare of **YOUNG WOMEN and LITTLE GIRLS** in positions of moral danger.

There are **170** inmates in the various Cottage Homes. Many are the children of Soldiers and Sailors; the greater number of these are motherless.

The present is a most anxious and difficult time for all Home Mission Work. Strength and resources are taxed to the uttermost.

The sympathy and generous help of all friends interested in the welfare of Young People is earnestly desired.

Address: **MISs STEER, "Bridge of Hope" Mission, Betts Street, St. George's, London, E.1**

MONEY PROMPTLY ADVANCED

BY THE

Mutual Loan Fund Association

LIMITED (Incorporated 1850),

On Personal Security, Shares, Leases, etc., at moderate interest, Repayable by Instalments, or as agreed. No preliminary Fees. Forms free.

5, LANCASTER PLACE, WATERLOO BRIDGE, STRAND, W.C.2 ;

31, Walbrook, Mansion House, E.C.4 ;

38, Ship Street, Brighton ; and 199, Queen's Road, Hastings.

ESTABLISHED OVER SIXTY YEARS.

CHAS. R. WRIGHT, *Secretary*

NATIONAL LIFE AND PROPERTY BENEFIT ASSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

All classes of **Insurance, including Life, Fire, Marine, Accident, Property Investment, War Risks, Employers' Liability, etc.,** at very favourable rates.
ASSETS, £1 000,000.

Managing Director
J. FRANCIS, J.P., F.S.S.

Head Offices: NATIONAL HOUSE, NEWGATE ST., LONDON, E.C.1
Prospectus on Application. AGENTS required in all Districts. Special terms offered.

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Chapels Royal	150	Christian Evidence Society	357	Claims and Record Office ..	281
Chaplain of the Fleet ..	796	— Knowledge, Society for		Clarenceux King of Arms ..	250
Chaplains, (Army) Advisory		— Promoting	357	Clarion Fellowship ..	690
Committee	907	— Literature Society for India	357	Classical Association ..	358
— Interdenominational		Christiania	57, 560	Clearing House, Bank ..	674
Advisory Committee ..	907	Christmas Island	446	— Railway	629
— College of	150	Christ's Hospital	337	Clergy, Diocesan, U.K. ..	293-300
— to the King	150	Chromosphere	45	— Friendly Society ..	358
Charing Cross Hospital ..	139	Chronological Notes ..	39-40	— Orphan Corporation ..	358
Charitable, etc., Societies	353-71	Church Army	357	— Pensions Institution ..	358
— Service Estimates ..	381	— Association	357	— Seaside Rest	358
Charities, London Parochial	330	— Building Society ..	357	Clerk of the Parliaments ..	204, 219
Charity Commissioners ..	251	— Council, Representative	301	— of the Weather	263
— Organisation Society ..	357	— Defence Committee ..	357	Clerks of the Peace ..	386
Charterhouse School ..	337	— of England, see below		Clifton College	337
Chatham	392	— Episcopal, in Scotland ..	302	Clinical Medicine, London	
— Dockyard	800	— Estates Commissioners ..	253	School of	328
— Islands	511	— Extension Association ..	357	Clock Time, Comparison of	37
Chaucer Society	357	— House	357	Clocks, Duty on	111
Chauffeur's Licence ..	119	— of Ireland	302	— Yield	372
Cheese Imports, U.K. ..	604, 632	— Lads' Brigade	371	Clogher, Bishop of	302
Chelmsford	392	— Lessons, Calendar of ..	28	Close Time for Fish, Game,	
— Bishop of	294	— Missionary Society ..	371	etc.	124
Chelsea	391	— Musicians, Guild of ..	357	Clove Industry	464
— Hospital for Women ..	141	— Pastoral Aid Society ..	357	Clubs	120
Cheltenham	392	— Penitentiary Association	357	— Aviation	120
— College	337	— Reform League	357	— Duty on	118
Chemical Industry, Society of	357	— of Scotland, Episcopal ..	302	— Yield	373
— Manufacturers, Associa-		— Presbyterian	303	— Irish	423
tion of British	357	— Socialist League	690	— Ladies'	121
— Notes, 1917	725	— Training College for Lay		— London	120
— Society	357	Workers	357	— Scottish	413
— American	357	— Welsh Presbyterian ..	304	— Statistics of	709
— Trades Committee ..	907	— Commission	280	— Yacht	122
Chemicals, Imports and Ex-		Church of England ..	293	Clyde Lighthouses Trust ..	409
ports, U.K.	632	— Parochial Mission So-		— Navigation Trust ..	409
Chemist, The Government	251	cietiy	357	Coal, Exports from U.K. ..	610, 632
Chemistry, Institute of ..	357	— Scripture Readers' As-		— Committee	907
Cheque, Stamp on	106	sociation	357	— Mine Inspectors, U.K. ..	238
Chest Diseases, Hospitals for	139	— Soldiers' and Sailors'		— Mines (Controller of) Ad-	
Chester	392	Institute	357	visory Board	907
— Bishopric of	299	— Sunday Sch. Institute	357	— Department	277
— Herald	250	— Walls and Strays So-		— Mines Wages, U.K. ..	704
Chicago	57, 538	cietiy	357	— Production, U.K. ..	609-10
— Crime in	712	Churches of Christ	306	— World's	609
Chichester	392	Churchmen's Union ..	357	— Reserves, World's ..	609
— Bishop of	294	Cider, Duty on	111, 118	— Smoke Abatement Society	358
Chicory, Duty on	111	Cinematograph Film Duty	111	Cobden Club	687
— Excise Duty	118	— Yield	372	Cocaine or Opium—Permits	
Chief Secretary, Ireland	248, 417	Circuits of Judges	288	— Committee	907
Children, Hospitals for ..	138	Circumcision	2, 35	Cochin-China, French ..	539
Children's Aid Society ..	357	City and Guilds Institute	333	Cocoa, Duty on	111
— Country Holidays Fund	357	— and Suburban Winners	134	— Yield	372
— Fresh Air Mission ..	357	— Coroner	291	— Imports, U.K.	632
Chile, Republic of	525	— Livery Companies ..	404	Cocos-Keeling Islands ..	446
— Moneys of	103	— of London	402	C.O.D.	69
— Shipping of	617	— Courts	285	Coffee, Brazilian Production	523
— Time in	37	— Officers	404	— Duty on	111
Chiltern Hundreds ..	220	— Police and Courts ..	290	— Yield	372
China, Republic of	526	— School	337	— Imports, U.K.	632
— Association	357	Civil Day	36	Coinage of U.K.	101
— Inland Mission	357	— Engineers, American So-		— Statistics	101
— Moneys of	103, 527	cietiy of	357	Coins Issued, Imperial ..	101
— Time in	37	— Institution of	357	Colchester	392
— Weights and Measures	100	— of Ireland, Institution		— Bp. of (Chelmsford)	294
Chinese Era	39	of	358	Cold Storage and Ice Asso-	
— Turkestan	528	— List, The	148	ciation	358
Chloral Hydrate, Duty on	111	— Annuities and Pensions	378	Coldest Years	55
Chloroform, Duty on ..	111	— Pensions	123	Coldstream Guards	815
Choral Society, Royal ..	357	— Service, U.K.	249-80	College of Preceptors ..	330
Cho-sen, see Korea		— Commission	251	Colleges, Cambridge ..	313
Christchurch	57, 511	— Estimates	379	— Ladies'	350
Christian Chronology ..	40	— Pensions	378	— Oxford	310
— Endeavour Union ..	307	Civilian Internment Camps		— and Schools	337-50
— Era	40	Committee	907	— Technical	331-5

DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES



CHARTER:

**"No Destitute Child Ever
Refused Admission."**

MOTTO:

"For God and Country."

NO WAITING LIST.

NO RED TAPE.

NO VOTES REQUIRED.



A FEW FIGURES.

- 84,713** Children have passed through the Rescue Doors.
- 4,744** Children admitted in three years of war, a large number being children of soldiers and sailors.
- 7,480** is the average number of Children in residence.
- 609** are Crippled, Incurable, Blind, Deaf and Dumb, physically afflicted, or sick.
- 770** Boys and Girls are under Industrial Training.
- 26,281** Young People have been migrated to Canada and the Over-Seas Dominions. 95 per cent. do well.

10,000 Barnardo boys are serving their Country in the Army and Navy and Mercantile Marine.

300 Boys are constantly in training for His Majesty's Navy.

*** Cheques and Orders payable "DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES," and Crossed (Notes should be Registered), and Parcels of Clothing, may be sent to the Honorary Director, WILLIAM BAKER, M.A., LL.B., at HEAD OFFICES, 18 to 26, STEPNEY CAUSEWAY, LONDON, E.1.*

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Colleges, Theological ..	335	Composers, Society of British	358	Copyright Law ..	78
Colliery Recruiting Court,		Compound Interest Tables	60	Corea, <i>see</i> Korea	
Central ..	907	Comrades of the Great War	780	Cork, Bishop of ..	302
Collodion, Duty on ..	112	Concerts in 1917 ..	738	— University College ..	325
Cologne ..	541	Condensed Milk Imports,		Corn, British, Value ..	605
Colombia, Republic of ..	528	U.K. ..	604, 632	— Foreign, Value ..	604
— Moneys of ..	103	Confectionery, Duty on ..	114	— Imports, U.K. ..	604, 632
Colombo ..	57, 443	— Imports, U.K. ..	632	— Measures ..	95
Colonial and Continental		Congested Districts Board,		Cornhill Committee ..	907
Church Society ..	358	Ireland ..	419	Cornwall, County of ..	386
— Audit Department ..	252	Congo, The ..	521	— Duchy of ..	148, 252
— Currency ..	102	— French ..	537	Coroners, England and Wales	
— Institute ..	780	Congregational Training Col-			291-3
— Missionary Society ..	358	leges ..	335	Corsica ..	534
— Office ..	251	Congregationalists ..	305	Costa Rica, Republic of ..	529
— Secretaries since 1855	246	Connaught, H.R.H. Duke of	147	— Moneys of ..	103
— Postage ..	67	— Province of ..	415	Cotton Consumption, World	612
— Services Estimates ..	380	Connecticut State ..	591	— Control Board ..	277
Colonies, Belgian ..	521	Conscientious Objectors Em-		— Exports ..	632
— British ..	425-515	ployment Committee ..	907	— Committee ..	907
— Crown Agents for ..	252	— Work of National		— Growing Association,	
— Secretary for ..	251	Importance Committee ..	907	British ..	358
— French ..	535-40	Conservancy, Thames ..	275	— in the British Empire,	
— Italian ..	549	Conservative Clubs, Associa-		Committee on ..	907
— Japanese ..	552	tion of ..	688	— Indian Statistics ..	429
— Netherlands ..	557	— Organisations ..	688	— Industry, British ..	612
— Portuguese ..	566	Conservators, Boards of ..	128	— U.S. ..	612
— Spanish ..	577	Consistory Court of London	284	— Measures ..	100
— U.S.A. ..	598	Consolidated Fund, The ..	377	Council, Army ..	806
Colorado, U.S. ..	591	Consols, Price of ..	378	— Common ..	403
Coloured Stars ..	50	Conspicuous Gallantry Medal	202	— General, of the Bar ..	328
Columbia, British ..	479	Constabulary, Royal Irish	422	— Medical ..	360
— District ..	591	— Inspector ..	258	— India ..	259
Comets ..	48	Constantinople ..	57, 582	— of Legal Education ..	328
Commerce, Chambers of,		Constellations, The ..	47	— London County ..	397
Association ..	357	Constituencies, U.K., Exist-		— Lord President of ..	248, 273
Commercial Attachés ..	256	ing ..	229-44	— The Privy ..	151
— and Industrial Policy		— Proposed New ..	677	— Office ..	273
Committee ..	907	Consular Service, The ..	256	Countess of Huntingdon's	
— Motor Users' Association	755	— Estimates ..	380	Connexion ..	306
— Travellers' Association ..	358	Consumption, Hospitals for	139	Counties, English ..	386
— Benefit Society ..	358	— National Association for		— Irish ..	415
— Benevolent Institution	358	Prevention of ..	358	— Scottish ..	408
— Schools ..	358	Contents, Table of ..	xi	— Welsh ..	386
Commissionaires, Corps of	358	Contraband Committee ..	907	Country Towns Mission ..	358
Commissioners, Charity ..	251	Contract Note, Stamp Duty		County Constabulary ..	424
— Ecclesiastical ..	253	on ..	106	— Inspectors ..	258
— Insurance ..	268	Control, Board of ..	258	— Coroners ..	291-3
— Lunacy ..	258	— Liquor Traffic ..	251	— Councils Association ..	358
— Welsh Church ..	280	Controlled Establishments,		— Courts ..	285-6, 414, 421
Commissions and Commit-		Board of Referees on		— Dept. Treasury ..	285
tees on Questions arising		Profits ..	907	— Judges ..	285
out of the war ..	906-11	Convalescent Hospitals ..	139	— Directories ..	386, 408, 415
Committee, Imperial Defence	782	Conversion Table, Double ..	100	Coupon Insurance Offices	636-9
— of Supply ..	221	Conveyance or Transfer		Coursing ..	131
— of Ways and Means ..	221	Duty ..	106	— Club, National ..	136
Common Council, London	403	Conveyancing Council, Chan-		— Cup Winners ..	131
Commons, House of ..	220-44	cery Division ..	283	Court of Appeal ..	281
— Officers ..	222	Convocation ..	301	— of Arches ..	284
— and Footpaths Preserva-		Cook Islands ..	511	— of Bankruptcy ..	282, 284
tion Society ..	358	Co-operation in Agriculture	606	— of Chancery ..	282-3
Commonwealth of Australia,		Co-operative Alliance, In-		— of Faculties ..	284
<i>see</i> Australia		ternational ..	707	— of Justice, Supreme ..	281
Comoro Islands ..	536	— Credit Societies ..	607	— of Record, Salford ..	291
Companies, Livery ..	404	— Movement ..	707	— of Session, Scotland ..	413
— Registrar of ..	283	— Societies, Agricultural ..	606	Courts of Law ..	281-3
— (Winding up) ..	283	— Union ..	707	— Officers of ..	282-4
Companions of Honour ..	156	Coorg ..	438	Crabs and Lobsters, Pro-	
— of the Various Orders of		Co-partnership, Labour ..	706	tection of ..	127
Knighthood ..	175	Copenhagen ..	57, 530	Credit, Votes of, for the	
Comparative Legislation, So-		Copper Coinage ..	101	War ..	904
ciety of ..	358	— Committee ..	907	Crediton, Bp. of (Exeter) ..	295
— Vital Statistics ..	515	— Price of ..	102	Cremation Societies ..	358
Compensation, Public Houses	709	— World's Production ..	610	Cremations in U.K. ..	358
— Registered Letters ..	66	Copyhold Duty ..	107	— in U.S. ..	358

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT

Estd.

SOCIETY.

1849.

THE LARGEST MUTUAL LIFE OFFICE IN THE EMPIRE.

FUNDS £37,000,000

ANNUAL INCOME £4,700,000

MODERATE PREMIUMS.

LIBERAL CONDITIONS.

WORLD-WIDE POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR A BONUS YEAR.

Whole Life Policies 20 years in force show average increase of the sum assured by Bonus exceeding 50 per cent.

Endowment Assurance Results also Unsurpassed.

37, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.2

FOUNDRY ESTABLISHED A.D. 1570.

MEARS & STAINBANK,

32 & 34, Whitechapel Road, London, E.1

CHURCH



BELLS

SUPPLIED AND

FITTED COMPLETE

IN IRON, STEEL, OR OAK FRAMES.

Belfries Inspected preparatory to submitting Estimates for restoring Old Bells, Fittings, or Frames.

BELLS OF ALL SIZES FOR CHAPELS, SCHOOLS, Etc.

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Crematoria, U.K.	358	Deaths, Compulsory Regla-		Distress, Society for Relief of	359
Crete, Statistics of	546	tration	78	Distributing Trades (Scot-	
Cricket Results	131	— etc., in U.K.	355	land) Committee	907
— Records	131	— Notable	772-4	District of Columbia . . .	591
Criminal Appeal Court . . .	282	— Statistics	385, 408, 416	Divorce, Law as to	84
— Court, Central	291	Debt, National, U.K. . . .	377, 905	— and Probate Court . . .	282
Cripples, Homes and Societies		— L.C.C.	400	— Law Reform Union . . .	85
for	358	Decimal Association . . .	358	— Statistics	85
Crops, U.K.	603, 605	— Currencies	103-4	— U.S., in	85
— The World's Chief	601	Declaration, Stamp on . .	105	Dockyards, Royal Navy . .	799-800
Croquet Association	136	Deeds, Duty on	107	— Department, R.N. . . .	789
— Championships	131	— Yield	374	Doctors' Fees and Charges .	94
Crown Agents for the Colonies	252	Deep Sea Fishermen, Royal		— Licences	35
— of India, Order of	157	National Mission to . . .	358	— Statistics	244
— Office	282	Defence Committee	782	Doggett's Coat and Badge .	136
— Department	283	— Forces of the Dominions	823-5	Dogs' Home, Battersea . . .	359
Croydon	392	— of the Realm (Licensed		Domestic Economy Schools,	
— Bp. of (Canterbury)	293	Trade Claims) Committee .	907	L.C.C.	332
Crucify to Animals Act, In-		— (Losses) Commission . .	907	— Servants' Benevolent In-	
spectors under	258	— Regulations Amend-		stitute	359
— Royal Society for Pre-		ment Committee	907	Dominica, Leeward Is. . . .	490
vention of	358	Delagoa Bay (Lourenço		Dominical Letter Explained .	33
— Children, National So-		Marques)	567	Dominican Republic	531
ciety for Prevention of . . .	358	Delaware State	591	Dominion of Canada	468-82
Cuba, Republic of	529	Delhi	434	— of New Zealand	508-11
— Moneys of	103	Demerara (British Guiana)	484	Dominions Royal Commis-	
— Shipping	617	Denmark	530	sion	424
Cubic Measure	95	— Army	835	— Royal Mints	101, 263
Cubit, Measure	98	— Crops	601	— War Contingents Com-	
Curaçao	558	— Gold Reserve	101	mittee	907
Curates' Augmentation Fund	358	— Mercantile Marine . . .	618	Doncaster Cup Winners . . .	134
Currents, Duty on	116	— Moneys of	103	Double Conversion Tables . .	100
— Yield	372	— Shipbuilding	617	Dover	393
Currency of British Do-		— Spirits and Beer Con-		— Bishop of (Canterbury)	293
minions	102	sumption	710	— Patrol	890
— of Foreign Countries . . .	103	— Time in	37	Down	415
— Notes	102	— Vital Statistics, Com-		— Bishop of	302
Custom House	252	parative	515	Drama and Music, 1917 . . .	735-8
Customs Drawbacks	115	Dental Association, British		Dramatic Art, Academy of .	328
— Establishment	252	— Hospitals	359	Dramatists' Club	359
— Receipts, U.K.	372	— Surgery, London School of	328	Drawbacks, Customs	115
— Tariff, U.K.	111	Depthford	391	Drawing Paper, Sizes of . . .	98
Cycles and Eras	39	— H.M. Victualling Yard . .	800	— Society, Royal	359
Cyclist Corps, Army	818	Derby	393	Dresden	57, 541
Cyclists' Touring Club . . .	358	— Bishop of (Southwell) . .	298	Drink, Imports and Exports,	
— Union, National	136	— Winners of the	133	U.K.	632
Cymrodorion Society	358	Derry, Bishop of	302	Drinking Fountain and	
Cyprus, Statistics of	441	Design and Industrial Asso-		Cattle Trough Association . .	359
— Coinage of	102	ciation	359	Drought, Years of	54
Cyrenaica (Italy)	549	Designs, Registry of	277	Drunkenness, Statistics . . .	710
DAHOMEY, French	537	Development Commission . .	607	Dry Measure	95
Daily Papers, Principal . . .	141	Devonport Dockyard	800	— Seasonal	54
— Wages Table	62	Diabetes, Treatment of . . .	715	Dublin, Archbishop of	302
Dairy Farmers' Association,		Diamond Export Committee .	907	— Banks	660
British	608	— Industry, S. Africa	455	— County	415
— Produce Imported, U.K. . .	604, 632	— Sculls Winners	135	— Government Offices in . .	417-21
Dakota, North and South, . .	595, 596	Diary of Events, 1916-17 . .	753-68	— Metropolitan Police	422
Danish Kings of England . .	145	— of the War	839-45	— Rainfall and Temperature .	57
Darfur	450	Dickens Fellowship	359	— School of Art	327
Davis Cup Winners	132	Dindings, The	446	— Society, Royal	608
Day, Length of	39	Dining Terms	29	— Universities	324
— Sidereal and Solar	36	Dioceses, England and Wales		Duchy of Cornwall	149, 252
Daybreak	2 <i>el seq.</i>	Diocesan, Era of	39	— of Lancaster	148, 261
Daylight Saving	37	Diplomatic Service	256	Dulwich College	337
Days from Month to Month . .	123	— Estimates	380	Dundee University College . .	322
Deaf and Dumb, Associa-		Directors, Institute of . . .	359	Dunedin	57, 511
tions for	358	Diseases, Notification of . .	79	Dunsink Observatory	58
Deafness in the War	721	Dissenting Deputies	395	Durban	57, 458
Deans and Chapters	293-300	Distances from London . . .	63	Durham	393
Death Certificates	77	Distillers' Licence	118	— Bishop of	298
— Duties, etc.	105	Distinguished Conduct Medal	202	— County Palatine of	253
— Rate (Municipal, U.K.) . .	391-6	— Service Cross	202	— Observatory	58
		— Medal	202	— University	317
		— Order	156	Dutch, <i>see</i> Netherlands	

Guaranteed British Made

“BRITISH BOND”

TYPEWRITING PAPER. In white and varied tints. The popular paper for commercial use.

Look for the Mark:

BRITISH BOND



“UNBLEACHED ARNOLD”

DRAWING PAPER. A hand-made, pure rag paper for Artists, Architects, Engineers, etc. No better paper made.

Look for the Mark: UNBLEACHED ARNOLD

YOUR STATIONER CAN SUPPLY

SPICER BROTHERS, L^D.

PAPER MAKERS, &c.

19, NEW BRIDGE STREET, LONDON.

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Dutch East Indies ..	557	Education, Statistics, U.K.	693-7	Engineering, Wages ..	704
— Petroleum Output ..	610	— Technical ..	331	Engineers and Shipbuilders	
— — — Gulana, <i>see</i> Surinam		— Theological ..	335	— in Scotland, Institution of	359
— New Guinea ..	558	— University ..	310-25	— Junior Institution of ..	359
— West Indies ..	558	— of Women ..	350	— Royal ..	815
Duties, Customs, etc., U.K.	111	Educational Bodies ..	697	— Society of ..	359
Dyers and Colourists, Society		Edward Medal ..	174	England and Wales ..	385
— of ..	359	Eggs Imported, U.K.	604, 632	— Accidents in ..	630
Dyes, Commissioner for ..	907	Egypt ..	448	— Acreage, etc. ..	602
Dysentery in the War ..	718	— Crops ..	449	— Agricultural Colleges	326
		— Currency ..	102	— — Statistics ..	603
EAR and Throat Hospitals ..	140	— Exploration Fund ..	359	— Area ..	385, 602
Earl Marshal ..	146, 250	— Khedivial Observatory	58	— Banks in ..	654-74
Earlwood Institution ..	140	— Petroleum Output ..	610	— Baronets of ..	159
Early Closing Association ..	359	— Postage to ..	67	— Census of ..	385
— English Text Society ..	359	— Sudan ..	450	— Church of ..	293
Earned Incomes Relief (In-		— Suez Canal ..	449	— Coroners of ..	291
come Tax) ..	382	— Time in ..	37	— County and Municipal	
Earth, Area of ..	59	— Weights and Measures ..	100	— Directory ..	391-6
— Distance from Sun ..	45	Eighty Club ..	687	— Crops ..	601-2
— Measurements of ..	44	Eisteddfod ..	359	— Education ..	693-6
— Shine ..	46	Elder Brethren of Trinity		— Electors, 1917 ..	229
East Africa, British ..	462	House ..	279	— Income Tax Yield ..	375
— Currency ..	102	Elections, Parliamentary	229-44	— Judges ..	280
— Time in ..	37	— Cost of ..	228	— Kings and Queens of	145
— German ..	544	Electors in 1917 ..	229	— Land Rating ..	387
— Portuguese ..	567	— Register of ..	229, 676	— Local Government ..	387
East Hendred, Stewardship		Electric Power Supply Com-		— Lords Lieutenant ..	386
— of ..	220	mittee ..	907	— Old Age Pensions ..	701
— India Association ..	359	Electrical Engineering, Schools		— Pauperism ..	702
— London Church Fund ..	359	— of ..	333	— Police ..	424
— College ..	317	— Engineers, American In-		— Poor Rates ..	388
— Fund for the Jews ..	359	stitute of ..	359	— Population ..	385
— Industrial College ..	359	— Institution of ..	359	— Presbyterian Churches	304
— Nursing Society ..	359	— Goods, Imports and Ex-		— Rates, Rateable Value	388-9
Easter Day Explained ..	33	ports, U.K. ..	632	— Revenue and Expendi-	
— Table of ..	33	— Measures ..	96	— ture ..	388
Ebb Tide ..	41	— Progress, 1917 ..	728-32	— Schools ..	337-50
Ecclesiastical Commissioners	253	— Trades Committee ..	907	— Shipping ..	618
— Courts ..	284	Elementary Education, U.K.		— Valuation of ..	389
— Licences ..	110		693-6	— Vital Statistics, Com-	
— and other Terms Ex-		Eli, Measure ..	98	— parative ..	515
plained ..	35	Ely, Bishop of ..	295	English Association ..	359
Eclipse Stake Winners ..	134	Ember Days Explained ..	35	— Boroughs ..	391-6
Eclipses in 1918 ..	47	Emigrants Information Office	631	— Church Union ..	359
— Future ..	46	Emigration from Ireland ..	415	— Counties ..	386
Ecliptic ..	36	— Societies ..	631	— Language ..	63
Economic Association, Ameri-		Empire, British, Statistics	425	— Law Sittings ..	29
can ..	359	— Resources Development		— Mile ..	95
— Society, Royal ..	359	Committee ..	359	Entertainment Duty ..	118
Economics, London School of	317	— Settlement Committee ..	907	— Stamps ..	67
Ecuador, Republic of ..	532	Employers' Liability Insur-		Entomological Society ..	359
— Moneys of ..	103	ance ..	636-9	— American ..	360
Edinburgh, Archbishops of		Employment Dept., Labour		Envelopes, Embossed ..	67
(R.C.) ..	307	Ministry ..	261	Eolithic Period ..	40
— Bishop of ..	302	— Exchanges ..	702	Epact, Meaning of ..	32
— Clubs ..	413	— Dept. ..	261	Epilepsy, Hospitals for ..	140
— Government Offices	408-12	— for ex-Officers ..	828	Epileptics, National Society	
— Observatory ..	58	Enemy Aliens (Internment		— for ..	360
— Rainfall and Tempera-		and Repatriation) Com-		Epiphany ..	2, 35
— ture ..	57	mittee ..	907	Episcopal Church in Scot-	
— Royal Botanic Garden ..	412	— Dehts Committec ..	907	— land ..	302
— University ..	323	— Exports Committee ..	907	Epsom College ..	337
Edmonton, Alberta ..	482	— Supplies Restriction De-		Equation of Time ..	36
Education, Board of ..	253	partment ..	907	Equerries to the King ..	150
— Association, National ..	359	Enfield Small Arms Factory	811	Equine Defence League ..	360
— Committee, L.C.C. ..	400	Engine and Boiler Insur-		Equinoxes, Spring and Au-	
— Estimates ..	380	ance ..	636-9	— tumn ..	1
— Ireland ..	697	Engineering Inspectors,		Eras, List ..	39
— Juvenile, after the War,		L.G.B. ..	262	Eros, Planet ..	44
Committee ..	907	— Schools ..	333	Erythrea (Italy) ..	549
— of the Poor, National		— and Shipbuilding Estab-		Eskdale Observatory	920
Association for Promoting	359	lishments Production Com-		Esperanto Association, Bri-	
— Professional ..	326-36	mittee ..	907	— tish ..	144
— Scotland ..	696	— Standards Committee ..	359	Estate Agents' Fees ..	93

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Estate Duty	107	Federated Malay States, Coinage of	102	Food Imports U.K. ..	604, 632
— Office	260	Feeble-minded, Hospitals for	139	— Ministry	908
— Yield	373	Fees, Marriage	93	— Production Advisory Committee	908
states, Intestates ..	71	— Professional	82	— in Ireland Departmental Committee ..	908
Estimates (U.K.) Civil Service	379	Felsted School	338	— in Scotland Committee ..	908
Ether, Duty on	112	Female Franchise	676	— Reform Association, National	360
Ethical Societies, Union of ..	360	— Orphan Asylum, Royal ..	367	— Retail Prices of	705
Ethiopia (Abyssinia) ..	516	Fernando Po	577	Foot Guards	815
Ethnological Periods ..	40	Festivals in 1918 ..	1 <i>et seq.</i>	Football Associations ..	136
Ethnological Society ..	360	Fettes College	338	— Results	131
Eton College	337	Feudatory Malay States ..	448	Forage Committee (Farm Produce)	908
Eugenics Education Society ..	360	Fever Hospitals	139	Foreign Armies	835-8
— Record Office of America ..	360	Fiars Prices Committee ..	908	— Bondholders, Corporation of	360
European Cities, Distances between	63	Fidelity Guarantee Offices ..	636-9	— Claims Office	908
— Languages Spoken	63	Field Artillery	815	— Counties	516-600
— War, The Great	839 <i>et seq.</i>	— Calibre, Weight, etc. ..	820, 836	— Moneys of	103
— Diary of	839-45	— Marshals	812	— Events	767-8
— Financial Side of	901	Fiji, Coinage of	102	— Missions	371
Evangelical Continental Society	360	— Statistics of	512	— Moneys, Approximate Equivalents	104
— Preachers' Association ..	360	Finance Department (Blockade)	908	— Navies	826-35
Evania Hospital	138	Finances of the U.K. ..	372-81	— Office	256
Evening Papers, Principal — Star	47	Financial Side of the War ..	901-6	— Information Department	908
Events, 1916-17	758-68	Finland	571	— Postages	67
Examiners of the Court ..	283	— Vital Statistics, Comparative	515	— Secretaries since 1783 ..	246
— of Plays	146, 149	Finsbury	391	— Service Estimates	380
Excess Profits Duty	383	Fire Brigade, London ..	402	— Shipping	617
— Committee	907	— Brigades Co-ordination Committee	908	— Telegrams	70
— Yield	372-3	— Union	360	— Trade Debts	92
Exchequer and Audit Department	255	— Insurance Offices	636-9	— Department	908
— Chancellor of	246, 248, 278	— Prevention Committee, British	360	— Weights and Measures ..	100
Excise and Customs	252	Fiscal Associations and Organisations	686	Foreigners, Marriages with ..	83
— Duties and Licences ..	117	— Question	682	Forestry and Afforestation ..	609
— Yield	373	Fish (Coarse) Irish Committee	908	— Association, American ..	360
Exeter	393	— Close Season for, U.K. ..	125-7	— Schools of	609
— Bishop of	295	— (Cured) Committee	908	— Society, Irish	609
— University College ..	321	— Food and Motor Loan Committee	908	Forests, Woods and, Office ..	280
Expectation of Life	61	— Committee	908	Formosa (Japan)	552
Expeditionary Force Cantons Committee	908	— Fresh-water, Committee ..	908	Foundling Hospital	360
— Forces Sanitary Committee ..	908	— Imports, U.K.	632	Foxhounds, Packs	132
Expenditure of U.K. ..	372-3	— Measures	95	Fox-hunting Season	124
Explosives Inspectors, Home Office	258	— U.K. Catch	606	France	532-40
Exports Committee	908	— Weight	95	— Army	835-6
Express Delivery Service ..	66	Fisheries, Board of	249	— Guns, Particulars of ..	836
Eye, Hospitals for Diseases of	140	— Development Fund Aid ..	608	— Coal Output	609
FABIAN Society	690	— Organisation Society ..	608	— Colonies	535
Factory Department, Home Office	257	— (Sea) Scottish Committee ..	908	— Crops	601
Faculties, Court of	284	Fishery Board for Scotland ..	409	— Currency	103
Faculty Fees	108	— Districts	128	— Gold Reserves	101
Fahrenheit, etc., Thermometers	98	Fishing, Licence for ..	125, 127	— Mercantile Marine	618
Falkland Islands	513	Pistula, Hospitals for ..	139	— Miners of	610
— Coinage of	102	Fixed Stars	49	— Moneys of	103
Fall, Time of	21	Flag Officers, R.N.	799	Navy	826, 827, 830
Falmouth	393	Flax and Linen Trade	616	— Pig Iron Production ..	611
— Weather Station	920	Fleet, The, Operations of ..	888-93	— Population	533
Families, U.K., Number of ..	385	Fleets of the Powers	825-35	— Presidents of	532
Farinaceous Substances, Imports of	632	Flood Tide	41	— Shipbuilding	617
Farø Islands	531	Florida, U.S.	591	— Shipping	618
— Time in	27	Flour Imports, U.K. ..	604, 632	— Socialism in	691
Fasts and Festivals ..	1 <i>et seq.</i>	— Mills Control Committee ..	908	— Spirits and Beer Consumption	710
— Roman Catholic Church ..	34	Fluid Measures	95	— Steel Output	611
Feasts	1 <i>et seq.</i>	Flying Corps, Royal	814	— Time in	37
Federated Malay States ..	447	— Records, <i>see</i> Aviation ..		— Trade	534
		Folk-lore Society	360	— Vital Statistics, Comparative	515
		— American	360	— Warship Losses in the War	896, 897
		Food Import Duties	111	Franchise, U.K.	676

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Free Church Federation,		Geographical Society, Royal		Gold Coast Colony	466
— Metropolitan ..	360	— Scottish ..	368	— — — Coinage of ..	102
— — of Scotland ..	304	— Geological Chronology ..	40	— Coinage, U.K. ..	101
— Churches, National Council of ..	360	— Society of America ..	360	— — Australia ..	101
— Hospital, Royal ..	137	— — of London ..	360	— Cup Winners ..	134
— Labour Association, National ..	360	— Survey ..	255, 418	— Imported, U.K. ..	632
— Trade Controversy ..	685	— — of Scotland ..	409	— Production, World's ..	610
— — Union ..	687	Geologists' Association ..	360	— Reserves ..	101
Freehold Estate, Present Value of ..	61	Geology, Museum of Practical ..	255	— South African Output ..	455
Freemasonry ..	600	George V., King ..	147	— Standard ..	101
French Equatorial Africa ..	537	— Household of ..	149	— World' Production ..	610
— Guinea ..	537	Georgia State ..	591	Golden Number Explained ..	32
— India ..	539	German East Africa ..	544	Goldsmiths' Benevolent Institution ..	361
— Indo-China ..	539	German Empire ..	540-5	Golf Championships and Records ..	132
— Language ..	63	— — Army ..	836	— Royal and Ancient Club ..	136
— Somaliland ..	536	— Artillery, Particulars ..	836	Good Friday ..	35
— West Africa ..	537	— Coal Output ..	609	Good Templars, International Order of ..	711
— Indies ..	538	— Colonies, Former ..	515, 544	Goodwood Cup ..	134
Friend of the Clergy Corporation ..	360	— Crime in ..	541	Gordon-Bennett Aviation Trophy ..	751, 752
Friendly Islands ..	512	— Currency ..	103	Gordon Boys' Home ..	361
— Societies Registry ..	257	— Education ..	541	Gospel, Society for Propagation of ..	371
Friends, Society of ..	306	— Emperor of ..	540	Governances' Benevolent Institution ..	361
Fröbel Society ..	697	— Epidemics in ..	714	Government Chemist ..	251
Fruit, Acreage, U.K. ..	603	— Finance ..	542	— Employees (Non-Manual) Conciliation and Arbitration Board ..	908
— Duty on ..	112	— Gold Reserve ..	101	— Offices, Australia ..	495
— (Import Licences) Committee ..	908	— Government ..	540	— — Canada ..	470
— Imports of, U.K. ..	632	— Guns, Particulars of ..	836	— Ireland ..	417-21
Fruitarian Society ..	360	— Industries and Trade ..	541	— — Scotland ..	408-12
Fuel Research Board ..	274	— Iron Production ..	611	— South Africa ..	452-4
Fulham ..	391	— Justice ..	541	— U.K. ..	249-80
Funded (National) Debt ..	377	— Language ..	63	— U.S. ..	583
		— Mercantile Marine ..	618	Graham's Land ..	513
GALICIA, Petroleum Output ..	610	— Miners of ..	610	Grain Imports, United Kingdom ..	604, 632
Galway County ..	415	— Moneys of ..	103	— and Potato Crops (1917) Committee ..	908
— University College ..	325	— Navy ..	829, 831	— Supplies Committee ..	908
Gambia ..	465	— — Losses ..	898-900	Grand Lodge of England ..	600
— Coinage of ..	102	— Pig-iron Production ..	610	— National, Winners of ..	134
Game, Close Time for ..	124	— Religion ..	541	— Prix de Paris ..	134
— Dealers, Number, United Kingdom ..	244	— Shipping ..	617	Grantham ..	393
— Licences ..	119	— Socialism in ..	691	— Bishop of (Lincoln) ..	296
— Statistics ..	244	— Spirits and Beer Consumption ..	710	Graves (Soldiers'), Prince of Wales' Committee ..	908
Garden City Associations ..	708	— States of ..	542	Gray's Inn ..	288
Garter King of Arms ..	154, 250	— Steel Output ..	611	Great Officers of State ..	146
— Order of the ..	154	— Submarine Operations ..	888-93	Grecian Era ..	39
Gas Association, British Commercial ..	360	— Time in ..	37	Greece, Kingdom of ..	545
— Engineers, Institution of ..	360	— Trade ..	541	— Army ..	837
— Industries, Society of British ..	360	— Vital Statistics, Comparative ..	515	— Moneys of ..	103
— Traction Committee ..	908	— — Warship Losses ..	898-900	— Navy ..	832
— Undertakings, U.K. ..	727	Gibraltar ..	440	— Shipping ..	617-18
General Elections since 1832 — Cost of ..	228	— Coinage of ..	102	— Weights and Measures ..	100
— Medical Council ..	360	— Dockyard ..	800	Green Cloth, Board of (Lord Steward) ..	149
— Post Office ..	270-2	— Time in ..	37	Greenland (Denmark) ..	531
— Register Office ..	257	Gilbert and Ellice Islands ..	512	Greenock Torpedo Factory ..	797
— — Ireland ..	417	Gilechrist Educational Trust ..	330	Greenwich ..	391
— — Scotland ..	410	Girls' Friendly Society ..	360	— Hospital ..	104, 796
— Staff ..	806	— Schools ..	347-50	— Observatory ..	58
Generals, U.K. ..	812-13	Girls, National Society for Protection of Young ..	370	— Rainfall and Temperature ..	57
Geneva ..	57, 579	Girton College, Cambridge ..	351	— Royal Naval College ..	331
Genoa ..	57, 548	Glasgow, Archbishop of ..	307	— Time ..	37
Gentlemen Ushers ..	149	— Bishop of ..	302	Gregorian Calendar ..	32
Gentlemen-at-Arms ..	157	— Clubs ..	413	Grenada, Statistics of ..	491
Geographic Society, National, of America ..	360	— Imports and Exports ..	270	Grenadier Guards ..	815
Geographical Measures — Society, American ..	360	— Rainfall and Temperature ..	57	Gresham College ..	361
— Royal ..	360	— University ..	322		

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Grocers' Assistants' Benevolent Fund	361	Hebrew Measures, Old ..	98	Hops, Acreage under ..	603
— and Tea Dealers' Benevolent Society	361	Hedjaz, Kingdom of ..	517	Horizon	48
Grocers, Institute of Certificated	361	Hegira, The	39	Horological Institute ..	361
Grooms in Waiting ..	149	Heir-at-law, Rules for Ascertaining	71	Horse Breeding Committee ..	908
Grotius Society	361	Hellenic Studies, Society for the Promotion of ..	361	— Insurance Companies ..	636-9
Ground Game Shooting Season ..	124	Henley Regatta	135	— Master of the	150
Guadeloupe, French Colony ..	538	Henry Bradshaw Society ..	361	— Power Explained	97
Guam	598	Heralds' College	250	— Races	133
Guarantee Insurance Offices ..	636-9	— English	250	— (Utilisation and Feeding of) Committee	908
Guards, Foot	815	— Irish	158	Horses, Home of Rest for ..	361
— Horse	814	— Scottish	158	— in U.K.	606
— Life	814	Hereford	393	— in U.S.	587
Guatemala, Republic of ..	546	— Bishop of	295	Horticultural Society, Royal ..	361
— Moneys of	103	Herzegovina	519	— of Ireland	361
Guernsey	424	Hesse, Duchy of	543	Hospital Funds	137
— Cattle Society, English ..	608	Hibernian Academy, Royal ..	361	Hospitals in London	137
— Militia	819	Hide of Land	98	— with Medical Schools ..	328
Guinea, British	484	High Court of Justice, England ..	281	— Cancer	138
— Dutch	558	— — Ireland	421	— Children	138
— French	538	— — Justiciary, Scotland ..	413	— Consumption	139
Guildford	393	— — Explosives Committee ..	908	— Convalescence	139
— Bishop of (Winchester) ..	294	— — Water at London ..	3 et seq.	— Dental	139
Guildhall Court	285	— — Chief Ports, etc.	41	— Ear	140
— School of Music	330	Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland ..	608	— Epilepsy	140
Guinea, French	537	Highway, King's	630	— Fever	139
— Portuguese	567	Hill Observatory	58	— Fistula, etc.	139
Guinness Trust	708	Himalayas	426	— Heart Disease	139
Gulder	41	Hindu Chronology	40	— Incurables	139
Gun Factory, Woolwich ..	811	— Statistics	427	— Lock	139
— Licences	119	Historical Association ..	361	— Lunatics	139
— Statistics	244	— — American	361	— Lying-in	140
Guns, British, German, French, compared ..	820, 836	— Society, Royal	361	— Nervous Diseases ..	140
Guy's Hospital	137	Hohart	57, 507	— Nose	140
Gymnasium, Aldershot ..	330	Hockey Association	136	— Ophthalmic	140
		Holidays, Bank	1	— Orthopædic	140
HABITUAL Drunkards	710	Holland, see Netherlands ..		— Paralysis	140
H.A.O.	815	Holloway College, Royal ..	352	— Piles, etc.	139
Hackney	391	Home Arts and Industries Association	361	— Skin	140
Haileybury College	338	— Forces, Headquarters of ..	810	— Stone	140
Hailstorm Insurance	636-9	— Office	257	— Throat	140
Haiti, Republic of	547	— Reading Union, National ..	361	— Women	141
— Moneys of	103	— Rule for Ireland	679	Hotel Licences	118
Hakluyt Society	361	— — Act	681	Hottest and Coldest Years ..	55
Halifax	393	— — Secretary	246, 248	Hounds, Fox and Stag	132
— Nova Scotia	478	Homeless Children, National Refuges for	361	Hourly Wages Table	62
Hamburg, Statistics of ..	543	— for Little Boys	361	House Agents' Charges	93
Hammersmith	391	— for Working Boys in London	361	— — Licence	117
Hampstead	391	— — Girls in London	361	— — Statistics	244
Hams Imported, U.K.	632	— of Hope	361	— of Charity	361
Hanover, House of	146	Homœopathic Hospital, London	138	— of Commons	220-44
Harleian Society	361	— — Society, British	361	— — Committees	221
Harriers, Packs	132	Homœopathy, American Institute of	361	— — Constitution	220
Harrow School	338	Honduras, British	485	— — List of Members ..	222-8
Harveian Society	361	— Republic of	547	— — Officers	222
Harvest Moon	46	— Moneys of	103	— — Procedure	220
Haslar Hospital	797	Hong Kong	444	— — Sittings	221
Haulbowline Naval Establishment	800	— Coinage of	102	— — Supply	221
Hawaii (U.S.)	598	— Dockyard	800	— — Duty	117
Hawkers' Licence	118	— Observatory	58	— — Yield	374
— Number, U.K.	244	— Rainfall and Temperature	57	— — of Laymen	301
Hay and Straw Measure ..	95	Honour, Companions of ..	156	— of Lords	203-19
Head Masters' Conference ..	697	Honourable Artillery Company	815	— — Appellate Tribunal ..	281
— — Incorp. Association of ..	697	Hop Industry Control Committee	908	— — Committee on Reform ..	204
— Mistresses, Association of ..	697			— — Officers	219
Health Insurance	699-701			— — Purchase Companies ..	636
— Association of Ireland, National Women's ..	361			Households, Royal	149-51
— Society, National	361			Houses of Parliament, Upkeep of	379
Heart Disease, Hospital ..	139			Housing Associations	708
Heat, Unit of	97			— (Building Construction) Committee	908
				— and Town-Planning ..	707
				Howard Association	361

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Huguenot Society of London	361	India, Census	426	Infant Mortality Prevention	
Hull	393	— Church of England Bishops	300	— Association, National	362
— Bishop of (York)	298	— Cities	427	— Orphan Asylum	362
— Imports and Exports	270	— Civil Service	428	Infantile Mortality	713
Humane Society, Royal	361	— Climate	427	Infantry Regiments	815-8
Humanitarian League	361	— Coinage of	102	Infectious Diseases, Notifica-	
Hungary, <i>see</i> Austria		— Crops	429	— tion of	79
Hunt Cup Winners	135	— Debts and Assets	430	— Hospitals	139
Hunter's Moon	46	— Education	429	Information Department of	
Hunting Season	124	— Finances	431-2	— Foreign Office	908
Hunts and Hounds	132	— Gold Output	610	Inhabited House Duty	108
Hyderabad	427	— Government	428	— — Yield	374
Hydrographic Department,		— Imperial Order of the		— Houses in U.K.	385
— Navy	788	— Crown of	157	Inland Correspondence	65
Hygiene, Incorp. Institute of	361	— Industries	429	— Revenue, Duties, etc.	117
Iceland	531	— Irrigation	430	— — Estimates	381
Idaho State	591	— Land Revenue	431	— Ireland	419
Illegitimacy, Law relating to	74	— Tenure	429	— Offices	259
Illinois State	592	— Languages	427	— Receipts	373
Imbeciles and Idlots, Asylums	139	— Local Government	428	— Scotland	411
Immediate Annuities	649	— Manufactures	429	Inner Temple	288
Immigration, Australia	493	— Mills and Factories	429	Inns of Court	288
— Canada	475	— Minerals	430	— — Law Dining Terms	29
— New Zealand	509	— Mountains	426		
— U.S.	587	— Municipalities	428	<i>For Societies beginning with</i>	
Imperial College of Science	333	— Native States	438	<i>the words Institute and</i>	
— Co-operation League	362	— Observatories	58	<i>Institution, see under dis-</i>	
— Defence Committee	782	— Occupations	427	<i>inctive titles</i>	
— Dominions	425 <i>et seq.</i>	— Opium Revenue	431	Insurance of British Ships'	
— General Staff	806	— Orders of Knighthood	155, 163	— Cargoes	908
— Institute	384	— Parcel Post	68	— Brokers and Agents, Cor-	
— Parcel Rates	68	— Petroleum Output	610	— poration of	362
— Penny Post	67	— Physical Features	426	— Companies Directory	636-9
— Service Order	156	— Population	426	— Intelligence Department	277
— Services, Contributions to	375	— Provinces of	434-8	— Marine	626
— War Conference	885	— Railways	430	— National Health	699-701
Import Duties, U.K.	111	— Religions	427	— Officials' Society	362
— Restrictions Department	277	— Revenue and Expendi-			
Imports and Exports, U.K.	632	— ture	431-2	— Polleices, Stamp on	110
— Principal, U.K.	604, 632	— Salt Revenue	431	— Stamps	67
Inch and Centimetre Com-		— Salutes, Table of	439	— Statistics	642
pared	100	— Secretary of State	246, 248, 258	Interest Tables	60
Income or Wages Table	63	— Society	362	Intermediate Education,	
— National, U.K.	372	— Taxation	430	— Ireland	697
— Tax, U.K.	381	— Time in	37		
— — Abatements	382	— Towns, Principal	427	<i>For Societies beginning with</i>	
— — Actual Income Taxed	375	— Trade of	432	<i>the word International, see</i>	
— — Annual Payable on		— Viceroy	433	<i>under distinctive titles</i>	
— — Certain Incomes	383	— India Office	258		
— — Assessments	382	Indian Army	820-3	International Express Service	69
— — Commissioners	259	— — Empire, Order of	155	— Institute of Agriculture	602
— — Gross Income brought		— — — Companions of	175	— Joint Commission	473
— — under Review	375	— — — Knights of	163	— Law, American Society of	362
— — and Life Insurance	641	— — National Congress	429	— — Institute	362
— — Net Receipts	375	— Students, Secretary for	429	— Socialist Bureau	691
— — Stamps	67	— Wheat Committee	908	— Time	37-8
— — and Super-Tax	381-3	Indiana State	692	Interstate Commerce Com-	
— — Yield	374	Indies, West	486	— mission	584
Inerement Value Duty	109	Indigent Blind Visiting So-			
— — — Yield	374	— ciety	362	Intestates' Estates	71
Incurable, Hospitals for	139	Indo-China, French	539	Invalid Children's Aid As-	
Indemnity Insurance Com-		— — Currency	103	— sociation	362
panies	636-9	Industrial Commissioners	257, 261	Invalidity Insurance	636-9
Independent Labour Party	690	— Insurance Companies	636-9	Invention and Research,	
Independents (Congrega-		— Research, Department		— Board of	796
tionalists)	305	— of	274	Inventions, Air Committee	906
India, Empire of	426-39	— — Report on	326	Invergordon Dockyard	800
— Agriculture	429	— School Inspectors	258	Investments, Trust Funds	88
— Appointments	428	— (War Inquiries) Branch	277	— Yield from	64
— Area	426	Inebriates Inspector	258	Iowa State	592
— Army	820-3	— Institutions	710	Ireland	415-22
— Bishops	300	— Reformation Association	362	— Administration	417
— Boundaries	426	— Retreats	710	— Agricultural College	327
— Cable Connections	631	Inebriety	709	— — Statistics	416
— Caste	427	— Society for the Study of	712	— Area and Population	415
				— Bank Holidays	1

THE LONDON LIFE

Association Limited

pays no Commission, and with a Record
Economy in Management issues

Non-participating policies
at lower rates than other offices.

Example of
Annual premiums: for **£1,000** Assurance

Age	At death	At 65 or death.
30	£16 : 8 : 4	£20 : 17 : 6
40	23 : 0 : 10	32 : 5 : 10
50	34 : 1 : 8	58 : 15 : 0

but its participating contracts are
more attractive still

81 King William Street,
London, E.C.4

H. M. TROUNCER,
Actuary and Manager.

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Ireland, Banking, Directory		Iron and Steel Industries		moting Christianity	
— of	654	— Committee	908	— amongst	362
— Baronets	159	— Imports, U.K.	632	Jockey Club	138
— Board of Trade	420	— Institute	362	Johannesburg	57, 456
— Cattle Trade	604	— Production	611	— Observatory	58
— Chief Secretary	417	— Wages, U.K.	704	Johore	448
— Church of	392	— U.K. Production	611	Joint Scholarships Board	697
— Congested Districts Board	419	— World's Production	611	— Stock Companies, Sta-	
— County Directory	415	Irregular Marriages	85	— tistics	675
— Crops	416	Islands, Largest	59	Journalists, Institute of	362
— Customs	419	— of the World	59	— National Union of	362
— Education	697	Isle of Man	423	— Society of Women	362
— Estimates	380	Isles, British	385-424	Judge Advocate General's	
— Electors, 1918	229	Islington	391	— Office	810
— Emigration	415, 417	— Bp. of (London)	293	Judges Circuits	288
— Government Offices	417-20	Italian Benevolent Society	362	— County Court	285
— Heralds	518	— Hospital	138	— England and Wales	281
— Home Rule Movement	679	— Language	63	— Ireland	421
— Imports and Exports	416	— Soudanland	549	— London	285
— Income Tax Yield	375	— Time in	37	— Scotland	413
— Insurance Commission	420	Italy, Kingdom of	548	— South Africa	453
— Judiciary, etc.	421	— Army	837	Judgments, County Court,	
— Land Commission Courts	421	— Colonies of	549	— Registry of	285
— Purchase	417	— Crops	601	Judicature, Supremo Court	
— Live Stock	606	— Gold Reserve	101	— of	281
— Lord Lieutenant	246, 417	— Mercantile Marine	618	Judicial Committee, Privy	
— National Museum and		— Moneys	103	— Council	281
— Library	418	— Navy	827, 832	Julian Calendar	32
— Office of Arms	158	— Population	548	— Period	39
— Old Age Pensions	701	— Shipbuilding	617	— Jumping Records	130
— Police	422	— Shipping Statistics	618	Junior Imperial League	687
— Poor Law Statistics	416	— Socialism in	692	Jupiter	47
— Population of	415	— Vital Statistics, Compara-		— Measurements	44
— Post Office	419	— tive	515	— Rising, Setting and Trau-	
— Presbyterian Church	304	— War: see that Title		— sit	31
— Prisons Board	417	— Warship Losses	898	— Satellites	44
— Privy Council	153	— Iveagh Trust	708	— Justiciary, Scotland	13
— Public Works	420	Ivory Coast, French	537	Jute Statistics	616
— Rateable Value	390			Juvenile Education after the	
— Religions	415	JAMAICA, Colnage	102	— War Committee	907
— Revenue and Expendi-		— Statistics of	487-8	— Offenders, Society for	
— ture	389-90	Japan, Empire of	550	— Reformation of	712
— Roman Catholic Church	307	— Army	837	— Organisations Committee	
— Royal College of Science	418	— Coal Output	609		
— — Hibernian Academy	361	— Crops	601	KABUL	516
— Schools	346	— Dependencies of	552	Kaisir-i-Hind Medal	174
— Stationery Office	420	— Education	550	Kandahar	516
— Time in	37	— Moneys	103	Kanem, State of	537
— Universities	324	— Navy	827, 832	Kansas State	592
— Viceregal Household	417	— Shipbuilding	617	Kashmir Stato	438
— Vital Statistics, Com-		— Shipping Statistics	618	Kedah	448
— parative	515	— Society	362	Keeling Islands	446
Irish Academy, Royal	362	— Time in	37	Keeper of the Privy Purse	
— Agricultural Organisa-		— Vital Statistics, Com-		— Kelantan	448
— tion Society	606	— parative	515	Kensington	391
— Church Missions, So-		— Warship Losses	898	— Hospital	138
— ciety for	362	— Weights and Measures		Kentucky State	592
— Constabulary, Royal	422	Jarrow	393	Kermadec Islands	511
— Convention	679	— Bishop of (Durham)	298	Kew Botanic Gardens	250, 384
— Distressed Ladies' Fund	362	Java (Dutch)	558	— Observatory	920
— Guards	815	Jersey Island	423	Khartoum	450
— Industries Association,		— Coinage	103	Khiva	571
— Royal	362	— Militia	819	Khorasan	564
— Landowners' Convention	362	Jewel House, Tower, Keeper		Kiao-Chau	545
— Language, Society for		— of	149	Killaloe, Bishop of	302
— Preservation of	362	Jewellers' Weight	95	Kilmore, Bishop of	302
— Mile	95	Jewish Board of Deputies		King Edward's Hospital	
— Rebellion (Victims) Com-		— Calendar	33	— Fund	137
— mittee	908	— Colonisation Society	309	KING GEORGE V	147
— Turf Club	136	— Era	40	— Kings of Arms	158, 250
— Unionist Alliance	688	— Societies	309	King's Bench Division Court	
— Universities	324	Jews, The	309	— Body Guard	157
Iron Age, The	40	— College	309	— College Hospital	137
Iron Mining, Wages	704	— London Society for Pro-		— London	317
— Ore, Imports of	632				



1807
The
EAGLE
and
BRITISH DOMINIONS
INSURANCE COMPANY
LIMITED
 The most progressive Office for all Depts. of Insurance
LIFE · FIRE · MARINE
ACCIDENT & MOTOR
 EXCEPTIONALLY ATTRACTIVE LIFE & ANNUITY RATES
 THE 'ALL-IN' POLICIES
 ASSETS **£5,000,000**
 EXCEED
 HEAD OFFICE
 ROYAL EXCHANGE AV. E.C.3
 WEST END OFFICE
 79 Pall Mall, London, S.W.1
 E. M. MOUNTAIN
 Chairman & Managing Director
 Prospectus Post Free
 Branches & Representatives
 throughout the
 U.K.

Before Renewing

ANY FORM OF INSURANCE POLICY IT IS
 ALWAYS DESIRABLE TO ASK FOR COM-
 PARATIVE RATES FROM THE EAGLE AND
 BRITISH DOMINIONS INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Applications for Agencies Invited

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
King's Foreign Service Mes-		Land Tax	108	Lewes. Bishop of (Chichester)	294
sengers	257	— Yield	374	Lewisham	391
— Highway	630	— Unlton	362	Leys School	338
— Home Service Messengers	257	— Valuation Office ..	261	Lhasa	580
— Household	149	— Values Duty	108	Liberal Ministries ..	245, 247
— Ministers	245-8	— — Yield	374	— Party Organisations	687
— Proctor's Department	278	— — English League for		Liberation Society ..	362
— Remembrancer	283	Taxation of	362	Liberator Relief Fund	362
Kings and Queens, British	145	— Reference Committee	284	Libicria, Republic of	553
Kingston (Jamaica) ..	488	— United Committee for		— Moneys of	103
— Bp. of (Southwark) ..	297	Taxation of	362	Liberty and Property	
Kitchen (Central) Committee	908	Landlord and Tenant, Law		Defence League	363
Klondyke	482	of	79	Library Association ..	363
Knaresborough, Bishop of		Languages of the World ..	63	— American	363
(Ripon)	299	Laos Territory, French ..	539	— British Muscum ..	267
Knighthood, Central Chan-		Lard Imported, U.K. ..	632	— of Wales	370
cery of Orders of	153	Latitude and Longitude ..	52	Licence Duties	119
— Orders of	154	— Variation of	31	— Statistics	244
— Companions of	175	Law Agents in Scotland,		— Yield	373
— Knights of	163	Society of	362	— Insurance Companies	636-9
Knights Bachelor	170	— Association	362	Licences, Excise	117
— of Windsor, Military ..	157	— Courts and Offices ..	281-4	— Fishing	127
Knots and Miles Compared	97	— and Justice, Estimates	379	— Local Taxation ..	119
Korea (Japan)	552	— Officers	248, 261	— Statistics	244
— Bishop of	301	— Department	261	— Marriage	82
— Weights and Measures ..	100	— of Ireland	248, 417	— Occasional	118
Kurdistan	580	— of Scotland	248, 412	— Post Office	119
Kwantung Peninsula ..	552	— Sitings and Terms ..	29	— Shooting	119, 127
Kyrie Society	362	— Society	328	Licensed Premises, Statistics	709
		— of Ireland	328	— Victuallers' Asylum	363
LABORATORY, Royal, Wool-		Lawes Agricultural Trust ..	327	— Central Protection	
wich	811	Lawn Tennis Association ..	136	Society	363
— The Government	251	— Championships ..	132	— Defence League ..	363
Labour Advisory Committee	908	— Laymen, Houses of ..	301	— School	363
— Co-partnership	706	Lead, World's Production	610	Licensing Committee (Ex-	
— Disputes	705	League of the Empire ..	362	ports and Imports) ..	909
— Exchanges, <i>see</i> Employ-		— of Mercy	137	Lichfield	394
ment Exchanges		— The Navy	365	— Bishop of	295
— Ministry of	261	— of Young Liberals ..	687	Liechtenstein	519
— Party, The	689	Leap Years	32	Life, Expectation of ..	640
— Independent	690	Lease, Present Value of a ..	61	— Insurance	61
— Statistics, Department of	261	— Stamp on	109	Lifoatoot Institution, Royal	
— Substitutionary Com-		Leather Imports, U.K. ..	632	National	363
mittee	909	— Supplies Central Ad-		Life-saving Society, Royal	363
Labouring Classes, Society		visory Committee	909	Light, Definition	50
for Improving the Con-		Lee Conservancy	261	— Railway Commission ..	284
dition of	362	Leeds	394	— Speed of Travel ..	13
Lahrador	484	— University	319	Lighthouse Authority, Central	279
Labuan	447	Leeward Islands	409-1	Lima	565
Laccadive Islands	443	Legacy Duty	109	Limerick, Bishop of ..	302
Lacrosse Union, English ..	136	— Yield	373	Lincoln	394
Ladies' Clubs	121	Legal Education	328	— Bishop of	296
— of the Garter	154	— Council of	328	Lincoln's Inn	288
Lady Margaret Hall, Oxford	351	— Information	71-92	Lincolnshire	386
Lagos, Nigeria	467	— Tender of Money ..	102	— Handicap Winners ..	135
Lahore	436	Leicester	394	Line Regiments, U.K. ..	815-18
Lambeth	391	— Bp. of (Peterborough)	296	Lincn Measures	100
Lammas Day	16, 35	Leipzig	57, 541	— Statistics	616
Lampeter, St. David's College	322	Length, Measures of ..	95	Linnæan Society	363
Lancaster	393	Lent	4, 35	Lippe, German State ..	543
— Duchy of	148, 261	Leonids in 1918	5 <i>et seq.</i>	Liquid Measure	95
— Herald	250	Lessons, Church of England	28	Liquor Consumption Statis-	
— House of	145	Lest We Forget—Roll of		tics	710
Lancing College	338	Honour	775-81	— Trade (Financial Aspects	
Land Association, Central	362	Letter Cards	67	of Control and Purchase)	
— Forces of the U.K. ..	814-19	— Post	65	Committee	909
— and Home Leaguc, ..		Letters of Administration	73	— Traffic, Central Control	
National	362	— Patent, Stamps on ..	108	Board	251
— Law Reform Association	362	— Postage on	65	Lishon	57
— Measure	95	— Seamen and Sailors ..	67	Lister Institute	328
— Nationalisation Society	362	— Undelivered	66	Literary Fund, Royal ..	363
— Rating	387	Lettings: Premises, Houses,		Literature Prizemen, Nobel	202
— Registry Office	285	Flats, etc., Professional		— Royal Society of ..	363
— Settlement after the War		Fees of Agent	93	Llyve-stock, U.K. ..	606
Committee	909	Lewes	394	— Insurance Companies ..	636

FIRE. LIFE. MARINE.

LOSS OF
PROFITS.

ANNUITIES.

ACCIDENT.

BURGLARY.

EMPLOYERS'
LIABILITY.

MOTOR CAR.

DOMESTIC
SERVANTS.

PLATE GLASS.



Assets exceed £14,800,000.

Head Office :—

1, DALE STREET, LIVERPOOL.

London :—

Chief Office: 1, CORNHILL.

**And Branches and Agencies in all the Chief Commercial Centres
THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.**

The Royal School FOR THE Indigent Blind

LEATHERHEAD, SURREY.

FOUNDED 1799.

*"To render the Blind Self-Reliant by
Teaching them a Trade." (Copyright.)*

Legacies Earnestly Solicited.

PATRON—H.M. KING GEORGE V.

PATRONESS—H.M. THE QUEEN MOTHER.

The Rev. ST. CLARE HILL, M.A., *Principal.*

Telephone No.: 4, Leatherhead.

Telegraphic Address: "LUX, LEATHERHEAD."

The South London Institute FOR THE Blind

FOUNDED 1870.

PATRONESS—THE LADY PIRRIE.

An Unsectarian Charity and Relief Work
amongst the destitute BLIND

**UNENDOWED and in GREAT
NEED of HELP**

Contributions gratefully received by

The Rt. Hon. LORD SOUTHWARK, President and
Chairman.

Rev. ST. CLARE HILL, M.A., Honorary Secretary,
83 BOROUGH ROAD, S.E.1

THE SOCIETY FOR Granting Annuities to the Poor Adult Blind

1 St. George's Circus, Southwark, S.E.1

FOUNDED 1858.

320 Pensions now granted. Many deserving
poor anxiously waiting.

A grant of £200 in one sum provides a Candidate
with an immediate annuity bearing the Donor's
name.

Chairman and Treasurer—STUART JOHNSON, Esq.
Honorary Secretary—Rev. ST. CLARE HILL, M.A.

Blind Employment Factory

246, 248 & 250 Waterloo Rd., London, S.E.1

**FUNDS URGENTLY NEEDED.
50 BLIND MEN and WOMEN EMPLOYED.**

Our Object :—

1. To increase the wages earned by BLIND ARTISANS.
2. To increase the number employed as BLIND ARTISANS.
3. To increase the hope of those who are being trained as BLIND ARTISANS.

Donations will be thankfully received by
The REV. ST. CLARE HILL, M.A., Secretary.

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Liverpool	394	London Missionary Society	371	Lubricating Oil Advisory Committee	909
— Bishop of	299	— Municipal Society	363	Lucas-Tooth Boys' Training Fund	363
— Cup Winners	135	— Museum	758	Lunacy Board, Scotland	410
— Imports and Exports	270	— Newspaper Offices	141	— Commission	258
— Observatory	58	— Orphan Asylum	363	— Masters and Visitors in	284
— University	319	— Parochial Charities	330	— and Mental Deficiency Control Board	258
Livery Companies, London	404	— Philanthropic Society	363	Lunar Eclipses	46
Llandaff, Bishop of	296	— Police	289	— Phenomena	46
Lloyd's	626	— Courts	290	Lunatics, Hospitals for	139
— List	626	— Polytechnics	332	Luxemburg	553
— Register of Shipping	627	— Population	396	— Moneys of	103
Loan Board, Public Works	273	— Port of	269	Lying-in Hospitals	140
Lobsters and Crabs, Protection of	127	— Postal Districts	67, 271	Lyon Office, Scotland	158
Local Authorities	387	— Quarter Sessions	291	Lyons	533
— Government Board	261	— Railway Stations in	401	Lyrids in 1918	9, 17
— — Ireland	418	— Rainfall	57	MACAO (Portugal)	568
— — Scotland	410	— Rates of	391, 400	Machine Gun Corps	818
— Taxation	388-90	— Reform Union	363	— Tool Committee	909
— — Grants	389	— Salvage Corps	402	Machinery Imports and Exports, U.K.	632
— — Licences	119	— School of Clinical Medicine	328	— Insurance	636-9
— Time	27	— of Dental Surgery	328	Madagascar	536
Lock Hospital	139	— of Economics and Political Science	317	Madira (Portuguese)	566
Lock-outs and Strikes	705	— of Medicine for Women	329	Madras	57, 434
London Societies, etc., <i>see also</i> <i>under Metropolitan</i>		— of Tropical Medicine	329	— Observatory	58
London, England	396	— Sessions, County of	291	— Presidency	434
— Aged Christian Society	363	— Shipping of	270	Madrid	57, 576
— Antiquaries, Society of	354	— Society	363	Magazine Post	67
— Area and Population	391, 396	— Statistics	400	Magdalen Hospital	363
— Association for the Blind	355	— Stock Exchange	674	Magistrates, Metropolitan	287
— Births and Deaths	391	— Street Accidents	401, 630	— Stipendiary	286
— Bishop of	293	— Telephone System	71	Magnetism, Terrestrial	56
— Boroughs	391	— Temperature	57	Mahé, Seychelles	514
— Boundaries	396	— Theatres in	401	Mahomedan Calendar	34
— Bridge, High Water at	3 <i>et seq.</i>	— Traffic	401	— Era	39
— Burglaries in	424	— Tramways in	401	Maine, U.S.	593
— Chamber of Commerce	628	— University	315	Maize Imports, U.K.	632
— City and Guilds Institute	333	— Water Board	406	— World's Production	601
— City Mission	363	Long Measure	95	Malacca	446
— Clubs in	120	Longitude	52	Malay States	447
— Common Council of	403	Lord Advocate's Office	412	Maldives Archipelago (Ceylon)	443
— Coroners	291	— Chamberlain	146	Male Servants, Licence for	119
— Corporation of	402	— Department of	149	— Number of	244
— County of	396	— Chancellor	245, 281	Malta	440
— County Council	397	— Office of	282	— Coinage	103
— — Education Work	697	— since 1783	245	— Dockyard	800
— Courts	285, 290	— Chief Justice	282	— Militia	819
— Day Training College	351	— Great Chamberlain	157	— Time in	37
— Debt	400	— Office of	157, 262	Malthusian League	363
— Diocesan Home Mission	363	— Howe Island	500	Malvern College	338
— Distances from	63	— Lieutenant of Ireland	246, 417	Man, Isle of, Statistics	423
— District Post Office	67	— Mayor of London	402-3	Manchester	394
— Domestic Mission Society	363	— Mayor's Court	285	— Bishop of	299
— Female Guardian Society	363	— Mayors	391-6	— College of Music	331
— Preventive Institution	363	— Privy Seal	248	— Grammar School	338
— Fever Hospitals	139	— Steward	248	— Imports and Exports	270
— Fire Brigade	402	— Department of	149	— School of Art	327
— — Widows and Orphans Fund	363	Lords of the Admiralty	783-7	— Technical College	321
— Gas Companies in	401	— of Appeal	281-2	— Victoria University	318
— Geological Society	360	— House of	203-19	Manchuria	528
— Hospitals	137	— Committee on Reform of	204	Mandalay	436
— Imports and Exports	270	— Officers	219	Manitoba, Province of	479
— Institution	363	— Justices	282	Manor of Poynings	220
— Library	363	— Lieutenant	386, 408, 415	Manorial Society	363
— Linnæan Society	363	— of the Treasury	278	Mansfield College, Oxford	335
— Livery Companies	404	— in Waiting	149	Maps of the War:	
— Lord Mayor of	402-3	Lord's Day Observance Society	363	— Balkan Front	879
— Mathematical Society	364	Loretto School	338	— Bapaume-Cambrai Front	851
— Mayor's Court	285	Losses, Warship, in the War	894-901	— Belgium and North-east France	860
— Medical Mission	363	Louisiana State	592		
— — Schools	328	Louse Problem, The	717		
— — Society	364	Lübeck	543		
— Mendicity Society	363				

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Maps of the War— <i>continued</i>		Mauritius, Time	37	Mercury, Rising, Setting,	
Central European War		Mayors	391-6	and Transit	31
Arca	842-3	Mayor's Court, London ..	285	Mercy, League of	137
Europe by Races	848-9	Meal Imports, U.K. .. .	604, 632	Merit, Order of	156
Italian Front	863	Mean R.A. and Declination	51	Mesopotamia, British Pos-	
Turkish Front	873	— Time	36	session	442
Western Front	856-7	Measurements in Mechanics	97	Messengers, Service	257
Ypres Front	854	Measures of Angles .. .	96	Metal (Non-Ferrous) Trades	
Marathon Race, Winners of	129	— of Area	95	Committee	909
Margarine Imported, U.K.		— of Length	95	Metaliferous Mines Inspectors	258
604, 632		— of Volume	95	Metals, Institute of	364
Marine Branch, Board of		Meat Imports, U.K. .. .	604, 632	— and Materials Economy	
Trade	277	Meath	415	Committee	909
— Engineers, Institute of	363	— Bishop of	302	Meteoritic Showers	48
— Insurance	626	Mecca	517	Meteorological Observa-	
— Offices	636-9	Mechanical Engineers,		tories	58, 263
— Mercantile, of the World	617-18	American Society of ..	364	— Office	262
Marines, Royal	793	— Institution of	364	— Records	54
— Pay of	915	— Lighters, Duty on .. .	112	— Society, Royal	364
Maritime League, Imperial	363	— Training, R.N.	331	— Scottish	364
Mark Masons, Grand Lodge		Mechanics, Measurements in	97	Meteors	48
of	600	Medals and Decorations,		Methodist Churches .. .	305
Marketable Securities, Stamp	110	War	197, 201	— Colleges	335
Marketing Table	62	Medical Advisory Board,		Metonic Cycle	32
Marlborough	394	Army	810	Metric Association, America	364
— College	338	— Association, American ..	364	— Weights and Measures ..	99
Marriage Abroad	38	— British	356	Metropolitan Association for	
— by Banns or Licence .. .	82	— of Ireland	364	Befriending Young Servants	363
— Certificates	77, 83	— Benevolent Fund, Royal	364	— Asylums Board	263
— Fees at Registrar's .. .	82	— Colleges	328	— Boroughs	391
— Licences	82	— Council, General	360	— Boundaries	336
— Office for	82, 284	— Defence Union	364	— County Courts	286
— before Registrar	82	— Department, Army .. .	819	— Hospital Funds	137
— in Scotland	85	— Navy	795	— Hospitals	137
— U.K. Statistics	385, 408, 416	— Royal Household .. .	150	— Magistrates	287
Mars	47	— Education	328	— Police	289
— Measurements	44	— Fees and Charges .. .	94	— Courts	290, 422
— Orbit, etc.	31	— Men, Society for Relief of		— Dublin	422
— Satellites	45	Widows and Orphans of	364	— Receiver of	288
Marseilles	57, 533	— Officers of Health, Society		— Post Offices	271
Marshall Islands	515	of	364	— Public Gardens Associa-	
Martinique, French Colony	538	Schools	328	tion	364
Mary, H.M. Queen, House-		— Society of London .. .	364	— Water Board	406
hold	151	Medicine in 1917	712-24	Mexico, Republic of .. .	553
Maryland State	593	— American Academy of ..	364	— Moncys of	103
Marylebone Association for		— Nobel Prizemen in .. .	202	Michigan State	593
Improving Dwellings ..	363	— Royal Society of .. .	364	Microscopical Society, Ameri-	
Masonic Benevolent Institu-		Medicines, Patent, Duty on	118	can	364
tion, Royal	363	— — Yield	373	— Royal	364
— Bodies	600	— Vendors, U.K.	244	Middle Temple	288
— Institution for Boys, Royal	363	Medico-Legal Society ..	364	Middlesex, County of .. .	386
— for Girls, Royal	363	Melbourne	57, 501	— Deeds Department .. .	285
Masous, Grand Lodges of ..	600	— Mint	101, 263	— Hospital	137
Massachusetts Stages .. .	593	Memoranda for 1918 ..	1	— Quarter Sessions .. .	291
Massowah (Italian)	549	Mental After-Care Associa-		Mid-Lent Sunday	35
Master of the Horse's De-		tion	364	Midnight Sun	39
partment	150	— Defectives, Hospital for	140	Midwives, Association for	
— of the Rolls	282	Deficiency, Board of Con-		Training and Supply of ..	364
Master-General of Ordnance	808	trol	258	Midwives' Association, Rural	364
Masters in Lunacy	284	Mercantile Marine School		— Board, Central	364
— of the Supreme Court ..	282	Ships	331	— Institute	364
Matches and Tobacco Control		— (Seamen's Effects),		Mile, English, etc. .. .	95
Committee	277	Grants for Losses through		— Nautical	95
— Duty on	112	Hostile Operations at Sea		Military Administration ..	806
— Excise Duty	118	Committee	909	— Aeronautics, Director-	
Maternity Benefit, National		— Standard Uniform		General of	808
Insurance	700	Committee	909	— Aides-de-Camp	805
— Hospitals	140	— of the World	617-18	— Cross	201
Mathematical Association	363	Merchant Seamen's Orphan-		— Education	329
Society, American	363	age, Royal	364	— Engineering School .. .	329
— London	364	— Service Guild, Imperial	364	— Establishment, India ..	820
Maundy Thursday	6, 35	— Tailors' School	338	— Knights of Windsor .. .	157
Mauretania, French	538	Mercury	47	— Medal, The	201
Mauritius	513	— Measurements	44	— Music, Royal School of ..	331
— Coinage	103	— Orbit	47	— Schools	329

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Military Service (Civil Liabilities) Department ..	909	Morden College ..	361	Musketry Schools ..	329
Milk Distribution Committee ..	909	Morning and Evening Star ..	47	Mutton Imports, U.K. ..	604, 632
—Imports, U.K. ..	604, 632	—Papers, Principal ..	141	Mysore State ..	458
Mill Hill School ..	338	Morocco ..	555	NABONASSAR, Era of ..	39
Mineral Production, Canada ..	474	—Moneys of ..	104	Nagpur ..	437
—India ..	430	Morse Code ..	29	Names, Law as to ..	86
—U.K. ..	609-10	Mortgage Insurance ..	636-9	—Registrar of Business ..	86
—U.S. ..	587	—Stamp on ..	110	Naples ..	57, 548
—World's ..	610	Moscow ..	57, 571	Nassau, Bahamas ..	486
—Resources Advisory Committee ..	909	Motor Car Duty ..	112	Natal, Statistics of ..	457
—Rights Duty ..	109	—Yield ..	373	—Time in ..	37
—Yield ..	374	—Exports ..	754	<i>For Societies, etc., beginning with the word National, see under distinctive titles, except as below</i>	
—Waters, Duty on ..	115, 119	—Clubs and Societies ..	755	National Debt, U.K. ..	377, 905
Mineralogical Society ..	364	—Import Duties ..	112	—Office ..	268
Miners of the U.K. ..	610	—Index Marks ..	755	—Gallery ..	757
Miners' Wages ..	704	—Industry, British ..	754	—of British Art ..	758
Mines and Minerals ..	609-10	—Insurance Companies ..	636-9	—Health Insurance ..	699-701
—Inspectors of ..	258	—Licences ..	119	—Commissioners, Eng-land ..	268
—Royal School of ..	331	—Manufacturers and Traders, Society of ..	753	—Ireland ..	420
Mining Association of Great Britain ..	361	—Registration ..	754	—Scotland ..	410
—Engineers, American Institute of ..	364	—Spirit Duty ..	112	—Wales ..	268
—Institution of ..	364	—Excise Duty ..	118	—Importance (Work of) Committee ..	277
—Institute of Scotland ..	361	—Yield ..	374	—Party, The ..	780
—and Metallurgy, Institution of ..	364	Mountains, Highest ..	59	—Physical Laboratory ..	269
Ministers since 1783 ..	245	Movements and Railways, Director-General of ..	899	—Portrait Gallery ..	758
Ministry, The ..	248	Muni River Settlements ..	577	—Service Central Advisory Committee ..	909
—Former ..	247	Municipal Authorities, Irish Association of ..	364	—Ministry ..	269
Minnesota State ..	593	—Corporations Association of ..	361	—(Ireland) Department ..	909
Mint, The Royal ..	261	—and County Engineers' Institution ..	364	—Tank ..	269
—Coins Issued from ..	101	—Directory, England and Wales ..	591-6	—Trust ..	365
Mints, Colonial ..	101, 261	—Electrical Association ..	361	Natural History Museum ..	267
Missing Soldiers, Red Cross Information Department ..	367	—Treasurers and Accountants, Institute of ..	365	Naturalisation of Aliens ..	77
Missionary Bishops ..	301	—Waterworks Association ..	365	Nautical Advisers ..	279
—Societies ..	371	Munitions, Ministry of ..	263-7	—Almanac Office ..	269
Mississippi State ..	593	—Boards of Management Executive Committee ..	909	—Measures ..	95
Missouri State ..	594	—Finance Committee ..	909	—Terms ..	95, 97
Modern Languages Association ..	364	—Financial Advisory Committee ..	909	Naval Aides-de-Camp to H.M. ..	783
—Teaching, Committee on ..	695	—Hours of Labour Committee ..	909	—Air Department ..	792
Molasses, Duty on ..	112	—(Inter-Allied) Bureau ..	909	—Architects, Institution of ..	365
Moluccas, Dutch Colony ..	558	—Inventions Panel ..	909	—Benevolent Society, Royal ..	365
Mombasa ..	463	—Labour Priority Committee ..	909	—College, Greenwich ..	331
Monaco, Principality of ..	554	—Ordnance Committee ..	909	—Construction Department ..	789
—Moneys of ..	103	—Parliamentary Executive Committee ..	909	—Division, Royal ..	798
Monetary Units ..	103	—Priority Advisory Committee ..	909	—Docks and Yards ..	799-806
Money, Legal Tender of ..	102	—Workers' Health Committee ..	909	—Education ..	331, 796
—Order Office ..	65, 272	—Works Board ..	909	—Equipment Department ..	788
—Orders ..	69	Munster, Escheatorship of ..	220	—Faud, Royal ..	365
Moneys of All Nations ..	103	—Province of ..	415	—General Service Medal ..	201
—of British Empire ..	102	Muscot (Omān) ..	561	—Hospitals and Sick Quarters ..	797
Mongolia ..	528	Museums Association ..	365	—Hydrographic Department ..	788
Monroe Doctrine ..	587	—Irish ..	418	—Lords of the Admiralty ..	783-5
Montana State ..	594	—London ..	757	—Losses of the War ..	894-901
Monte Carlo ..	554	—National ..	267	—and Marine Officers' Daughters, Royal School ..	365
—Video ..	599	—Scottish ..	410	—for ..	365
Montenegro, Kingdom of ..	554	—Welsh ..	370	—Marriages ..	83
—Army ..	837	Music and Drama, 1917 ..	735-7	—Medical School ..	329, 331
—Moneys of ..	103	—Academies, Colleges, etc. ..	330	—and Military Musical Union ..	365
Montreal ..	477	—Musical Instruments, Duties on ..	112	—Operations in the War ..	888-92
Montserrat, Leeward Is. ..	491	—Yield ..	372	—Ordinance Department ..	791
Moon, The ..	46	—Plays and Reviews, 1917 ..	736	—Depôts ..	797
—Eclipses ..	47	Musicians, Incorporated Society of ..	330	—Reserve, Royal ..	797
—Occultation of Stars by ..	20			—Scripture Readers' Society ..	365
—Phases of ..	2-26				
—Rising, Setting, etc. 3 <i>et seq.</i>					
Moravian Missions ..	371				
Moravians ..	396				
Moray, Bishop of ..	302				

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Naval Store Department ..	791	Netherlands, Vital Statistics, Comparative ..	515	Newnham College, Cambridge	351
— Volunteer Reserve, Royal ..	798	Neutrals, Detention of (Claims to Compensation) Committee ..	909	Newspaper Post ..	65
— War Staff ..	785	Nevada State ..	594	— Press Fund ..	567
Naviges of the Powers ..	826-35	Nevis, West Indies ..	490	— Wrappers ..	67
Navy, Distribution of Business ..	785	New Caledonia ..	539	Newspapers, Principal, U.K. ..	141
— Employment Agency ..	365	— Brunswick, Province of ..	478	— Registrar of ..	260
— of Germany ..	829, 830	— Forest Officers ..	280	Newsvendors' Benevolent Institution ..	365
— Health of ..	712	— Guinea, Australia ..	508	Next-of-Kin Tables ..	71-3
— League ..	365	— British, Papua ..	508	Nicaragua, Republic of ..	559
— List ..	799	— Dutch ..	558	— Moneys of ..	104
— Pay of ..	915	— German ..	508	Nickel, World's Production ..	610
— Pensions ..	911-13	— Hampshire State ..	594	Nicobar Islands ..	437
— Personnel ..	783-800	— Hebrides ..	559	Nigeria ..	467
— and Prize Agents ..	800	— Jersey State ..	594	— Coinage of ..	103
— Rank ..	800-4	— Mexico State ..	595	Nightingale Fund for Training Nurses ..	365
— Records Society ..	365	— Scotland Yard ..	289	Nitrates, Chilean Production ..	525
— Sea Lords ..	783	— South Wales ..	497	Nobel Prizes ..	202
— Ships, Training ..	331	— — Bishops of ..	300	Nonconformist Churches ..	303-7
— of U.S. ..	828, 834	— York City ..	57, 588	— Choir Union ..	365
— and the War ..	888-93	— State ..	595	Noon at Greenwich Compared ..	37
Neap Tides ..	41	— Zealand, Dominion of ..	508-11	Norfolk Island ..	500
Nebraska State ..	594	— Bishops of ..	301	Normandy, House of ..	145
Negri Sembilan ..	447	— Coinage of ..	103	Norry King of Arms ..	250
Neolithic Period ..	40	— Defence ..	824	North Borneo ..	442
Nepal ..	438	— Dependencies ..	511	— Carolina State ..	595
Neptune ..	48	— Vital Statistics, Comparative ..	515	— Dakota State ..	595
— Measurements ..	44	— Newcastle ..	394	— West Frontier Province ..	437
Nervous Diseases, Hospitals for ..	140	— Bishop of ..	299	— Mounted Police ..	471
Netherlands ..	556	— University College ..	318	— Territories ..	482
— Army ..	837	Newfoundland ..	482-4	Northern Territory, Australia ..	507
— Colonies ..	557-9	— Coinage of ..	103	Northstead, Stewardship of ..	220
— Gold Reserve ..	101	— Magazine Post ..	67	Norway, Kingdom of ..	559
— Moneys of ..	104			— Army ..	837
— Shipping ..	617-8				

Assets Exceed
£2,500,000.



Claims Paid,
Over £9,000,000.

By Appointment.

GENERAL

Accident Fire and Life

ASSURANCE CORPORATION, Limited.

GENERAL BUILDINGS, PERTH, SCOTLAND.
GENERAL BUILDINGS, ALDWYCH, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1835.

WAR ECONOMY.

In consequence of the War, the cost of building material and labour has increased nearly 50 per cent. All owners of property should therefore increase their Fire Insurances; this they can do at little or no extra cost by taking a Fire Bonus Policy with this Corporation and thus effect a saving of 20 per cent. of each premium.

Particulars on receipt of post card at either of the above Offices.

ALL CLASSES OF INSURANCE TRANSACTED.

F. NORIE-MILLER, J.P., General Manager.

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
—erve ..	101	Oriental Studies, School for	331	Parliamentssince 1852 ..	228
— H.M. Queen of ..	147	Orissa, <i>see</i> Bihar		Parochial Charities, London	330
— Moneys of ..	104	Orphan Home, National ..	365	Party Organisations ..	687-8
— Time in ..	37	— Schools, Royal British ..	367	Paschal Moon ..	33
— Vital Statistics, Com-		Orthopaedic Hospital ..	140	Passenger Traffic, U.K. Rail-	
parative ..	515	Osborne, Upkeep of ..	379	ways ..	629
Norwich ..	394	Ossory, Bishop of ..	302	— between U.K. and	
— Bishop of ..	296	Ottawa ..	57, 476	Holland Committee ..	909
Nose, Hospitalsfor Diseasesof	140	— Mint ..	101, 263	Passmore Edwards Settle-	
Nottingham ..	394	— Observatory ..	58	ment ..	336
— University College ..	321	Otter-hounds, Packs ..	132	Passport, Stamp on ..	110
Nova Scotia, Province of ..	478	Otter-hunting Season ..	124	Pastel Society ..	366
— — Barons of ..	159	Oudh and Agra, India ..	435	Patent Agents, Chartered	
Numismatic Association,		Overseas Dominions ..	425-515	Institute of ..	366
American ..	365	— and Government Loans		— Medicines, Duty on ..	118
— Society, American ..	365	Committee ..	909	— — Yield ..	373
— — British ..	365	Oxford ..	394	Patents Office ..	277
— — Royal ..	365	— Bishop of ..	296	— Registered in 1916 ..	384
Nurses, Royal British Asso-		— House Settlement ..	336	Patna ..	437
ciation ..	365	— Observatories ..	58	Patrick, Order of St. ..	154
Nursing Association, Metro-		— University ..	310	Patriotic Fund Corporation,	
politan ..	365	— — Terms ..	29	Royal ..	366
— Board, Army ..	810	— Women's Colleges ..	351	Paupers, U.K. ..	702
— Central Council for		Oyster Season ..	127	Pawnbrokers, Licence for	118
District ..	365	PACIFIC Islands, British ..	511	Pay of Army and Navy ..	915
Nyasaland Protectorate ..	462	— — French ..	539	— of Civil Servants ..	249 <i>et seq.</i>
OAKS, Winners of the ..	134	— — U.S. ..	599	— Department, Army ..	819
Oats, Average Value of ..	605	Paddington ..	391	— Office, Supreme Court ..	283
— Control Committee ..	909	Pages, Royal ..	149	Paymaster-General, De-	
— Imported, U.K. ..	632	Pahang ..	417	partment of ..	269
— World's Production ..	601	Painter- Etchers, Royal		Peace Society ..	366
Obituary, 1916-17 ..	772-4	Society of ..	365	Peat Deposits in Ireland,	
Observatories ..	58	Painters in Water Colonies,		Committee on ..	909
Occasional Licences ..	118	Royal Society of ..	365	Pedar's Licence ..	118
Occurrences, Remarkable,		Palaeographical Society, New	365	Peage of U.K. ..	203-19
1916-17 ..	758-68	Palaeontographical Society	365	Peking ..	57, 527
Ocean, Depth of ..	59	Palestine ..	581	Pembroke ..	396
Officers (ex-) Work for ..	828	— Exploration Fund ..	365	— Dockyard ..	800
Official Receivers, Bank-		Pali Text Society ..	365	Penang ..	446
ruptcy ..	276, 284	Palm Sunday ..	6, 35	Pennsylvania State ..	596
— Referees of the Supreme		Panama, Republic of ..	561	Penny, Weight of ..	95
Court ..	283	— Moneys of ..	104	— Number Coined ..	101
Ohio State ..	595	— Canal ..	562	Pensions, Army and Navy	311-15
Oil Painters, Royal Institute of	365	— Traffic on ..	562	— — Local Committees	916
Oklahoma State ..	595	Pan-American Union ..	365	— Civil List ..	123
Old Age Pensions ..	701	Papacy, The ..	562	— Ministry ..	269
Olympiads ..	39	Paper-making Imports, U.K.	632	— Miscellaneous ..	378
Olympic Records ..	129	Paper Supplies Royal Com-		— Old Age ..	701
Omān (Arabia) ..	561	mission ..	909	— Political ..	378
— Moneys of ..	104	— Weights and Sizes of ..	98	Perak ..	447
One Thousand Guineas,		Papua, Australia ..	508	Perim, Island of ..	442
Winners of ..	134	Paraguay, Republic of ..	562	Perlis ..	448
Ontario, Bishops of ..	300	— Moneys of ..	104	Permit Office ..	909
— Province of ..	476	Parallax of Sun ..	45	Perpetual Calendar ..	27
Open-Air Mission ..	365	Paralysis, Hospitals for ..	140	Persoids in 1918 ..	17
Ophthalmic Hospitals ..	140	Parcel Post Abroad ..	68	Persia ..	563
Optical Association, British		— Inland ..	65	— Moneys of ..	104
— Society ..	365	Parcels "C.O.D." ..	69	— Society ..	366
Orange Free State ..	458	Parents' National Education		Personal Estate, Distribu-	
— — Time in ..	37	Union ..	365	tion of ..	72
Orchestral Association,		Paris ..	57, 533	Perth, W. A. ..	57, 506
National ..	320	— Economic Conference,		— Mint ..	101, 263
Order of Merit ..	156	Text ..	683	Pern, Republic of ..	564
— of Precedence ..	158	Parish Register Society ..	366	— Moneys of ..	104
Orders of Knighthood ..	154	Parkes Museum ..	368	Pescadores Is. ..	552
Ordinance College, Woolwich		Parliament, Houses of, Up-		Peshawar ..	437
— Committee ..	792	keep of ..	379	Peterborough ..	394
— Department ..	808	— Members of ..	222-8	— Bishop of ..	296
— Depôts, Naval ..	797	— Officers of ..	222	Petrograd ..	57, 571
— Factories ..	810-11	Parliamentary Counc's		Petrol Control Department	277
— Survey Department ..	250	Office ..	278	Petroleum Executive ..	909
Oregon State ..	596	— Franchise ..	676	— Pool Board ..	277
Organists, Cathedral ..	293-300	— Procedure ..	220	— Regulation of Supplies	
— Royal College of ..	331	— Summary 1917 ..	881-5	Committee ..	909

BRITISH GENERAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Head Office—66, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON, E.C.

FIRE.

BURGLARY.

DRIVERS'.

THIRD PARTY.

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY.

LOSS OF PROFIT.

MARINE.

ANNUITY.

MOTOR CAR.

HORSES.

LIFTS.

LIFE.

ACCIDENT.

SICKNESS.

PLATE GLASS.

FIDELITY GUARANTEE.

PROPERTY OWNERS' INDEMNITY.

BONUS FIRE POLICIES

GIVING FREE INSURANCE EVERY SIXTH YEAR
if no claim has been made in the meantime.

Managing Director - - NORMAN M. WALKER.

Telephone—Mayfair 5420.

Telegraphic Address—"Envoy, Baker, London."

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL FOR MENTAL AND NERVOUS DISEASES

(ESTABLISHED 1750)

OFFICES: 19, NOTTINGHAM PLACE, LONDON, W.1

PRIVATE NURSING STAFF DEPARTMENT

Fully Trained Nurses for Mental and Nervous Cases can
be had immediately.

The **NORTHERN BRANCH** of this Nursing Staff is at
57, CLARENDON ROAD, LEEDS.

Telephone—Leeds 1963.

Apply to the Lady Superintendent at either of the above Addresses

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Petroleum, Technologists, Institution of ..	366	Poor Clergy Relief Corporation ..	366	Present Value of a Lease ..	61
— World's Production ..	610	— Law Officers' Association ..	366	Press Bureau ..	273
Pharmaceutical Society ..	366	— Relief and Paupers ..	702	Pre-War Contracts Committee ..	909
— of Ireland ..	366	— Unions, London ..	396	Primates, The ..	295, 298
Phases of Moon, 1918 ..	2 <i>et seq.</i>	— Persons' Department ..	284	— Colonial ..	300
Phenomena, Celestial, 1918 ..	46	Poplar ..	391	Prime Minister, The ..	245, 248, 273
Philadelphia ..	588	— Hospital ..	138	— Ministers, U.K. ..	245-8
Philatelic Society, American ..	366	Population, Boroughs ..	391-6	Primitive Methodists ..	305
— Royal ..	366	— British Empire ..	425	— Missionary Society ..	371
Philharmonic Society, Royal ..	366	— Canada ..	468	Primrose League ..	688
Philippine Islands ..	598	— England ..	385	Prince Edward Island ..	480
— Coinage of ..	104	— Ireland ..	415	Prince of Wales, H.R.H. ..	147
Philological Association, American ..	366	— Scotland ..	408	Princes of the Blood Royal ..	147
Phoenix Islands ..	512	— U.K. ..	385	Princess Royal, The ..	147
Photographic Society, Royal ..	366	— to Square Mile ..	425	Printers, Institute of ..	366
Physical Education, National League for ..	366	— U.S. ..	585	Printers' Pension Corporation ..	366
— Laboratory, National ..	269	— Wales ..	385	Printing Papers, Sizes of ..	98
— Society ..	366	Pork Imports, U.K. ..	604, 632	Prison Commission ..	258
— of Edinburgh, Royal ..	366	Port Arthur ..	552	— Scotland ..	410
Physicians of Edinburgh, Royal College of ..	366	— of London Authority ..	269	Prisoners' Aid Societies ..	366
— Ireland, Royal College of ..	366	— Moresby, Papua ..	508	Prisoners of War (British), Government Committee on the Treatment by the Enemy of ..	909
— to the King ..	150	— Said ..	449	— Central Committee of the British Red Cross and Order of St. John of Jerusalem ..	909
— Royal College of ..	366	— and Transit Executive Committee ..	909	— Communication with ..	650
Physics in 1917 ..	725	Portland Dockyard ..	800	— Employment Committee ..	909
Pietermaritzburg ..	458	— Naval Hospital ..	797	— Interdepartmental Committee ..	910
Pig-breeding Industry (Ireland) Departmental Committee ..	909	— Torpedo Depot ..	797	Prisons Board, Ireland ..	417
Pig-iron, World's Production ..	611	Porto Rico ..	598	— Inspectors of ..	258
Pig-meat Imports, U.K. ..	604, 632	Portrait Gallery, National ..	758	Privy Council, Great Britain ..	151
Pigs in U.K. ..	606	Portsmouth ..	394	— Ireland ..	153
Pilgrims of Great Britain ..	366	— Dockyard ..	799	— Judicial Committee ..	281
— of the U.S. ..	366	Portugal, Republic of ..	565	— Office ..	273
Pilotage Authority ..	279	— Army ..	837	— Purse Office ..	149
Pitcairn Island ..	512	— Colonies ..	566	— Seal ..	248
Pittsburgh ..	588	— Moneys of ..	104	Prize Cargoes Release Committee ..	910
Planets, Rising, Transit, and Setting ..	31	— Time in ..	37	— Claims Committee ..	910
Plantagenet, House of ..	145	Portuguese East Africa ..	567	— (Oversea) Disposal Committee ..	910
Plate, Dealers in, Licence ..	118	— Time in ..	37	Probate Division Courts ..	282
— Statistics ..	214	— West Africa ..	566	— (Estate) Duties ..	107
— Glass Insurance ..	636-9	— Time in ..	37	— Obtaining of ..	91
Platinum Output ..	570	Post Cards ..	67	— Registries ..	91
Playing-cards, Duty ..	111, 118	— Foreign and Colonial Office and Staff ..	270-2	Procurator-General's Dept. ..	278
— Yield ..	373	— District Offices ..	271	— Advisory Committee ..	910
Pleasant Sunday Afternoon Movement ..	307	— Dublin ..	419	Production, Census of ..	277
Plough Monday ..	2, 35	— Edinburgh ..	412	— Committee on ..	910
Plymouth ..	394	— Estimates ..	381	Professional Admission Fees ..	105
— Dockyard ..	800	— London Service ..	271	— Classes, Relief of Distress Committee ..	910
Poet Laureate ..	149	— Money Orders ..	69	— Education ..	326
Poland ..	572	— Office ..	272	— Fees ..	93
Police City ..	290	— Orphan Homes ..	366	Profits, Excess, Duty on ..	383
— Courts and Officers ..	290	— Receipts from ..	374	— Yield ..	373
— England and Wales ..	424	— Savings Banks ..	650	Promissory Note, Stamp on ..	106
— Ireland ..	422	— Telephones ..	650	Promotions of Officers Committee ..	910
— Metropolitan ..	289	Postal Guide ..	65	Property and Income Tax ..	381-3
— Orphanage ..	366	— Orders ..	69	— Yield ..	373
— Pensioners' Employment Association ..	366	— Statistics ..	650	— Intestates ..	71
— Scotland ..	424	Poste Restante ..	66	— Losses (Ireland) Committee ..	910
Policies, Stamp on ..	110	Postmaster-General, U.K. ..	248	Proportional Representation Societies ..	366
Pollomyelitis ..	714	Potatoes, Acreage, U.K. ..	603	Protestant Alliance ..	366
Political Pensions ..	378	Poultry Advisory Committee ..	909	— Reformation Society ..	366
— and Social Science, American Academy of ..	366	— Imports, U.K. ..	601, 632		
Polo, International ..	193	Pound, The Standard ..	95		
Polytechnics, L.O.C. ..	332	Poverty and Unemployment ..	702		
Pondicherry, French ..	539	Power of Attorney, Stamp on ..	110		
		— Pounings, Manor of ..	220		
		— Precedence, Table of ..	158		
		— Preceptors, College of ..	330		
		Premier: see Prime Minister ..	303-4		
		Presbyterian Churches ..	371		
		— Foreign Mission ..	336		
		— Training Colleges ..	336		

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Provident Clerks' Benevo-		Railway Nationalisation		Register Office, General ..	257
lent Fund	366	Society	367	— Shipping and Seamen	277
— Societies	353-70	— Officers' and Servants'		Registered Letters and	
Provincial Papers, Principal	143	Association	367	Parcels	66
Prussia, Kingdom of ..	543	— Passenger Duty ..	118	Registrar-General's Office	257
— Vital Statistics, Com-		— Statistics, U.K. ..	629	Registrars, Chancery ..	282
parative	515	— Tunnels	628	— Marriage before ..	82
Psychical Research Societies	367	Railwaymen, Release of,		— Provincial	91
Public Buildings, Works and	280	for Military Service Com-		— Yorkshire	285
— Expenditure	372-81	mittee	910	Registration of Births and	
— Health, Royal Institute of	367	Railways (British), Em-		Deaths	76, 78
— House Reform Move-		ployment of Disabled		— Letters	66
ment	711	Soldiers and Sailors ..	910	— Medical	360
— Trust	711	— Fastest Times from Lon-		Registry of Business Names	86
— Houses, Number of ..	709	don	628	— for Deeds, Yorkshire ..	285
— Morals, Council of ..	367	— Indian	430	— Land	285
— Prosecutor's Department	284	— Longest Non-stop Runs	628	— Office, Scotland ..	410
— Record Office	273	— Tunnels, Principal ..	628	Relative Rank, Army and	
— Schools	337-50	Rain, Inch of	95	— Navy	800
— Trustee	92	Rainfall of Principal Cities	57	Relief of Distress Committee	910
— Works and Buildings		— Records, U.K.	54	— — London	910
Dept.	280	Raisius, Duty on	116	— — Professional Classes	910
— — Estimates	379	— — Yield	372	— — Women's Employ-	
— — Loan Board	273	Rajputana State	439	ment	910
Publican's Licence ..	118	Rangoon	436	Religious Denominations,	
Publishers' Association	367	Ranks, Army and Navy ..	800	Minor	306
Punjab Province	436	— — Badges, Illustrated	802-4	— etc., Societies	553-70
Purchases Department	910	Rates, Government Property,		— Tract Society	367
Purification	4, 35	on	387	Remarkable Occurrences,	
Pursuivants	158, 250	— of London	391, 400	1916-17	758-68
QUAKERS (Friends) ..	306	Rating of Government Pro-		Remembrancer, The King's	283
Quantity Surveyors' Associa-		perty	278, 387	— London	404
tion	367	— U.K.	387-90	Rent Table	62
Quarantids in 1918 ..	3	Rationing Consultative Com-		Representation of the People	
Quarrying, Wages, U.K. ..	704	mittee	910	Bill	676
Quarter Days, England ..	8	Ravitaillement, Commission		Representative Church	
— Sessions	291	Internationale de	277	Council	501
Quartermaster-General to		Raw Materials Imported,		— Peers	203-19
the Forces	807	U.K.	632	Repton School	238
Quebec	57, 477	Reading	394	Rescue Society	367
— Province of	477	— University College ..	321	Research Defence Society ..	367
Queen Alexandra, H.M. ..	147	Ready Reckoner	62	Reserved Occupations Com-	
— Household	151	Reafforesting Societies ..	609	mittee	910
— Anne's Bounty	273	Real Estate, Descent of ..	71	Resignation of M.P.s ..	220
— Mary, H.M.	147	Réaumur, etc., Thermometers	98	Réunion, French Colony ..	536
— Household of	151	Receipts to be Kept	87	Revenue Departments Es-	
— Victoria Clergy Fund ..	367	— Stamp on	111	timates	381
— Jubilee Institute for		Receiver, Metropolitan Police	288	— Duties, U.K.	105
Nurses	367	Receivers in Bankruptcy	276, 284	— Officers, Ireland	419
Queen's University, Belfast	325	Reconstruction, Ministry of	273	— United Kingdom ..	372-6
Queensland, State	502	Record Office, Public ..	273	Reversion Duty	109
— Bishops of	300	— Shipping	277	— Yield	374
Quicksilver, World's Pro-		Recorders	287	Rhode Island State	596
duction	610	— Ireland	421	Rhodes Scholarships	330
RACES, Horse, Winners of	133-5	Records, Athletic	129	Rhodesia, North and South	461
Racing Fixtures, 1917-18	757	Recruiting, Director of ..	269	Rice Imports, U.K.	632
— Records	133	— (Parliamentary) Com-		— Production, India	429
— Retrospect, 1917	756	mittee	910	Richmond (Surrey)	394
Radio Telegrams	70	Red Cross, Royal	174	— Bishop of (Ripon) ..	299
Radium Institute	138	— Society, British	367	— Herald	250
Railley College	338	— — Information De-		Ride Association, National	136
Ragged School Union ..	368	partment Concerning		— of the British Army, Par-	
Railway Accidents	629	Wounded and Missing		ticulars of	820
— Benevolent Institution	367	Soldiers	367	Right Ascension	48
— Clearing House	629	Red-letter Day	35	Rio de Janeiro	523
— Commission	284	Redirection of Letters ..	66	Rio de Oro (Spanish) ..	577
— Companies' Association	367	Redistribution Bill	676	Ripon	395
— Companies, U.K.	629	Reformatories, Inspectors	258	— Bishop of	299
— Executive Committee ..	278	Refreshment House Licences	118	Rivers of the World	59
— — (Ireland)	910	Regatta, Henley	135	Road Board, The	274
— Guards' Friendly Society	367	Regimental Agency	367	— Rule of the	86
— Inspectors' Office, Board		Regiments, British	814-19	— Stone Control Committee	910
of Trade	276	— Indian	820-3	Roads, U.K.	630
		Regina, Canada	481	— Improvement Association	630
				Rochester	395

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Rochester, Bishop of ..	296	Rumania, Army ..	837	St. Pierre et Miquelon, ..	
Rogation Sunday ..	10, 35	— Moneys ..	104	French Colony ..	558
Roll of Honour in the War ..	775-81	— Time in ..	37	St. Thomas (U.S.) ..	599
Rolls, Master of the ..	282	— Vital Statistics, Com- ..		St. Thomas's Hospital ..	157
Roman Catholic Church ..	307	parative ..	515	St. Thomé (Portuguese) ..	567
— Colleges ..	355	Running Records ..	130	St. Vincent (West Indies) ..	492
— Fasting and Abstin- ..		Rupert's Island, Bishops of ..	300	Sachalin ..	552
ence Days ..	34	Rural District Councils ..		Salaries of Government ..	249-80
— Civil Calendar ..	32	Association ..	368	Salford ..	395
— Epoch ..	40	— Housing Associations ..	708	— Hundred Court of Record ..	291
— Indiction Explained ..	39	Ruskin College ..	331	Salisbury ..	395
— Studies, Society for Pro- ..		Russia, Republic of ..	568	— Bishop of ..	297
motion of ..	367	— Army ..	838	Salmon, Close Time for ..	125
Rome ..	57, 548	— Gold Reserve ..	101	— Licences ..	125
— Pope of ..	562	— Moneys of ..	104	— Rivers ..	125
Rossall School ..	338	— Navy ..	828, 333	Salutes to Indian Chiefs ..	459
Rosyth Dockyard ..	800	— Provinces and Depend- ..		Salvador, Republic of ..	575
Rothamsted Experimental ..		encies ..	571	— Moneys of ..	104
Station ..	327	— Socialism in ..	692	Salvage Corps, London ..	402
Rowing Association, Ama- ..		— Society ..	368	Salvation Army ..	306
teur ..	136	— Time in ..	37	Samoa Islands ..	515
— Championships ..	155	— Vital Statistics, Com- ..		— (U.S.) ..	599
Rowton Houses ..	708	parative ..	515	Sample Post ..	65
<i>For Societies beginning with ..</i>		— and the War ..	865-70	San Domingo ..	531
<i>the word Royal, see under ..</i>		— Weights and Measures ..	100	San Francisco ..	57, 588
<i>distinctive title, except as ..</i>		Russian Language ..	63	San Marino ..	573
<i>below</i>		Rye, Acreage, U.K. ..	603	Sandhurst Royal Military ..	
Royal Academicians and ..		— World's Production ..	601	College ..	329
Associates ..	353	SACCHARIN, Duty on ..	112	Sanitary Inspectors Associa- ..	
— Academy ..	353	Sailing Ships, Statistics ..	617	tion ..	368
— Exhibitions ..	353	Sailors' Society, British and ..		— Institute, Royal ..	368
— Albert Orphanage ..	367	Foreign ..	368	Santa Cruz (U.S.) ..	599
— Alfred Aged Merchant ..		St. Andrews, Archbishop of ..	307	Sarawak ..	445
Seamen's Institution ..	367	— Bishop of ..	302	Sardinia, Italy ..	548
— Army Medical Corps ..	819	— University ..	322	Sark ..	424
— Artillery ..	815	— St. Albans ..	395	Saros ..	46
— College of Art ..	255	— Bishop of ..	297	Saslaw Office, Scotland ..	411
— College of Music ..	330	St. Anne's Schools, Royal ..	367	Saskatchewan, Province of ..	481
— of Science ..	333	St. Asaph, Bishop of ..	297	Saturn ..	47
— Engineers ..	815	St. Bartholomew's Hospital ..	137	— Measurements ..	44
— Family ..	147	St. Croix (U.S.) ..	599	— Orbit ..	31
— Annuities to ..	148	St. David's, Bishop of ..	297	— Satellites ..	45
— Flying Corps ..	751, 814	St. Deiniol's Library ..	368	Savings Banks, P.O. ..	650
— Hunt Cup Winners ..	135	St. Edmundsbury and Ips- ..		— Department ..	272
— Irish Academy ..	362	wich, Bishop of ..	297	— Trustee ..	279
— Marines ..	793	St. George, Royal Society ..		Saxe-Coburg, Duchy of ..	544
— Mews ..	150	of ..	368	Saxons and Danish Kings ..	145
— Military Academy ..	329	St. George's Day ..	8, 35	Saxony, Kingdom of ..	544
— College ..	329	— Hospital ..	137	School Inspectors ..	254-5
— Mint ..	263	St. Germans, Bp. of (Truro) ..	298	Schools of Art ..	227
— Coins issued from ..	101	St. Helena ..	544	— for Blind ..	355
— Naval College ..	331	St. Hilda's Hall, Oxford ..	351	— and Colleges ..	327-50
— Navy ..	783-800	St. John Ambulance Brigade ..	368	— Elementary ..	695
— Observatories ..	58	St. John of Jerusalem, Order ..	157	— of Medicine ..	328
— Palaces, Cost of Upkeep ..	379	St. John's, Newfoundland ..	483	— Public, Boys ..	337-46
— Parks Department ..	280	St. Kitts-Nevis (Leeward Is.) ..	490	— Girls ..	317-50
— Society ..	367	St. Leger, Winners of the ..	134	Science, American Association ..	
— of Edinburgh ..	368	St. Lucia, West Indies ..	492	for the Advancement of ..	354
— Victorian Order ..	155	St. Marylebone ..	391	— and Art Estimates ..	380
— — Companions of ..	175	St. Mary's Hospital ..	137	— Australian Association ..	
— — Knights of ..	163	St. Michael and St. George, ..		for the Advancement of ..	355
Rubber Industry ..	616	Order of ..	155	— British Association for ..	
— Bolivian Production ..	522	— — Companions of ..	175	the Advancement of ..	356
— Brazilian Production ..	523	— — Knights of ..	163	— Guild, British ..	368
— and Tea Exports Com- ..		— — St. Patrick, Benevolent ..	391	— Museum ..	255, 758
mittee ..	910	Society of ..	368	— Teaching, Committee on ..	695
Rugby ..	395	— Order of ..	154	— and Technology, Imperial ..	
— Football ..	132	St. Paul's Cathedral, Dean ..		College of ..	333
— — Governing Bodies ..	136	and Canons ..	293	Scientific and Industrial ..	
— School ..	338	— Court ..	284	Research, Department of ..	
Rule of the Road ..	86	— School ..	359	— Summary, 1917 ..	274, 326
Rum, Duty on ..	113	St. Peter's Chapel ..	280	Scotland ..	408-14
— Yield ..	372	— Hospital ..	140	— Agricultural Colleges ..	327
Rumania, Kingdom of ..	568			— Statistics ..	605

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Scotland, Area	408	Seasons, Wettest and Dryest ..	54	Siam, Kingdom of	574
— Bank Holidays	1	— Association	337	— Moneys of	104
— Banks in	654-74	— Secret Service Money ..	379	Siberia	572
— Baronets	159	Secretaries, Chartered Insti-		Sicily (Italy)	548
— Births in	408	tute of	368	Sickness Insurance Com-	
— Carnegie Trust	424	— of State	246, 248	panies	626-9
— Church of	303	Selangor	447	Sidereal Day	36
— Counties	408	Selborne Society	368	— Month	36
— Court of Session	413	Semitic Race	309	— Time	36
— Death Rate	408	Senegal-Niger, French ..	538	— Year	36
— Education	696	Separation Allowances, Army	914	Sierra Leone	468
— Estimates	380	— Deeds	84	— Coinage of	103
— Electors	229	Septuagesima	2, 35	Signal Schools, Army ..	330
— Episcopal Church in ..	302	Serbia, Kingdom of ..	573	Signals, Time	38
— Free Church	304	— Army	838	Signs of the Zodiac ..	26
— Free and U.P. Churches ..	303	— Moneys of	104	Sikkim	458
— Geological Survey	409	— Time in	37	Silk Imports, U.K. ..	622
— Government Offices ..	408-12	— Vital Statistics, Com-		— Measures	100
— Income Tax Yield	375	parative	515	Silver Coinage	101
— Insurance Commission ..	410	Sergeants-at-Arms	150	— Life and Wear of ..	101
— King's Bodyguard for ..	157	Servants, Law as to ..	86	— Price of Standard ..	102
— Live Stock	606	— Tax	119	— Weight for Postal Pur-	
— Local Expenditure	390	— Statistics	244	poses	95
— Lord Advocate's Office ..	412	Sessions, County of London	291	— World's Production ..	610
— Lyon Office	158	Seven Wonders of the World	29	Simplified Spelling Associa-	
— Marriage in	85	Seychelles Islands	514	tion	368
— Old Age Pensions	701	— Coinage of	103	Singapore	57, 446
— Police	424	— Time in	37	Sinking Fund, The ..	377
— Population	408	Shaftesbury Society ..	368	Sinn Fein Rising	680
— Procurators-Fiscal	414	Shakespeare Association ..	368	Siou College	368
— Revenue and Expenditure	375	Shanghai	57, 527	Skating Association, Na-	
— Revenue Offices	411	Sheep in Australia	496	tional	136
— Roman Catholic Church ..	307	— in U.K.	606	Skin Diseases, Hospitals for	140
— Schools	337-50	— in U.S.	587	Skupetehina (Serbia) ..	574
— Inspectors	409	Sheep Islands	531	Small Holdings and Allot-	
— Secretary's Office	412	Sheerness Dockyard	800	ments	606
— Sheriffs-Principal	414	Sheffield	395	Smallpox Hospitals ..	139
— Sheriffs-Substitute	414	— Bishop of	299	Smithfield Club	121
— United Free Church	303	— University of	320	Smithsonian Institute ..	368
— Universities	322-3	Sherborne School	339	Soap, Duty on	112
— Vital Statistics, Com-		Ship Licensing Committee ..	910	Social Sciences, National	
parative	515	— Measurement	97	Institute of (America) ..	368
Scots Greys	814	(Neutral) Detention Com-		— Service, British Institute	
— Guards	815	mittee	910	of	369
Scottish Academy, Royal ..	368	— Time on	97	Socialism at Home and	
— Agricultural Benevolent		Shipbrokers, Institute of ..	368	Abroad	688-92
Institution, Royal	609	Shipbuilders, British	619	Socialist (Anti-) Union ..	690
— Bench	413	— Largest	619	— Organisations	688-9
— Churches	303-4	Shipbuilding Advisory Com-		— Party, British	689
— Clubs	413	mittee	910	— National	690
— Education Department ..	409	— Construction Committee ..	910	For Societies beginning with	
— Geographical Society, ..		— Statistics	617-20	the word Society, see under	
Royal	368	Shipping, Chamber of	627	distinctive titles ..	
— Insurance Commission ..	410	— Control Committee	910	Societies and Institutions ..	352-71
— Land Court	412	(International) Committee ..	910	Society of Friends	306
— Law Offices	412	— International Registry of ..	356	— Islands (French)	539
— Legal System	412	— Lloyd's Register	627	Sociological Society	269
— Marriages	85	— Ministry	275	— American	369
— Museums	410	— and Seamen Registry ..	277	Socotra, Island of (Aden) ..	412
— Rights of Way Society ..	368	— and Shipbuilding Indus-		Sodor and Man, Bishop of	390
— Shale Industries Commi-		tries Committee	910	Sofia	524
tee	910	— Societies	627	Solar Cycle Explained ..	39
Scouts, Boy	371	— of U.K.	617-18	— Day	36
Scripture Gift Mission ..	368	— of the World	617	— Eclipses, 1918	46
Sealullung Championships ..	135	— Year's, British	620	— System, The	41 et seq.
Sea Fishermen, Provident		Shooting Game, Seasons for	124	Soldiers' Daughters' Home	369
Fund for	368	— Licences for	127	— Dependants Appeals As-	
— Level, Objects Visible at ..	27	— Stars	48	essment Committee	910
— Safety of Life at	620	Shoreditch	391	— (Ex), National Associa-	
Seamen, Missions to	368	Shortland Writers, Insti-		tion for Employment of ..	369
— Numbers of	620	tute of	368	— Graves, see Graves ..	
Seamen's Hospital	138	Shrewsbury	395	— Letters	67
— Letters	67	— School	339	— Pay, New Scale of	915
Seasons, The	1	Shrove Tuesday	4, 35	— Separation Allowances ..	914
— for Fish	125-7				

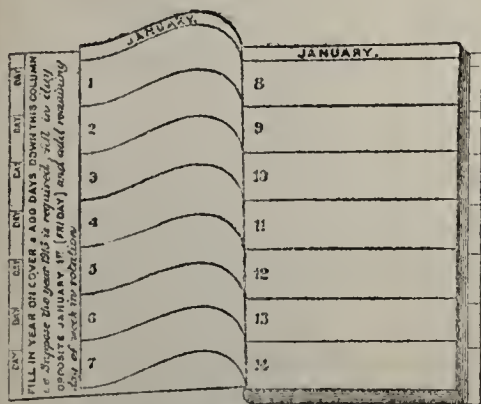
	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Soldiers' Widows, Royal		Spring Begins	1	Sugar, Imports, U.K. ..	632
Cambridge Asylum for ..	369	— Tides	41	— Problem, The	244
Soldiers and Sailors (Dis-		Square Measure	95	— Supplies Royal Commis-	
abled) Employment on		Staff Colleges	329	sion	910
British Railways Com-		Stafford	395	— World's Production ..	601
mittee	910	— Bishop of (Lichfield) ..	295	Sulphate of Ammonia Dis-	
Soldiers' and Sailors'		Stag Hounds	132	tribution Committee ..	910
Families' Association ..	369	Stag-hunting Season ..	124	Sulphuric Acid and Fertilisers	
— — Help Society	369	Stage Society, Incorporated	369	Trades Committee	910
— — Pensions	911-15	Stamp Duty Receipts ..	374	Summer Begins	1
Solicitor to the Treasury ..	278	Stamping, Inspector of ..	261	— Time	37
Solicitor-General	261	Stamps, Allowance for ..	67	Summons and Order Dept.,	
Solicitors' Benevolent Asso-		— Inland Revenue	105-11	Supreme Court	283
ciation	369	— — — Offices	260	Sun, The	45
— Certificate, Annual ..	105	— Postage	67	— Eclipses of	46-7
— Charges	94	— Receipts from	374	Sunday Closing Association	369
Solomon Islands (British) ..	512	— Taxes, Death Duties ..	105	— Defence Union	369
Solstices, Summer and Winter	1	— Values Issued	67	— League, National	369
Somaliand Protectorate ..	465	Standard Gold and Silver	101-2	— Lessons	28
— French	536	— Pound	95	— Letter Explained ..	33
— Italian	549	— Time	37	— School Union	369
Somers Islands	484	— Uniform for Mercantile		— Society	369
Somerset Herald	250	Marine Committee	910	Sundial Time	36
Sons of the Clergy Corpora-		— Yard	95	Sunrise and Sunset ..	36
tion	369	Standards Committee ..	359	Sunshine, 1916-17 ..	55
Sound, Speed of Travel ..	9	— Warden of	276	Super-Tax, The	383
South Africa, Union of, <i>see</i>		Stanhope Gold Medal ..	197	— Yield	374
Union of South Africa		Star of India, Order of ..	155	Supply, Committees of ..	221
— African Association (Ser-		— — — Companions of ..	175	— Services	378
vice)	369	— — — Knights of	163	Supreme Court Central	
— — High Commission ..	459	Stars, The	48	Office	283
— American Missionary So-		— Morning and Evening ..	47	— of Judicature	282
cietv	371	— Occultation of	30	— — Ireland	421
— Australia	503	State Children's Association	369	Surgeons, Royal	150
— Carolina State	596	Stationery Office	275	— Royal College of, Edin-	
— Dakota State	596	Statistical Association,		burgh	369
— Farnborough Observatory	920	American	369	— — — England	369
— Georgia	513	— Institute, International	369	— — — Ireland	369
— Orkneys	513	— Society, Royal	369	Surgical Aid Society, Royal	369
— Shetlands	513	Statutory Declaration, Stamp		— Appliance Society ..	369
— West Africa Protectorate	459	on	105	Srinam (Netherlands)	558
Southampton	395	Steamship Companies, Guide		Surrey	386
— Bishop of (Winchester)	294	to	620-6	— Sessions	291
— Imports and Exports ..	270	Steamships of the World ..	617	Survey, Geological, (Great	
— University College ..	321	Steel, World's Production ..	611	Britain	255
Southwark	391	Stellar System, The	48	— Ordinance	250
— Bishop of	297	Stepney	391	Surveyors' Dept., G.P.O. ..	272
— Diocesan Fund	369	— Bishop of (London) ..	293	— Fees	94
Southwell, Bishop of ..	298	Stewards' Cup, Goodwood ..	134	— Institution	369
Sovereigns, Gold, Issue of ..	101	Stipendiary Magistrates ..	286	— Measures	95
Spain, Kingdom of	575	Stock Exchange	674	Swansea	396
— Army	838	Stockholm	57, 578	— Bishop of (St. David's)	297
— Gold Reserves	101	Stoke Newington	391	Swaziland	460
— Moneys of	104	Stone, etc., Hospital for ..	140	Sweating: Anti-Sweating	
— Time in	37	— Age, The	40	League	369
— Vital Statistics, Com-		Stoughurst College ..	339	Sweden, Kingdom of ..	577
parative	515	Straits Settlements	445	— Army	838
Spanish Language	63	— Coinage of	103	— Gold Reserves	101
S.P.C.K.	357	— Time in	37	— Moneys of	104
Speakers of the Commons ..	221	Straw Weight	95	— Socialism in	693
Specific Gravities	96	Street Accidents, U.K. ..	630	— Time in	37
Spelter, World's Production	610	Strikes and Lock-outs ..	705	— Vital Statistics, Com-	
S.P.G.	371	Stuart, House of	145	parative	515
Spindles, World's Cotton ..	613	Submarine Campaign ..	890-3	Sweets, Licences	119
Spirits, Duty on	112	Succession, Legacy Duties ..	109	Swimming Association ..	
— — Yield	372	— — Yield	374	Amateur	136
— Excise Duty	118	Sudan, Anglo-Egyptian ..	450	— Records	136
— — Yield	373	Suez Canal	449	Switzerland	578
— Imported, U.K.	632	— Shares	374	— Army	838
— Licences	118	— Traffic	449	— Gold Reserves	101
— and Wine, Delivery of,		Suffragan Bishops ..	293-300	— Moneys of	104
from Bond, Advisory Com-		Suffrage Organisations ..	688	— Time in	37
mittee	910	Sugar Beet Council, British	608	— Vital Statistics, Com-	
Spotted Stamps	67	— Duty on	114	parative	515
Sporting Records	129	— — Yield	372	Sydney, N.S.W.	57, 590

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Sydney, N.W.S., Mint	101, 261	Three Denominations	369	Trade Union Political Free-	
Synodic Month	36	Throat, etc., Hospitals	140	dom League	369
TABLE Waters, Duty on	115, 119	Tibet	580	— Unions, General Federa-	
Tael, Chinese Coin	527	— Inner	528, 580	tion of	704
Tahiti, French	539	Tidal Constants	41	— of U.K. 1916	632-5
Taiwan (Formosa)	552	Tides Explained	41	Trades Councils	703
Tangier	555	— Height of	41	— Training Schools	333
Tank Corps	818	— High	41	Tradesman and Customer,	
Tariff, The British	111	— Spring and Neap	41	Law as to	87
— Commission	686	— at Various Ports	41 <i>et seq.</i>	Trading with the Enemy Acts	92
— Reform League	687	Timber Consumption, U.K.	609	— Advisory Committee	910
— Question	682	— Imported, U.K.	632	— Committee	278
Tasmania	506	— Supplies Department	277	— Department	92
Tate Gallery	758	— and Wood Measures	96	Training Colleges	351
Taunton	395	Time, Apparent	36	— Ships	351
— Bishop of (Bath)	291	— Astronomical	36	— for the Young	371
Tax, The Income	381-3	— Balls in British Isles	38	Tranways, Accidents	630
Taxes, Inspectors	260	— Equation of	36	— Electric Traction	730
Taxing-Masters	283	— Greenwich	37	Transcaaspia	575
Tea, Advisory Committee on	910	— Guns in British Isles	38	Transferor-Conveyance Duty	107
— Control Committee	910	— Local	36	Transit Risks Insurance	636-9
— Duty on	115	— Mean	36	Transvaal	458
— Yield	372	— Measures	32	— Gold Output	459
— Home Consumption of	635	— Russian	37	— Time in	37
— Imports, U.K.	632	— Ships'	97	Treasurers and Cashiers,	
Teachers' Guild and Club	697	— Sidereal	36	Corporation of	369
— National Union of	697	— Signals	38	Treasury, The	278
— Organisations	697	— Standard or Universal	37	— County Courts Dept.	283
— Registration Council	697	— Summer	37	— Notes	102
Technical Colleges	331-5	Timor (Portuguese)	568	Treaties with Enemy Coun-	
— Education	331	Tin and Rubber Exports		tries Revision Committee	910
Telegrams, Rates	69	— Committee	910	Trench Fever	715
— Receipts from	374	— World's Production	610	— Shin	716
Telegraph Dept., Post Office	270	Tinder Boxes, Duty on	119	— Warfare Chemical Ad-	
— Union, International	631	Tithe Commutation	302	visory Committee	910
Telephones, Rates	70	Tobacco Dealers' Licences	119	— Commercial Advisory	
— Receipts from	374	— Statistics	244	Committee	910
Temperance Associations	711	— Duty on	115	— Mines Committee	910
— Hospital, London	138	— Yield	372	— Research Advisory Panel	1910
— Societies	711	— (Import Licences) Com-		Trengganu	448
Temperature, Fahrenheit, etc.	98	mittee	910	Trieste	57, 520
— of the Human Body	97	— Imports, U.K.	632	Trinidad, Statistics of	489
— Measures of	38	— and Matches Control Board	277	Trinity College, Dublin	324
— Principal Cities	57	Tobago, Statistics of	489	— of Music	331
— U.K.	55	Togoland	545	— House	279
— Variation of	60	Tokelau Is.	512	Tripoli, Statistics of	549
Temple Church	288	Tokio	57, 551	Tristan da Cunha	515
— Middle and Inner	288	Tonbridge School	339	Tropical Medicine, London	
Tenancy, Legal Information	79	Tonga Islands	512	School of	329
Tender, Legal	102	Tonie Sol-fa College	331	— Medicine and Hygiene,	
Tennessee, State, U.S.	596	Tonnage Measurements	97	School of	360
Tennis, Lawn	132	— Priority Committee	910	— Year	32, 36
Terms, Law, University, etc.	29	— of Ships	97	Trout, Close Time for	126
Terrestrial Magnetism	56	Tonquin, French	539	Troy Weight	93
Territorial Decoration	174, 201	Torpedo Factory and Depôts	797	Truro	395
— Regiments	818	Town Clerks	391-6	— Bishop of	298
Texas, U.S.	597	Town-Planning Associations	708	Truss Society	379
Textile Exports of U.K.	632	— and Housing	707	Trustee, The Public	92
— Industries, U.K.	612-16	Toynbee Hall	336	— Savings Banks	279
— Wages, U.K.	704	Trade, After the War, Com-		Trustees' Investments	88
Thames Championship	135	mittee appointed to con-		— Stamp on Appointment of	105
— Conservancy	275	sider Policy	682	Tuam, Archbishop of	307
Theatre Tax, see Entertain-		— Board of	275	— Bishop of	302
ments Duty		— Ireland	420	Tuberculosis and the War	714
Theatrical Fund, Royal		— Secretaries	246	Tudor, House of	145
General	369	— Boards Office	259	Tunis, Statistics	535
Theological Colleges	335	— British, after the War,		Tunnels, Longest Railway	628
Theosophical Society	369	Report of Board of Trade		Turf, The, 1916-17	766
Thermometer Comparisons	98	Advisory Committee	682	— Club, Irish	136
Theftful	395	— British Empire	425	Turkestan, Chinese	528
— Bishop of (Norwich)	296	— Defence Association	369	— Russian	573
Third Party Insurance Com-		— Marks Office	277	Turkey	589
panies	636-9	— Protection Societies, U.K.	369	— Army	838
Thistle, Order of the	154	— Union Congress	704	— Moneys of	104
		— Membership	703	— Navy	834

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Turkey, Operations against	872-7	United Kingdom, Coinage..	101	United Kingdom, Trade ..	632
— Time in ..	37	— Commons, House of	220-44	— Tramways ..	720
— War, <i>see that title</i> ..		— Corn Statistics ..	605	— Universities ..	310-25
— Weights and Measures ..	100	— Cotton Statistics ..	612-14	— Vital Statistics, Com-	
Turks and Cicos Islands ..	489	— Debt ..	377	parative ..	515
Twilight ..	39	— Departments of Go-		— Wages, Changes ..	704
Type, Sizes and Specimens of	99	vernment ..	249	— Wealth of ..	425
UGANDA PROTECTORATE ..	463	— Dutiable Imports ..	111-15	— Weights and Measures ..	95
— Coinage of ..	103	— Education Estimates ..	380	— Wheat Statistics ..	605
Ulster King of Arms ..	158	— Educational Statistics ..	603-7	— Wool Consumption ..	615
— Province ..	415	— Executive Government ..	248	— Exports ..	632
— Unionist Council ..	688	— Expenditure ..	372-3	United Kingdom Alliance ..	711
Undelivered Letters ..	66	— Exports ..	632-5	— Methodist Church ..	305
Underwriting ..	626	— to British Empire ..	633	— Free Church ..	305
Undeveloped Land Duty ..	109	— to Foreign Coun-		— Provinces, India ..	435
— — — Yield ..	374	tries ..	633	— Service Institution, Royal ..	370
Unemployment ..	702	— Finances ..	372-81	United States ..	582-99
— International Association		— Fish Production ..	606	— Agriculture ..	586
against ..	370	— Food Imports ..	604, 632	— Ambassador in London ..	584
Unfunded Debt ..	377	— Franchise ..	676	— Area and Population ..	585
Union Island ..	512	— Gold and Silver Imports ..	263	— Army ..	538
— Jack Industries League ..	370	— Government ..	248	— Badges of Rank ..	804
Union of South Africa ..	451-61	— Horses ..	606	— British Ambassador ..	589
— — — Area and Popula-		— Imports ..	632	— Cabinet, The ..	582
tion ..	451	— from British Empire ..	633	— Cities, Largest ..	588
— — — Bishops ..	300	— from Foreign Coun-		— Coloured Population ..	585
— — — Cape of Good Hope ..	457	tries ..	633	— Commerce ..	589
— — — Cities and Towns ..	456	— per Head ..	603	— Dept. of ..	584
— — — Coinage of ..	103	— Income of ..	375	— Communications ..	587
— — — Commerce ..	455	— Aggregate ..	375	— Congress ..	586
— — — Communications ..	456	— Iron Production and		— Cotton Statistics ..	612-13
— — — Debt ..	454	Consumption ..	611	— Debt ..	588
— — — Defence ..	454	— Judiciary, England		— Departments of Go-	
— — — Diamond Produc-		and Wales ..	281	vernment ..	585
tion ..	455	— Ireland ..	421	— Dependencies ..	598
— — — Education ..	454	— Scotland ..	413	— Divorce in ..	85
— — — Exports ..	456	— Kings and Queens ..	116	— Educational Statistics ..	586
— — — Finance ..	454	— Lignor Consumption ..	710	— Expenditure ..	588
— — — Gold Production ..	455	— Live-stock ..	606	— Exports ..	589
— — — Government ..	451	— Local Government ..	386	— Finances ..	588
— — — Harbours ..	456	— — — Board ..	261	— Foreign-born Popula-	
— — — High Commissioner		— — — Loans, Expendi-		tion ..	585
in London ..	452	ture, etc. ..	388-90	— Gold and Silver Pro-	
— — — Imports ..	455	— Lords, House of ..	203-19	duction ..	610
— — — Judiciary ..	453	— Manufactures, Ex-		— Reserve ..	101
— — — Legislature ..	451	ports of ..	632	— Government ..	585
— — — Manufactures ..	455	— Imports of ..	632	— Immigration ..	587
— — — Mines and Minerals ..	453	— Marriages ..	885, 408, 416	— Imports ..	589
— — — Ministry ..	452	— Measures and Weights ..	95	— Indian Commissioners,	
— — — Natal ..	457	— Mineral Production ..	609	Board of ..	584
— — — Orange Free State ..	458	— Ministries since 1783 ..	245	— Reservations ..	586
— — — Physical Features ..	451	— Ministry ..	248	— Interstate Commerce	
— — — Population ..	451	— Moneys ..	101	Commission ..	584
— — — Posts and Tele-		— Navy, The Royal ..	783-800	— Iron Production and	
graphs ..	456	— Old Age Pensions ..	701	Consumption ..	611
— — — Provinces ..	457	— Parliament ..	203-41	— Judiciary, The ..	586
— — — Railways ..	456	— Paupers ..	702	— Legislature, The ..	586
— — — Shipping ..	456	— Peasage of ..	203-19	— Live-stock ..	587
— — — Transvaal ..	458	— Police ..	422, 424	— Miners of ..	610
Unionist Ministries ..	245	— Political Parties ..	687-8	— Moneys of ..	101
— Organisations ..	688	— Population ..	385	— Monroe Doctrine ..	587
Unitarians ..	306	— Posts and Telegraphs ..	650	— Navy ..	828, 834
United Club ..	688	— Privy Councils ..	151, 153	— Newspapers ..	588
— Irish League of G.B. ..	687	— Railways ..	628	— Panama Canal ..	562
United Kingdom, Agricul-		— Revenue ..	372-3	— Pensions ..	588
tural Colleges ..	326	— Royal Family ..	147	— Postage to ..	67
— — — Statistics ..	602-8	— Sheep ..	606	— Postal Statistics ..	587
— — — Area ..	385	— Shipping ..	617-18	— President Wilson's	
— — — Army ..	812-19	— Sport ..	129	Speech to Congress on	
— — — Banks and Banking ..	651-74	— Supreme Court ..	281	Declaration of War ..	885-8
— — — Birth Rate ..	385	— Tariff ..	111	— Presidents of ..	582
— — — Bullion Movements ..	632	— Taxes ..	111-19	— Railways ..	587
— — — Cattle ..	606	— Textile Exports ..	632	— Representatives, House	
— — — Coal Production ..	610	— Timber Consumption ..	609	of ..	58
		— Time in ..	37	— of Revenue ..	588

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
U.S. Schools, Statistics ..	586	Victoria, State of ..	500	War, Secretary for..	806
— Senate, The ..	586	— Bishops of ..	300	— Services, Badges for ..	197
— States and Territories	590-9	Victoria and Albert Museum	255, 758	— Trade Advisory Committee	911
— Supreme Court ..	586	— Cross ..	198-201	— Department ..	279
— Territories ..	598	— Institute..	370	— Intelligence Depart-	
— Trade ..	589	— League ..	370	ment ..	280
— University Statistics	586	— University, Manchester	318	— Statistical Department	280
— War and the ..	870-2	Victorian Order, Royal ..	155	— Trophies Distribution	
— Weights and Measures	100	— — — Companions of ..	175	Committee ..	911
Universal Beneficent Society	370	— — — Knights of ..	163		
— Time ..	37	Victualling Yards, R.N.: ..	800	WAR, THE GREAT:	
University, Aberdeen ..	323	Vienna ..	57, 520	Auere, Battle of the	847, 85
— Belfast (Queen's) ..	325	Vigilance Association,		Arras, Battle of ..	852
— Birmingham ..	319	— National ..	370	Bagdad Operations ..	874
— Board of Education ..	254	Virgin Islands, West Indies	491	Balkans, The ..	877-80
— Boat Race ..	135	— U.S. ..	599	British Captures during	
— Bristol ..	320	Virginia State ..	597	the Year ..	859
— Cambridge ..	312	Visibility of Objects at Sea	27	Cambral, Battle for ..	858
— College, London ..	317	Vital Statistics, Comparative	515	Carso Fighting ..	864
— Hospital ..	137	Vivisection, Experiments,		Chemin des Dames ..	801
— School ..	339	— 1916 ..	354	Commissions and Com-	
— Dublin ..	324	— Licenees, 1916 ..	354	mittees, U.K., on Ques-	
— Durham ..	317	— Societies for Abolition of	354	tions arising out of	906-11
— Edinburgh ..	323	Vladivostok ..	57, 572	Cost of, to the U.K.	904, 905
— Extension ..	202	Volcanoes of the World ..	59	Credit, Votes of, U.K. ..	904
— Franchise ..	676	Volt, Electrical Unit ..	96	Declarations of War against	
— Glasgow ..	322	Volume, Measures of ..	95	Germany ..	845
— Hong Kong ..	444	Voters in U.K. ..	229	Diary of Events ..	839-45
— Indian ..	429	WADAI, State of ..	537	Distances on the Western	
— Leeds ..	319	Wages, Changes in U.K. ..	704	Front ..	859
— Liverpool ..	319	— or Income Tables ..	62	East Africa ..	881
— London ..	315	— and Strikes ..	705	Empire's Share of the	
— National, of Ireland	324	Waifs and Strays' Society..	370	Fighting ..	859
— Oxford ..	310	Wakefield ..	395	Financial Aspect of ..	901-6
— St. Andrews ..	322	— Bishop of ..	299	Food Problems in England	883
— Settlements ..	336	Wales, Agricultural Statistics	603	French Front, The	859-62
— Sheffield ..	320	— Insurance Commission ..	268	German Retreat to Hin-	
— Terms ..	29	— Live-stock ..	606	denburg Line ..	850-2
— Victoria, Manchester	318	— National Library and		Italian Front, The	862-5
— Wales ..	321	— Museum ..	370	Jerusalem, Surrender of	877
Universities' Mission to		— Presbyterian Church ..	304	Korniloff Revolt ..	869
— Central Africa ..	371	— University of ..	321	MAPS:	
— Uppingham School ..	339	Wales, Prince of ..	147	Balkans, The ..	879
Uranus ..	47	Walking Records ..	130	Bapaune-Cambrail Front	851
— Measurements ..	44	Wallace Collection ..	758	Belgium and N.E. France	860
Urban District Councils		Wallpaper, Size of ..	96	Central European War	
— Association ..	370	Waltham Abbey Small Arms		Area ..	842-3
Urinary Diseases, Hospital for	140	— Factory ..	811	European Nationalities	848-9
Ursids in 1918 ..	7, 23, 25	Wandsworth ..	391	Italian Front, The ..	863
Uruguay, Republic of ..	599	War Cabinet Dept. ..	279	Turkey in Europe ..	875
— Moneys of ..	104	— Casualties ..	775-81	Turkish Front ..	873
Utah State ..	597	— Charities (Control) Com-		Western Front ..	856-7
		— mittee ..	910	Ypres-Passchendaele	
VACCINATION, Law of ..	89	— Committee ..	279	Front ..	854
— Anti-, Societies ..	354	— Conference, Imperial ..	885	Medicine in ..	712-24
Valencia Observatory ..	920	— Expansion of Public De-		Mesopotamia Commission	875
Valuation Office ..	261	— partments Committee ..	910	— Fighting ..	872
— Stamp ..	105	— The Great, <i>see</i> below		Military Service in Eng-	
Vancouver ..	480	— (History of) Committee	910	land ..	882
Variable Stars ..	51	— Medals and Decorations		Naval Operations	888-93
Variation of Latitude ..	31	— Office, The ..	197, 201	— Losses ..	894-901
General Diseases, National		— Expenditure Com-	806	Palestine Campaign ..	876
— Council for Combating	370	— mittee ..	911	Pension Com mittees,	
Venezuela, Republic of ..	600	— Output, National Advisory	911	Local ..	916-20
— Moneys of ..	104	— Committee ..	911	Pensions and Separation	
Venus ..	47	— Profits, Excess ..	383	Allowances, U.K.	911-15
— Measurements ..	44	— Refugees Committee ..	911	President Wilson's His-	
— Rising, Setting, and Transit	31	— (Ireland) Committee	911	toric Address to Con-	
Vermont State ..	597	— Risks Insurance Office ..	278	gress ..	885-8
Veterans' Relief Fund ..	370	— Savings (National) Com-		Riga, Fall of ..	869
Veterinary Colleges ..	336	— mittee ..	279	Russian Revolution	865-70
— Department ..	249	— — (Scottish) Committee	911	Scarpe, Battles of ..	853
— Service, Army ..	819			Somme Battle ..	847
Vicar-General's Office ..	284			Submarine, Methods of	
Victoria (B.C.) ..	480			Capture ..	890-3

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
WAR, THE GREAT— <i>continued</i>		Wheat, Production, World's	601	Wool, Statistics	613
Submarine Warfare .. .	830-3	Supplies Royal Commis-	911	Woolwich	391
Surgery in .. .	712-24	sion	370	— Bishop of (Southwark) ..	295
Trench Disorders .. .	715-17	Widows' Friend Society ..	124	— Ordnance College .. .	329
Turkey, Operations		Wild Birds, Close Time for	295	— Factories .. .	810-11
against .. .	872-7	Willerden, Bp. of (London)	370	— Royal Military Academy	329
United States, Entry of ..	861	Williams's Library .. .	91	Worcester	396
Verdun .. .	894-901	Wills, Depository for .. .	768-72	— Bishop of	298
Warship Losses .. .	816-59	— of 1917 .. .	90	Work and Wages .. .	703-6
West, Fighting in the ..	853	— Directions for Making ..	90	Workers' Educational Assoc-	
Ypres, Battle of .. .	872	— Executors and Testators	89	— ciation	370
Warsaw .. .	825-9	— Law as to .. .	91	— League, British .. .	690
Warship Types .. .	826-35	— Where to find a Proved ..	396	Works, Board of Public,	
Warships of the Powers ..	57, 588	Winchester	294	Ireland	420
Washington (D.C.) .. .	597	— Bishop of	339	— Office of	280
— State .. .	97	— College	43	— Scotland	412
Watch on Board Ship .. .	111	Wind, Velocity and Pressure	396	World Cotton Statistics ..	612
Watches, Duty on .. .	372	of	300	— Countries	426-600
— Yield .. .	370	Windsor	250	— Crops	601
Water Board, Metropolitan		— Dean and Chapter .. .	146	— Islands	59
— Engineers, Institution of		— Herald	157	— Languages	63
— Weight of .. .	131	— House of	491-2	— Mountains	59
Waterloo Cup Winners .. .	370	— Military Knights of ..	115	— Navies	829-35
Waterways Association ..	97	Windward Islands, Statistics	372	— Shipping	617
Watt, Electrical Unit .. .	221	of	632	— Volcanoes	59
Ways and Means, Commit-		Wine, Duty on .. .	119	World's Evangelical Alliance	370
tee of .. .	55	— Yield	96	Worsted Measures .. .	100
Weather, Clerk of the .. .	36	— Imports of, U.K. .. .	135	Wounded, Badge for .. .	201
— 1916-17 .. .	141	— Licences	133	— Soldiers, Red Cross In-	
Week .. .	95	— Measures	479	— formation Dept. .. .	367
Weekly Papers in London ..	98	Wingfield Sculls Winners ..	70	— Writer to the Signet Duty ..	105
— Wages Table .. .	100	Winners of Races .. .	38	Writers to the Signet, So-	
Weights and Measures .. .	276	Winnipeg	597	— ciety of	370
— Biblical .. .	339	Winter Begins .. .	370	Writing Papers, Sizes of ..	98
— Double Conversion .. .	280	Wireless Telegrams .. .	705	Württemberg, Kingdom of	544
— Foreign .. .	293	— Telegraphy	697	Wyoming State	598
— Incorporated Society		— Time Signals .. .	371	Yacht Clubs	122
of Inspectors of .. .	303	Wisconsin State .. .	370	— Racing Association .. .	136
— Office of .. .	371	Womene Clerks and Secretaries,	371	— Register	627
Wei-hai-wei .. .	445	Association of .. .	121	Yard, The Standard .. .	95
Wellington (N.Z.) .. .	57, 511	— Employment during the	705	Yarn Measure .. .	100
— College .. .	339	War	350	Yemen (Turkey) .. .	580
Welsh Boroughs .. .	396	— Higher Education of ..	141	Yeomanry Regiments .. .	814
— Church Commission .. .	280	— Hospitals for .. .	362	Yeomen of the Guard .. .	157
— Coroners .. .	293	— Journalists, Society of ..	329	Yield from Investments ..	64
— Counties .. .	386	— Medical Training of ..	370	Y.M.C.A.	370
— Guards .. .	815	— Society for Promoting the	697	York	396
— National Agricultural So-		Employment of .. .	370	— Convocation .. .	501
— ciety	608	— Teachers, University ..	370	— Diocese of .. .	298
Wesleyan Bodies .. .	305	— Workers, National Union	370	— Herald	250
— Methodist Missionary		of	371	— House of .. .	145
Society .. .	371	Women's Christian Associa-	371	— of Laymen .. .	301
West Australia, Bishops of		— tion, Young	121	Yorkshire Deeds Registry ..	285
— India Committee .. .	370	— Clubs	705	Young Scots Society .. .	687
— Regiment .. .	819	— Employment during the	676	Yukon Territory .. .	482
— Indies .. .	486-92	War	370	Y.W.C.A.	371
— Bishops .. .	300	— Franchise	687	ZANZIBAR PROTECTORATE ..	464
— Imports and Exports ..	486	— Imperial Health Associa-	370	Zemstvos (Russia) .. .	570
— London Hospital .. .	138	— Liberal Federation .. .	687	Zenana Bible and Medical	
— Virginia State .. .	597	— National Liberal Associa-	687	— Mission	371
Western Australia .. .	505	— tion	687	— Missionary Society .. .	371
— Pacific, High Commis-		— Unionist and Tariff Re-	687	— Zepplins Destroyed .. .	743-4
— sioner for .. .	511	— form Association .. .	687	— Insurance	640
Westminster, City of .. .	391	— War Employment (In-	911	— Raids by .. .	742-3
— Dean and Chapter .. .	300	— dustrial) (Central Com-	29	Zinc, World's Production ..	610
— Hospital .. .	138	— mittee)	609	Zionist Movement .. .	309
— School .. .	339	Wonders of the World .. .	29	Zodiac, Signs of .. .	26
Wettest and Dryest Months		Wood Imported, U.K. .. .	609	Zone Standard Time .. .	37
Whalley, Bp. of (Manchester)		Woods, Forests, and Land	280	Zoological Society of London	371
Wheat, Acreage, Canada ..	603	Revenue Offices .. .	911	— Royal, of Ireland .. .	371
— U.K. .. .	474	Woods and Stones (Import	911	Zululund	457
— U.S. .. .	587	Licences) Committee ..	911	— Bishop of	300
Executive .. .	604, 632	Wool Purchase Central Ad-	911	Zurich	57, 579
Imports, U.K. .. .	603	visory Committee .. .		Zuyder Zee, Reclamation of	577
— per Head .. .					



LETTS'S --- **PERPETUAL** --- **DIARY** ---

LETTS'S PERPETUAL DIARY is arranged on an entirely new principle and will supply a long-felt want. It is specially useful to all who require a Diary before present publishing time. It can be used for the present or any future year, and in addition to the ordinary uses for which a Diary is required, it will be found particularly necessary to Lawyers, Bankers, Insurance and Mercantile Houses, Clergymen, Doctors, Artistes, Lecturers, and others who record engagements or dates. It can also be used as a brief Family Record Book so that each day may be compared with events happening in previous years. Two editions are published, one for ordinary and the other for Leap Years.

THE DIARY CAN BE ADAPTED TO
ANY YEAR IN ONE MINUTE, AND
SHOW THE EXACT DAY AND DATE
IN THE YEAR REQUIRED.

PUBLISHED
BY **CASSELL & COMPANY, Limited**

LONDON, NEW YORK, TORONTO, & MELBOURNE

**ROYAL INSURANCE
BUILDINGS,**

**1, North John Street,
LIVERPOOL.**

FIRE.

LOSS OF PROFITS.

MOTOR CAR.

MARINE.

LIVE STOCK.

**ROYAL INSURANCE
BUILDINGS,**

**24-28, Lombard Street,
LONDON.**

LIFE.

ACCIDENT.

FIDELITY.

BURGLARY.

ENGINEERING.

Total Funds - £21,405,644



**The
GRINNELL
AUTOMATIC SPRINKLER
AND FIRE ALARM**

will save your premises from destruction by fire and safeguard the lives of your employes. It is the best possible investment, because it will save your business from interruption and enable you to effect a considerable saving on your fire insurance premiums.

**FIRE-RESISTING
DOORS.**

Officially endorsed by the Fire Offices
Committee.

**"UNDERWRITER"
FIRE PUMPS.**

Also Power and Turbine Pumps.

**STANDARDISED
CAST-IRON TANKS.**

Portable, easily handled and shipped.

**"SIMPLEX"
FIRE EXTINGUISHERS.**

As a first-aid fire appliance, strong in
construction, powerful and efficient in
action, yet easy to handle and operate,
these extincteurs are unequalled.

For Surveys and Estimates for a Complete Fire Protection installation write—

Mather & Platt, Ltd
MANCHESTER and LONDON.

THE NEW HAZELL, 1918

MEMORANDA FOR THE YEAR 1918

Golden Number	XIX.	Good Friday	March 29	Sundays after Trinity	26
Epact	17	Easter Day	" 31	King George's Birthday	June 3
Solar Cycle	23	St. George's Day	April 23	Prince of Wales's Birth-day	" 23
Roman Indiction	1	Accession of King George V.	May 6	Dominion Day, Canada	July 1
Dominical Letter	F	Ascension Day—Holy Thursday	" 9	Independence Day, U.S.A.	" 4
Julian Period (Year of)	6631	Whit Sunday	" 19	St. Andrew's Day	Nov. 30
Wattle Day, Australia	Jan. 26	Trinity Sunday	" 26	Queen Alexandra's Birth-day	Dec. 1
Septuagesima Sunday	" 27	Queen Mary's Birthday	" 26	First Sunday in Advent	" 1
Ash Wednesday	Feb. 13	Corpus Christi	" 30	Christmas Day—Wednes-day	" 25
St. David's Day	March 1	Union Day, South Africa	" 31		
St. Patrick's Day	" 17				

BEGINNINGS OF THE SEASONS

The Spring and Autumn Seasons begin, respectively, at the Vernal and Autumnal Equinoxes, *i.e.* when the Sun crosses the Equator, and its Declination is zero. The Summer and Winter Seasons begin, respectively, at the Summer and Winter Solstices, *i.e.* when the Sun reaches, respectively, its greatest declination North and South.

Spring begins	d. h.	March 21 10½M	Autumn begins	d. h.	Sept. 23 8¾A
Summer begins		June 22 6M	Winter begins		Dec. 22 3¼A

BANK HOLIDAYS—ENGLAND AND IRELAND

Good Friday	March 29	Whit Monday	May 20	Christmas Day—Wed.	Dec. 25
Easter Monday	April 1	1st Monday in August	Aug. 5	Boxing Day—Thursday	" 26

BANK HOLIDAYS—SCOTLAND

New Year's Day	Jan. 1	1st Monday in May	May 6	Christmas Day—Wednes-day	Dec. 25
Good Friday	March 29	1st Monday in August	Aug. 5		

CALENDAR FOR 1917.

1917.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.	1917.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JAN.	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	JULY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27		22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	28	29	30	31					29	30	31				
FEB.	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	AUG.	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24		19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	25	26	27	28					26	27	28	29	30	31	
MAR.	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	SEPT.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24		16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31		23	24	25	26	27	28	29
APR.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	OCT.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	29	30							28	29	30	31			
MAY	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	NOV.	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26		18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	27	28	29	30	31				25	26	27	28	29	30	
JUNE	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	DEC.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23		16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		23	24	25	26	27	28	29
									30	31					

CALENDAR FOR 1919.

1919.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.	1919.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JAN.	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	JULY	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	26	27	28	29	30	31			27	28	29	30	31		
FEB.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	AUG.	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	23	24	25	26	27	28			24	25	26	27	28	29	30
MAR.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	SEPT.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29		21	22	23	24	25	26	27
APR.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	OCT.	28	29	30				
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26		19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	27	28	29	30					26	27	28	29	30	31	
MAY	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	NOV.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24		16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31		23	24	25	26	27	28	29
JUNE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	DEC.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	29	30							28	29	30	31			

NOTES FOR THE YEAR 1919

Golden Number	I.	New Year's Day (Wed.)	Jan. 1	Whit Sunday	June 8
Epact	29	Septuagesima Sunday	Feb. 16	Trinity Sunday	" 15
Solar Cycle	24	Ash Wednesday	Mar. 5	Corpus Christi	" 19
Roman Indiction	2	Good Friday	April 18	Sundays after Trinity	" 23
Dominical Letter	E	Easter Day	" 20	First Sunday in Advent	Nov. 30
Julian Period (Year of)	6632	Ascension Day	May 29	Christmas Day—Thurs.	Dec. 25

DAY OF			ECCLESIASTICAL DATA, HOLIDAYS, NOTABLE EVENTS, ETC. SUN'S LONGITUDE 300° \approx 20d. 9h. A.	THE SUN		
M.	W.	Y.		Rises.	Transits after Clock.	Sets.
1	Tu	1	Circumcision. H.M.S. <i>Formidable</i> torpedoed, 1915	h. m.	m. s.	h. m.
2	W	2	<i>St. Macarius.</i> Gen. Wolf b. 1727. [O.A.P. began 1909.	8 8	3 26	3 59
3	Th	3	<i>St. Geneviève.</i> J. Wedgwood d. 1795.	8 8	3 54	4 0
4	F	4	Marshal J. J. C. Joffre b. 1852.	8 8	4 23	4 1
5	S	5	Bank dividends due.	8 8	4 50	4 2
				8 7	5 17	4 3
6	S	6	Epiphany. Twelfth Day. Joan of Arc b. 1412.	8 7	5 44	4 5
7	M	7	Plough Monday. Old Christmas Day.	8 7	6 11	4 6
8	Tu	8	<i>St. Lucien.</i> Elector of Brandenburg assumed title [King of Prussia, 1701.	8 6	6 37	4 7
9	W	9	Evacuation of Gallipoli completed, 1916.	8 6	7 2	4 8
10	Th	10	Penny Postage introduced, 1840.	8 6	7 27	4 10
11	F	11	Hilary Law Sittings begin. Earl Curzon b. 1859.	8 5	7 51	4 11
12	S	12	Marquess of Crewe b. 1858.	8 4	8 15	4 12
13	S	13	1st Sunday after Epiphany. <i>St. Hilary.</i> Prince [Arthur of Connaught b. 1883.	8 3	8 38	4 14
14	M	14	Marquess of Lansdowne b. 1845.	8 3	9 1	4 15
15	Tu	15	British Museum opened 1759.	8 2	9 23	4 17
16	W	16	Gen. Sir Ian Hamilton b. 1853. Sir J. Moore d. 1809	8 1	9 44	4 18
17	Th	17	Adm. Sir D. Beatty b. 1871. Abu Klea, 1885.	8 0	10 5	4 20
18	F	18	<i>St. Prisca.</i> Capt. Scott at South Pole, 1912.	7 59	10 24	4 21
19	S	19	Great Munitions explosion in London, 1917.	7 59	10 43	4 23
20	S	20	2nd Sunday after Epiphany. <i>St. Fabian.</i> Garriek	7 58	11 2	4 24
21	M	21	<i>St. Agnes.</i> Louis XVI. beheaded, 1793. [d. 1779.	7 58	11 19	4 25
22	Tu	22	<i>SS. Vincent and Anastasius.</i> Q. Victoria d. 1901.	7 57	11 36	4 27
23	W	23	W. Pitt d. 1806.	7 55	11 52	4 29
24	Th	24	Dogger Bank fight, 1915. <i>Blicher</i> and <i>Kolberg</i> sunk.	7 54	12 7	4 31
25	F	25	Conversion of St. Paul. Ld. Fisher b. 1841.	7 52	12 22	4 33
26	S	26	Gen. Gordon killed at Khartoum, 1885.	7 51	12 35	4 35
27	S	27	Septuagesima. <i>St. Crystostom.</i> Crimean War	7 49	12 48	4 36
28	M	28	Laing's Nek, 1881. [began, 1854.	7 48	13 0	4 38
29	Tu	29	Victoria Cross instituted, 1856. Paris capitulated,	7 47	13 11	4 40
30	W	30	Charles I. beheaded, 1649. [1871.	7 45	13 22	4 42
31	Th.	31	Prof. T. W. Richards, Nobel Prizeman, b. 1868.	7 44	13 31	4 44

PHASES OF THE MOON

- ☾ Last Quarter 5d. 11h. 50m. Morn.
 ☾ New Moon 12d. 10h. 36m. After.
 ☽ First Quarter 19d. 2h. 38m. After.
 ○ Full Moon 27d. 3h. 14m. Morn.

NOTES FOR THE MONTH

- Jan. 1. King's taxes due. Dog and other
 licences renewable. Bank Holiday in Scotland.
 Quarter Sessions held this week.
 5. Dividends on Consols, etc., due.
 8. Cambridge Lent Term begins.
 9. Fire insurance to be paid.
 11. Hilary Law Sittings begin.
 12. Bankers' returns deliverable.
 14. Oxford Lent Term begins.

D.	Sun at Transit.		Moon.						High Water, London Bridge.		Sidereal Time at Mean Noon.
	R.A.	Dec.	Rises, After.	Transits, Morn.	Sets, Morn.	Dec. Transit.	Age, Noon.	Longitude Termin- ator, Midnight.	Morn.	Even.	
	h. m. s.	° ' "	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ' "	D.	°	h. m.	h. m.	h. m. s.
1	18 44 45	23 3 S	8 52	2 53	9 49	10 14 N	18·1	W 39·1 E	4 3	4 36	18 41 18
2	18 49 10	22 58	9 59	3 35	10 4	5 27	19·1	26·9	4 36	5 8	18 45 15
3	18 53 35	22 53	11 6	4 16	10 19	0 30 N	20·1	14·8	5 8	5 40	18 49 12
4	18 57 59	22 47	Morn.	4 56	10 34	4 26 S	21·1	W 2·6 E	5 45	6 18	18 53 8
5	19 2 23	22 41	0 13	5 37	10 51	9 14	22·1	E 9·5 E	6 24	6 57	18 57 5
6	19 6 47	22 34	1 20	6 20	11 9	13 14	23·1	21·7	7 9	7 43	19 1 1
7	19 11 10	22 27	2 31	7 6	11 33	17 42	24·1	33·9	8 1	8 42	19 4 58
8	19 15 32	22 19	3 41	7 55	After.	20 57	25·1	46·1	9 13	9 58	19 8 54
9	19 19 54	22 11	4 51	8 48	0 41	23 12	26·1	58·2	10 34	11 16	19 12 51
10	19 24 16	22 2	5 54	9 44	1 33	24 7	27·1	70·4	11 47	..	19 16 47
11	19 28 37	21 53	6 50	10 43	2 38	23 31	28·1	E 82·6 E	0 19	0 45	19 20 44
12	19 32 57	21 44	7 35	11 42	3 55	21 18	29·1	W 85·2 M	1 8	1 33	19 24 41
13	19 37 17	21 34	8 11	After.	5 19	17 35	0·6	73·0	1 53	2 19	19 28 37
14	19 41 36	21 24	8 38	1 35	6 45	12 39	1·6	60·8	2 36	3 4	19 32 34
15	19 45 55	21 13	9 1	2 29	8 11	6 54	2·6	48·6	3 18	3 48	19 36 30
16	19 50 13	21 2	9 21	3 20	9 34	0 47 S	3·6	36·5	3 58	4 30	19 40 27
17	19 54 30	20 51	9 41	4 11	10 57	5 18 N	4·6	24·3	4 39	5 13	19 44 23
18	19 58 46	20 39	10 3	5 2	Morn.	11 0	5·6	W 12·1 M	5 23	5 55	19 48 20
19	20 3 2	20 27	10 24	5 54	0 20	15 58	6·6	E 0·0 M	6 8	6 40	19 52 16
20	20 7 17	20 14	10 54	6 48	1 39	19 55	7·6	12·2	6 57	7 32	19 56 13
21	20 11 31	20 1	11 26	7 42	2 57	22 39	8·6	24·4	7 55	8 37	20 0 10
22	20 15 44	19 48	After.	8 38	4 8	23 59	9·6	36·5	9 13	10 1	20 4 6
23	20 19 57	19 34	1 0	9 32	5 9	23 53	10·6	48·6	10 35	11 28	20 8 3
24	20 24 9	19 20	2 2	10 26	6 0	22 26	11·6	60·8	..	0 6	20 11 59
25	20 28 20	19 5	3 8	11 16	6 39	19 50	12·6	72·9	0 36	1 5	20 15 56
26	20 32 30	18 50	4 19	Morn.	7 10	..	13·6	E 85·0 M	1 26	1 53	20 19 52
27	20 36 39	18 35	5 29	0 4	7 34	16 18	14·6	W 82·8 E	2 6	2 32	20 23 49
28	20 40 48	18 20	6 37	0 49	7 55	12 5	15·6	70·7	2 41	3 8	20 27 45
29	20 44 56	18 4	7 44	1 31	8 10	7 25	16·6	58·6	3 14	3 43	20 31 42
30	20 49 3	17 48	8 51	2 12	8 27	2 31 N	17·6	46·4	3 45	4 14	20 35 39
31	20 53 9	17 31 S	9 58	2 53	8 42	2 26 S	18·6	W 34·3 E	4 14	4 42	20 39 35

	1	11	21	31	
Length of Day	7h. 51m.	8h. 6m.	8h. 27m.	9h. 0m.	Day increases . 1h. 9m. Morning increases . 0h. 24m. Afternoon increases 0h. 45m.
Duration of Twilight	2h. 6m.	2h. 4m.	2h. 2m.	1h. 58m.	
Sun's Mer. Altitude	15° 28'	16° 38'	18° 30'	21° 0'	
Sun's Rising Azimuth.	129°	127°	123°	119°	

Rainfall, for month, average (1841 to 1915) 1·90 inches
 Sunshine, for month, average (1897 to 1916) 41 hours
 Temperature, mean daily, average (1841 to 1905) 38·6°
 Barometer, mean daily, average (1841 to 1905) 29·79 inches

Quarantids Jan. 2-4
 Cancerids Jan. 25-29

For Explanation and Amplification of the Almanac, see p. 32.

Rising and setting of Planets,
 see p. 31
 Occultation of Stars by the
 Moon see p. 30
 Eclipses " p. 47
 Tides " p. 41
 Meteors " p. 48
 Weather, 1916-17 " p. 55

DAY OF			ECCLESIASTICAL DATA, HOLIDAYS, NOTABLE EVENTS, ETC. SUN'S LONGITUDE 330° × 19d. 11h. m.	THE SUN		
M.	W.	Y.		Rises.	Transits after Clock.	Sets.
				h. m.	m. s.	h. m.
1	F	32	Pheasant and Partridge shooting ends.	7 43	13 40	4 45
2	S	33	Purification. Candlemas. Scottish Quarter Day.	7 42	13 48	4 47
3	S	34	Sexagesima. <i>St. Blasius.</i>	7 40	13 55	4 49
4	M	35	W. Harrison Ainsworth b. 1805 (d. Jan. 3, 1882).	7 38	14 1	4 51
5	Tu	36	<i>St. Agatha.</i> Galvani d. 1799.	7 36	14 7	4 53
6	W	37	Sir Henry Irving b. 1838 (d. Oct. 13, 1905).	7 34	14 12	4 54
7	Th	38	Charles Dickens b. 1812 (d. June 9, 1870).	7 32	14 16	4 56
8	F	39	Half Quarter Day. Mary, Qn. of Scots, behd. 1587.	7 30	14 19	4 58
9	S	40	Anthony Hope b. 1863. Sir E. H. Carson, M.P., b. [1854.	7 28	14 21	5 0
10	S	41	Quinquagesima. Charles Lamb b. 1775 (d. Dec.	7 26	14 23	5 2
11	M	42	T. A. Edison b. 1847. [27, 1834). Shrove Sun.	7 24	14 24	5 4
12	Tu	43	Shrove Tuesday. Gold dise. in Australia, 1851.	7 22	14 24	5 6
13	W	44	Ash Wednesday. Lord Randolph Churehill b. [1849 (d. Jan. 24, 1895).	7 20	14 23	5 8
14	Th	45	<i>St. Valentine.</i> Old Candlemas. Battle of St. Vin-	7 19	14 22	5 10
15	F	46	<i>Maine</i> sunk in Havana harbour, 1898. [cent, 1797.	7 17	14 19	5 12
16	S	47	Capture of Erzrum, 1916.	7 15	14 16	5 13
17	S	48	Quadragesima. 1st Sunday in Lent. Battle	7 13	14 13	5 15
18	M	49	Benin captured, 1897. [of Meeanee, 1843.	7 11	14 8	5 17
19	Tu	50	First naval attack on the Dardanelles, 1915.	7 9	14 3	5 19
20	W	51	Ember Day. Leopold, Emperor of Germany, d.	7 7	13 57	5 21
21	Th	52	First battle of Verdun began, 1916. [1792.	7 5	13 51	5 22
22	F	53	Ember Day. Washington's birthday; general holi- [day, U.S.	7 3	13 43	5 24
23	S	54	Ember Day. Saml. Pepys b. 1633 (d. May 25, 1703).	7 1	13 36	5 26
24	S	55	2nd Sunday in Lent. St. Matthias, Apostle	6 59	13 27	5 28
25	M	56	P. & O. liner <i>Maloja</i> sunk, 1916. [and Martyr.	6 57	13 18	5 30
26	Tu	57	Loss of the <i>Birkenhead</i> , 1852.	6 55	13 8	5 32
27	W	58	Battle of Majuba Hill, 1881.	6 53	12 58	5 34
28	Th	59	Relief of Ladysmith, 1900.	6 51	12 47	5 35

PHASES OF THE MOON

☾ Last Quarter 4d. 7h. 52m. Morn.

☾ New Moon 11d. 10h. 5m. Morn.

☾ First Quarter 18d. 0h. 57m. Morn.

☉ Full Moon 25d. 9h. 35m. After.

NOTES FOR THE MONTH

Feb. 1. Partridge and Pheasant shooting ends.

2. Candlemas; Scottish Quarter Day.

8. Half Quarter Day.

11. Salmon fishing in Scotland begins.

22. Washington's birthday; general holiday,
U.S.A.

28. Hare hunting ends.

D.	Sun at Transit.		Moon.						High Water, London Bridge.		Sidereal Time at Mean Noon.
	R.A.	Dec.	Rises, After.	Transits, Morn.	Sets, Morn.	Dec. Transit.	Age, Noon.	Longitude Terminator, Midnight.	Morn.	Even.	
	h. m. s.	° ' "	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ' "	D.	°	h. m.	h. m.	h. m. s.
1	20 57 14	17 15 S	11 6	3 34	8 57	7 17 S	19·6	W 22·1 E	4 43	5 9	20 43 32
2	21 1 19	16 58	Morn.	4 15	9 14	11 52	20·6	W 10·0 E	5 12	5 37	20 47 28
3	21 5 22	16 40	0 14	4 59	9 36	16 1	21·6	E 2·2 E	5 44	6 10	20 51 25
4	21 9 25	16 23	1 23	5 46	10 2	19 32	22·6	14·3	6 22	6 49	20 55 21
5	21 13 27	16 5	2 31	6 35	10 35	22 11	23·6	26·5	7 8	7 39	20 59 18
6	21 17 29	15 46	3 36	7 29	11 19	23 44	24·6	38·7	8 10	8 50	21 3 14
7	21 21 29	15 28	4 35	8 25	After.	23 55	25·6	50·9	9 34	10 20	21 7 11
8	21 25 29	15 9	5 24	9 23	1 26	22 35	26·6	63·1	11 8	11 46	21 11 8
9	21 29 28	14 50	6 4	10 21	2 47	19 41	27·6	75·3	..	0 25	21 15 4
10	21 33 26	14 31	6 36	11 18	4 11	15 21	28·6	E 87·5 E	0 47	1 19	21 19 1
11	21 37 23	14 11	7 1	After.	5 39	9 55	0·1	W 80·3 M	1 33	2 5	21 22 57
12	21 41 20	13 52	7 25	1 8	7 7	3 48 S	1·1	68·1	2 16	2 50	21 26 54
13	21 45 16	13 32	7 45	2 1	8 34	2 32 N	2·1	56·0	2 57	3 33	21 30 50
14	21 49 11	13 11	8 6	2 54	10 0	8 38	3·1	43·8	3 38	4 13	21 34 47
15	21 53 5	12 51	8 30	3 48	11 23	14 6	4·1	31·6	4 18	4 51	21 38 43
16	21 56 59	12 30	8 56	4 42	Morn.	18 33	5·1	19·4	4 59	5 31	21 42 40
17	22 0 51	12 10	9 29	5 38	0 44	21 45	6·1	W 7·2 M	5 42	6 13	21 46 37
18	22 4 44	11 49	10 9	6 34	1 58	23 33	7·1	E 4·9 M	6 29	7 2	21 50 33
19	22 8 35	11 27	10 58	7 29	3 4	23 54	8·1	17·1	7 27	8 4	21 54 30
20	22 12 26	11 6	11 54	8 22	3 58	22 53	9·1	29·3	8 44	9 32	21 58 26
21	22 16 16	10 45	After.	9 13	4 40	20 41	10·1	41·4	10 22	11 6	22 2 23
22	22 20 5	10 23	2 8	10 1	5 14	17 29	11·1	53·6	11 50	..	22 6 19
23	22 23 54	10 1	3 18	10 46	5 40	13 33	12·1	65·7	0 21	0 55	22 10 16
24	22 27 42	9 39	4 27	11 29	6 0	9 5	13·1	77·8	1 11	1 39	22 14 12
25	22 31 29	9 17	5 34	Morn.	6 18	..	14·1	E 89·9 M	1 47	2 13	22 18 9
26	22 35 16	8 55	6 40	0 11	6 34	4 18 N	15·1	W 77·9 E	2 18	2 46	22 22 6
27	22 39 2	8 32	7 47	0 51	6 49	0 37 S	16·1	65·7	2 48	3 17	22 26 2
28	22 42 48	8 10 S	8 54	1 32	7 5	5 29 S	17·1	W 53·6 E	3 17	3 45	22 29 59

	1	11	21	28
Length of Day	9h. 2m.	9h. 40m.	10h. 17m.	10h. 44m.
Duration of Twilight	1h. 58m.	1h. 56m.	1h. 54m.	1h. 53m.
Sun's Mer. Altitude	21° 16'	24° 20'	27° 46'	30° 21'
Sun's Rising Azimuth	119°	113°	107°	103°

Day increases . . 1h. 42m.
Morning increases . . 52m.
Afternoon increases . . 50m.

Rainfall, for month, average (1841 to 1915) 1·51 inches
Sunshine, for month, average (1897 to 1916) 63 hours
Temperature, mean daily, average (1841 to 1905) 39·5°
Barometer, mean daily, average (1841 to 1905) 29·80 inches

α Leonids

Feb. 22-28

Pendulum.—The length of a pendulum is connected with the time of its swing by the formula $t = \pi \sqrt{l/g}$, where g is the force of gravity. As g varies in different latitudes, the length of the seconds pendulum will vary, and $l = 0·993549 m - 0·020 \cos 2\phi$, where m is in metres and ϕ the latitude.

Rising and setting of Planets, see p. 31
Occultation of Stars by the Moon see p. 30
Eclipses p. 47
Tides p. 41
Meteors p. 48
Weather, 1916-17 p. 55

DAY OF			ECCLESIASTICAL DATA, HOLIDAYS, NOTABLE EVENTS, ETC. SUN'S LONGITUDE 0° γ 21d. 10h. M. SPRING BEGINS.	THE SUN		
M.	W.	Y.		Rises.	Transits after Clock.	Sets.
1	F	60	<i>St. David.</i> First number of <i>Spectator</i> , 1711.	h. m.	m. s.	h. m.
2	S	61	<i>St. Chad.</i> John Wesley d. 1791 (b. 1703).	6 49	12 36	5 37
				6 47	12 24	5 39
3	S	62	3rd Sunday in Lent. Treaty of San Stefano,	6 45	12 12	5 41
4	M	63	Adm. Sir R. S. Lowry b. 1854. [1878.	6 43	12 0	5 43
5	Tu	64	Inauguration Day, U.S.A.	6 40	11 46	5 44
6	W	65	Michelangelo b. 1475 (d. Feb. 18, 1564).	6 38	11 32	5 46
7	Th	66	<i>St. Perpetua.</i>	6 36	11 18	5 48
8	F	67	Battle of Aboukir, 1801. Russian Revolution, 1917.	6 34	11 4	5 49
9	S	68	Germany declared war on Portugal, 1916.	6 31	10 49	5 51
10	S	69	4th Sunday in Lent. Neuve Chapelle, 1915.	6 29	10 36	5 53
11	M	70	Capture of Baghdad, 1917.	6 27	10 18	5 54
12	Tu	71	<i>St. Gregory.</i> First number of the <i>Guardian</i> , 1713.	6 25	10 2	5 56
13	W	72	Duke of Connaught married, 1879.	6 22	9 46	5 57
14	Th	73	Admiral Byng shot, 1757. <i>Dresden</i> sunk, 1915.	6 20	9 30	5 59
15	F	74	Close time for all wild birds until Aug. 2.	6 18	9 13	6 1
16	S	75	Gustavus III. of Sweden assassinated, 1792.	6 15	8 56	6 3
17	S	76	5th Sunday in Lent. <i>St. Patrick.</i>	6 13	8 39	6 5
18	M	77	<i>St. Edward.</i> Bank Holiday, Ireland.	6 11	8 21	6 7
19	Tu	78	David Livingstone b. 1813 (d. May 1, 1873).	6 9	8 4	6 8
20	W	79	Sir Isaac Newton d. 1727 (b. Dec. 25, 1642, o.s.).	6 6	7 46	6 10
21	Th	80	<i>St. Benedict.</i> Battle of Alexandria, 1801.	6 4	7 28	6 12
22	F	81	Russians took Przemyśl, 1915.	6 2	7 10	6 14
23	S	82	Francis, Cardinal Bourne b. 1861.	6 0	6 52	6 15
24	S	83	Palm Sunday. Union of England and Scotland, [1603. S.s. <i>Sussex</i> torpedoed, 1916.	5 58	6 33	6 17
25	M	84	Annunciation. Lady Day. Quarter Day.	5 55	6 16	6 18
26	Tu	85	Rt. Hon. W. F. Massey b. 1856.	5 53	5 57	6 20
27	W	86	John Bright d. 1889 (b. Nov. 16, 1811).	5 50	5 38	6 21
28	Th	87	Maundy Thursday. Liner <i>Falaba</i> torpedoed, 1915.	5 48	5 20	6 23
29	F	88	Good Friday. John Keble d. 1866 (b. Apr. 25,	5 45	5 1	6 25
30	S	89	Surrender of Paris, 1814. [1792).	5 43	4 43	6 27
31	S	90	Easter Sunday. H.R.H. Prince Henry b. 1900.	5 41	4 25	6 28

PHASES OF THE MOON

☾ Last Quarter 6d. 0h. 44m. Morn.

☾ New Moon 12d. 7h. 52m. Aft.

☾ First Quarter 19d. 1h. 30m. Aft.

☉ Full Moon 27d. 3h. 33m. Aft.

NOTES FOR THE MONTH

Mar. 1. County Councillors elected between 1st and 8th (triennially).

1. Borough Auditors elected.

15. Close time for wild birds begins.

18. Bank Holiday in Ireland.

21. Spring begins, 10h. morning.

23. Oxford Lent Term ends.

25. Lady Day. Quarter Day. Fire Insurance due.

27. Hilary Law Sittings end.

27. Cambridge Lent Term ends.

D.	Sun at Transit.		Moon.						High Water, London Bridge.		Sidereal Time at Mean Noon.
	R.A.	Dec.	Rises, After.	Transits, Morn.	Sets, Morn.	Dec. Transit.	Age, Noon.	Longitude Termin- ator, Midnight.	Morn.	Even.	
	h. m. s.	° ' "	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ' "	D.	°	h. m.	h. m.	h. m. s.
1	22 46 33	7 47 S	10 2	2 13	7 23	10 9 S	18·1	W 41·4 E	3 46	4 12	22 33 55
2	22 50 18	7 24	11 9	2 56	7 42	14 25	19·1	29·3	4 15	4 38	22 37 52
3	22 54 2	7 1	Morn.	3 41	8 6	18 8	20·1	17·1	4 43	5 5	22 41 48
4	22 57 46	6 38	0 17	4 30	8 35	21 4	21·1	W 5·0 E	5 13	5 34	22 45 45
5	23 1 29	6 15	1 22	5 20	9 14	23 2	22·1	E 7·2 E	5 49	6 10	22 49 41
6	23 5 12	5 52	2 21	6 13	10 4	23 47	23·1	19·4	6 33	6 58	22 53 38
7	23 8 54	5 29	3 14	7 8	11 5	23 10	24·1	31·6	7 30	8 5	22 57 35
8	23 12 36	5 5	3 57	8 4	After.	21 6	25·1	43·8	8 55	9 40	23 1 31
9	23 16 18	4 42	4 32	9 1	1 39	17 37	26·1	56·0	10 36	11 13	23 5 28
10	23 19 59	4 19	5 0	9 56	3 4	12 52	27·1	68·2	11 59	..	23 9 24
11	23 23 40	3 55	5 24	10 50	4 31	7 10	28·1	E 80·4 E	0 21	0 57	23 13 21
12	23 27 21	3 31	5 46	11 45	5 59	0 55 S	29·1	W 87·4 M	1 9	1 42	23 17 17
13	23 31 1	3 8	6 8	After.	7 27	5 26 N	0·7	75·2	1 51	2 24	23 21 14
14	23 34 41	2 44	6 32	1 34	8 54	11 23	1·7	63·0	2 34	3 5	23 25 10
15	23 38 21	2 21	6 57	2 30	10 20	16 29	2·7	50·7	3 13	3 47	23 29 7
16	23 42 1	1 57	7 27	3 27	11 40	20 21	3·7	38·5	4 0	4 26	23 33 4
17	23 45 40	1 33	8 5	4 25	Morn.	22 47	4·7	26·4	4 41	5 6	23 37 0
18	23 49 19	1 9	8 53	5 22	0 52	23 40	5·7	14·2	5 24	5 48	23 40 57
19	23 52 58	0 46	9 49	6 17	1 52	23 6	6·7	W 2·0 M	6 11	6 37	23 44 53
20	23 56 37	0 22 S	10 53	7 9	2 39	21 16	7·7	E 10·2 M	7 8	7 40	23 48 50
21	0 0 15	0 2 N	After.	7 59	3 15	18 23	8·7	22·4	8 23	9 3	23 52 46
22	0 3 54	0 25	1 8	8 45	3 44	14 42	9·7	34·5	9 57	10 38	23 56 43
23	0 7 32	0 49	2 17	9 28	4 6	10 27	10·7	46·7	11 26	11 50	0 0 39
24	0 11 10	1 13	3 25	10 10	4 25	5 49	11·7	58·9	..	0 26	0 4 36
25	0 14 48	1 36	4 32	10 51	4 41	0 59 N	12·7	71·0	0 40	1 12	0 8 32
26	0 18 27	2 0	5 38	11 31	4 57	3 52 S	13·7	E 83·2 M	1 19	1 47	0 12 29
27	0 22 5	2 23	6 45	Morn.	5 13	..	14·7	W 84·7 E	1 50	2 16	0 16 26
28	0 25 43	2 47	7 52	0 12	5 30	8 35	15·7	72·5	2 21	2 44	0 20 22
29	0 29 21	3 10	9 0	0 55	5 48	12 58	16·7	60·3	2 50	3 12	0 24 19
30	0 32 59	3 34	10 7	1 39	6 11	16 51	17·7	48·2	3 20	3 39	0 28 15
31	0 36 37	3 57 N	11 13	2 26	6 39	20 2 S	18·7	W 36·0 E	3 49	4 7	0 32 12

	1	11	21	31	
Length of Day	10h. 48m.	11h. 27m.	12h. 8m.	12h. 47m.	Day increases . . . 1h. 59m.
Duration of Twilight . . .	1h. 53m.	1h. 55m.	1h. 57m.	1h. 59m.	Morning increases 1h. 8m.
Sun's Mer. Altitude	30° 44'	34° 36'	38° 33'	42° 28'	Afternoon increases 0h. 51m.
Sun's Rising Azimuth . . .	102°	96°	90°	84°	

Rainfall, for month, average (1841 to 1915)	1·58 inches	Rising and setting of Planets,	see p. 31
Sunshine, for month, average (1897 to 1916)	99 hours	Occultation of Stars by the	see p. 30
Temperature, mean daily, average (1841 to 1905)	41·9°	Moon	see p. 30
Barometer, mean daily, average (1841 to 1905)	29·75 inches	Eclipses	„ p. 47
τ Leonida	March 1-4	Tides	„ p. 41
β Ursida	March 13-24	Meteors	„ p. 48
Deviation from level on Earth's surface is about 8 inches per mile.		Weather, 1916-17	„ p. 55

DAY OF			ECCLESIASTICAL DATA, HOLIDAYS, NOTABLE EVENTS, ETC. SUN'S LONGITUDE 30° 8 20d. 10h. A.	THE SUN		
				Rises.	Transits after Clock.	Sets.
M.	W.	Y.		h. m.	m. s.	h. m.
1	M	91	Easter Monday. Bank Holiday. All Fools' Day.	5 38	4 6	6 30
2	Tu	92	Easter Tuesday. Battle of Copenhagen, 1801.	5 36	3 48	6 31
3	W	93	<i>St. Richard.</i> Lord Loreburn b. 1846.	5 34	3 30	6 33
4	Th	94	<i>St. Ambrose.</i> Earl of Derby b. 1865.	5 31	3 12	6 34
5	F	95	Lord Lister b. 1827 (d. Feb. 10, 1912).	5 29	2 55	6 36
6	S	96	Peary at North Pole, 1909.	5 27	2 37	6 38
7	S	97	1st Sunday after Easter. Low Sunday.	5 25	2 20	6 40
8	M	98	Albert, King of the Belgians, b. 1875.	5 23	2 3	6 41
9	Tu	99	End of first battle of Verdun, 1916.	5 21	1 46	6 43
10	W	100	Swinburne d. 1909 (b. April 5, 1837).	5 19	1 30	6 45
11	Th	101	Capture of Baghdad, 1917.	5 17	1 13	6 47
12	F	102	Lord Rodney's victory off Dominica, 1782.	5 15	0 58	6 48
13	S	103	Magdala captured, 1868.	5 12	0 42	6 50
14	S	104	2nd Sunday after Easter. Pres. Lincoln assass.	5 10	0 26	6 51
15	M	105	<i>Titanic</i> disaster, 1912. [1865.]	5 8	0 11	6 53
16	Tu	106	Anatole France b. 1844.	5 5	Before	6 55
17	W	107	Benjamin Franklin d. 1790 (b. Jan. 17, 1706).	5 3	0 18	6 56
18	Th	108	San Francisco earthquake, 1906.	5 0	0 32	6 58
19	F	109	<i>St. Alphege.</i> Primrose Day. Beaconsfield d. 1881.	4 58	0 46	7 0
20	S	110	Napoleon III. b. 1808 (d. Jan. 9, 1873).	4 56	0 59	7 2
21	S	111	3rd Sunday after Easter.	4 54	1 12	7 4
22	M	112	Henry Fielding b. 1707 (d. Oct. 8, 1754).	4 51	1 24	7 6
23	Tu	113	<i>St. George's Day.</i> Shakespeare d. 1616 (b. 1564).	4 49	1 36	7 7
24	W	114	Dublin rebellion began, 1916.	4 47	1 48	7 9
25	Th	115	St. Mark. Signor G. Marconi b. 1874.	4 46	1 59	7 10
26	F	116	Rt. Hon. Sir Joseph Ward b. 1857.	4 44	2 10	7 12
27	S	117	Gen. U. S. Grant b. 1822 (d. July 23, 1885).	4 42	2 20	7 13
28	S	118	4th Sunday after Easter. Mutiny of the	4 40	2 29	7 15
29	M	119	Fall of Kut, 1916. [Bounty, 1789.]	4 39	2 39	7 16
30	Tu	120	Battle of Fontenoy, 1745.	4 37	2 47	7 18

PHASES OF THE MOON

- ☾ Last Quarter 4d. 1h. 33m. After.
 ● New Moon 11d. 4h. 34m. Morn.
 ☽ First Quarter 18d. 4h. 8m. Morn.
 ○ Full Moon 26d. 8h. 5m. Morn.

ENGLISH QUARTER DAYS.—Lady Day, March 25; Midsummer June 24; Michaelmas, Sept. 29; Christmas, Dec. 25.

NOTES FOR THE MONTH

- April 3. Oxford Easter Term begins.
 5. Dividends on Consols due.
 8. Clerks of County councils and town clerks to send precepts to overseers before the 15th.
 9. Fire Insurance to be paid.
 15. Spring Register comes into force.
 15. Parish councils go out of office, and new councils enter; annual meetings to be held on, or within seven days of, this date.
 18. Cambridge Easter Term begins.

D.	Sun at Transit.		Moon.							High Water, London Bridge.		Sidereal Time at Mean Noon.
	R.A.	Dec.	Rises, Morn.	Transits, Morn.	Sets, Morn.	Dec. Transit.	Age, Noon.	Longitude Termin- ator, Midnight.		Morn.	Even.	
	h. m. s.	° ' "	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ' "	D.	°		h. m.	h. m.	h. m. s.
1	0 40 15	4 20 N	Morn.	3 18	7 15	22 17 S	19·7	W 23·8 E		4 21	4 37	0 36 8
2	0 43 54	4 43	0 13	4 7	8 0	23 25	20·7	W 11·6 E		4 54	5 9	0 40 5
3	0 47 32	5 6	1 7	5 1	8 55	23 17	21·7	E 0·5 E		5 30	5 47	0 44 1
4	0 51 11	5 29	1 52	5 55	10 3	21 48	22·7	12·7		6 17	6 39	0 47 58
5	0 54 50	5 52	2 28	6 49	11 18	18 59	23·7	24·9		7 17	7 46	0 51 55
6	0 58 29	6 15	2 57	7 43	After.	14 56	24·7	37·1		8 38	9 13	0 55 51
7	1 2 8	6 38	3 23	8 36	2 1	9 52	25·7	49·4		10 14	10 44	0 59 48
8	1 5 48	7 0	3 46	9 28	3 26	4 3 S	26·7	61·6		11 31	11 50	1 3 44
9	1 9 27	7 23	4 7	10 21	4 52	2 8 N	27·7	73·8		..	0 29	1 7 41
10	1 13 7	7 44	4 30	11 16	6 20	8 15	28·7	E 86·0 E		0 40	1 13	1 11 37
11	1 16 48	8 7	4 55	After.	7 47	13 49	0·3	W 81·7 M		1 24	1 54	1 15 34
12	1 20 28	8 29	5 24	1 10	9 12	18 24	1·3	69·5		2 8	2 38	1 19 30
13	1 24 9	8 51	5 59	2 9	10 30	21 36	2·3	57·3		2 54	3 21	1 23 27
14	1 27 50	9 13	6 44	3 9	11 37	23 14	3·3	45·1		3 39	4 4	1 27 24
15	1 31 31	9 34	7 39	4 7	Morn.	23 16	4·3	32·9		4 24	4 45	1 31 20
16	1 35 13	9 56	8 41	5 2	0 31	21 51	5·3	20·6		5 7	5 27	1 35 17
17	1 38 55	10 17	9 49	5 53	1 13	19 7	6·3	W 8·4 M		5 55	6 18	1 39 13
18	1 42 38	10 38	10 59	6 41	1 44	15 49	7·3	E 3·8 M		6 52	7 17	1 43 10
19	1 46 21	10 59	After.	7 26	2 10	11 44	8·3	15·9		7 58	8 28	1 47 6
20	1 50 4	11 20	1 16	8 8	2 30	7 13	9·3	28·1		9 18	9 50	1 51 3
21	1 53 48	11 40	2 23	8 49	2 47	2 29 N	10·3	40·3		10 40	11 3	1 54 59
22	1 57 52	12 1	3 29	9 30	3 3	2 20 S	11·3	52·5		11 45	11 59	1 58 56
23	2 1 16	12 21	4 35	10 11	3 19	7 4	12·3	64·7		..	0 32	2 2 53
24	2 5 1	12 41	5 42	10 53	3 36	11 34	13·3	76·9		0 41	1 8	2 6 49
25	2 8 46	13 1	6 49	11 37	3 54	15 37	14·3	E 89·0 M		1 17	1 40	2 10 46
26	2 12 32	13 20	7 57	Morn.	4 16	..	15·3	W 78·8 E		1 50	2 10	2 14 42
27	2 16 19	13 40	9 4	0 23	4 43	19 1	16·3	66·6		2 21	2 39	2 18 39
28	2 20 6	13 59	10 7	1 13	5 17	21 34	17·3	54·4		2 53	3 11	2 22 35
29	2 23 53	14 18	11 4	2 4	5 59	23 2	18·3	42·3		3 28	3 44	2 26 32
30	2 27 41	14 36 N	11 50	2 57	6 52	23 17 S	19·3	W 30·1 E		4 2	4 16	2 30 28

	1	11	21	30	
Length of Day	12h. 52m.	13h. 30m.	14h. 10m.	14h. 41m.	Day increases . 1h. 49m. Morning increases 1h. 1m. Afternoon increases 0h. 48m.
Duration of Twilight	2h. 0m.	2h. 12m.	2h. 24m.	2h. 35m.	
Sun's Mer. Altitude	42° 51'	46° 38'	50° 11'	53° 7'	
Sun's Rising Azimuth	83°	77°	72°	66°	

Rainfall, for month, average (1841 to 1915) 1·58 inches
 Sunshine, for month, average (1897 to 1916) 159 hours
 Temperature, mean daily, average (1841 to 1905) 47·3°
 Barometer, mean daily, average (1841 to 1905) 29·75 inches

Lyrids April 20-22

Sound travels 1,100 feet per second in air, and 8,600 in water.

Rising and setting of Planets,
 see p. 31
 Occultation of Stars by the
 Moon see p. 30
 Eclipses „ p. 47
 Tides „ p. 41
 Meteors „ p. 48
 Weather, 1916-17 „ p. 55

DAY OF			ECCLESIASTICAL DATA, HOLIDAYS, NOTABLE EVENTS, ETC. SUN'S LONGITUDE 60° II 21d. 10h. A.	THE SUN		
M.	W.	Y.		Rises.	Transits before Clock.	Sets.
1	W	121	SS. Philip and James. D. of Connaught b. 1850.	h. m. 4 35	m. s. 2 55	h. m. 7 20
2	Th	122	Battle of Lützen, 1813.	4 33	3 3	7 22
3	F	123	<i>Finding of the Holy Cross.</i>	4 31	3 10	7 23
4	S	124	Irish Rebellion began, 1798.	4 29	3 16	7 25
5	S	125	Rogation Sunday. Napoleon I died, 1821 (b. [Aug. 15, 1769].	4 27	3 22	7 26
6	M	126	Rogation Day. <i>Accession of George V.</i>	4 25	3 27	7 27
7	Tu	127	Rogation Day. <i>Lusitania</i> torpedoed, 1915.	4 23	3 32	7 29
8	W	128	Rogation Day. Destruction of St. Pierre, Mar- [tinique, 1902.	4 22	3 36	7 30
9	Th	129	Ascension Day. Holy Thursday. Half Qr. Day.	4 20	3 40	7 32
10	F	130	Indian Mutiny began, 1857.	4 19	3 43	7 34
11	S	131	Spencer Perceval assass., 1812.	4 17	3 45	7 36
12	S	132	Sunday after Ascension. D. G. Rossetti b. 1828 (d. Apr. 9, 1882).	4 16	3 47	7 37
13	M	133	Hudson's Bay Company founded, 1670.	4 14	3 48	7 39
14	Tu	134	Old May Day. Hall Caine b. 1853.	4 13	3 49	7 41
15	W	135	Daniel O'Connell d. 1847.	4 11	3 48	7 42
16	Th	136	Sir John Hare b. 1844.	4 10	3 48	7 43
17	F	137	Relief of Mafeking, 1900.	4 8	3 47	7 44
18	S	138	Nicholas II, ex-Tsar of Russia, b. 1868.	4 7	3 46	7 46
19	S	139	Whit Sunday. Pentecost. <i>St. Dunstan.</i>	4 5	3 43	7 48
20	M	140	Whit Monday. Bank Holiday. [1894.	4 3	3 41	7 50
21	Tu	141	Whit Tuesday. Manchester Ship Canal opened,	4 2	3 38	7 51
22	W	142	Ember Day. Victor Hugo d. 1885 (b. Feb. 26, 1802).	4 0	3 34	7 52
23	Th	143	Tom Hood b. 1799 (d. May 3, 1845).	3 59	3 30	7 54
24	F	144	Ember Day. Empire Day. [1915.	3 58	3 25	7 55
25	S	145	Ember Day. Italy declared war against Austria,	3 57	3 20	7 56
26	S	146	Trinity Sunday. <i>St. Augustine.</i> Birthday of	3 56	3 14	7 57
27	M	147	<i>Vcn. Bede.</i> Arnold Bennett b. 1867. [Queen Mary.	3 55	3 8	7 59
28	Tu	148	Trinity Law Sittings begin.	3 54	3 1	8 0
29	W	149	<i>Empress of Ireland</i> disaster, 1914.	3 53	2 54	8 1
30	Th	150	<i>Corpus Christi.</i> Declaration Day, U.S.A.	3 52	2 46	8 2
31	F	151	<i>Union Day</i> (South Africa). Naval Victory, Horn [Reef, 1916.	3 51	2 38	8 3

PHASES OF THE MOON

☾ Last Quarter 3d. 10h. 26m. After.

☾ New Moon 10d. 1h. 1m. After.

☽ First Quarter 17d. 8h. 14m. After.

☉ Full Moon 25d. 10h. 32m. After.

NOTES FOR THE MONTH

May 1. Stock Exchange holiday.

6. 8 George V ends.

7. 9 George V begins.

7. Bank Holiday, Scotland.

9. Half Quarter Day.

17. Easter Law Sittings ends.

17. Oxford Easter Term ends.

18. Oxford Trinity Term begins.

20. Whit Monday.

28. Trinity Law Sittings begin.

D.	Sun at Transit.		Moon.						High Water, London Bridge.		Sidereal Time at Mean Noon.
	R.A.	Dec.	Rises, Morn.	Transits, Morn.	Sets, Morn.	Dec. Transit.	Age, Noon.	Longitude Termin- ator, Midnight	Morn.	Even.	
	h. m. s.	° ' "	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ' "	D.	°	h. m.	h. m.	h. m. s.
1	2 31 29	14 55 N	Morn.	3 51	7 55	22 12 S	20·3	W 17·9 E	4 38	4 52	2 34 25
2	2 35 18	15 13	0 29	4 44	9 6	19 49	21·3	W 5·7 E	5 9	5 19	2 38 22
3	2 39 8	15 31	1 1	5 37	10 23	16 14	22·3	E 6·5 E	6 10	6 28	2 42 18
4	2 42 58	15 48	1 26	6 28	11 42	11 39	23·3	18·7	7 9	7 29	2 46 15
5	2 46 49	16 6	1 49	7 19	After.	6 17	24·3	31·0	8 20	8 46	2 50 11
6	2 50 40	16 23	2 10	8 10	2 26	0 27 S	25·3	43·2	9 44	10 10	2 54 8
7	2 54 32	16 40	2 31	9 2	3 50	5 30 N	26·3	55·4	11 0	11 18	2 58 4
8	2 58 24	16 56	2 53	9 56	5 15	11 12	27·3	67·7	11 58	..	3 2 1
9	3 2 17	17 13	3 19	10 52	6 40	16 13	28·3	E 79·9 E	0 12	0 46	3 5 57
10	3 6 11	17 29	3 52	11 50	8 2	20 6	29·3	W 87·9 M	1 0	1 30	3 9 54
11	3 10 5	17 44	4 32	After.	9 16	22 31	1·0	75·6	1 48	2 15	3 13 51
12	3 14 0	18 0	5 23	1 50	10 17	23 19	2·0	63·4	2 38	3 2	3 17 47
13	3 17 55	18 15	6 24	2 48	11 6	22 31	3·0	51·1	3 26	3 45	3 21 44
14	3 21 51	18 30	7 32	3 43	11 42	20 23	4·0	38·9	4 11	4 28	3 25 40
15	3 25 48	18 44	8 43	4 34	Morn.	17 11	5·0	26·7	4 56	5 10	3 29 37
16	3 29 45	18 58	9 54	5 20	0 10	13 15	6·0	14·5	5 42	5 55	3 33 33
17	3 33 42	19 12	11 3	6 4	0 32	8 49	7·0	W 2·2 M	6 32	6 45	3 37 30
18	3 37 40	19 26	After.	6 46	0 52	4 7 N	8·0	E 10·0 M	7 27	7 40	3 41 26
19	3 41 39	19 39	1 17	7 27	1 9	0 42 S	9·0	22·2	8 28	8 46	3 45 23
20	3 45 38	19 52	2 23	8 8	1 25	5 28	10·0	34·4	9 36	9 58	3 49 20
21	3 49 38	20 5	3 30	8 50	1 42	10 2	11·0	46·6	10 45	11 3	3 53 16
22	3 53 38	20 17	4 37	9 33	2 0	14 15	12·0	58·8	11 41	11 56	3 57 13
23	3 57 39	20 29	5 45	10 19	2 20	17 54	13·0	71·0	..	0 26	4 1 9
24	4 1 40	20 40	6 53	11 7	2 45	20 46	14·0	E 83·1 M	0 40	1 5	4 5 6
25	4 5 42	20 51	7 58	11 58	3 16	22 38	15·0	W 84·7 E	1 18	1 39	4 9 2
26	4 9 44	21 2	8 57	Morn.	3 56	..	16·0	72·5	1 56	2 15	4 12 59
27	4 13 47	21 12	9 46	0 52	4 46	23 18	17·0	60·3	2 34	2 49	4 16 55
28	4 17 50	21 22	10 30	1 46	5 47	22 37	18·0	48·1	3 12	3 26	4 20 52
29	4 21 54	21 32	11 3	2 41	6 57	20 35	19·0	35·9	3 52	4 2	4 24 49
30	4 25 58	21 41	11 31	3 34	8 12	17 19	20·0	23·8	4 30	4 40	4 28 45
31	4 30 3	21 50 N	11 54	4 26	9 31	13 1 S	21·0	W 11·5 E	5 14	5 24	4 32 42

	1	11	21	31	
Length of Day .	14h. 45m.	15h. 19m.	15h. 49m.	16h. 12m.	Day increases . 1h. 27m. Morning increases 0h. 44m. Afternoon increases 0h. 43m.
Duration of Twilight .	2h. 36m.	2h. 53m.	3h. 40m.	No night	
Sun's Mer. Altitude .	53° 26'	56° 13'	58° 36'	60° 21'	
Sun's Rising Azimuth	66°	60°	57°	53°	

Rainfall, for month, average (1841 to 1915) . . . 1·89 inches
 Sunshine, for month, average (1897 to 1916) . . . 200 hours
 Temperature, mean daily, average (1841 to 1905) . . . 53·0°
 Barometer, mean daily, average (1841 to 1905) . . . 29·79 inches

γ Aquarids May 1-6
 Coronids „ 18-26
 α Cepheids „ 26-31

Rising and setting of Planets,
 see p. 31
 Occultation of Stars by the
 Moon see p. 30
 Eclipses „ p. 47
 Tides „ p. 41
 Meteors „ p. 45
 Weather, 1916-17 „ p. 55

DAY OF			ECCLESIASTICAL DATA, HOLIDAYS, NOTABLE EVENTS, ETC. SUN'S LONGITUDE 90° 52 22d. 6h. m. SUMMER BEGINS.	THE SUN			
M.	W.	Y.		Rises.	Transits before Clock.	Sets.	
				h. m.	m. s.	h.	m.
1	S	152	<i>St. Nicodeme.</i>	3 50	2 30	8	4
2	S	153	1st Sunday after Trinity. Sir Edwd. Elgar,	3 49	2 21	8	5
3	M	154	King George V. b. 1865. [O.M., b. 1857.	3 48	2 11	8	7
4	Tu	155	Eton Celebration Day.	3 47	2 1	8	8
5	W	156	<i>St. Boniface.</i> Lord Kitchener d. 1916.	3 47	1 51	8	9
6	Th	157	Sir Henry J. Newbolt b. 1862.	3 46	1 41	8	10
7	F	158	Zeppelin destroyed by Sub-Lieut. Warneford, V.C.,	3 46	1 30	8	11
8	S	159	Charles Reade b. 1814 (d. Apr. 11, 1884). [1915.	3 45	1 19	8	11
9	S	160	2nd Sunday after Trinity. Adm. Sir F. D.	3 45	1 7	8	12
10	M	161	Crystal Palace opened, 1854. [Sturdee b. 1859.	3 45	0 56	8	13
11	Tu	162	St. Barnabas. King and Queen of Serbia assass.,	3 45	0 44	8	13
12	W	163	Charles Kingsley b. 1819 (d. Jan. 23, 1875). [1903.	3 44	0 31	8	14
13	Th	164	<i>St. Anthony of Padua.</i>	3 44	0 19	8	15
14	F	165	Battle of Naseby, 1645.	3 44	0 7	8	16
15	S	166	Magna Carta signed, 1215.	3 44	After	8	17
16	S	167	3rd Sunday after Trinity. Quatre Bras, 1815.	3 44	0 19	8	17
17	M	168	<i>St. Alban.</i> Battle of Bunker's Hill, 1775.	3 44	0 32	8	18
18	Tu	169	Waterloo, 1815.	3 44	0 47	8	18
19	W	170	F.M. Sir D. Haig b. 1861.	3 43	0 58	8	18
20	Th	171	<i>Trans. of King Edward.</i>	3 43	1 11	8	18
21	F	172	Vittoria, 1813. Longest Day.	3 43	1 24	8	19
22	S	173	Qn. Victoria's Diamond Jubilee, 1897.	3 43	1 37	8	19
23	S	174	4th Sunday after Trinity. H.R.H. Prince of	3 44	1 49	8	19
24	M	175	St. John Baptist. Midsr. Day. [Wales b. 1894.	3 44	2 2	8	19
25	Tu	176	Battle of Alcantara, 1580.	3 45	2 15	8	20
26	W	177	Rt. Hon. Sir Robert L. Borden b. 1854.	3 45	2 28	8	20
27	Th	178	C. S. Parnell b. 1846 (d. Oct. 6, 1891).	3 45	2 40	8	20
28	F	179	Assass. of Archduke Francis of Austria, 1914.	3 46	2 53	8	20
29	S	180	St. Peter, Apostle and Martyr. King Peter [of Serbia b. 1844.	3 47	3 5	8	20
30	S	181	5th Sunday after Trinity. Tower Bridge opened, [1894.	3 48	3 17	8	19

PHASES OF THE MOON

- ☾ Last Quarter 2d. 4h. 20m. Morn.
 ● New Moon 8d. 10h. 3m. After.
 ☽ First Quarter 16d. 1h. 12m. After.
 ○ Full Moon 24d. 10h. 38m. Morn.

NOTES FOR THE MONTH

- June 1. War Loan dividends due.
 4. Eton Celebration Day.
 15. Close season for fresh-water fish ends.
 22. Summer begins at 6h. morn.
 24. Midsummer Day. Quarter Day. Fire
 insurance due.
 24. Cambridge Easter Term ends.

The hottest June occurred in 1833, when the
 mean temperature for the month was 65.7°.
 The coldest in 1916 (53.6°).

D.	Sun at Transit.		Moon.							High Water, London Bridge.		Sidereal Time at Mean Noon.
	R.A.	Dec.	Rises, Morn.	Transits, Morn.	Sets, Morn.	Dec. Transit.	Age, Noon.	Longitude Termin- ator, Midnight.		Morn.	Even.	
	h. m. s.	° ' "	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ' "	D.	°		h. m.	h. m.	h. m. s.
1	4 34 8	21 59 N	Morn.	5 16	10 50	7 55 S	22·0	E 0·7 E		6 4	6 15	4 36 38
2	4 38 14	22 7	0 14	6 6	After.	2 19 S	23·0	12·9		7 0	7 11	4 40 35
3	4 42 20	22 15	0 35	6 55	1 32	3 28 N	24·0	25·2		8 0	8 18	4 44 31
4	4 46 26	22 22	0 56	7 47	2 54	9 8	25·0	37·4		9 10	9 32	4 48 28
5	4 50 33	22 29	1 20	8 40	4 16	14 17	26·0	49·6		10 23	10 45	4 52 24
6	4 54 40	22 36	1 48	9 36	5 38	18 33	27·0	61·9		11 29	11 48	4 56 21
7	4 58 47	22 42	2 24	10 34	6 55	21 36	28·0	74·1		..	0 26	5 0 18
8	5 2 55	22 48	3 10	11 34	8 1	23 8	29·0	E 86·4 E		0 46	1 17	5 4 14
9	5 7 3	22 53	4 6	After.	8 55	23 3	0·6	W 81·4 M		1 40	2 4	5 8 11
10	5 11 12	22 59	5 11	1 29	9 37	21 30	1·6	69·1		2 29	2 49	5 12 7
11	5 15 20	23 3	6 22	2 23	10 10	18 43	2·6	56·9		3 16	3 33	5 16 4
12	5 19 29	23 7	7 34	3 12	10 36	15 1	3·6	44·6		4 0	4 12	5 20 0
13	5 23 38	23 11	8 45	3 58	10 56	10 42	4·6	32·4		4 40	4 49	5 23 57
14	5 27 47	23 15	9 55	4 41	11 13	6 1	5·6	20·2		5 20	5 27	5 27 53
15	5 31 56	23 18	11 3	5 23	11 30	1 12 N	6·6	W 7·9 M		6 3	6 9	5 31 50
16	5 36 6	23 20	After.	6 4	11 46	3 38 S	7·6	E 4·3 M		6 48	6 53	5 35 47
17	5 40 15	23 22	1 15	6 45	Morn.	8 17	8·6	16·5		7 35	7 43	5 39 43
18	5 44 24	23 24	2 22	7 27	0 4	12 39	9·6	28·7		8 29	8 44	5 43 40
19	5 48 34	23 25	3 30	8 12	0 23	16 32	10·6	40·9		9 32	9 53	5 47 36
20	5 52 44	23 26	4 38	8 59	0 46	19 44	11·6	53·1		10 40	11 2	5 51 33
21	5 56 53	23 27	5 45	9 50	1 14	22 2	12·6	65·3		11 41	..	5 55 29
22	6 1 3	23 27	6 47	10 43	1 51	23 12	13·6	77·5		0 1	0 30	5 59 26
23	6 5 12	23 27	7 42	11 37	2 37	23 3	14·6	E 89·7 M		0 51	1 13	6 3 22
24	6 9 22	23 26	8 27	Morn.	3 35	..	15·6	W 78·1 E		1 35	1 52	6 7 19
25	6 13 31	23 25	9 5	0 33	4 43	21 30	16·6	65·9		2 16	2 31	6 11 16
26	6 17 40	23 23	9 35	1 28	5 59	18 36	17·6	53·7		2 59	3 12	6 15 12
27	6 21 49	23 21	10 0	2 21	7 18	14 32	18·6	41·5		3 41	3 50	6 19 9
28	6 25 58	23 19	10 22	3 13	8 38	9 35	19·6	29·3		4 23	4 30	6 23 5
29	6 30 7	23 16	10 42	4 3	9 59	4 3 S	20·6	17·1		5 7	5 14	6 27 2
30	6 34 16	23 13 N	11 3	4 53	11 20	1 44 N	21·6	W 4·9 E		5 54	6 0	6 30 58

	1	11	21	30	
Length of Day	16h. 14m.	16h. 28m.	16h. 36m.	16h. 31m.	Day increases 0h. 17m.
Duration of Twilight	Twilight from sunset to sunrise				Morning increases 0h. 2m.
Sun's Mer. Altitude	60° 30'	61° 30'	61° 58'	61° 44'	Afternoon increases 0h. 15m.
Sun's Rising Azimuth	53°	51°	50°	50°	

Rainfall, for month, average (1841 to 1915) 2·05 inches
 Sunshine, for month, average (1897 to 1916) 199 hours
 Temperature, mean daily, average (1841 to 1905) 59·4°
 Barometer, mean daily, average (1841 to 1905) 29·82 inches

Rising and setting of Planets,
 see p. 31
 Occultation of Stars by the
 Moon see p. 30
 Eclipses " p. 47
 Tides " p. 41
 Meteors " p. 48
 Weather, 1916-17 " p. 55

γ Draconids June 13-21
 Light travels 186,000 miles or 300,000 kilometres per second.

DAY OF			ECCLESIASTICAL DATA,		THE SUN		
			HOLIDAYS,				
			NOTABLE EVENTS, ETC.				
			SUN'S LONGITUDE 120° Ω 23d. 5h. A.				
M.	W.	Y.			Rises.	Transits after Clock.	Sets.
					h. m.	m. s.	h. m.
1	M	182	Dominion Day. Battle of the Boyne, 1690.		3 48	3 29	8 19
2	Tu	183	Visitation, B. V. M.		3 49	3 41	8 19
3	W	184	Battle of Sadowa, 1866.		3 50	3 52	8 18
4	Th	185	Independence Day, U.S.A. Ulundi, 1879.		3 51	4 3	8 18
5	F	186	Cecil Rhodes b. 1853 (d. Mar. 26, 1902).		3 51	4 14	8 17
6	S	187	Marriage of King George V., 1893.		3 52	4 25	8 17
7	S	188	6th Sunday after Trinity. Tr. Thomas à Becket.		3 53	4 35	8 17
8	M	189	Germans surrendered in S.-W. Africa, 1915.		3 54	4 45	8 16
9	Tu	190	Australian Commonwealth Act, 1900.		3 54	4 54	8 16
10	W	191	John Calvin b. 1509 (d. May 27, 1564).		3 55	5 3	8 15
11	Th	192	Bombardment of Alexandria, 1882.		3 56	5 12	8 14
12	F	193	H.R.H. Prince John b. 1905.		3 58	5 20	8 13
13	S	194	Treaty of Berlin signed, 1878.		3 59	5 28	8 12
14	S	195	7th Sunday after Trinity.		4 0	5 35	8 12
15	M	196	St. Swithin. Lord Northcliffe b. 1865.		4 1	5 42	8 11
16	Tu	197	Capt. Amundsen, Arctic explorer, b. 1872.		4 2	5 48	8 10
17	W	198	Franco-Prussian War began, 1870. Adam Smith d.		4 3	5 54	8 9
18	Th	199	Dr. W. G. Grace b. 1848 (d. Oct. 23, 1915). [1790.		4 5	5 59	8 8
19	F	200	Bp. S. Wilberforce d. 1873 (b. Sept. 7, 1805).		4 6	6 4	8 6
20	S	201	St. Margaret. Patriotic Fund established, 1803.		4 7	6 8	8 5
21	S	202	8th Sunday after Trinity. Robert Burns d.		4 9	6 11	8 4
22	M	203	St. Mary Magdalene. [1796.		4 10	6 14	8 3
23	Tu	204	8th Duke of Devonshire b. 1833 (d. Mar. 24, 1908).		4 11	6 16	8 2
24	W	205	Gibraltar captured, 1704.		4 12	6 18	8 0
25	Th	206	St. James, Apostle. Blériot flew across the		4 14	6 19	7 59
26	F	207	St. Anne. [Channel, 1909.		4 15	6 20	7 57
27	S	208	Murder of Capt. C. Fryatt, 1916.		4 16	6 20	7 56
28	S	209	9th Sunday after Trinity. Austria decl'd. war		4 18	6 20	7 54
29	M	210	Armada repulsed, 1588. [on Serbia, 1914.		4 20	6 19	7 53
30	Tu	211	Lord Haldane b. 1856.		4 21	6 17	7 51
31	W	212	German ultimatum to Russia, 1914.		4 23	6 15	7 50

PHASES OF THE MOON

☾ Last Quarter 1d. 8h. 43m. Morn.

● New Moon 8d. 10h. 22m. Morn.

☾ First Quarter 16d. 6h. 25m. Morn.

○ Full Moon 23d. 8h. 35m. After.

☾ Last Quarter 30d. 1h. 14m. After.

NOTES FOR THE MONTH

July 5. Dividends on Consols, etc., due.

6. Oxford Trinity Term ends.

9. Fire Insurance to be paid.

31. Gun and game licences expire.

31. Trinity Law Sittings end.

The hottest July occurred in 1859, when the mean temperature for the month was 68°9'. The coldest in 1841 (57°7').

D.	Sun at Transit.		Moon.						High Water, London Bridge.		Sidereal Time at Mean Noon.
	R.A.	Dec.	Rises, After.	Transits, Morn.	Sets, After.	Dec. Transit.	Age, Noon.	Longitude Termin- ator, Midnight.	Morn.	Even.	
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° '	D.	°				h. m.	h. m.
1	6 38 24	23 9 N	11 25	5 43	0 41	7 25 N	22·6	E 7·4 E	6 44	6 50	6 34 55
2	6 42 33	23 5	11 50	6 35	2 2	12 41	23·6	19·6	7 36	7 49	6 38 51
3	6 46 41	23 1	Morn.	7 29	3 22	17 12	24·6	31·8	8 38	8 59	6 42 48
4	6 50 48	22 56	0 22	8 25	4 40	20 38	25·6	44·1	9 50	10 17	6 46 45
5	6 54 56	22 51	1 2	9 22	5 54	22 42	26·6	56·3	11 4	11 33	6 50 41
6	6 59 3	22 45	1 53	10 21	6 46	23 17	27·6	68·6	..	0 11	6 54 38
7	7 3 10	22 39	2 54	11 18	7 33	22 21	28·6	E 80·8 E	0 40	1 7	6 58 34
8	7 7 16	22 33	4 2	After.	8 9	20 5	0·2	W 86·9 M	1 33	1 53	7 2 31
9	7 11 22	22 26	5 15	1 3	8 37	16 46	1·2	74·7	2 20	2 36	7 6 27
10	7 15 28	22 19	6 27	1 51	9 0	12 40	2·2	62·4	3 4	3 16	7 10 24
11	7 19 33	22 11	7 38	2 35	9 19	8 5	3·2	49·2	3 47	3 54	7 14 21
12	7 23 38	22 3	8 46	3 18	9 36	3 16 N	4·2	36·9	3 24	3 26	7 18 17
13	7 27 42	21 55	9 53	3 59	9 53	1 36 S	5·2	24·7	4 58	4 58	7 22 14
14	7 31 46	21 46	11 0	4 40	10 9	6 21	6·2	13·5	5 33	5 33	7 26 10
15	7 35 49	21 37	After.	5 22	10 28	10 51	7·2	W 1·2 M	6 8	6 11	7 30 7
16	7 39 52	21 28	1 13	6 6	10 49	14 53	8·2	E 11·0 M	6 46	6 54	7 34 3
17	7 43 55	21 18	2 21	6 51	11 15	18 24	9·2	23·2	7 28	7 42	7 38 0
18	7 47 56	21 8	3 28	7 40	11 46	21 6	10·2	35·4	8 20	8 47	7 41 56
19	7 51 57	20 57	4 32	8 31	Morn.	22 47	11·2	47·6	9 29	10 6	7 45 53
20	7 55 58	20 47	5 30	9 25	0 27	23 15	12·2	59·8	10 47	11 24	7 49 50
21	7 59 58	20 35	6 20	10 20	1 20	22 20	13·2	72·0	11 56	..	7 53 46
22	8 3 58	20 24	7 2	11 16	2 24	20 1	14·2	E 84·2 M	0 28	0 50	7 57 43
23	8 7 57	20 12	7 35	Morn.	3 37	..	15·2	W 83·6 E	1 18	1 32	8 1 39
24	8 11 55	20 0	8 3	0 11	4 57	16 23	16·2	71·4	2 1	2 13	8 5 36
25	8 15 53	19 47	8 27	1 5	6 20	11 40	17·2	59·2	2 45	2 55	8 9 32
26	8 19 50	19 34	8 48	1 57	7 42	6 12	18·2	47·0	3 29	3 34	8 13 29
27	8 23 47	19 21	9 9	2 49	9 5	0 20 S	19·2	34·8	4 10	4 14	8 17 25
28	8 27 43	19 7	9 31	3 40	10 27	5 32 N	20·2	22·6	4 52	4 56	8 21 22
29	8 31 38	18 54	9 56	4 32	11 49	11 2	21·2	W 10·4 E	5 33	5 40	8 25 19
30	8 35 33	18 39	10 26	5 25	After.	15 50	22·2	E 1·8 E	6 17	6 28	8 29 15
31	8 39 27	18 25 N	11 3	6 20	2 28	19 36 N	23·2	E 14·0 E	7 5	7 24	8 33 12

	1	11	21	31	
Length of Day .	16h. 31m.	16h. 18m.	15h. 55m.	15h. 27m.	Day decreases . 1h. 4m.
Duration of Twilight .	No real night	3h. 55m.	3h. 55m.	2h. 52m.	Morning decreases . 0h. 35m.
Sun's Mer. Altitude .	61° 40'	60° 42'	59° 6'	56° 56'	Afternoon decreases 0h. 29m.
Sun's Rising Azimuth	51°	53°	56°	59°	
Rainfall, for month, average (1841 to 1915) .	2·33 inches				Rising and setting of Planets, see p. 31
Sunshine, for month, average (1897 to 1916) .	209 hours				Occultation of Stars by the Moon . see p. 30
Temperature, mean daily, average (1841 to 1905) .	62·7°				Eclipses . . . p. 47
Barometer, mean daily, average (1841 to 1905) .	29·80 inches				Tides . . . p. 41
γ Andromedids	July 25-27				Meteors . . . p. 48
lacertids	" 22-27				Weather, 1916-17 . . p. 55
δ Aquarids	" 25-26				

DAY OF			ECCLESIASTICAL DATA, HOLIDAYS, NOTABLE EVENTS, ETC. SUN'S LONGITUDE 150° W 23d. 11h. A.	THE SUN		
M.	W.	Y.		Rises.	nsits after Clock.	Sets.
1	Th	213	Lammas Day. Scottish Qr. Day. Germany declared	h. m.	m. s.	h. m.
2	F	214	Wm. Watson b. 1858. [war against Russia, 1914.	4 24	6 12	7 48
3	S	215	Germany declared war against France, 1914.	4 26	6 8	7 47
				4 27	6 4	7 45
4	S	216	10th Sunday after Trinity. England declared	4 29	6 0	7 43
5	M	217	Bank Holiday. [war against Germany, 1914.	4 30	5 54	7 41
6	Tu	218	Transfiguration. Suvla Bay landing, 1915.	4 32	5 49	7 40
7	W	219	Name of Jesus.	4 33	5 42	7 38
8	Th	220	George Canning d. 1827 (b. Apr. 11, 1770).	4 35	5 35	7 37
9	F	221	Heligoland handed over to Germany, 1890. [1675.	4 36	5 28	7 35
10	S	222	St. Lawrence. Greenwich Observatory founded,	4 38	5 19	7 33
11	S	223	11th Sunday after Trinity. Half Quarter Day.	4 40	5 11	7 31
12	M	224	Ld. Chelmsford b. 1868.	4 41	5 1	7 29
13	Tu	225	Liege forts destroyed, 1914.	4 43	4 51	7 27
14	W	226	Old Lammas Day. Relief of Peking, 1900.	4 44	4 41	7 25
15	Th	227	Opening of the Panama Canal, 1914.	4 46	4 30	7 23
16	F	228	Marquess of Zetland b. 1844.	4 47	4 18	7 21
17	S	229	Balzac d. 1850 (b. May 20, 1799).	4 49	4 6	7 19
18	S	230	12th Sunday after Trinity. Gravelotte, 1870.	4 51	3 53	7 17
19	M	231	S.s. Arabic torpedoed, 1915.	4 52	3 40	7 15
20	Tu	232	President Raymond Poincaré b. 1860.	4 54	3 26	7 13
21	W	233	Jules Michelet, historian, b. 1798 (d. 1874).	4 55	3 12	7 11
22	Th	234	Lord Salisbury d. 1903 (b. Feb. 3, 1830).	4 57	2 58	7 9
23	F	235	Japan declared war against Germany, 1914.	4 58	2 42	7 7
24	S	236	St. Bartholomew. Mons, 1914.	5 0	2 27	7 5
25	S	237	13th Sunday after Trinity. Destruction of	5 1	2 11	7 3
26	M	238	Battle of Crecy, 1346. [Louvain, 1914.	5 3	1 54	7 1
27	Tu	239	Algiers taken, 1816.	5 5	1 38	6 59
28	W	240	St. Augustin. Action of Heligoland Bight, 1914.	5 7	1 21	6 57
29	Th	241	Beheading of St. John Baptist. Rt. Hon. A. Fisher	5 8	1 3	6 54
30	F	242	Battle of Plevna, 1877. [b. 1862.	5 10	0 45	6 52
31	S	243	Qn. of the Netherlands b. 1880. Jn. Bunyan d. 1688.	5 12	0 27	6 50

PHASES OF THE MOON

- ☉ New Moon 6d. 8h. 30m. After.
- ☾ First Quarter 14d. 11h. 16m. After.
- ☾ Full Moon 22d. 5h. 2m. Morn.
- ☾ Last Quarter 28d. 7h. 27m. After.

Lowest barometer reading in any summer month: 1917, Aug. 28th, reading 28.56 inches.
Rainfall, 1917, 4.56 inches; sixth wettest August on record.

NOTES FOR THE MONTH

- Aug. 5. Oyster season begins.
- 5. Bank Holiday.
- 11. Half Quarter Day.
- 12. Grouse and ptarmigan shooting begins.
- 23. First shot fired between German and British forces, 12.40 p.m., 1914.

The hottest August occurred in 1857, when the mean temperature for the month was 65.7°. The coldest in 1855 (57.4°).

D.	Sun at Transit.		Moon.						High Water, London Bridge.		Sidereal Time at Mean Noon.
	R.A.	Dec.	Rises, After.	Transits, Morn.	Sets, After.	Dec. Transit.	Age, Noon.	Longitude Termin- ator, Midnight.	Morn.	Even.	
	h. m. s.	° '	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° '	D.	°	h. m.	h. m.	h. m. s.
1	8 43 21	18 10 N	11 48	7 17	3 39	22 6 N	24·2	E 26·2 E	8 3	8 33	8 37 8
2	8 47 14	17 55	Morn.	8 14	4 41	23 10	25·2	38·5	9 20	10 1	8 41 5
3	8 51 7	17 40	0 45	9 10	5 30	22 47	26·2	50·7	10 46	11 27	8 45 1
4	8 54 58	17 24	1 50	10 5	6 9	21 2	27·2	63·0	..	0 3	8 48 58
5	8 58 49	17 8	2 59	10 56	6 39	18 8	28·2	75·2	0 37	1 0	8 52 54
6	9 2 40	16 52	4 11	11 45	7 3	14 23	29·2	E 87·5 E	1 29	1 44	8 56 51
7	9 6 30	16 35	5 52	After.	7 24	10 1	0·7	W 80·3 M	2 12	2 22	9 0 48
8	9 10 20	16 19	6 32	1 14	7 42	5 57	1·7	68·1	2 50	2 56	9 4 44
9	9 14 8	16 2	7 39	1 56	7 58	0 26 N	2·7	55·8	3 25	3 29	9 8 41
10	9 17 57	15 44	8 46	2 37	8 16	4 23 S	3·7	43·6	3 59	3 59	9 12 37
11	9 21 44	15 27	9 53	3 18	8 34	8 58	4·7	31·3	4 30	4 28	9 16 34
12	9 25 52	15 9	10 59	4 1	8 54	13 12	5·7	19·1	4 58	4 59	9 20 30
13	9 29 18	14 51	After.	4 45	9 17	16 54	6·7	W 6·9 M	5 27	5 31	9 24 27
14	9 33 4	14 33	1 11	5 31	9 45	19 54	7·7	E 5·3 M	5 59	6 8	9 28 23
15	9 36 50	14 14	2 16	6 21	10 21	22 1	8·7	17·5	6 38	6 54	9 32 20
16	9 40 35	13 55	3 16	7 12	11 8	23 2	9·7	29·8	7 25	7 54	9 36 17
17	9 44 19	13 36	4 9	8 6	Morn.	22 48	10·7	41·9	8 33	9 15	9 40 13
18	9 48 3	13 17	4 54	9 1	0 6	21 12	11·7	54·1	10 0	10 48	9 44 10
19	9 51 46	12 55	5 31	9 57	1 14	18 15	12·7	66·3	12 24	..	9 48 6
20	9 55 29	12 38	6 2	10 51	2 30	14 3	13·7	E 78·5 M	0 0	0 24	9 52 3
21	9 59 12	12 19	6 27	11 45	3 52	8 52	14·7	W 89·3 E	0 55	1 10	9 55 59
22	10 2 53	11 59	6 51	Morn.	5 16	..	15·7	77·1	1 39	1 51	9 59 56
23	10 6 35	11 38	7 12	0 38	6 41	3 3 S	16·7	65·0	2 23	2 33	10 3 52
24	10 10 16	11 18	7 35	1 31	8 5	3 0 N	17·7	52·8	3 6	3 13	10 7 49
25	10 13 56	10 58	8 1	2 25	9 30	8 50	18·7	40·6	3 48	3 55	10 11 46
26	10 17 37	10 37	8 29	3 19	10 54	14 4	19·7	28·4	4 27	4 37	10 15 42
27	10 21 16	10 16	9 4	4 15	After.	18 18	20·7	16·2	5 7	5 19	10 19 39
28	10 24 56	9 55	9 48	5 12	1 30	21 16	21·7	W 4·0 E	5 50	6 8	10 23 35
29	10 28 35	9 34	10 41	6 10	2 35	22 48	22·7	E 8·2 E	6 40	7 4	10 27 32
30	10 32 14	9 12	11 43	7 6	3 28	22 51	23·7	20·4	7 39	8 18	10 31 28
31	10 35 52	8 51 N	Morn.	8 1	4 10	21 32 N	24·7	E 32·7 E	9 2	9 51	10 35 25

	1	11	21	31	
Length of Day	15h. 24m.	14h. 51m.	14h. 16m.	13h. 38m.	Day decreases . . 1h. 46m.
Duration of Twilight . . .	2h. 52m.	2h. 38m.	2h. 24m.	2h. 15m.	Morning decreases 0h. 48m.
Sun's Mer. Altitude . . .	56° 40'	53° 58'	50° 50'	47° 22'	Afternoon decreases 0h. 58m.
Sun's Rising Azimuth . . .	60°	65°	70°	76°	
Rainfall, for month, average (1841 to 1915)				2·33 inches	Rising and setting of Planets, see p. 31
Sunshine, for month, average (1897 to 1916)				196 hours	Occultation of Stars by the Moon see p. 30
Temperature, mean daily, average (1841 to 1905)				61·6°	Eclipses " p. 47
Barometer, mean daily, average (1841 to 1905)				29·78 inches	Tides " p. 41
Perseids				Aug. 10-12	Meteors " p. 48
Lyrids				" 16	Weather, 1916-17 . . . " p. 55
Lyncids				" 29	

DAY OF			ECCLESIASTICAL DATA, HOLIDAYS, NOTABLE EVENTS, ETC. SUN'S LONGITUDE $180^{\circ} \pm 23d. 9h. A.$ AUTUMN BEGINS.	THE SUN		
M.	W.	Y.		Rises.	Transits after Clock.	Sets.
1	S	244	14th Sunday after Trinity. <i>St. Giles.</i>	h. m.	m. s.	h. m.
2	M	245	Omdurman, 1898.	5 13	0 9	6 47
3	Tu	246	Oliver Cromwell d. 1658 (b. April 25, 1599).	5 15	Before	6 45
4	W	247	French Republic declared, 1870.	5 17	0 29	6 43
5	Th	248	Meyerbeer b. 1791 (d. May 2, 1863).	5 19	0 49	6 41
6	F	249	<i>Mayflower</i> sailed from England, 1620.	5 20	1 8	6 38
7	S	250	<i>St. Enurhus.</i> Qn. Elizabeth b. 1533.	5 22	1 28	6 36
				5 23	1 48	6 34
8	S	251	15th Sunday after Trinity. <i>Nativity B. V. M.</i>	5 25	2 8	6 31
9	M	252	Battle of Flodden Field, 1513.	5 26	2 29	6 29
10	Tu	253	Empress of Austria assassinated, 1898.	5 28	2 49	6 27
11	W	254	Malplaquet, 1709. Brandywine, 1777.	5 29	3 10	6 25
12	Th	255	Rt. Hon. H. H. Asquith, M.P., b. 1852. [1865.	5 31	3 31	6 23
13	F	256	Tel-el-Kebir, 1882. Gen. Sir Wm. R. Birdwood b.	5 32	3 52	6 20
14	S	257	<i>Holy Cross.</i> Duke of Wellington d. 1852 (b. 1769).	5 34	4 13	6 18
15	S	258	16th Sunday after Trinity. William H. Taft b.	5 36	4 34	6 16
16	M	259	Rt. Hon. A. Bonar Law b. 1858. [1857.	5 37	4 55	6 13
17	Tu	260	<i>St. Lambert.</i>	5 39	5 17	6 11
18	W	261	Ember Day. Rev. Dr. R. F. Horton b. 1855.	5 40	5 38	6 9
19	Th	262	Pres. Garfield d. 1881 (b. Nov. 19, 1831).	5 42	5 59	6 7
20	F	263	Ember Day. Sir James Dewar, F.R.S., b. 1842.	5 43	6 21	6 5
21	S	264	St. Matthew. Ember Day. Sir Walter Scott d. 1832.	5 45	6 42	6 2
22	S	265	17th Sunday after Trinity.	5 47	7 3	6 0
23	M	266	Marshal Bazaine d. 1888 (b. Feb. 13, 1811).	5 49	7 24	5 57
24	Tu	267	Bellini d. 1835 (b. Nov. 1, 1801).	5 50	7 45	5 55
25	W	268	Prof. A. H. Sayce b. 1846.	5 52	8 6	5 52
26	Th	269	<i>St. Cyprian.</i> Relief of Lucknow, 1857.	5 53	8 27	5 50
27	F	270	Rt. Hon. Gen. L. Botha b. 1862.	5 55	8 47	5 47
28	S	271	Viscount French of Ypres b. 1852.	5 56	9 7	5 45
29	S	272	18th Sunday after Trinity. <i>St. Michael and</i>	5 58	9 27	5 43
30	M	273	<i>St. Jerome.</i> [All Angels. Michaelmas Day.	6 0	9 47	5 41

PHASES OF THE MOON

- ☾ New Moon 5d. 10h. 44m. Morn.
 » First Quarter 13d. 3h. 2m. After.
 ○ Full Moon 20d. 1h. 1m. After.
 ☾ Last Quarter 27d. 4h. 39m. Morn.

NOTES FOR THE MONTH

- Sept. 1. Partridge shooting begins.
 7. Jewish New Year (5679).
 23. Autumn begins 9h. after noon.
 24. Sheriffs of London sworn in.
 29. Michaelmas—Quarter Day. Fire insurance due.

The hottest September occurred in 1865, when the mean temperature for the month was $63^{\circ}8'$. The coldest in 1877 ($53^{\circ}3''$).

D.	Sun at Transit.		Moon.						High Water, London Bridge.		Sidereal Time at Mean Noon.
	R.A.	Dec.	Rises, Morn.	Transits, Morn.	Sets, After.	Dec. Transit.	Age, Noon.	Longitude Termin- ator, Midnight.	Morn.	Even.	
	h. m. s.	° ' "	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ' "	D.	°	h. m.	h. m.	h. m. s.
1	10 39 30	8 29 N	0 50	8 53	4 42	19 3 N	25·7	E 44·9 E	10 36	11 21	10 39 21
2	10 43 8	8 8	2 0	9 41	5 8	15 38	26·7	57·1	11 52	..	10 43 18
3	10 46 45	7 46	3 11	10 27	5 30	11 32	27·7	69·4	0 26	0 46	10 47 14
4	10 50 22	7 24	4 20	11 11	5 48	7 0	28·7	E 81·6 E	1 14	1 26	10 51 11
5	10 53 59	7 1	5 28	11 53	6 6	2 13 N	0·1	W 86·2 M	1 53	2 0	10 55 8
6	10 57 36	6 39	6 34	After.	6 24	2 34 S	1·1	73·9	2 27	2 31	10 59 4
7	11 1 12	6 17	7 40	1 16	6 41	7 13	2·1	61·7	2 59	3 0	11 3 1
8	11 4 49	5 54	8 47	1 58	7 0	11 34	3·1	48·5	3 28	3 30	11 6 57
9	11 8 25	5 32	9 54	2 42	7 22	15 26	4·1	37·2	3 56	4 0	11 10 54
10	11 12 1	5 9	10 59	3 27	7 49	18 40	5·1	25·0	4 33	4 29	11 14 50
11	11 15 37	4 46	After.	4 14	8 21	21 5	6·1	12·8	4 51	5 1	11 18 47
12	11 19 12	4 24	1 3	5 4	9 3	22 31	7·1	W 0·6 M	5 20	5 37	11 22 43
13	11 22 48	4 1	1 58	5 56	9 54	22 49	8·1	E 11·6 M	5 58	6 22	11 26 40
14	11 26 23	3 38	2 46	6 49	10 55	21 52	9·1	23·8	6 46	7 20	11 30 37
15	11 29 58	3 15	3 25	7 42	Morn.	19 37	10·1	36·0	7 53	8 40	11 34 33
16	11 33 33	2 52	3 58	8 36	0 6	16 7	11·1	48·2	9 20	10 16	11 38 30
17	11 37 9	2 28	4 25	9 29	1 22	11 32	12·1	60·3	10 51	11 37	11 42 26
18	11 40 44	2 5	4 50	10 23	2 45	6 5	13·1	72·5	11 56	..	11 46 23
19	11 44 19	1 42	5 13	11 16	4 8	0 7 S	14·1	E 84·7 M	0 33	0 43	11 50 19
20	11 47 54	1 19	5 36	Morn.	5 34	..	15·1	W 83·2 E	1 18	1 23	11 54 16
21	11 51 29	0 55	6 1	0 10	7 1	5 56 N	16·1	71·0	2 0	2 6	11 58 12
22	11 55 5	0 32	6 29	1 6	8 28	11 36	17·1	58·2	2 41	2 50	12 2 9
23	11 58 40	0 9 N	7 4	2 3	9 53	16 26	18·1	46·7	3 24	3 34	12 6 6
24	12 2 16	0 15 S	7 46	3 2	11 12	20 2	19·1	34·5	4 4	4 16	12 10 2
25	12 5 51	0 38	8 37	4 1	After.	22 10	20·1	22·3	4 45	5 2	12 13 59
26	12 9 27	1 1	9 37	5 0	1 22	22 44	21·1	W 10·1 E	5 27	5 50	12 17 55
27	12 13 3	1 25	10 44	5 56	2 8	21 50	22·1	E 2·1 E	6 17	6 48	12 21 52
28	12 16 40	1 48	11 52	6 49	2 43	19 42	23·1	14·3	7 19	8 1	12 25 48
29	12 20 16	2 12	Morn.	7 39	3 13	16 33	24·1	26·5	8 41	9 32	12 29 45
30	12 23 53	2 35 S	1 3	8 26	3 35	12 41 N	25·1	E 38·7 E	10 12	11 0	12 33 41

	1	11	21	30	
Length of Day	13h. 34m.	12h. 56m.	12h. 17m.	11h. 41m.	Day decreases . . 1h. 53m.
Duration of Twilight . . .	2h. 11m.	2h. 1m.	1h. 56m.	1h. 54m.	Morning decreases 0h. 47m.
Sun's Mer. Altitude . . .	47° 0'	43° 17'	39° 26'	35° 56'	Afternoon decreases 1h. 6m.
Sun's Rising Azimuth . . .	76°	82°	89°	94°	

Rainfall, for month, average (1841 to 1915) 2·06 inches
 Sunshine, for month, average (1897 to 1916) 155 hours
 Temperature, mean daily, average (1841 to 1905) 57·3°
 Barometer, mean daily, average (1841 to 1905) 29·81 inches

◦ Orionids Sept. 27
 A weight in t seconds falls $\frac{1}{2} gt^2$ feet, where g is 32. Square the
 seconds and multiply by 16. In 3 seconds the fall is 9×16 or 144 feet.

Rising and setting of Planets, see p. 31
 Occultation of Stars by the see p. 30
 Moon " p. 47
 Eclipses " p. 41
 Tides " p. 47
 Meteors " p. 48
 Weather, 1916-17 " p. 55

DAY OF			ECCLESIASTICAL DATA, HOLIDAYS, NOTABLE EVENTS, ETC. SUN'S LONGITUDE 210° m 24d. 6h. M.		THE SUN		
M.	W.	Y.			Rises.	Transits before Clock.	Sets.
					h. m.	m. s.	h. m.
1	Tu	274	St. Remigius.	Pheasant shooting begins.	6 2	10 7	5 38
2	W	275	St. Theophilus.		6 3	10 26	5 36
3	Th	276	Treaty of Limerick, 1691.		6 5	10 45	5 34
4	F	277	Belgium independent, 1830.		6 6	11 3	5 32
5	S	278	Dividends due.	Card. F. A. Gasquet b. 1846.	6 8	11 21	5 30
6	S	279	19th Sunday after Trinity. St. Faith.		6 9	11 39	5 27
7	M	280	Antwerp evacuated, 1914.		6 11	11 57	5 25
8	Tu	281	Great Fire in Chicago, 1871.		6 13	12 14	5 22
9	W	282	St. Denis.		6 14	12 30	5 20
10	Th	283	Sir W. Robertson Nicoll b. 1851.	Fall of Ant-	6 16	12 47	5 18
11	F	284	South African War begun, 1899.	[werp, 1914.	6 18	13 2	5 16
12	S	285	Old Michaelmas Day. Murder of Nurse Cavell, 1915.		6 19	13 18	5 14
13	S	286	20th Sunday after Trinity. Tr. King Edward		6 21	13 33	5 12
14	M	287	Battle of Hastings, 1066.	[Confessor.	6 23	13 47	5 10
15	Tu	288	H.M.S. Hawke sunk, 1914.		6 25	14 1	5 8
16	W	289	Marie Antoinette beheaded, 1793.		6 26	14 14	5 6
17	Th	290	St. Etheldreda.	Earl of Selborne, K.G., b. 1859.	6 28	14 27	5 4
18	F	291	St. Luke, Evang.	Prof. Henri Bergson b. 1859.	6 30	14 39	5 1
19	S	292	Battle of Leipzig, 1813.		6 32	14 51	4 59
20	S	293	21st Sunday after Trinity.		6 33	15 2	4 57
21	M	294	Battle of Trafalgar, 1805.		6 35	15 12	4 55
22	Tu	295	Capt. Mayne Reid d. 1883 (b. Apr. 4, 1818).		6 37	15 22	4 53
23	W	296	Dr. R. Bridges, Poet Laureate, b. 1844.		6 39	15 31	4 51
24	Th	297	Daniel Webster d. 1852 (b. Jan. 18, 1782).		6 40	15 39	4 49
25	F	298	St. Crispin.	Agineourt, 1415. Balaclava, 1854.	6 42	15 47	4 47
26	S	299	Wm. Hogarth d. 1764 (b. Nov. 10, 1697).		6 43	15 54	4 46
27	S	300	22nd Sunday after Trinity. Th. Roosevelt b.		6 45	16 0	4 44
28	M	301	SS. Simon and Jude. [1858.		6 46	16 5	4 42
29	Tu	302	Sir Walter Raleigh beheaded, 1618.		6 48	16 10	4 40
30	W	303	Adm. Lord Dundonald d. 1860 (b. Dec. 14, 1775).		6 50	16 14	4 37
31	Th	304	Hallowmas Eve. Dr. Lang, Archbp. of York, b. 1864.		6 52	16 17	4 36

PHASES OF THE MOON

- ☉ New Moon 5d. 3h. 5m. Morn.
- ☾ First Quarter 13d. 5h. 0m. Morn.
- ☾ Full Moon 19d. 9h. 35m. After.
- ☾ Last Quarter 26d. 5h. 35m. After.

The hottest October occurred in 1861, when the mean temperature for the month was 55.2°. The coldest in 1887 (45.2°).

NOTES FOR THE MONTH

- Oct. 1. Pheasant shooting begins.
- 1. Cambridge Michaelmas Term begins.
- 1. Common lodging-houses to be white-washed during the week.
- 5. Dividends on Consols, etc., due.
- 10. Oxford Michaelmas Term begins.
- 10. Publicans', etc., licences expire.
- 14. Fire insurance to be paid.
- 15. Autumn register comes into force.
- 15. Quarter Sessions this week.
- 24. Borough councillors to be nominated.

D.	Sun at Transit.		Moon.							High Water, London Bridge.		Sidereal Time at Mean Noon.
	R.A.	Dec.	Rises, Morn.	Transits, Morn.	Sets, After.	Dec. Transit.	Age, Noon.	Longitude Termin- ator, Midnight.	Morn.	Even.		
	h. m. s.	° ' "	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ' "	D.	°	h. m.	h. m.	h. m. s.	
1	12 27 30	2 58 S	2 11	9 10	3 55	8 20 N	26·1	E 50·9 E	11 25	..	12 37 38	
2	12 31 7	3 22	3 19	9 52	4 13	3 42 N	27·1	63·1	0 5	0 19	12 41 35	
3	12 34 45	3 45	4 25	10 34	4 30	1 1 S	28·1	75·3	0 52	0 58	12 45 31	
4	12 38 23	4 8	5 31	11 15	4 48	5 41	29·1	E 87·6 E	1 29	1 31	12 49 28	
5	12 42 1	4 31	6 37	11 57	5 7	10 6	0·4	N 80·2 M	1 59	2 2	12 53 24	
6	12 45 40	4 54	7 43	After.	5 28	14 56	1·4	68·0	2 28	2 33	12 57 21	
7	12 49 19	5 17	8 49	1 24	5 53	17 32	2·4	55·8	2 57	3 4	13 1 17	
8	12 52 58	5 40	9 53	2 11	6 23	20 11	3·4	43·6	3 25	3 35	13 5 14	
9	12 56 38	6 3	10 55	3 0	7 1	21 56	4·4	31·4	3 52	4 5	13 9 10	
10	13 0 18	6 26	11 51	3 50	7 49	22 36	5·4	19·2	4 20	4 37	13 13 7	
11	13 3 59	6 49	After.	4 41	8 46	22 6	6·4	W 7·0 M	4 51	5 13	13 17 3	
12	13 7 40	7 12	1 21	5 33	9 52	20 24	7·4	E 5·2 M	5 28	5 58	13 21 0	
13	13 11 22	7 34	1 55	6 25	11 3	17 31	8·4	17·4	6 17	6 56	13 24 57	
14	13 15 4	7 57	2 25	7 17	Morn.	13 34	9·4	29·6	7 19	8 11	13 28 53	
15	13 18 47	8 19	2 49	8 8	0 19	8 41	10·4	41·7	8 42	9 44	13 32 50	
16	13 22 30	8 41	3 12	9 0	1 39	3 8 S	11·4	53·9	10 10	11 4	13 36 46	
17	13 26 14	9 3	3 35	9 53	3 2	2 46 N	12·4	66·1	11 19	..	13 40 43	
18	13 29 58	9 25	3 59	10 47	4 26	8 36	13·4	E 78·2 M	0 2	0 12	13 44 39	
19	13 33 43	9 47	4 26	11 44	5 53	13 55	14·4	W 89·6 E	0 47	0 56	13 48 36	
20	13 37 28	10 9	4 57	Morn.	7 20	..	15·4	77·5	1 29	1 42	13 52 32	
21	13 41 14	10 30	5 36	0 44	8 44	18 15	16·4	65·3	2 13	2 29	13 56 29	
22	13 45 1	10 52	6 25	1 45	10 2	21 10	17·4	53·2	2 57	3 17	14 0 26	
23	13 48 49	11 13	7 24	2 46	11 9	22 28	18·4	41·0	3 40	4 2	14 4 22	
24	13 52 37	11 34	8 31	3 46	After.	22 9	19·4	28·9	4 23	4 48	14 8 19	
25	13 56 26	11 55	9 41	4 42	0 43	20 24	20·4	16·7	5 7	5 36	14 12 15	
26	14 0 16	12 16	10 52	5 34	1 14	17 32	21·4	W 4·5 E	5 55	6 32	14 16 12	
27	14 4 6	12 36	Morn.	6 23	1 39	13 50	22·4	E 7·7 E	6 55	7 42	14 20 8	
28	14 7 57	12 56	0 3	7 8	2 0	9 37	23·4	19·8	8 8	9 2	14 24 5	
29	14 11 49	13 17	1 11	7 51	2 19	5 4	24·4	32·0	9 28	10 24	14 28 1	
30	14 15 42	13 37	2 17	8 33	2 37	0 23 N	25·4	44·2	10 44	11 32	14 31 58	
31	14 19 35	13 56 S	3 22	9 14	2 54	4 16 S	26·4	E 56·4 E	11 39	..	14 35 55	

	1	11	21	31	
Length of Day	11h. 36m.	10h. 58m.	10h. 20m.	9h. 43m.	Day decreases . . 1h. 53m.
Duration of Twilight	1h. 54m.	1h. 54m.	1h. 54m.	1h. 54m.	Morning decreases . . 0h. 50m.
Sun's Mer. Altitude	35° 33'	31° 42'	28° 1'	24° 35'	Afternoon decreases 1h. 3m.
Sun's Rising Azimuth	95°	101°	107°	113°	

Rainfall, for month, average (1841 to 1915)	2·75 inches	Rising and setting of Planets, see p. 31
Sunshine, for month, average (1897 to 1916)	95 hours	
Temperature, mean daily, average (1841 to 1905)	50·0°	
Barometer, mean daily, average (1841 to 1905)	29·72 inches	
Orionids	Oct. 17-24	
Time falling from height is square root of number of feet divided by 4.		Occultation of Stars by the Moon see p. 30
Time of falling from the top of Salisbury spire to the ground is $\sqrt{400}$		
divided by 4, or 5 seconds.		
		Eclipses " p. 47
		Tides " p. 41
		Meteors " p. 48
		Weather, 1916-17 " p. 55

DAY OF			ECCLESIASTICAL DATA, HOLIDAYS, NOTABLE EVENTS, ETC. SUN'S LONGITUDE 240° \mp 23d. 3h. m.	THE SUN		
M.	W.	Y.		Rises.	Transits before Clock.	Sets.
				h. m.	m. s.	h. m.
1	F	305	All Saints. Hallowmas. H.M.S. <i>Monmouth</i> and	6 54	16 19	4 33
2	S	306	<i>All Souls.</i> [Good Hope sunk, 1914.]	6 56	16 20	4 31
3	S	307	23rd Sunday after Trinity. Emperor of Japan	6 58	16 21	4 30
4	M	308	Edward VII b. 1841 (d. May 6, 1910). [b. 1852.]	7 0	16 21	4 28
5	Tu	309	Gt. Britain declared war against Turkey, 1914. Gun- [powder Plot, 1605.]	7 2	16 20	4 26
6	W	310	<i>St. Leonard.</i> I. J. Paderewski b. 1860.	7 4	16 18	4 24
7	Th	311	Tsingtau taken by Japan, 1914.	7 5	16 15	4 23
8	F	312	John Milton d. 1674 (b. Dec. 9, 1608). [Sydney.]	7 7	16 12	4 21
9	S	313	Lord Mayor's Day. <i>Emden</i> destroyed by H.M.A.S.	7 9	16 8	4 19
10	S	314	24th Sunday after Trinity.	7 11	16 3	4 17
11	M	315	<i>St. Martin.</i> Martinmas. Half Qr. Day.	7 13	15 57	4 15
12	Tu	316	Lord Rayleigh, o.m., b. 1842.	7 15	15 50	4 14
13	W	317	<i>St. Britius.</i> Rossini d. 1868 (b. 1792).	7 16	15 42	4 12
14	Th	318	Lord Roberts d. 1914 (b. Sept. 30, 1832).	7 18	15 34	4 10
15	F	319	<i>St. Machutus.</i> [1874.]	7 20	15 25	4 9
16	S	320	Opening of the Suez Canal, 1869. Ld. Denman b.	7 21	15 15	4 8
17	S	321	25th Sunday after Trinity. <i>St. Hugh.</i>	7 23	15 4	4 7
18	M	322	Lord Moulton b. 1844.	7 25	14 52	4 5
19	Tu	323	F. de Lesseps b. 1805 (d. Dec. 7, 1894).	7 27	14 39	4 4
20	W	324	<i>St. Edmund.</i> Battle of Quiberon Bay, 1759.	7 28	14 26	4 3
21	Th	325	His Holiness Benedict XV. b. 1854.	7 30	14 12	4 2
22	F	326	<i>St. Cecilia.</i> Sir A. Sullivan d. 1900 (b. May 13,	7 32	13 57	4 1
23	S	327	<i>St. Clement.</i> Old Martinmas. [1842].	7 33	13 41	4 0
24	S	328	26th Sunday after Trinity. Sir W. Laurier b.	7 35	13 24	3 59
25	M	329	<i>St. Catherine.</i> Dr. Isaac Watts d. 1748. [1841.]	7 36	13 7	3 58
26	Tu	330	H.M.S. <i>Bulwark</i> sunk in Medway, 1914.	7 38	12 48	3 58
27	W	331	Frank Dicksee, R.A., b. 1853.	7 39	12 29	3 57
28	Th	332	Modder River, 1899.	7 40	12 10	3 56
29	F	333	<i>Thanksgiving Day, U.S.A.</i>	7 41	12 49	3 55
30	S	334	St. Andrew. Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill b. 1874.	7 42	12 28	3 54

PHASES OF THE MOON

- ☾ New Moon 3d. 9h. 2m. After.
 ☾ First Quarter 11d. 4h. 46m. After.
 ○ Full Moon 18d. 7h. 33m. Morn.
 ☾ Last Quarter 25d. 10h. 25m. Morn.

NOTES FOR THE MONTH

Nov. 1. Latest day for return of corrections to
THE NEW HAZELL.

1. Salmon fishing (rod and line) ends.
1. Borough councillors elected.
- 1 Holiday on London Stock Exchange.
9. Mayors and aldermen elected in boroughs.
12. Half Quarter Day. Sheriffs appointed.
15. Solicitors', etc., certificates expire (see Note Dec. 15).

D.	Sun at Transit.		Moon.							High Water, London Bridge.		Sidereal Time at Mean Noon.
	R.A.	Dec.	Rises, Morn.	Transits, Morn.	Sets, After.	Dec. Transit.	Age, Noon.	Longitude Termin- ator, Midnight.		Morn.	Even.	
	h. m. s.	° ' "	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ' "	D.	°		h. m.	h. m.	h. m. s.
1	14 23 29	14 16 S	4 28	9 55	3 12	8 44 S	27·4	E 68·6 E		0 20	0 24	14 39 51
2	14 27 25	14 35	5 34	10 38	3 32	12 52	28·4	80·8		0 58	1 0	14 43 48
3	14 31 20	14 54	6 40	11 22	3 57	16 28	29·4	W 87·0 M		1 29	1 33	14 47 44
4	14 35 17	15 13	7 45	After.	4 26	19 22	0·6	74·7		2 0	2 6	14 51 41
5	14 39 15	15 31	8 48	0 57	5 2	21 24	1·6	62·5		2 29	2 39	14 55 37
6	14 43 13	15 50	9 46	1 47	5 47	22 23	2·6	50·3		2 57	3 13	14 59 34
7	14 47 12	16 8	10 37	2 38	6 40	22 14	3·6	38·2		3 28	3 47	15 3 30
8	14 51 12	16 25	11 21	3 29	7 43	20 55	4·6	26·0		3 59	4 21	15 7 27
9	14 55 13	16 43	11 56	4 20	8 51	18 26	5·6	13·8		4 32	4 59	15 11 24
10	14 59 15	17 0	After.	5 10	10 3	14 55	6·6	W 1·6 M		5 11	5 46	15 15 20
11	15 3 17	17 17	0 52	6 0	11 20	10 31	7·6	E 10·6 M		6 0	6 41	15 19 17
12	15 7 21	17 33	1 15	6 50	Morn.	5 25 S	8·6	22·7		6 57	7 48	15 23 13
13	15 11 25	17 50	1 36	7 40	0 38	0 8 N	9·6	34·9		8 9	9 6	15 27 10
14	15 15 30	18 6	1 58	8 32	1 58	5 50	10·6	47·0		9 28	10 24	15 31 6
15	15 19 36	18 21	2 23	9 26	3 21	11 17	11·6	59·2		10 43	11 29	15 35 3
16	15 23 42	18 27	2 52	10 23	4 45	16 5	12·6	71·3		11 44	..	15 38 59
17	15 27 50	18 52	3 26	11 23	6 11	19 45	13·6	E 83·4 M		0 22	0 35	15 42 56
18	15 31 58	19 6	4 10	Morn.	7 34	..	14·6	W 84·4 E		1 8	1 26	15 46 53
19	15 36 7	19 21	5 5	0 25	8 47	21 55	15·6	72·3		1 53	2 16	15 50 49
20	15 40 17	19 35	6 10	1 27	9 48	22 25	16·6	60·1		2 40	3 4	15 54 46
21	15 44 28	19 48	7 21	2 27	10 37	21 17	17·6	48·0		3 24	3 56	15 58 42
22	15 48 40	20 1	8 35	3 23	11 13	18 49	18·6	35·9		4 7	4 36	16 2 39
23	15 52 52	20 14	9 48	4 15	11 41	15 20	19·6	23·7		4 50	5 22	16 6 35
24	15 57 5	20 27	10 58	5 3	After.	11 11	20·6	W 11·5 E		5 36	6 13	16 10 32
25	16 1 19	20 39	Morn.	5 48	0 24	6 40	21·6	E 0·6 E		6 26	7 7	16 14 28
26	16 5 34	20 51	0 6	6 30	0 42	1 58 N	22·6	12·8		7 19	8 7	16 18 25
27	16 9 50	21 2	1 12	7 12	1 0	2 44 S	23·6	25·0		8 23	9 19	16 22 22
28	16 14 6	21 13	2 17	7 53	1 18	7 16	24·6	37·1		9 36	10 31	16 26 18
29	16 18 23	21 24	3 23	8 35	1 37	11 31	25·6	49·3		10 46	11 32	16 30 15
30	16 22 41	21 34 S	4 30	9 19	1 59	15 18 S	26·6	E 61·5 E		11 42	..	16 34 11

	1	11	21	30	
Length of Day	9h. 39m.	9h. 2m.	8h. 32m.	8h. 12m.	Day decreases . . 1h. 27m.
Duration of Twilight . . .	1h. 55m.	1h. 57m.	2h. 0m.	2h. 3m.	Morning decreases 0h. 48m.
Sun's Mer. Altitude . . .	24° 15'	21° 14'	18° 43'	16° 57'	Afternoon decreases 0h. 39m.
Sun's Rising Azimuth . . .	113°	118°	122°	126°	

Rainfall, for month, average (1841 to 1915) 2·25 inches
Sunshine, for month, average (1897 to 1916) 53 hours
Temperature, mean daily, average (1841 to 1905) 43·5°
Barometer, mean daily, average (1841 to 1905) 29·76 inches

Leonida.	Nov. 13-15
Andromedes	17-23
γ Draconids	23-30
β Ursids	30-Dec. 9

Rising and setting of Planets,
see p. 31
Occultation of Stars by the
Moon see p. 30
Eclipses " p. 47
Tides " p. 41
Meteors " p. 45
Weather, 1916-17 p. 55

DAY OF			ECCLESIASTICAL DATA, HOLIDAYS, NOTABLE EVENTS, ETC.		THE SUN		
M.	W.	Y.	SUN'S LONGITUDE 270° <i>vr</i> 22d. 4h. A. WINTER BEGINS.		Rises.	Transits before Clock.	Sets.
					h. m.	m. s.	h. m.
1	S	335	1st Sunday in Advent. H.M. Queen Alexandra		7 44	11 6	3 54
2	M	336	Battle of Austerlitz, 1805. [b. 1844.]		7 46	10 43	3 54
3	Tu	337	R. L. Stevenson d. 1894 (b. Nov. 13, 1850).		7 47	10 20	3 53
4	W	338	First fall of Belgrade, 1914.		7 49	9 56	3 52
5	Th	339	Admiral Sir John Jellicoe b. 1859.		7 50	9 32	3 51
6	F	340	<i>St. Nicholas.</i> Joseph Conrad b. 1857.		7 52	9 7	3 51
7	S	341	Gen. Sir R. Buller b. 1839 (d. June 2, 1908).		7 53	8 42	3 51
8	S	342	2nd Sunday in Advent. <i>Conception B. V. M.</i>		7 54	8 16	3 51
9	M	343	[Schärnhorst, Gneisenau, Nürnberg and Leipzig sunk,		7 55	7 49	3 50
10	Tu	344	Royal Academy instituted, 1768. [Dec. 8, 1914.]		7 55	7 22	3 50
11	W	345	Alfred de Musset b. 1810 (d. May 2, 1857).		7 56	6 55	3 50
12	Th	346	Robert Browning d. 1889 (b. May 7, 1812).		7 57	6 27	3 50
13	F	347	<i>St. Lucy.</i> Samuel Johnson d. 1784 (b. Sept. 18, 1709).		7 58	5 59	3 50
14	S	348	H.R.H. Prince Albert b. 1895.		7 59	5 31	3 49
15	S	349	3rd Sunday in Advent. Battle of Colenso, 1899.		8 0	5 3	3 49
16	M	350	Amundsen at South Pole, 1912.		8 1	4 34	3 49
17	Tu	351	Lord Kelvin d. 1907.		8 2	4 5	3 49
18	W	352	Ember Day. Protectorate declared over Egypt,		8 3	3 35	3 49
19	Th	353	Suvla Bay and Anzac withdrawal, 1915. [1914.]		8 4	3 6	3 50
20	F	354	Ember Day. Suakin, 1888.		8 5	2 36	3 50
21	S	355	St. Thomas. Ember Day.		8 5	2 6	3 50
22	S	356	4th Sunday in Advent.		8 6	1 36	3 50
23	M	357	Archbishop Temple d. 1902 (b. 1821).		8 6	1 7	3 51
24	Tu	358	W. M. Thackeray d. 1863 (b. July 18, 1811).		8 6	0 37	3 51
25	W	359	Christmas Day. Quarter Day.		8 7	0 7	3 52
26	Th	360	St. Stephen. Boxing Day. Bank Holiday.		8 7	After	3 52
27	F	361	St. John, Evangelist. Pres. Wilson b. 1856.		8 7	0 53	3 53
28	S	362	Innocents' Day. Childermas.		8 7	1 22	3 54
29	S	363	1st Sunday after Christmas. W. E. Gladstone		8 8	1 52	3 55
30	M	364	Rudyard Kipling b. 1865. [b. 1809 (d. May 19, 1898).]		8 8	2 21	3 57
31	Tu	365	<i>St. Silvester.</i>		8 8	2 50	3 58

PHASES OF THE MOON

- ☉ New Moon 3d. 3h. 19m. After.
 ☾ First Quarter 11d. 2h. 31m. Morn.
 ○ Full Moon 17d. 7h. 18m. After.
 ☾ Last Quarter 25d. 6h. 31m. Morn.

NOTES FOR THE MONTH

- Dec. 1. War Loan dividends due.
 10. Grouse and black game shooting ends.
 15. Last day for renewing solicitors' and other certificates.
 17. Oxford Michaelmas Term ends.
 19. Cambridge Michaelmas Term ends.
 21. Michaelmas Law Sittings end.
 25. Quarter Day. Insurance due.
 26. Bank Holiday in England and Ireland.
 31. Dog, etc., licences (Inland Revenue) expire.

D.	Sun at Transit.		Moon.						High Water, London Bridge.		Sidereal Time at Mean Noon.
	R.A.	Dec.	Rises, Morn.	Transits, Morn.	Sets, After.	Dec. Transit.	Age, Noon.	Longitude Termin- ator, Midnight.			
									Morn.	Even.	
	h. m. s.	° ' "	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ' "	D.	°	h. m.	h. m.	h. m. s.
1	16 27 0	21 44 S	5 36	10 4	2 28	18 28 S	27·6	E 73·7 E	0 18	0 28	16 38 8
2	16 31 19	21 53	6 39	10 52	3 1	20 48	28·6	E 85·9 E	0 55	1 8	16 42 4
3	16 35 39	22 2	7 39	11 42	3 42	22 10	29·6	W 81·9 M	1 29	1 46	16 46 1
4	16 39 59	22 11	8 34	After.	4 34	22 24	0·9	69·7	2 3	2 22	16 49 57
5	16 44 20	22 19	9 20	1 26	5 35	21 25	1·9	57·5	2 37	3 0	16 53 54
6	16 48 42	22 26	9 58	2 17	6 43	19 16	2·9	45·3	3 12	3 37	16 57 51
7	16 53 4	22 33	10 30	3 8	7 54	16 2	3·9	33·2	3 47	4 14	17 1 47
8	16 57 27	22 40	10 56	3 58	9 9	11 54	4·9	21·0	4 21	4 52	17 5 44
9	17 1 50	22 47	11 20	4 46	10 25	7 4	5·9	W 8·8 M	4 59	5 36	17 9 40
10	17 6 13	22 52	11 41	5 35	11 42	1 46 S	6·9	E 3·4 M	5 44	6 26	17 13 37
11	17 10 37	22 58	After.	6 24	Morn.	3 43 N	7·9	15·5	6 33	7 21	17 17 33
12	17 15 1	23 3	0 25	7 15	1 1	9 7	8·9	27·7	7 32	8 25	17 21 30
13	17 19 26	23 7	0 50	8 9	2 21	14 3	9·9	39·8	8 44	9 39	17 25 26
14	17 23 51	23 11	1 20	9 6	3 44	18 9	10·9	51·9	10 2	10 52	17 29 23
15	17 28 16	23 15	1 58	10 6	5 5	21 2	11·9	64·1	11 15	11 56	17 33 20
16	17 32 42	23 18	2 46	11 7	6 22	22 22	12·9	76·2	..	0 18	17 37 16
17	17 37 7	23 21	3 46	Morn.	7 29	..	13·9	E 88·3 M	0 49	1 14	17 41 13
18	17 41 33	23 23	4 56	0 8	8 24	22 4	14·9	W 79·6 E	1 40	2 6	17 45 9
19	17 45 59	23 25	6 10	1 7	9 8	20 15	15·9	67·4	2 28	2 57	17 49 6
20	17 50 26	23 26	7 25	2 2	9 40	17 11	16·9	55·3	3 14	3 43	17 53 2
21	17 54 52	23 27	8 38	2 53	10 6	13 14	17·9	43·2	3 54	4 24	17 56 59
22	17 59 19	23 27	9 49	3 40	10 28	8 44	18·9	31·0	4 33	5 5	18 0 56
23	18 3 45	23 27	10 57	4 24	10 47	3 59 N	19·9	18·9	5 11	5 46	18 4 52
24	18 8 12	23 26	Morn.	5 7	11 5	0 49 S	20·9	W 6·7 E	5 50	6 29	18 8 49
25	18 12 38	23 25	0 4	5 49	11 23	5 29	21·9	E 5·4 E	6 32	7 15	18 12 45
26	18 17 5	23 23	1 10	6 31	11 42	9 53	22·9	17·6	7 21	8 6	18 16 42
27	18 21 31	23 21	2 15	7 14	After.	13 52	23·9	29·8	8 19	9 8	18 20 38
28	18 25 57	23 19	3 21	7 58	0 28	17 17	24·9	41·9	9 32	10 21	18 24 35
29	18 30 24	23 16	4 26	8 45	0 59	19 58	25·9	54·1	10 48	11 27	18 28 31
30	18 34 50	23 12	5 28	9 35	1 38	21 45	26·9	66·3	11 51	..	18 32 28
31	18 39 15	23 9 S	6 26	10 26	2 25	22 27	27·9	E 78·5 E	0 20	0 45	18 36 25

	1	11	21	31	
Length of Day	8h. 10m.	7h. 54m.	7h. 45m.	7h. 50m.	Day decreases . . 0h. 20m.
Duration of Twilight	2h. 3m.	2h. 4m.	2h. 5m.	2h. 6m.	Morning decreases 0h. 24m.
Sun's Mer. Altitude	16° 47'	15° 33'	15° 4'	15° 22'	Afternoon increases 0h. 4m.
Sun's Rising Azimuth	127°	129°	130°	129°	

Rainfall, for month, average (1841 to 1915) 2·01 inches
 Sunshine, for month, average (1897 to 1916) 33 hours
 Temperature, mean daily, average (1841 to 1905) 39·9°
 Barometer, mean daily, average (1841 to 1905) 29·78 inches.

♊ Geminiids Dec. 1-14
 α Geminiids " 7-12
 ♋ Ursids " 21-25

Rising and setting of Planets, see p. 31
 Occultation of Stars by the Moon see p. 50
 Eclipses " p. 47
 Tides " p. 41
 Meteors " p. 45
 Weather, 1916-17 p. 55

DAY OF				SUN.			MOON.			HIGH WATER, LONDON BRIDGE.	
M.	W.	Y.		Rises.	Transits after Clock.	Sets.	Rises, Morn.	Transits Morn.	Sets, After.	Morn.	After.
				h. m.	m. s.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	W	1		8 8	3 19	3 58	7 16	11 18	3 23	1 8	1 25
2	Th	2		8 8	3 48	4 0	7 58	After.	4 30	1 48	2 2
3	F	3		8 8	4 16	4 0	8 32	1 3	5 42	2 27	2 39
4	S	4		8 8	4 44	4 2	9 2	1 54	6 57	3 6	3 16
5	S	5	2nd Sun. after Christmas. Epiphany.	8 8	5 11	4 3	9 26	2 44	8 14	3 45	3 54
6	M	6		8 8	5 38	4 4	9 48	3 33	9 32	4 23	4 29
7	T	7		8 7	6 5	4 5	10 9	4 22	10 50	5 3	5 10
8	W	8		8 7	6 31	4 7	10 31	5 12	Morn.	5 43	5 54
9	Th	9		8 6	6 56	4 8	10 54	6 4	0 9	6 27	6 43
10	F	10		8 6	7 21	4 8	11 21	6 58	1 29	7 17	7 39
11	S	11		8 6	7 46	4 10	11 54	7 54	2 49	8 18	8 50
12	S	12	1st Sun. after Epiphany.	8 5	8 9	4 12	After.	8 53	4 5	9 34	10 14
13	M	13		8 4	8 33	4 14	1 31	9 53	5 14	10 58	11 36
14	T	14		8 3	8 55	4 15	2 34	10 51	6 13	..	0 12
15	W	15		8 2	9 17	4 16	3 46	11 48	7 2	0 44	1 10
16	Th	16		8 2	9 38	4 18	4 59	Morn.	7 38	1 38	1 57
17	F	17		8 1	9 59	4 19	6 15	0 40	8 6	2 24	2 40
18	S	18		8 0	10 19	4 20	7 27	1 30	8 30	3 8	3 20
19	S	19	2nd Sun. after Epiphany.	8 0	10 38	4 22	8 38	2 16	8 51	3 48	3 56
20	M	20		7 59	10 56	4 23	9 46	3 0	9 10	4 25	4 30
21	T	21		7 58	11 14	4 24	10 54	3 43	9 29	4 58	5 3
22	W	22		7 58	11 31	4 26	Morn.	4 25	9 46	5 31	5 37
23	Th	23		7 56	11 47	4 28	0 1	5 8	10 7	6 4	6 13
24	F	24		7 54	12 3	4 30	1 6	5 52	10 31	6 41	6 56
25	S	25		7 52	12 17	4 32	2 10	6 38	10 59	7 26	7 47
26	S	26	3rd Sun. after Epiphany.	7 51	12 31	4 34	3 14	7 25	11 33	8 22	8 55
27	M	27		7 50	12 44	4 36	4 12	8 15	After.	9 39	10 23
28	T	28		7 49	12 57	4 37	5 6	9 7	1 9	11 6	11 45
29	W	29		7 47	13 8	4 39	5 52	10 0	2 12	..	0 16
30	Th	30		7 46	13 19	4 40	6 30	10 53	3 22	0 46	1 6
31	F	31		7 44	13 29	4 42	7 1	11 45	4 37	1 33	1 47

PHASES OF THE MOON

☾ New Moon	2d.	8h.	24m.	Morn.
☾ First Quarter	9d.	10h.	55m.	Morn.
☾ Full Moon	16d.	8h.	4m.	Morn.
☾ Last Quarter	24d.	4h.	22m.	Morn.
☾ New Moon	31d.	11h.	7m.	After.

SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC (see also p. 30).

♈ Aries = 0°	♌ Leo = 120°	♐ Sagittarius = 240°
♉ Taurus = 30°	♍ Virgo = 150°	♑ Capricornus = 270°
♊ Gemini = 60°	♎ Libra = 180°	♒ Aquarius = 300°
♋ Cancer = 90°	♏ Scorpio = 210°	♓ Pisces = 330°

To find the distance of a thunder-cloud or gun, count the seconds between flash and sound, then one fifth gives distance in miles. Thus 10 seconds divided by 5 gives 2 miles.

B is barometer reading at base, b reading at top of a hill. Then height of hill is $55,000 \frac{B-b}{B+b}$ feet. Thus barometer reads 30.5 in. at base, and 30.0 in. at top, then height is $55,000 \times \frac{.5}{60.5}$ or 454 feet.

PERPETUAL CALENDAR, 1752—1952,

For finding the Day of the Week in any particular Year

DATE.														EXPLANATION.—On what day did June 18, 1815, fall? First find the column which contains the year 1815 (6th column). Run down column to months, when the figure 4 will be found opposite June. In bottom table take the figure 4, and run along the days of the month to 18, when it will be found to give a Sunday, June 18, 1815, having fallen on a Sunday.	
YEARS OF THE CENTURY.	1761				1754	1755		1753							
	1767				1765	1766	1758	1759							
	1778	1762	1757	1763	1771	1777	1769	1770							
	1789	1773	1774	1782	1783	1775	1781	1787							
	1795	1779	1785	1793	1794	1786	1797	1798							
	1801	1790	1791	1799	1800	1809	1810	1810							
	1807	1802	1803	1805	1806	1817	1815	1821							
	1818	1813	1814	1811	1817	1815	1821	1827							
	1829	1819	1825	1822	1823	1826	1827	1838							
	1835	1830	1831	1833	1834	1837	1838	1849							
	1846	1841	1842	1839	1845	1843	1849	1855							
	1857	1846	1847	1853	1850	1851	1854	1866							
	1863	1858	1859	1861	1862	1865	1866	1877							
	1874	1869	1870	1867	1873	1871	1877	1883							
	1885	1875	1881	1878	1879	1882	1883	1894							
	1891	1886	1887	1889	1890	1893	1894	1900							
1903	1897	1898	1895	1899	1899	1900	1906								
1914	1909	1910	1901	1902	1905	1906	1912								
1925	1915	1921	1907	1913	1911	1917	1923								
1931	1926	1927	1918	1919	1922	1923	1929								
1942	1937	1938	1929	1930	1933	1934	1945								
	1943	1949	1935	1941	1939	1945	1951								
			1946	1947	1950	1951	1928								
		1764	1768	1772	1776	1780	1756	1760							
		1792	1796	1812	1816	1820	1784	1788							
		1804	1808	1816	1820	1824	1824	1828							
		1832	1836	1840	1844	1848	1852	1856							
		1860	1864	1868	1872	1876	1880	1884							
		1888	1892	1896											
			1904	1908	1912	1916	1920	1924							
		1932	1936	1940	1944	1948	1952								
January	4	5	6	2	3	7	1	7	5	3	1	6	4	2	
February	7	1	2	5	6	3	4	3	1	6	4	2	7	5	
March	7	1	2	5	6	3	4	4	2	7	5	3	1	6	
April	3	4	5	1	2	6	7	5	3	1	6	4	2	7	
May	5	6	7	3	4	1	2	7	5	3	1	6	4	2	
June	1	2	3	6	7	4	5	5	3	1	6	4	2	7	
July	3	4	5	1	2	6	7	7	5	3	1	6	4	2	
August	6	7	1	4	5	2	3	3	1	6	4	2	7	5	
September	2	3	4	7	1	5	6	6	4	2	7	5	3	1	
October	4	5	6	2	3	7	1	6	4	2	7	5	3	1	
November	7	1	2	5	6	3	4	4	2	7	5	3	1	6	
December	2	3	4	7	1	5	6	6	4	2	7	5	3	1	

PROPER LESSONS TO BE READ ON SUNDAYS AND OTHER HOLY DAYS IN 1918

The Athanasian Creed to be read on days marked *.		MORNING PRAYER.		EVENING PRAYER.	
		First Lesson.	Second Lesson.	First Lesson.	Second Lesson.
Jan.	1 Circumcision	Genesis . . 17, v. 9	Romans . . 2, v. 17	Deut. . . 10, v. 12	Colos. 2, v. 8 to v. 18
	6 * Epiphany	Isaiah . . . 60	Luke 3, v. 15 to v. 23	Isa. 49, v. 13 to v. 24	John . . 2, to v. 12
	13 I. S. after Epiph.	Isaiah . . . 51	Matt. . . 8, to v. 18	Isa. 52, v. 13 & 53	Acts 8, v. 5 to v. 26
	20 II. S. after Epiph.	Isaiah . . . 55	Matt. . . 12, to v. 22	Isaiah . . . 57	Acts . . . 12
	27 Conv. of St. Paul	Isaiah . . 49, to v. 13	Galatians . 1, v. 11	Jerem. . . 1, to v. 11	Acts . . 26 to v. 21
	27 Septagesima	Gen. 1 & 2, to v. 4	Rev. . . . 21, to v. 9	Genesis . . 2, v. 4	Rev. 21, v. 9 to 22, v. 10
Feb.	2 Purification	Exodus 13, to v. 17	Mt. 13, v. 21 to 19, v. 3	Haggai 2, to v. 10	Acts . . 20, to v. 17
	3 Sexagesima	Genesis . . . 3	Matt. 19, v. 3 to v. 27	Genesis . . . 6	Acts . . . 20, v. 17
	10 Quinquagesima	Genesis 9, to v. 20	Matt. 22, v. 41 to v. 23, v. 13	Genesis . . . 12	Acts . . . 25
	13 Ash Wednesday	Isaiah 58, to v. 13	Mark 2, v. 13 to v. 23	Jonah 3	Heb. 12, v. 3 to v. 18
	Proper Psalms	Psalms 6, 32, 38	Mark 2, v. 13 to v. 23	Psa. 102, 130, 143	
	17 I. Sun. in Lent.	Gen. 19, v. 12 to v. 30	Matt. 26, v. 31 to v. 57	Genesis . . 22, to v. 20	Romans 2, to v. 17
	24 * St. Matthias	1 Sam. 2, v. 27 to v. 36	Mark . . . 1, v. 21	Isaiah . . 22, v. 15	Romans 8, to v. 18
	II. Sun. in Lent.				
Mar.	3 III. Sun. in Lent.	Genesis . . . 37	Mark . . 6, to v. 14	Genesis . . . 39	Romans . . . 12
	10 IV. Sun. in Lent.	Genesis . . . 42	Mark . . . 9, v. 30	Genesis . . . 43	1 Cor. 3
	17 V. Sun. in Lent.	Exodus . . . 3	Mark . . 13, v. 14	Exodus . . . 5	1 Cor. 9
	Passion Sunday	Exodus . . . 9	Mark . . . 26	Exodus . . . 10	Luke 19, v. 28, or Lk. 20, v. 9 to v. 21
	24 Palm Sunday	Lam. . . 1, to v. 15	John . . 14, to v. 15	Lam. . . . 2, v. 13	John . . . 14, v. 15
	25 Mon. before East.	Genesis 3, to v. 16	Luke . . . 1, v. 46	Isa. 52, v. 7 to v. 13	1 Cor. 15, to v. 35
	26 Tues. before East.	Lam. . . 3, to v. 34	John . . 15, to v. 14	Lam. . . . 3, v. 34	John . . . 15, v. 14
	27 Wed. before East.	Lam. . . 4, to v. 21	John . . 16, to v. 16	Daniel . . . 9, v. 20	John . . . 16, v. 16
	28 Thur. before East.	Hosea 13, to v. 15	John . . . 17	Hosea . . . 14	John . . . 13, to v. 36
	29 Good Friday	Genesis 22, to v. 20	John . . . 18	Isaiah 52, v. 13 & 53	1 Peter . . . 2
	Proper Psalms	Psalms 22, 40, 54		Psalms . . 69, 88	
	30 Easter Even.	Zechariah . . 9	Luke . . 23, v. 50	Hos. 5, v. 8, to 6, v. 4	Romans . . 6 to v. 14
	31 * EASTER DAY	Exodus 12, to v. 29	Rev. 1, v. 10 to v. 19	Exodus . . 12, to v. 29	John 20, v. 11 to v. 19, or Rev. 5
	Proper Psalms	Psalms 2, 57, 111		Psa. 113, 114, 118	
April	1 Mon. in East. Wk.	Exodus 15, to v. 22	Luke . . 24, to v. 13	Anticles . . 2, to v. 10	Matt. 28, to v. 10
	2 Tues. in East. Wk.	2 K. 13, v. 14 to v. 22	John . . 21, to v. 15	Ezekiel 37, to v. 15	John . . . 21, v. 15
	7 Low Sunday	Num. 16, to v. 36	1 Cor. 15, to v. 29	Num. . . . 16, v. 36	John 20, v. 24 to v. 30
	14 II. S. aft. Easter	Num. . . 20, to v. 14	Luke 12, to v. 35	Num. . . 20, 14, to v. 21, v. 20	Gal. 4, v. 21 to v. 5, v. 13
	21 III. S. aft. Easter	Numbers . . . 22	Luke . . . 16	Numbers . . . 23	Eph. 4, v. 25 to v. 5, v. 22
	25 St. Mark	Isaiah . . 62, v. 6	Lk. 18, v. 31 to v. 19, v. 11	Ezekiel 1, to v. 15	Philippians . . 2
	28 IV. S. aft. Easter	Deut. . . 4, to v. 23	Lk. . . 20, to v. 27	Deut. 4, v. 23 to v. 41	Col. . . 1, to v. 21
May	1 SS. Philip & Jas.	Isaiah . . . 61	John . . . 1, v. 43	Zechariah . . 4	Colos. 3, to v. 13
	5 Rogation Sunday	Deut. . . . 6	Luke . . 23, to v. 26	Deut. . . . 9	1 Thessa. . . . 2
	6 King's Accession	The following may be used in morning and evening:		Joshua . . 1, to v. 10	Rom. 13, to v. 11, or Rev. 21, v. 22 to 22, v. 4
	9 * ASCENSION DAY	Dan. 7, v. 19 to v. 15	Luke . . 24, v. 24	2 Kings 2, to v. 16	Hebrews . . . 4
	Proper Psalms	Psalms 8, 15, 21		Psa. 24, 47, 108	
	12 S. aft. Ascension	Deut. . . . 30	John . . 3, to v. 22	Deut. . . . 34	1 Tim. . . 1, to v. 18
	19 * WHIT SUNDAY	Deut. 16, to v. 18	Rom. . . 8, to v. 18	Isaiah . . . 11	Gal. 5, v. 16, or Acts 18, v. 24 to 19, v. 21
	Proper Psalms	Psalms 48, 68		Psa. 104, 145	1 Cor. 12, to 27 & 13
	20 Mon. in Whit. Wk.	Genesis 11, to v. 10	1 Cor. 12, to v. 14	Num. 11, v. 16 to v. 31	1 John . . 4, to v. 17
	21 Tues. in Whit. Wk.	Joel 2, v. 21	1 Thessa. 5, v. 12 to v. 24	Micah . . 4, to v. 8	Eph. 4, v. 8 to v. 17, or Matthew 3
	26 * TRINITY SUNDAY	Isaiah . . 6, to v. 11	Rev. . . 1, to v. 9	Genesis . . . 18	
June	2 I. S. aft. Trinity	Josh. 3, v. 7 to v. 15	John . . . 13, v. 21	Jos. 5, v. 13 to v. 6, v. 21	Hebrews . . . 9
	9 II. S. aft. Trinity	Judges . . . 4	John . . . 18, v. 28	Judges . . . 5	James . . . 1
	11 St. Barnabas	Deut. . . 33, to v. 12	Acts . . . 4, v. 31	Nabum	Acts . . . 14, v. 8
	16 III. S. aft. Trinity	1 Sam. 2, to v. 27	Acts 1	1 Samuel . . 3	1 Pet. 1, v. 22, to v. 11
	23 IV. S. aft. Trinity	1 Samuel . . 12	Acts 6	1 Samuel . . 13	2 Peter . . . 3
	24 * St. John Baptist	Malachi . . 3, to v. 7	Matt.	Malachi . . 4	Matt. . . 14, to v. 13
	29 St. Peter	Ezek. 3, v. 4 to v. 15	Jn. 21, v. 15 to v. 23	Zechariah . . 3	Acts 4, v. 8 to v. 23
	30 V. S. aft. Trinity	1 Sam. 15, to v. 24	Acts . . . 9, to v. 23	1 Samuel . . 16	1 John 3, v. 16 to v. 7
July	7 VI. S. aft. Trinity	2 Sam. 1	Acts . . . 13, v. 26	2 Sam. 12, to v. 24	Matt. 2
	14 VII. S. aft. Trinity	1 Chron. . . 21	Acts . . 18, to v. 24	1 Chron. . . 22	Matt. 5, v. 19 to v. 7
	21 VIII. S. aft. Trin.	1 Chr. 29, v. 9 to v. 23	Acts 21, v. 37 to v. 22, v. 23	2 Chron. . . . 1	Matt. . . 10, v. 24
	25 * St. James	2 Kings . . 1, to v. 16	Lk. 9, v. 51 to v. 57	Jer. 26, v. 8, to v. 10	Matt. . . 13, to v. 24
	28 IX. S. aft. Trinity	1 Kings 10, to v. 25	Acts 27	1 Kings 11, to v. 15	Matt. . . 14, v. 13
Aug.	4 X. S. aft. Trinity	1 Kings . . . 12	Romans . . . 4	1 Kings . . . 13	Matt. 18, v. 21 to v. 19, v. 2
	11 XI. S. aft. Trinity	1 Kings . . . 18	Romans . . 9, v. 19	1 Kings . . . 19	Matt. 22, v. 15 to v. 41
	18 XII. S. aft. Trinity	1 Kings 22, to v. 41	Romans . . 15, v. 8	2 Kings 2, to v. 10	Matt. 26, to v. 31
	24 * St. Bartholomew	Gen. 28, v. 10 to v. 18	1 Cor. 4, v. 13 & 5	Dent. . . 14, v. 15	Matt. 24
	25 XIII. S. aft. Trin.	2 Kings . . . 5	1 Cor. 6	2 Kings 6, to v. 24	Mark . . . 1, to v. 21

The Athanasian Creed to be read on days marked *.		- MORNING PRAYER.		EVENING PRAYER.			
		First Lesson.	Second Lesson.	First Lesson.		Second Lesson.	
Sept.	1 XIV. S. aft. Trin.	2 Kings .....9	1 Cor. ....11, v. 17	2 Kings 10, to v. 32	Or 2 Kings ....13	Mark ....5, v. 21	
	8 XV. S. aft. Trinity	2 Kings .....18	1 Cor. ....16	2 Kings .....19	Or 2 Kgs. 23 to v. 31	Mark 9, v. 2 to v. 30	
	15 XVI. S. aft. Trin.	2 Chron. ....36	2 Cor. ....7, v. 2	Neh. 1 & 2, to v. 9	Or Nehemiah...8	Mark 12, v. 35 to 13, v. 14	
	21 *St. Matthew....	1 Kings 19, v. 15	2 Cor. 12, v. 14 & 13	1 Chr. 29, to v. 20	.....	Mark 15, v. 42 & 16	
	22 XVII. S. aft. Trin.	Jeremiah .....15	Galatians .....1	Jeremiah .....22	Or Jeremiah...35	Luke .1, to v. 26	
Oct.	29 S. Mich. & All Ang.	Genesis .....32	Acts 12, v. 5 to v. 18	Daniel ....10, v. 4	.....	Rev. ....14, v. 14	
	6 XIX. S. aft. Trin.	Ezekiel .....14	Ephesians 6, v. 10	Ezekiel .....18	Or Ezek. .24, v. 15	Luke ....7, v. 24	
	13 XX. S. aft. Trin.	Ezekiel .....34	Coloss. ....2, v. 8	Ezekiel .....37	Or Daniel .....1	Luke .11, to v. 29	
	18 St. Luke	Isaiah .....55	1 Thess. ....3	Eccles. 38, to v. 15	.....	Luke ....13, v. 18	
	20 XXI. S. aft. Trin.	Daniel .....3	1 Thess. ....5	Daniel .....4	Or Daniel .....5	Luke 14, v. 25 to 15, v. 11	
Nov.	27 XXII. S. aft. Trin.	Daniel .....6	1 Tim. ....4	Daniel ....7, v. 9	Or Daniel .....12	Lk. 19, v. 11 to v. 28	
	28 *SS. Simon & Jude	Isaiah 28, v. 9 to v. 17	1 Tim. ....5	Jer. 3, v. 12 to v. 19	.....	Luke...19, v. 28	
Dec.	1 All Saints	Wisdom 3, to v. 10	Heb. 11, v. 33, & 12, to v. 7	Wisdom 5, to v. 17	.....	Rev. .19, to v. 17	
	3 XXIII. S. aft. Trin.	Hosea .....14	2 Tim. ....4	Joel .....2, v. 21	Or Joel ....3, v. 9	Lk. 22, v. 31 to v. 54	
	10 XXIV. S. aft. Trin.	Amos .....3	Heb. 3, v. 7 to v. 14	Amos .....5	Or Amos .....9	John ....1, v. 29	
	17 XXV. S. aft. Trin.	Mic. 4 & 5, to v. 8	Heb. ....10, v. 19	Micah .....6	Or Micah .....7	John ....5, v. 24	
	24 XXVI. S. aft. Trin.	Eccles. ....11 & 12	James .....3	Haggai 2, to v. 10	Or Malachi .3 & 4	John ....8, v. 31	
Dec.	30 *St. Andrew....	Isaiah .....54	John 1, v. 35, to v. 43	Isaiah .65, to v. 17	.....	Jn. 12, v. 20 to v. 42	
	1 Advent Sunday..	Isaiah .....1	1 Pet. 3, v. 8 to v. 7	Isaiah .....2	Or Isaiah .4, v. 2	Jn. 11, v. 47 to 12, v. 20	
	8 II. Sun. in Advent	Isaiah .....5	1 John .2, to v. 15	Isaiah 11, to v. 11	Or Isaiah ....24	John ....16, v. 16	
	15 III. S. in Advent	Isaiah .....25	3 John .....8	Isaiah .....26	Or Isa. 28, v. 5 to v. 19	John ....20, v. 19	
	21 St. Thomas....	Joh. ....42, to v. 7	Jn. 20, v. 19, to v. 24	Isaiah .....25	.....	John ....14, to v. 8	
	22 IV. S. in Advent.	Isaiah 30, to v. 27	Rev. ....8	Isaiah .....32	Or Isa. 33, v. 2 to v. 23	Rev. ....10	
	25 *CHRISTMAS DAY	Isaiah .9, to v. 8	Luke .2, to v. 15	Isa. 7, v. 10, to v. 17	.....	Titus 3, v. 4, to v. 9	
	Proper Psalms	Psalms 19, 45, 85	.....	Pss. 89, 110, 132	.....	.....
	26 St. Stephen....	Gen. ....4, to v. 11	Acts .....6	2 Chr. 24, v. 15 to v. 28	.....	Acts ....8, to v. 9	
	27 St. John	Exodus .33, v. 9	Jn. 13, v. 23, to v. 36	Isaiah .....6	.....	Rev. ....1	
	28 Holy Innocents	Jer. ....31, to v. 18	Rev. ....16	Baruch 4, v. 21 to v. 31	.....	Rev. ....18	
	29 I. S. aft. Xmas.	Isaiah .....35	Rev. .19, to v. 11	Isaiah .....38	Or Isaiah ....40	Rev. ....19, v. 11	

ENGLISH LAW SITTINGS, 1918

Hilary	Begins Jan. 11 and ends March 27	Trinity	Begins May 28 and ends July 31
Easter	" Apr. 9 " May 17	Michaelmas	" Oct. 12 " Dec. 21

INNS OF COURT LAW (DINING) TERMS 1918.—*Hilary* begins Jan. 11, ends Jan. 31; *Easter* begins April 9, ends May 6; *Trinity* begins May 28, ends June 17; *Michaelmas* begins Nov. 2, ends Nov. 25. "Call Day" is the 16th day of each term; but if that falls on Saturday or Sunday, Call Day is on the Monday following.

UNIVERSITY TERMS, 1918

OXFORD.		CAMBRIDGE.	
Begins.	Ends.	Begins.	Ends.
Lent	January 14 March 23	Lent	January 8 March 27
Easter	April 3 May 17	Easter	April 18 June 24
Trinity	May 18 July 6	Michaelmas	October 1 December 19
Michaelmas	October 10 December 17		

THE MORSE CODE

This is a code of signalling used in ordinary and also in wireless telegraphy. Being based on short and long sounds, it can be adapted to flash signalling by long and short flashes. It is graphically represented here by dots for the short sounds and dashes for the long sounds.

A . — . . .	F . — . . .	K . — . . .	P . — . . .	U
B	G . — . . .	L	Q . — . . .	V
C	H	M	R	W
D	I	N	S	X
E	J	O	T	Y
				Z
1 . —	3	5	7	9
2	4	6	8	0

SEVEN WONDERS OF THE WORLD

The earliest extant list of the Seven Wonders of the World dates from the 2nd cent. before Christ. That given by Philo of Byzantium is: the pyramids of Egypt; the hanging gardens of Babylon; the statue of Jupiter by Pheidias; temple of Diana at Ephesus; mausoleum at Halicarnassus; the colossus of Rhodes; and the pharos (lighthouse) of Alexandria. The Seven New Wonders of the World have been considered to be: wireless; telephone; aeroplane; radium; antiseptics and antitoxins; spectrum analysis; and X-rays.

OCCULTATION OF STARS BY THE MOON

Date.	Star's Name.	Mag.	Dis- appearance.	Angle from		Re- appearance.	Angle from	
				N. Point.	Vertex.		N. Point.	Vertex.
1918			h. m.	°	°	h. m.	°	°
Jan. 21	133 B Tauri .	5.9	8 13 E	146	137	8 45 E	194	176
21	32 Tauri .	5.8	11 47 E	122	80	12 40 E	233	191
30	e Tauri .	5.1	10 53 E	147	181	11 56 E	272	300
Feb. 13	19 Piscium .	5.4	6 52 E	80	43	7 47 E	232	193
20	μ Geminor .	3.2	5 30 E	91	128	6 48 E	278	303
Mar. 1	75 Virginis .	5.6	11 53 E	165	192	12 43 E	251	272
19	η Geminor .	3.2	9 42 E	57	17	10 29 E	329	287
20	ζ Geminor .	3.7	6 31 E	128	139	7 46 E	262	252
21	3 Cancri .	5.7	9 43 E	110	86	10 57 E	297	262
23	h Leonis .	5.2	7 1 E	142	114	8 13 E	271	255
27	13 B Virginis .	5.9	10 33 M	133	127	11 23 M	291	272
27	q Virginis .	5.3	10 31 E	82	99	11 33 E	392	349
April 29	b Ophiuchi .	4.3	11 39 E	79	107	12 51 E	288	307
May 25	27 G Scorpii .	5.8	8 27 E	151	180	9 16 E	238	262
28	o Sagittarii .	3.9	11 47 E	116	141	12 47 E	225	242
29	π Sagittarii .	3.0	13 27 M	350	343	3 35 M	338	330
June 24	28 Sagittarii .	5.6	11 24 E	84	95	12 42 E	253	251
July 5	4 Tauri .	4.5	3 44 M	18	58	3 32 M	316	357
5	39 Tauri .	6.1	3 7 M	49	90	3 55 M	286	328
20	191 B Ophiuchi .	6.3	11 5 E	101	86	12 16 E	246	221
20	b Ophiuchi .	4.3	11 46 E	92	71	12 56 E	253	224
Aug. 22	κ Aquarii .	5.2	8 26 E	38	72	9 22 E	272	301
23	16 Piscium .	5.7	10 14 E	33	64	11 11 E	270	294
24	19 Piscium .	5.4	4 0 M	40	14	5 0 M	264	232
Sept. 13	51 Ophiuchi .	4.8	7 44 E	161	145	8 2 E	188	169
24	δ Arietis .	4.5	0 45 M	36	67	1 41 M	289	310
25	51 Tauri .	5.6	3 36 M	165	173	3 44 M	177	182
25	56 Tauri .	5.2	3 49 M	108	111	4 58 M	240	225
29	5 Cancri .	5.9	0 43 M	115	153	1 39 M	265	305
Oct. 15	c1 Capricorni .	5.3	7 19 E	352	1	7 45 E	310	314
15	c2 Capricorni .	6.3	7 21 E	76	84	8 31 E	228	224
16	κ Aquarii .	5.2	5 43 E	76	106	6 48 E	236	252
16	207 B Aquarii .	6.3	7 51 E	24	37	8 48 E	277	279
17	16 Piscium .	5.7	7 45 E	52	72	8 53 E	249	261
Nov. 6	24 Ophiuchi .	5.5	4 46 E	25	359	5 22 E	326	296
12	12 Aquarii .	5.8	10 10 E	26	356	11 1 E	280	246
17	δ Arietis .	4.5	10 51 E	359	8	11 8 E	331	335
18	51 Tauri .	5.6	11 28 E	85	102	12 40 E	260	255
19	105 Tauri .	6.0	5 28 E	94	129	6 16 E	256	294
19	n Tauri .	5.1	9 58 E	60	100	10 57 E	293	328
Dec. 11	19 Piscium .	5.4	5 37 E	36	87	6 43 E	266	262

ASTRONOMICAL SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

(See also p. 26.)

☉	The Sun.	♂	Mars.	♌	Conjunction.
☾	The Moon.	♃	Jupiter.	☐	Quadrature.
☿	Mercury.	♄	Saturn.	♌	Opposition.
♀	Venus.	♅	Uranus.	♊	Ascending Node.
♁ or ♂	The Earth.	♆	Neptune.	♋	Descending Node.

Refraction.—Light passing from one medium into one more dense is bent or refracted. Light from the heavenly bodies entering our atmosphere is refracted by successive layers which become more and more dense, and this bending of the rays always makes the *object appear higher* in the heavens than it really is, or technically its altitude above the horizon is increased. The amount of refraction, i.e. the angle between the original course of a ray and that by which it enters our eyes, is greatest at the horizon and least at the zenith where it is zero. At the horizon it is usually assumed to be $33\frac{1}{2}$ minutes of arc, or about the Sun's diameter, and hence when the Sun has just gone below the horizon we see it just beginning to set. Similarly, when the Sun's upper limb at rising just really reaches the horizon we see the whole Sun above it. The effect is to increase the time the sun appears above the horizon and *lengthen* the duration of *sunlight*. The amount of refraction in seconds is roughly 58 times the tangent of the zenith distance of the star. This $58.2''$ is the *Constant of Refraction*.

Another effect of refraction is seen in the *elliptic shape* assumed by the *Sun* and *Moon* when *near the horizon*. The lower limb, being nearer the horizon, is raised up about $5'$ more than the upper limb is raised by refraction, or about one-sixth of the diameter. As the horizontal diameter is not affected, the two diameters, vertical and horizontal, appear in the proportion of 5 to 6, and hence the elliptic disc.

THE RISING, TRANSIT, AND SETTING OF THE PLANETS

1918.	MERCURY. ♀			VENUS. ♀			MARS. ♂			JUPITER. ♃			SATURN. ♄		
	Rises.	Trans- sits.	Sets.	Rises.	Trans- sits.	Sets.	Rises.	Trans- sits.	Sets.	Rises.	Trans- sits.	Sets.	Rises.	Trans- sits.	Sets.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Jan.	Morn.		After.	Morn.		After.			Morn.	After.		Morn.			Morn.
1	8 9	021 A	4 33	10 6	257 A	7 48	1050	5 14 M	11 36	1 27	920 A	5 15	6 44	2 25 M	10 2
11	6 44	1057 M	3 10	9 34	233	7 42	1025	4 45	11 2	0 45	837	4 34	5 59	1 43	9 23
21	6 22	1028	2 34	8 34	156	7 19	956	4 13	10 28	0 4	757	3 53	5 15	1 0	8 41
31	6 32	1033	2 34	7 34	1 4	6 34	921	3 38	9 52	Morn.	7 17	3 14	4 31	0 18 M	8 0
Feb.															
10	6 43	1051	2 59	6 34	0 1 A	5 29	840	2 59	9 13	10 46	6 40	2 37	3 47	11 31 A	7 19
20	6 48	11 15	3 41	5 40	1 1 M	4 24	7 51	2 14	8 33	10 9	6 3	2 1	3 4	10 49	6 38
Mar.															
2	6 43	11 41 M	4 37	5 2	10 15	3 28	6 56	1 25	7 50	9 32	5 28	1 27	2 20	10 7	5 58
12	6 33	0 11 A	5 48	4 37	9 44	2 51	5 57	0 53 M	7 4	8 56	4 53	0 54	1 37	9 25	5 17
22	6 18	0 42	7 5	4 19	9 26	2 32	4 55	11 34 A	6 17	8 20	4 20	0 24	0 56	8 44	4 36
April												After.			
1	5 58	1 7	8 16	4 4	9 15	2 26	3 57	10 41	5 29	7 46	3 48	11 50	Morn.	8 4	3 56
11	5 30	1 7	8 44	3 49	9 10	2 30	3 5	9 52	4 44	7 12	3 16	11 20	11 36	7 24	3 17
21	4 56	0 29 A	8 3	3 34	9 7	2 40	2 21	9 8	3 59	6 39	2 45	10 50	10 57	6 46	2 38
May															
1	4 22	11 30 M	6 39	3 17	9 6	2 55	1 43	8 29	3 18	6 7	2 14	10 22	10 20	6 8	2 0
11	3 52	10 43	5 35	3 0	9 7	3 13	1 13	7 53	2 37	5 34	1 44	9 54	9 43	5 30	1 21
21	3 28	10 22	5 17	2 42	9 8	3 34	0 47	7 22	1 59	5 3	1 14	9 25	9 7	4 53	0 43
31	3 8	10 23	5 37	2 24	9 10	3 56	0 27	6 53	1 23	4 32	0 45	8 57	8 32	4 17	0 6
June															After.
10	2 5	10 44	6 29	2 8	9 14	4 21	Morn.	6 27	0 48	4 1	0 15 A	8 29	7 58	3 41	11 25
20	3 9	11 26 M	7 43	1 53	9 20	4 46	11 54	6 3	After.	3 32	11 46 M	8 1	7 24	3 6	10 48
30	3 56	0 22 A	8 47	1 43	9 28	5 12	11 42	5 41	11 39	3 2	11 17	7 32	6 51	2 31	10 11
July															
10	5 6	1 9	9 13	1 38	9 37	5 36	11 33	5 20	11 7	2 32	10 47	7 3	6 18	1 57	9 34
20	6 10	1 38	9 6	1 40	9 48	5 57	11 25	5 0	10 35	2 2	10 17	6 33	5 46	1 22	8 58
30	6 55	1 50	8 45	1 49	10 0	6 12	11 18	4 41	10 5	1 32	9 47	6 3	5 15	0 48	8 20
Aug.															
9	7 18	1 45	8 11	2 6	10 13	6 19	11 13	4 24	9 35	1 2	9 17	5 32	4 43	0 14 A	7 44
19	6 11	1 17	7 28	2 30	10 25	6 20	11 10	4 8	9 6	0 31	8 46	5 0	4 10	11 39 M	7 8
29	6 1	0 20 A	6 38	2 57	10 36	6 14	11 7	3 53	8 39	0 1	8 14	4 28	3 38	11 5	6 32
Sept.															
8	4 29	11 13 M	5 57	3 28	10 45	6 2	11 6	3 40	8 13	11 26	7 42	3 55	3 6	10 30	5 55
18	3 55	10 49	5 43	3 59	10 53	5 48	11 5	3 27	7 49	10 53	7 9	3 21	2 34	9 56	5 18
28	4 35	11 5	5 35	4 30	11 0	5 31	11 6	3 16	7 27	10 20	6 35	2 46	2 0	9 21	4 41
Oct.															
8	5 38	11 31	5 24	5 2	11 7	5 12	11 6	3 6	7 7	9 45	6 0	2 11	1 27	8 46	4 4
18	6 36	11 54 M	5 12	5 33	11 13	4 53	11 5	2 58	6 51	9 9	5 23	1 34	0 53	8 10	3 27
28	7 37	0 16 A	4 54	6 5	11 20	4 35	11 3	2 50	6 38	8 31	4 45	0 56	After.	7 34	2 49
Nov.															
7	8 30	0 38	4 45	6 38	11 29	4 20	10 59	2 43	6 28	7 52	4 6	Morn.	11 39	6 57	2 11
17	9 16	1 0	4 44	7 11	11 39	4 7	10 53	2 37	6 21	7 11	3 26	11 37	11 1	6 20	1 34
27	9 43	1 18	4 54	7 41	11 51 M	4 2	10 43	2 31	6 19	6 29	4 24	10 55	10 24	5 42	0 55
Dec.															
7	9 34	1 14	4 58	8 10	0 5 A	4 1	10 31	2 25	6 20	5 44	2 1	10 13	9 46	5 3	Morn.
17	8 4	0 8 A	4 12	8 32	0 21	4 10	10 16	2 19	6 22	4 59	1 17	9 30	9 6	4 23	11 37
27	6 32	10 47 M	3 52	8 45	0 36	4 27	9 57	2 13	6 27	4 13	0 32	8 46	8 25	3 43	10 58
Jan.															
1 '19	6 19	10 31 M	2 4	8 49	0 44 A	4 39	9 47	2 9 A	6 31	3 51	0 9 M	8 23	8 5	3 23 M	10 37

Variation of Latitude.—Alterations in the position of matter on the earth, such as transportation, denudation, subsidences, earthquakes, etc., should theoretically affect the earth's axis. Until recently it was considered that our methods of observation were not sufficiently refined to show very small motions of the Pole. However, in 1888, it was indisputably established that the Pole "wandered," or that latitudes were subject to slight changes. In effect the Pole has two motions: (1) an annual motion in an elliptic orbit whose major axis is about 30 feet; (2) an orbital motion in a circle, of diameter about 26 feet, in 428 days. The origin of these wanderings has not yet been fully elucidated; but the annual motion may be caused by seasonal changes.

THE ALMANACK EXPLAINED AND AMPLIFIED

Almanack is by some derived from *al*, meaning *the*, and *manach*, signifying a *reckoning*. Others prefer to derive the word from the squared sticks, about a foot in length, on which were carved the phases of the moon for the whole year. These carved sticks were called *al-mon-acht*, or *al-mon-head*. Such almanacks were used by any one; but *calendars* were the official intimations of feasts, saints' days, and of ecclesiastical matter generally. The word comes from *calende*, the first days of the Roman months. Properly considered, we should employ almanacks as dividers of time by the year, calendars by the month, and ephemerides by the day. The three terms are now synonymous, denoting an annual register with a calendar in which are arranged the days of the month and week, the rising and setting of the heavenly bodies, tides, ecclesiastical matter, and other miscellaneous information.

Ancient calendars were constructed by the ecclesiastics, and for the most part were based on the lunar changes. More recent almanacks are based on the tropical or seasonal year.

This **tropical year** is the period of one complete revolution of the sun in the heavens, from one equinox to the same equinox again. Its length is 365d. 5h. 48m. 45·5s. The adoption of any other year would, in course of time, show the seasons occurring in months differing from the original.

The **Roman civil calendar** in use in the time of Julius Cæsar actually differed some three months from the seasonal year, the autumn of the almanac being really winter. To adjust this, Julius Cæsar, in 45 B.C., ordered the introduction of the **Julian Calendar**. In this calendar the year consists of 365 days, except every fourth year which has 366 days; the extra day was added after Feb. 23, which day, in the Roman calendar, was the *sixth* of the calends of March. Being reckoned twice over, it was called *Bis sextus* hence *Bisexstille*. The extra day is now added at the end of February. At the same time it was ordered that the year begin on Jan. 1, whereas it previously began in March. This accounts for September, October, November, December not being now the seventh, eighth, ninth, and tenth months. Julius Cæsar also suppressed the month Quintilis and called it Julius after himself, an example followed by Augustus Cæsar, who appropriated the month Sextilis. In civil life the year must of necessity consist of a whole number of days. Now, four times the odd 5h. 48m. 45·5s. give only 23h. 15m. 2s., and hence the additional day every fourth year just a little overdoes it; the difference amounts to one day in 128 years.

At the time of the *Nicene Council* held A.D. 325, the Vernal Equinox fell on March 21; but in A.D. 1582 it was found to fall some ten days earlier. Pope Gregory XIII ordered the ten days to be struck out of that year, and so made March 21 again the day of the Vernal Equinox. To obviate such a disturbance in future he introduced the **Gregorian Calendar**, which retains the extra day every fourth year, except in such century-years as are not divisible by 400. Thus while 2,000 is a leap year, 1,900 and 2,100 are not leap years, though divisible by 4. The small error remaining amounts to one day in about 4,000 years, and may be disregarded. The introduction of this calendar is known as the *Reformation of the Calendar*.

The **Gregorian Calendar** was adopted in Catholic countries in 1582, in Germany and Switzerland in 1700. It was not adopted in England till 1751,

when by an Act of Parliament it was provided that the civil year should begin on Jan. 1 instead of on March 25 as formerly, and that the day following Wednesday, Sept. 2, 1752, should be reckoned Sept. 14 instead of Sept. 3, thus dropping 11 days.

The *Julian* was then termed the **Old Style**, and the *Gregorian* the **New Style**. The two will differ more and more; at present Jan. 14 New Style corresponds to Jan. 1 Old Style.

The *Julian year calendar* is still retained in Russia and by the Greek Church generally.

To change Old Style into New Style.—

On and from	and before and on	add to date.
Oct. 5, 1582	Feb. 29, 1700	10 days.
March 1, 1700	" 1800	11 "
March 1, 1800	" 1900	12 "
March 1, 1900	" 2100	13 "

Thus March 28, 1587 (O.S.) is March 38 or April 7, 1587 (N.S.); but remembering that the O.S. leap years which are not N.S. leap years are 1700, 1800, 1900, etc., we find Feb. 29, 1700 (O.S.) is March 11, 1700 (N.S.).

To change New Style into Old Style.—With the exceptions presently to be named, if the year be 15— or 16—, subtract 10 days from the date; if 17—, subtract 11 days; if 18—, subtract 12 days; if 19—, 13 days.

Thus March 9, 1852 (N.S.) is, remembering leap year, February 38, from which subtracting 12 days we obtain February 26 (O.S.). The exceptions are the year 1700 up to and including March 11, subtract 10, not 11; the year 1800 up to and including March 12, subtract 11, not 12; and the year 1900 up to and including March 13, subtract 12, not 13.

Thus March 11, 1800 (N.S.) is Feb. 39 (N.S.) and Feb. 28 (O.S.).

The data in the ecclesiastical calendar depend on phases of the Moon, and have nothing to do with seasonal changes; hence to fit them in, it is desirable to have some simple relation between the solar and lunar periods. Meton, in 433 B.C., found a lunar cycle which answered this purpose.

The **Metonic Cycle** is a period of 6,940 days or 19 solar years 9h. 32m. 48s., or 235 lunations 7h. 29m. The small difference of two hours between the solar 19 years and the 235 lunar months creates an error of one day in 76 years. After every 19 years, therefore, the lunar phases approximately recur, or, in other words, the calendar for the Moon's phases and ecclesiastical fixtures are the same for 1899 and 1918. There may be a day out dependent on the number of leap years in the cycle. Meton published his scheme at the Olympic games, and inscribed it in letters of gold on marble pillars. It was marked by letters of gold in ancient calendars. Hence the **Golden Number**, which is used in fixing Easter. The Golden Number for any year is found by adding 1 to the date and dividing by 19. If there is no remainder, 19 is the Golden Number, otherwise the remainder is the Golden Number. Thus the Golden Number for 1918 is 8. By means of this Golden Number, the Dominical Letter, and the Epact, the ecclesiastical calendar is usually constructed.

The **Epact** is the age of the Moon on Jan. 1 in the New Style and on March 22 in the Old Style. The *age of the Moon* connects the lunar and solar years, and for calendar purposes all the day on which the new moon is supposed to take place, though it happens but one second

before midnight, is called the first day of the Moon. The Epact for any year of the present century is given in the following table, provided we know the Golden Number.

G. N.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Epact	29	10	21	2	13	24	5	16	27	8
G. N.	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
Epact	19	0	11	22	3	14	25	6	17	

The Dominical or Sunday Letter.—The first seven letters of the alphabet being attached to the several days of the year, A to Jan. 1, B to Jan. 2, C to Jan. 3, and so on, A to Jan. 8, and so on, then that letter which falls on the first Sunday is called the Dominical or Sunday Letter. Thus Jan. 1, 1918, is Monday (A), the first Sunday is (F).

In leap year the Sundays after February have the letter preceding, thus 1916 was a leap year, and the Sunday Letter in Jan. and Feb. was B, but A for all Sundays after.

If we do not know on what day Jan. 1 falls, the Sunday Letter can be found by adding to the year the whole number found on dividing by 4, increasing the result by 6, and then dividing by 7. The letter under the remainder in the following table is the Sunday Letter.

Remainder	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
Sunday Letter A	G	F	E	D	C	B	A

Thus $1918 + 479 + 6 = 2,403$, which divided by 7 gives a remainder 2, and hence Sunday Letter F.

Year	1910	11	12	13	14	15	16
Sunday Letter	B	A	GF	E	D	C	BA
Year	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Sunday Letter	G	F	E	DC	B	A	G

The following definition of Easter has been handed down from the time of the Council of Nice, A.D. 325, its aim being to preserve the same relation between the times of Easter and Passover as existed at the time of the Resurrection, and more especially to insure that Passover came first. "Easter Day is the first Sunday after the Full Moon which happens upon, or next after, the 21st day of March; and if the Full Moon happens on a Sunday, Easter Day is the following Sunday." The moon on which Easter depends is called the Paschal Moon.

Thus Easter-Day may fall on any of the 35 days beginning March 22 and up to and including April 25. In 1818 it fell on March 22, in 1913 on March 23, and in 1940 it falls on March 24. In 1886 it fell on April 25 and will again in 1943. As Easter can fall on any one of 35 days, there are necessarily 35 calendars.

Easter Day being fixed for the year, the Moveable Feasts dependent on it can be fixed.

	Days before Easter.
Septuagesima	3rd Sunday before Lent 63
Sexagesima	2nd " " " 56
Quinquagesima (Shrove)	1st " " " 49
Ash Wednesday	First day of Lent 46
Quadragesima	1st Sunday in Lent 42
Palm Sunday	Next before Easter 7
Good Friday	Crucifixion 2
Easter Day	Days after Easter.
Rogation	5th Sun. after Easter 35
Ascension Day	Holy Thursday 39
Sunday after Ascension	42
Whit Sunday	49
Trinity Sunday	56

TABLE TO DETERMINE EASTER DAY FROM THE EPACT AND SUNDAY LETTER

SUNDAY LETTER											
Epact. A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.					
0 Apr. 16	Apr. 17	Apr. 18	Apr. 19	Apr. 20	Apr. 21	Apr. 22					
1 16	17	18	19	13	14	15					
2 16	17	18	12	13	14	15					
3 16	17	11	12	13	14	15					
4 16	10	11	12	13	14	15					
5 9	10	11	12	13	14	15					
6 9	10	11	12	13	14	8					
7 9	10	11	12	13	7	8					
8 9	10	11	12	6	7	8					
9 9	10	11	5	6	7	8					
10 9	10	4	5	6	7	8					
11 9	3	4	5	6	7	8					
12 2	3	4	5	6	7	8					
13 2	3	4	5	6	7	1					
14 2	3	4	5	6	Mar. 31	1					
15 2	3	4	5	Mar. 30	31	1					
16 3	3	4	Mar. 29	30	31	1					
17 2	3	Mar. 28	29	30	31	1					
18 2	Mar. 27	28	29	30	31	1					
19 Mar. 26	27	28	29	30	31	1					
20 26	27	28	29	30	31	Mar. 25					
21 26	27	28	29	30	24	25					
22 26	27	28	29	23	24	25					
23 26	27	28	22	23	24	25					
24 Apr. 23	Apr. 24	Apr. 25	Apr. 19	Apr. 20	Apr. 21	Apr. 22					
25 23	24	25	19	20	21	22					
26 23	24	18	19	20	21	22					
27 23	17	18	19	20	21	22					
28 16	17	18	19	20	21	22					
29 16	17	18	19	20	21	15					

For leap years use the second letter of the year.

Advent, the beginning of the ecclesiastical year is the nearest Sunday to St. Andrew's Day, which is Nov. 30.

	Christmas Day.	Easter Day.	Sunday Letter.	Golden No.	Epact.
1914	Friday	April 12	D	15	3
1915	Saturday	April 4	C	16	14
1916	Monday	April 23	BA	17	26
1917	Tuesday	April 8	F	18	6
1918	Wednesday	March 31	G	19	17
1919	Thursday	April 20	E	1	29
1920	Saturday	April 4	DC	2	10
1921	Sunday	March 27	B	3	21

THE JEWISH CALENDAR

The year is composed of 12 or 13 lunar months of 29 or 30 days each. The 12-month year is called the common year, the 13-month the embolistic year.

The common year can have 353, 354, or 355 days. The embolistic year can have 383, 384, or 385 days. These years succeed each other in such a manner as to arrive at the same solar date after 19 years (12 common, 7 embolistic), the embolistic years being 3, 6, 8, 11, 14, 17, and 19. 1918 is the 17th of the cycle.

	Mouth.	Common Year.	Embolistic Year.
Tishri	30	30	30
Heshvan	29	29	30
Kislev	29	30	30
Tebet	29	29	29
Sehat	30	30	30
Adar	29	29	29
Veadar			29
Nisan	30	30	30
Iyar	29	29	29
Sivan	30	30	30
Tamuz	29	29	29
Ah	30	30	30
Elul	29	29	29

353 354 355 383 384 385

The Jewish year cannot begin on Sunday, Wednesday, or Friday. It dates from 3760 B.C., and begins in September. The Jewish day begins at sunset of the preceding civil day.

Year.	Month.	Days.	Commencees.	Qurban Beiram	Sept. 16
5678	Tishri	30	1917 Sept. 17	New Year	Oct. 7
	Hesvan	30	Oct. 17	Ashura	Oct. 16
	Kislev	30	Nov. 16	Birth of the Prophet	Dec. 19
	Tebet	29	Dec. 16		
	Sebat	30	1918 Jan. 14		
	Adar	29	Feb. 13		
	Nisan	30	March 14		
	Iyar	29	April 13		
	Sivan	30	May 12		
	Tamuz	29	June 11		
	Ab	30	July 10		
	Elul	29	Aug. 9		
5679	Tishri	30	Sept. 7		
	Hesvan	29	Oct. 7		
	Kislev	29	Nov. 5		
	Tebet	29	Dec. 4		

CHIEF JEWISH DAYS, 1918

Fast: Siege of Jerusalem	Tebat 10	Dec. 25
Fast of Esther	Adar 13	Feb. 25
Purim, First Day	" 14	" 26
" Second Day	" 15	" 27
Passover, First Day	Nisan 15	Mar. 28
" Second Day	" 16	" 29
Pentecost (Shebuoth), 1st Day	Sivan 6	May 17
" 2nd Day	" 7	" 18
Fast: Taking of Jerusalem	Tamuz 17	June 27
Fast: Dedication of Temple	Ab 10	July 18
New Year (Rosh Hashanah)	Tishri 1	Sept. 7
Fast of Guedaliah	" 3	" 9
Expiation (Yom Kippur)	" 10	" 16
Feast of Tabernacles (Sueoth)	" 15	" 21
" "	" 16	" 22
Hosana Raba	" 21	" 27
Rejoicing of the Law	" 23	" 29
Dedication of Temple	Kislev 25	Nov. 29
Siege of Jerusalem	Tebat 10	Dec. 13

As the New Year commences at the previous sunset, it would be more correct to say Sept. 6.

THE MAHOMMEDAN CALENDAR

The year consists of 12 purely lunar months and contains either 354 or 355 days. In the 354-day year the months have alternately 30 and 29 days. In the year of 355 days the last month has 30 days.

The calendar starts from the Hegira—the flight of Mahomet, A.D. 622, July 16 (Friday).

Year.	Month.	Days.	Beginns.
1336	Muharram	30	1917 Oct. 17 (Wed.)
	Safar	29	Nov. 16
	Rabi'a I	30	Dec. 15
	Rabi'a II	29	1918 Jan. 14
	Jumada I	30	Feb. 12
	Jumada II	29	Mar. 14
	Rajab	30	April 12
	Shaban	29	May 12
	Ramadan	30	June 10
	Shaival	29	July 10
	Dhu'l-Qa'da	30	Aug. 8
	Dhu'l-Hijja	30	Sept. 7
1337	Muharram	30	Oct. 7
	Safar	29	Nov. 6
	Rabi'a I	30	Dec. 5
	Rabi'a II	29	1919 Jan. 4
	Jumada I	30	Feb. 2
	Jumada II	29	Mar. 4

PRINCIPAL FEASTS

Birth of the Prophet	1917 Dec. 25
Taking of Constantinople	1918 Mar. 3
Day of Victory	April 26
Ascension of the Prophet	May 8
Borah's Night	May 26
First Ramadan	June 10
Kutshuk Beiram	July 10

A TABLE COMPARING THE FOUR CHIEF YEARS

Gregorian.	Julian.	Mahommedan.	Jewish.
1918.	1917.	1336.	5678.
Jan. 1	Dec. 19	Rabi'a I	18 Tebet 17
14	Jan. 1	Rabi'a II	19 Sebat 1
Feb. 1	1918 19		19 19
12	30	Jumada I	1 30
13	31		2 Adar 1
14	Feb. 1		3 2
25	12		14 13
26	13		15 14
Mar. 1	16		18 17
3	18		20 19
14	Mar. 1	Jumada II	1 Nisan 1
28	15		15 15
April 1	19		19 19
12	30	Rajab	1 30
13	31		2 Iyar 1
14	April 1		3 2
26	13		15 14
May 1	18		20 19
12	29	Shaban	1 Sivan 1
14	May 1		3 3
17	4		6 6
26	13		15 15
June 1	19		21 21
10	28	Ramadan	1 30
11	29		2 Tamuz 1
14	June 1		5 4
27	14		18 17
July 1	18		22 21
10	27	Shaival	1 Ab 1
14	July 1		5 5
Aug. 1	19		23 23
8	26	Dhu'l-Qa'da	1 30
9	27		2 Elul 1
14	Aug. 1		7 6
Sept. 1	19		25 24
7	25	Dhu'l-Hijja	1 Tishri 1
9	27		3 5679 3
14	Sept. 1		8 8
16	3		10 10
21	8		15 15
27	14		21 21
Oct. 1	18		25 25
7	24		1 Hesvan 1
14	Oct. 1	Muharram	8 8
16	3		10 10
Nov. 1	19		26 26
5	23		30 Kislev 1
6	24	Safar	1 2
14	Nov. 1		9 10
29	16		24 25
Dec. 1	18		26 Tebet 27
4	21		29 1
5	22		1 2
13	30		9 10
14	Dec. 1		10 11
15	2		11 12
25	12		21 22
Jan. 1	19		28 29
2	20		29 Sebat 1
4	22	Rabi'a II	1 3

FASTING AND ABSTINENCE DAYS IN THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

1. Fasting Days in Great Britain: on which flesh-meat is forbidden, unless a dispensation be granted; and only one meal, with a collation, is allowed to those who are bound to fast.—All the days

of Lent, except Sundays; the Ember days; the Vigils or Eves of Whit-Sunday, of SS. Peter and Paul, of the Assumption, of All Saints, of St. Andrew (in Scotland only), and of Christmas Day; and the Wednesdays and Fridays of Advent. Fasting is dispensed on a day of obligation.

2. Abstinence Days in Great Britain: *on which flesh-meat is forbidden.*—They are, besides the Fasting days above mentioned, the Sundays in Lent, unless a dispensation be granted, and all Fridays in the year, except Days of Obligation and (in England) Dec. 26. There has also been granted a relaxation of the law of abstinence (except during Lent) on Ember Saturdays, and on such Vigils as immediately precede or follow a Friday or other day of abstinence.

The solemn celebration of marriages is, by a general law of the Roman Catholic Church, forbidden from Ash Wednesday till after Low Sunday, and from the 1st Sunday in Advent till the day after the Epiphany. In some places, all marriages are forbidden during those times.

EXPLANATION OF ECCLESIASTICAL AND OTHER TERMS

Circumcision.—Originally called the Octave of Christmas. Instituted to commemorate the ceremony, under the Jewish law, to which Christ submitted on the eighth day of His nativity. Earliest mention, 487. Introduced into the Liturgy of the Church of England, 1550.

Epiphany signifies an *appearance*, commemorates the Manifestation of our Saviour. Originally the Feast of the Nativity was celebrated during twelve days. As a separate feast, Epiphany was first observed in 813. Being twelve days after Christmas, it was commonly called "Twelfth Day."

Plough Monday is the first Monday after Epiphany, and was the day when a return to agriculture was generally in vogue.

Red-letter Day.—So called because in old calendars holidays or saints' days were marked with red letters.

Purification.—Presentation of the infant Jesus at the Temple, in accordance with the law. The early Christians celebrated it with unusual amount of light, and hence it was also called "Candlemas Day." In the Roman Church this is still in vogue.

Shrove Tuesday.—The ancient Church required confession on this day, which being made, an indulgence in festive amusements was permitted. The custom of pancakes and fritters thus originated, and probably cock-fighting.

Ash Wednesday.—The early Christians commenced Lent on the Sunday, now called the First Sunday in Lent. To round off the number of days to 40, Pope Felix III in 487 added the four days preceding. Gregory the Great introduced the sprinkling of ashes on the first of these four days. Hence "Dies Cinerum" or Ash-day. The practice was abolished at the Reformation as a "vain show."

Septuagesima.—The first Sunday in Lent is also called Quindagesima. Three Sundays previous, i.e. Septuagesima, was instituted by Pope Gregory the Great as a preparation for the fast of Lent.

Annunciation, or Lady-day, commemorates the Annunciation of the Virgin Mary, or "Our Lady," which was the old and popular name for the Virgin Mary.

Lent.—The fast of Lent was introduced in this country by Ercombert, King of Kent, 641. Henry VIII in 1543 allowed the use of *white meats*. By James I in 1619 and 1625, Charles I in 1627 and 1631, flesh was entirely forbidden.

Ember Days.—As early as the 3rd cent. the Christian Church implored the blessing of the Almighty on the produce of the earth. Four times in the year, viz. in spring, summer, autumn, and winter, three days were appointed for this purpose: these were Ember Days.

Mid-Lent Sunday.—The middle Sunday between Quindagesima and Easter Sunday. Sometimes called Mothering Sunday, because visits to the mother-church or cathedral were customary. The offerings on such occasion were called "Easter Offerings."

Palm Sunday commemorates our Saviour's entry into Jerusalem, when palm branches were spread before Him.

Maundy Thursday.—On the Thursday in Holy Week it was formerly the custom for the kings and queens of England to wash the feet of as many poor men and women as they were years old. The anthem sung during the ceremony began with the words *Mandatum novum*, hence the name. The ceremony is now obsolete, but on Maundy Thursday the King's almoner distributes to as many poor men and women as the sovereign is years old certain coins called Maundy money, consisting of silver four-penny, three-penny, two-penny, and penny pieces. The ceremony takes place in Whitehall Chapel.

Good Friday commemorates the Crucifixion. From the length of the services held on this day, our Saxon ancestors called it Long Friday.

Easter Sunday commemorates the Resurrection.

St. George.—At the battle of Calais, 1349, Edward III coupled with England's principal guardian, Edward the Confessor, the name St. George, and earnestly invoked the aid of both. The following year the Order of the Garter was established and dedicated to St. George, who has since become our chief protector.

Rogation Sunday (the Sunday preceding Ascension Day), the Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday following it, are *Rogation days* (Latin, *rogare*, to ask), probably so called from the use of special rogations or litanies on those days. The whole week is called Rogation Week. It was known locally as Crop Week, Grass Week, Procession Week, the last because the perambulations of parishes ("beating the bounds") are made in this week.

Dog Days.—The Canicular or Dog Days begin on July 3 and end Aug. 11. In common opinion, the rising and setting of Sirius (the Dog Star) with the sun gave rise to the great heat during this period.

Lammas Day.—The partition of the year by Whitsuntide, Lammas, Martinmas, Candlemas, was once as common as Lady-day, Midsummer, Michaelmas, and Christmas. Rents are now sometimes paid on these quarter-days in Scotland.

Lord Mayor.—Until May 1214 the office of Lord Mayor was held for life.

Advent signifies the approach of the Feast of the Nativity. Instituted by the Council of Tours in the sixth century.

Corpus Christi.—A festival of the Roman Catholic Church in honour of the Real Presence of Christ in the sacrament of the altar, observed on the first Sunday after Trinity Sunday; made obligatory in 1264.

All Saints.—Formerly known as All Hallows, or Hallowmas. A feast celebrated on Nov. 1, in honour of all the saints, known or unknown.

Christmas Day.—The festival of the nativity of Jesus Christ. The first certain mention of the day as the birthday of Christ dates from A.D. 354.

TIME

Three kinds of time are used in astronomical work: *Sidereal*, *Apparent*, and *Mean Time*, the unit in each case being the day. The day is derived from the rotation of the Earth on its axis, and is defined as the interval of time between two consecutive passages of a heavenly body across the meridian of a place. Thus we can have a solar day, a lunar day, or a sidereal day.

The Earth's rotation is always performed in the same time, but the length of the day varies according to the heavenly body observed. This comes from the fact that these bodies are not relatively fixed, but have their own motions, the Earth itself having a motion of revolution round the Sun. However, in consequence of the enormous distances of the stars, their motions and the Earth's orbital motion round the Sun may be neglected, and a star may be considered as a fixed point. In other words, the interval between two consecutive transits of a star is caused by the Earth's rotation alone, and is therefore constant. Such interval is the *sidereal day*, the only uniform time-unit we can observe. It contains 23h. 56m. 4.01s. of mean solar time. In consequence of the orbital motion of the Earth, the Sun appears to make a revolution amongst the stars, its path being the *Ecliptic*. The point of intersection of the ecliptic with the equator is called the **First Point of Aries** (γ), and the local sidereal day begins when this point crosses the meridian.

When the Sun is used as a time measurer we cannot neglect the Earth's orbital motion, which makes the Sun apparently move eastward amongst the stars about one degree every day. In consequence, the meridian of the place has to travel this extra degree or so before the Sun transits again, and this interval between two consecutive transits of the Sun is called the *solar day*, which evidently is variable as the Earth travels in an elliptic orbit. The *sundial* shows solar or *apparent time*, and is thus not so useful as a clock.

In the course of one complete revolution of the Earth round the Sun, one whole rotation or one day is taken up by the Sun's apparent motion eastward, and there is therefore one less solar day in the year than there will be sidereal days, and since there are 365.2421 solar days in the year, there are 366.2421 sidereal days. It follows that the mean solar day is 3m. 55.9s. (mean solar) longer than the sidereal day.

The variable solar day being inconvenient, a fictitious Sun is imagined moving uniformly in the Equator and making one complete revolution, while the true Sun makes a revolution in the *Ecliptic*. By this we obtain a day uniform in length, and the mean or average length of the apparent solar days. The imaginary Sun is called the *Mean Sun*, the day the *Mean Solar Day*, and the time *Mean Solar Time*. The clock measures mean solar time, and shows twelve at mean noon. The difference between apparent time and mean time is called the *equation of time*.

The *civil day* is measured in mean time, and runs from midnight to midnight, the hours running on from a set of 12 before noon denoted by A.M. (*ante meridian*), and another set of 12 after Noon, denoted by P.M. (*post meridian*), and is hence twelve hours in advance of the astronomical day which astronomers have found convenient to commence at noon, the hours running from 0 to 24.

The *sidereal year* is the interval between two consecutive returns of the Sun to the same position among the stars. It is 365d. 6h. 9m. 9s. or 365.256360 days of mean solar time.

The *tropical or seasonal year* is the time taken by the Sun in making two successive passages of the same equinoctial point. These points are not fixed, but in consequence of precession retrograde or move to meet the Sun by 50.5 seconds of arc in the year, and hence the tropical year is shorter than the true or sidereal year by the time taken to travel this arc, and is 365d. 5h. 48m. 45.5s. or 365.242199 days of mean solar time. This is the year employed in calendars and in ordinary life.

The *sidereal month* is the time taken by the Moon in her revolution round the Earth to travel from its position amongst the stars until its return. Its average duration is 27d. 7h. 43m. 11.5s. or 27.321661 days.

The time between two consecutive new or full moons is the *synodic month*. It is 29d. 12h. 44m. 2.8s. or 29.53059 days. It is the synodic month which is alluded to in explaining the calendar. There are 235 synodic months or lunations in the Metonic cycle.

The *week* as a measure or division of time was in use in Eastern countries at a very early period. It probably originated in the phases of the moon, or in the number of planets, seven being known. The names given to the days of the week by the Romans and by our Saxon ancestors were those of their chief deities.

Roman.	Saxon.	English.
Dies Solis (Sun)	Sunnan daeg (Sun)	Sunday
Dies Lunæ (Moon)	Monan daeg (Moon)	Monday
Dies Martis (Mars)	Tuis daeg (Tuisco)	Tuesday
Dies Mercurii (Mercury)	Woden's daeg (Woden)	Wednesday
Dies Jovis (Jupiter)	Thor's daeg (Thor)	Thursday
Dies Veneris (Venus)	Friga's daeg (Friga)	Friday
Dies Saturni (Saturn)	Seater's daeg (Seater)	Saturday

A *sundial* shows apparent time, so that the "equation of time" is a means of correcting the sundial time and so giving us the mean time. The "equation of time" is sometimes expressed as the time the Sun is before or after the clock, or dial before or after the clock. The "equation of time" is greatest in February, May, August, and November, and vanishes about April 16, June 15, Sept. 1, and Dec. 25.

This variation between mean time and apparent time is responsible for the, to many, curious behaviour of morning and afternoon when, say in January, the afternoons lengthen by 44 minutes and the mornings by only 25 minutes. Sunrise and sunset are at equal intervals from the time the sun comes to the meridian, i.e. apparent noon. Hence if mean noon or 12 o'clock comes before apparent noon, the interval sunrise to mean noon is less than half the time the Sun is above the horizon, while from mean noon to sunset is greater than the half. The afternoons are then longer than the mornings. This happens in January. In September the mornings shorten 46 minutes, while the evenings shorten 65 minutes. The afternoons are shorter than the mornings.

Local time.—The daily rotation of the Earth on its axis gives the sun the appearance of travelling from E. to W. in the sky. Hence the farther east a place is the earlier the Sun comes to its meridian, and it is evident that each place has its own noon, its own time, the *local time*.

The earth's rotation carries a place through 360° in the 24 hours, or 15° in every hour, or, put differently, two places separated 15° of longitude have local times differing by one hour. Of course, this soon becomes intolerable, and each country adopts the time of one place and calls it the standard time. Greenwich local time became the

legal time throughout the United Kingdom, Berlin local time throughout Germany. Here, again, with modern facilities of travel, these adopted times have to give way to a comprehensive plan which

adopts Greenwich time or some time which differs even hours or half-hours from it. This adopted time is called Standard Time or Universal Time, and is in use as follows:—

STANDARD OR UNIVERSAL TIME

Generally speaking, Greenwich time—or Greenwich time plus or minus a number of hours—is now in use all over the world. The times given below are legal times (the time the clock shows in the various countries); they differ from the local times (which are not the times as shown by the clock), but only by sufficient minutes to make mean time some complete hour or half-hour of Greenwich mean time.

Thus, Tokio local time is 9 h. 19 m. earlier than Greenwich mean time, because the difference of longitude between Greenwich and Tokio is 9 h. 19 m. The 19 m. being dropped gives the even 9 hours shown as legal (clock) time in the table. When it is mean noon at Greenwich it is 9 p.m. legal (clock) time at Tokio. Similarly, in the United Kingdom, in France, in Germany, or elsewhere, the local times of various towns differ, but the clock everywhere in each country shows the standard time of the country. Thus, the local time of Plymouth or Aberdeen differs from that of Greenwich, but the clocks throughout the United Kingdom all show twelve noon at the same time; similarly, for example, the local time of Düsseldorf, or Königsberg, differs from Berlin, but the clocks throughout Germany show 1 o'clock when it is 12 noon at Greenwich. Again, the local time of Montego Bay, Jamaica, is 5 h. 12 m. later than Greenwich mean time. The nearest hour being 5 h., this is the adopted legal time. When it is local mean noon at Jamaica, it is 5 h. 12 m. p.m. at Greenwich, but legal (clock) noon at Jamaica is 5 h. p.m. at Greenwich.

Greenwich time	Algeria, Belgium, Farø Islands, France, Gibraltar, Portugal, St. Thomé and Príncipe Islands, Spain, United Kingdom, Whydah.	Philippines, Portuguese Timor, Western Australia.
1 h. fast on G.T.	Austria-Hungary, Bosnia, Denmark, Germany, Norway, Malta, Portuguese West Africa, Serbia, South-west Africa Protectorate, Sweden, Switzerland.	Japan, Cho-sen. South Australia.
2 h. " " "	Bulgaria, Cape Colony, Egypt, Natal, Orange Free State, Portuguese East Africa, Rumania, Transvaal, Turkey (Eastern).	New South Wales, Queensland, Tasmania, Victoria.
2½ h. " " "	British East Africa.	New Zealand.
3 h. " " "	Italian Somaliland.	Iceland, Madeira, Portuguese Guinea, Sierra Leone.
4 h. " " "	Mauritius and Dependencies (except Chagos), Seychelles.	Azores, Cape Verde Islands, Fernando Noronha, Trinidad.
5 h. " " "	Chagos Archipelago, Portuguese India.	Brazil (east coast).
5½ h. " " "	India.	Brazil (Amazonas territs.),
6½ h. " " "	Burma.	British Guiana, Canada (Atlantic), U.S.A. (Atlantic), West Indies (most of).
7 h. " " "	Straits Settlements.	Venezuela.
8 h. " " "	British North Borneo, China (coast from Newchang to Swatow, up Yangtse to Hankow), Formosa, Hong Kong, Labuan, Macao,	Bahamas, Chile, Jamaica, Labrador (West), Ontario, Panama, Peru, Quebec, U.S.A. (eastern zone).
		British Honduras, U.S.A. (central zone).
		Canada and U.S.A. (mountain zones).
		British Columbia, U.S.A. (Pacific zone).
		Yukon.
		Hawaiian Islands.
		Samoa.

Holland adopted Greenwich time in 1894, but in 1908 adopted Amsterdam time—19 m. 40 s. slow on Greenwich. Russia also keeps its own time. Russian time is 2 h. 1 m. fast. A Bill—Time (Ireland) Bill—which received the Royal sanction on Aug. 22, 1916, provided for uniform time throughout the United Kingdom. The change was made on Sunday, Oct. 1, 1916, at 2 a.m. Dublin mean time, when the clocks were showing 3 a.m. summer time. They were put back 35 minutes, and so brought into agreement with the clocks in Great Britain, which indicated 2 h. 25 m. (Dublin time having been 25 m. late on Greenwich mean time). Thenceforward Greenwich mean time (or, whilst summer time* prevails, one hour in advance of G.M.T.) will be

* Summer time is not merely a popular, but a legislative, phrase for the advancement of the time shown by clocks (legal or clock time) by one hour during a certain portion of the year. In 1917 this "summer time" was, by Order in Council, in operation from 2 a.m. Sunday, April 8, to 2 a.m. Monday, Sept. 17.

the statutory time for all general purposes throughout the United Kingdom. Arising out of local time is the apparent gain or loss of a day. As stated above, a person travelling eastward meets the rising sun earlier each morning, i.e. by G.M.T., at the rate of one hour for every 15° of longitude. It follows that at 180° his local time is 12 hours in advance of G.M.T. Similarly a person travelling westward has a local time late on G.M.T.

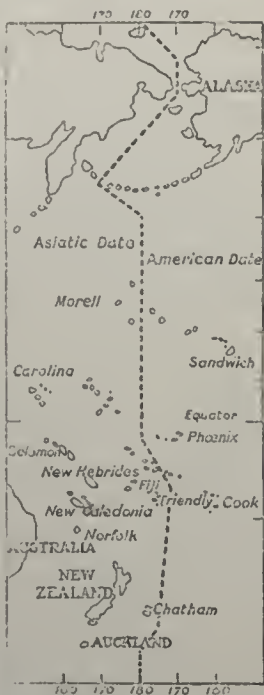
Imagine two such travellers setting out from Greenwich on Monday at noon and reaching the 180th meridian in 7 days. The eastward traveller's local time would be midnight Monday, the westward traveller's midnight Sunday—a difference of a whole day. Continuing their journeys on same conditions, the eastward traveller returns to Greenwich, according to his local time, at noon Tuesday, while the local time of the westward traveller is noon on Sunday—once apparently losing a day, the latter gaining a day.

Land travellers are not inconvenienced, but ships have to allow for this. They change the

date when arriving at the date line. The eastward makes two days alike, i.e. he has two Mondays, two Tuesdays, etc., as the case may be. The westward misses a day by going straight from Monday to Wednesday.

This date line does not follow strictly the 180th meridian, being modified in its course by the islands. The diagram shows the course of the date line where the day changes.

Time Signals.—There are various methods adopted to disseminate the correct time. Shipping all over the world get time by observing the dropping of a ball on a mast erected in a conspicuous position in the port. These balls are usually dropped by electricity from some observatory. For example, the time balls at Greenwich, Deal, Portsmouth, Portland, and Devonport are dropped from Greenwich Observatory at 1.0 p.m. every day. The Observatory sends a time signal every hour to the G.P.O., and from thence it is sent automatically to all the



large towns, where, in turn, it is distributed to local towns and subscribers. (For terms see Post Office Guide.)

Time signals are sometimes sent by telephone.

Wireless Time Signals.—Time signals were sent from the Eiffel Tower in 1910, and have been continued up to the present time, uninterrupted by the war. At present, signals are sent from Eiffel at 10.45 a.m. and 11.45 p.m., and from Norddeich, at the mouth of the River Ems, at noon and at midnight. Suppose we are on the look-out for the morning signals—at 10.44 will commence a series of Morse T's or dashes —, which continue for about 55 seconds, and after a short blank comes a single sharp dot. This is the time signal. This is repeated 10.46 to 10.47 and 10.48 to 10.49, the dashes being replaced in the first case by a series of D's — . . ., and in the second by the figure 6 — There are, therefore, three chances, viz.—45 m., 47 m., and 49 m., the minute being recognised by T, D, or 6.

The noon signals from Norddeich are sent differently. They commence at 11 h. 58 m. 46 s. Five sharp dots denote the seconds 46, 47, 48, 49, and 50. Another set of five commences at 11 h. 58 m. 56 s., and so on for six sets, the last set being 11 h. 59 m. 56 s., 57, 58, 59, and 12 h. 0 m. 0 s.

The signals sent from the Eiffel Tower at 10 a.m. are known as the "Onogo" system. Commencing at 9 h. 57 m. 0 s., are a series of warning letters x (— . . —), which continue to 57 m. 50 s., then three o's (— — —), the first commences at 57 m. 55 s., the last ends at 58 m. 0 s. At 58 m. 8 s. begin a series of n's (— .), the dot falling on the 10, 20, 30, 40, 50 second, followed by the three o's. At 59 m. 6 s. begin a series of g's (— .), the dot again falling as before, finishing up at from 59 m. 55 s. to 10 b. 0 m. 0 s. with the three o's as before.

The dash is one second duration, the dot a quarter second. The time can be derived from any signal. This 10 signal is more or less experimental at present.

THE CHIEF TIME BALLS AND TIME GUNS IN THE BRITISH ISLES

Place.		Height.	Remarks.
Greenwich (Royal Observatory)	Black ball, 5 ft. diameter.	211 ft. above high water. Drop 10 ft. at one	Half-way up 5 m. before one o'clock; full up 2½ m. before.
Sheerness (Garrison Fort)	Black ball, 3½ ft. diameter	120 ft. above high water. Drop 17 ft. at one.	Full up 5 m. to one.
Deal (Telegraph Tower)	Black ball, 5 ft. diameter.	76 ft. above high water. Drop 10 ft. at one	Half-way up 5 m. before one o'clock; full up 3 m. to one.
Portsmouth (Sern. Tower, Dockyard)	Black ball, 3½ ft. diameter.	162 ft. above high water. Drop 18 ft. at one	Half-way up 5 m. to one; full up 2 m. to one.
Southampton	Ball	Roof, S. Western Hotel	Drop at one.
Portland	Ball	S. side of harbour	Full up 2 m. to one.
Devonport	Black ball, 3½ ft. diameter	167 ft. above high water. Drop at one	Full up 5 m. to one.
Falmouth (Pendennis Castle)	Gun fired	Mount Wise	Sound, 1,100 ft. per sec.
Swansea	Black ball, 4 ft. diameter	250 ft. above high water. Drop 14 ft. at one	Full up 5 m. to one.
Liverpool	Gun	East Pier	1 h.
Queenstown	Gun	Birkenhead	1 b.
Cork	Gun	Near Military Hospital	1 h.
Dublin (Docks building)	Ball	Victoria Quay	1 h.
		80 ft. above high water. Drop 6½ ft.	G.M.T. 1 h. 0 m. 0 s.
Edinburgh (Calton Hill)	Ball	455 ft. above high water. Drop 10 ft.	Half-way 5 m. to one; full up 2 m. to one.
N. Shields	Gun	East of Albert Edward Dock	1 h.

Twilight.—For some time before the sun rises and for some time after it has set it illuminates the upper regions of the atmosphere; the light reflected is called twilight. Astronomical twilight is considered to last until the Sun is 18° below the horizon, the duration varying with the season and latitude, as shown in the table.

Latitude.	0°	20°	35°	40°	45°	50°	55°	60°	65°
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Jan. 1	1 16	1 20	1 32	1 39	1 48	2 1	2 19	2 48	3 42
Feb. 1	1 13	1 17	1 28	1 34	1 43	1 54	2 9	2 30	3 3
Mar. 1	1 10	1 14	1 25	1 31	1 39	1 49	2 3	2 21	2 49
April 1	1 10	1 15	1 27	1 34	1 43	1 55	2 13	2 41	3 35
May 1	1 12	1 19	1 35	1 45	1 59	2 21	3 7	..	..
June 1	1 15	1 24	1 45	2 0	2 25	3 45	..	..	..
July 1	1 16	1 26	1 48	2 4	2 34	..	..	..	..
Aug. 1	1 14	1 21	1 40	1 51	2 9	2 41	..	..	..
Sept. 1	1 11	1 17	1 30	1 38	1 49	2 4	2 27	3 12	..
Oct. 1	1 10	1 14	1 25	1 32	1 40	1 50	2 5	2 25	2 56
Nov. 1	1 12	1 16	1 26	1 33	1 40	1 51	2 5	2 24	2 52
Dec. 1	1 15	1 19	1 30	1 37	1 46	1 58	2 15	2 40	3 24

This table is for north latitudes. If used for south latitudes, the dates must be altered by 6 months, i.e. for Jan. 1 we should take the figures given along the line July 1.

For all practical purposes the table may be used to find the time from sunset or sunrise when the Sun is below the horizon any number of degrees up to 18° by proportion. Thus at 9° we halve the above times.

The blank spaces in the table show that twilight lasts all night. If we consider the formula that the latitude of a place is the Sun's North Polar distance, less the Sun's distance below the horizon, we see that on the longest day when the Sun's N.P.D. is $66\frac{1}{2}^\circ$, for all places whose latitude is greater than $48\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ the sun never gets 18° below the horizon, and hence the continuous twilight. The formula also shows that on this day at all places above latitude $66\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ the Sun never gets below the horizon. This produces the **Midnight Sun**.

Increase and Decrease in Length of Day.—Taking the day from sunrise to sunset, the following table gives the amount during each month.

Increase.		Decrease.	
	b. m.		b. m.
Jan.	1 9	July	1 4
Feb.	1 42	Aug.	1 46
March	1 59	Sept.	1 52
April	1 49	Oct.	1 53
May	1 26	Nov.	1 28
June	0 17	Dec.	0 20

The day is equal in length to the night all over the world twice in the year, viz. when the Sun crosses the equator from south to north, at the Vernal Equinox, March 21, and again at the Autumnal Equinox, Sept. 23, when the Sun crosses the equator from north to south.

The days are longest and the nights shortest when the Sun reaches its maximum declination in that hemisphere. This in the northern hemisphere occurs about June 22, and in the southern hemisphere about Dec. 22.

The days are shortest and nights longest in the northern hemisphere about Dec. 22 and in the southern hemisphere about June 22.

The actual duration of the day depends on the latitude, and the following table shows the duration of the longest and shortest days in various latitudes.

Longest Shortest			Longest Shortest		
Lat.	Day.	Day.	Lat.	Day.	Day.
	h. m.	h. m.		h. m.	h. m.
0	12 5	12 45	50	16 18	8 0
10	12 40	11 30	55	17 17	7 5
20	13 18	10 53	60	18 45	5 45
30	14 2	10 10	65	21 43	3 22
40	14 58	9 16	66	24 0	2 30
45	15 33	8 42	67	24 0	0 0

In higher latitudes there is a small difference between the N. and S. latitudes.

Arctic			Antarctic		
Lat. N.	Day.	Night.	Lat. S.	Day.	Night.
70	70 days	55 days	70	65 days	59 days
75	107 "	93 "	75	101 "	99 "
80	137 "	123 "	80	130 "	130 "
85	163 "	150 "	85	156 "	158 "
90	189 "	176 "	90	182 "	183 "

The Sun's Azimuth at Rising

Jan. 1	129°	July 1	51°
Feb. 1	118	Aug. 1	60
Mar. 1	103	Sept. 1	76
April 1	83	Oct. 1	98
May 1	65	Nov. 1	113
June 1	53	Dec. 1	126

CYCLES, ERAS

The **Roman Indiction** is a cycle of 15 years established by Constantine, A.D. 312. It was used by the Romans to indicate times of payment of taxes. Papal Acts are dated by the year of the Indiction. To find the Indiction add 3 to the date and the remainder after dividing by 15 is the Indiction. If there is no remainder, then 15 is the Indiction. Thus $1918 \div 3$ is 1921, which divided by 15 leaves remainder 1. Hence the Indiction is 1.

The **Julian Period** is a cycle of 7,980 years obtained by multiplying together the Solar Cycle of 28, the Lunar Cycle of 19, and the Roman Indiction of 15. The Julian Period began 4713 B.C. and ends A.D. 3267. To find the Julian year add 4713 to date. Thus $1918 + 4713$ is 6631. A.D. 1 is Julian year 4714.

The **Solar Cycle** is a period of 28 Julian years, at the end of which the days of the week return to the same days of the month. 1918 in the Solar Cycle is 23.

The **Olympiads** were periods of 4 years by which the Greeks reckoned their times. During five days every fourth year, near the summer solstice, the Olympic Games were celebrated. The first Olympiad was the year 3,938 of the Julian Period, or 776 B.C. Computation by Olympiads ceased A.D. 397.

The **Grecian Era**, or Era of the Seleucidae, began 312 B.C., when Seleucus Nicator took Babylon. It is called by the Jews *Dhilearnaim*, and Era of Contracts. The year 1918 is 2230 of the Grecian Era.

The **Era of Diocletian**, also called the Era of Martyrs, began A.D. 284, so that 1918 is 1634 of the era.

The **Hegira**, or Mahommedan Era, dates from the flight of Mahomet from Mecca to Medina, A.D. 622, July 15. The era commences on July 16. It is in use in Turkey, Arabia, Persia. See p. 34.

Armenian.—Dates from the Council of Tiber, when the Armenians seceded from the Greek Church. It corresponds to Tuesday, July 9, A.D. 552.

Assyrian, Babylonian, or Era of Nabonassar.—An era famous in astronomy, dating from the beginning of the reign of Nabonassar, founder of the kingdom of the Babylonians, i.e. Wednesday, Feb. 26, 747 B.C. The year 1918 is 2665 of this era.

Biblical.—In 1650-52 Archbishop Usher published a work propounding a scheme of Biblical chronology, and the date he assigned to the creation of the world, 4004 B.C., was inserted by some unknown authority in the margin of reference editions of the Bible.

Chinese.—The Chinese dated back to the time

of the Emperor Yao, 2277 B.C., but in 1913 the calendar of Western Europe was adopted.

Christian.—The Christian Era, or the Era of the Incarnation, is distinguished by cardinal numbers, those before Christ being marked B.C. (Before Christ), or A.C. (*Ante Christum*), and those after Christ A.D. (*Anno Domini*). It was introduced into Italy in the 6th cent. by Dionysius, a Roman abbot, and was in use in England before the close of the 8th cent. Its beginning is Jan. 1 in the 4th year of the 194th Olympiad, the 753rd from the foundation of Rome, and the 4,714th of the Julian period. Dionysius adopted the day of the Annunciation, March 25, as the beginning of the first year of the era, but in England the practice of beginning the year at Christmas prevailed from the 7th to the 12th centuries. In the 12th cent., however, the custom of beginning the civil year on March 25 began to prevail, and was generally followed down to the reformation of the calendar in 1752. In 1750 the Calendar (New Style) Act was passed for the purpose of removing the inconvenience of having a different date from that generally employed in the rest of Europe. It ordered that the day following Sept. 2 of the year 1752 should be considered the 14th of the month, and, at the same time, the beginning of the legal year was changed from March 25 to Jan. 1. In Scotland from the year 1600 the legal year had commenced on Jan. 1. The years 1800 and 1900 were not leap-years but common years, and the difference between the old style and the new style is now, accordingly, 13 days. The year 2000, however, will be a leap year, these being the years which are divisible by four—in the case of the centurial years after omitting the two eiphers.

Hindu.—Amongst the Hindus there are three important reckonings—the *Kaliyuga*, *Vikrama* and *Saka* Eras. The *Kaliyuga* Era was devised for astronomical purposes somewhere about A.D. 400; it takes its starting-point from Friday, Feb. 18, 3102 B.C. The *Vikrama* Era, of Northern India, was never used for astronomical purposes, but is traditionally connected with a King Vikrama in Malwa, Central India; it began in 58 B.C., its first civil day in that year being Sept. 19. The year A.D. 1918 is, therefore, the year 1976 of the *Vikrama* Era. The *Saka* Era is in general use in Southern India, and was founded by King Nahapana, of Parthian extraction, who reigned from A.D. 78, although modern belief erroneously ascribes it to a King Salivahana of Pratishthana. It starts on March 3, A.D. 78. The year A.D. 1918 is 1840 of the *Saka* Era. In Kashmir and some of the Hill States the *Saptarshi* reckoning is used. It arises from the belief that the Saptarshis, "the seven saints," were translated to heaven, and became the stars of the constellation Great Bear in 3077 B.C. A.D. 1918 is, therefore, 4984. In the United Provinces and the Punjab there is a reckoning, known as the *Fasli*, from *fasl*, "a harvest." It began in A.D. 593, the year A.D. 1918 being 1326.

Jewish.—Up to the 15th cent. the Jews followed the era of the Seleucids or of Contracts. Since then, however, they have adopted an era dating from the Creation of the World, which, they calculate, took place 3760 years before the beginning of the Christian Era. Thus the year A.D. 1918 is *Annus Mundi* 5679 in the Jewish Calendar. The year consists of 12 lunar months, with an additional month intercalated at intervals. See p. 33.

Roman.—The chronological epoch adopted by Roman historians dates from the foundation of Rome. The most usually accepted date is that

adopted by Terentius Varus, who placed it in the third year of the sixth Olympiad, that is, in the year 3961 of the Julian Period, 753 B.C. It is expressed by the abbreviation A.U.C. (*Anno Urbis Condita*, i.e. in the year from the building of the city).

SCIENTIFIC CHRONOLOGY had its first efficient champion in the person of Sir Charles Lyell, whose *Principles of Geology* was published in 1830. He proved that the geological ages, as recorded in the strata of the earth, required vast stretches of time for their formation. For some years in the early nineteenth century controversy was keen between those who supported Lyell and the upholders of the tradition that the earth was less than 6,000 years old. The researches of geologists and ethnologists have now cleared up many disputed points, but there is still much doubt amongst scientists both as to the age of the earth itself, which is placed at from 100 million years up to 400, 500, and even 1,000 million years, as well as to the probable age of life on the earth.

Geological Chronology.—The geological record or order of succession of the stratified formations of the earth's crust are classified as follows:

I. ARCHÆAN, PRÆ-CAMBRIAN, or EZOIC.

II. PALÆZOIC or PRIMARY.

- i. Cambrian.
- ii. Silurian.
- iii. Devonian and Old Red Sandstone.
- iv. Carboniferous.
- v. Permian.

III. MESOZOIC or SECONDARY.

- i. Triassic.
- ii. Jurassic.
- iii. Cretaceous, Lower.
- iv. Cretaceous, Upper.

IV. CAINOZOIC or TERTIARY.

- i. Eocene.
- ii. Oligocene.
- iii. Miocene.
- iv. Pliocene.

V. QUATERNARY or POST-TERTIARY.

- i. Pleistocene or Glacial.
- ii. Recent or Post-Glacial.

Although it is impossible to assign any dates to these periods, they have insensibly come to be used as chronological terms. Traces of human life have been found in V. i and ii, notably the fossil man of La Chapelle-aux-Saints, where it was associated with remains of the woolly rhinoceros and other pleistocene mammals. Roughly it may be said that to date the first appearance of man on the earth, an estimate between 20,000 and 100,000 years may be taken as a minimum.

Ethnological Periods.—Archæologists, in their study of the ethnology of mankind, employ terms which denote not periods of time, but cultural characteristics. These divisions follow on the last of the geological periods, viz. the Quaternary, although it has been argued that there is no valid reason against the existence of Tertiary man. They are:

1. Eolithic, or Dawn of the Stone Age.
2. Palæolithic, or Drift, or Old Stone Age.
3. Neolithic, or Later Stone Age.
4. Bronze Age.
5. Iron Age.

Stonehenge (1689 B.C.) may be taken as marking the closing of the Neolithic period in Britain. The Bronze Age is considered to begin in Britain at about 1800 B.C. and to end somewhere between 800 and 400 B.C.; whilst the Iron Age was synchronous with the Bronze Age to a certain extent. None of the terms, however, has much chronological value.

THE TIDES

The rising and falling of the water, the phenomena known as the *tides*, have been recognised from very ancient times, and were generally ascribed to the influence of the Moon. According to Commander Warburg, R.N., the earliest mention is by Herodotus (484-428 B.C.). For a full historical account, perhaps the most useful volume is the "Tide Tables," published by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty (Potter, 145 Minorities, E.C., 1s. 6d.). This volume gives full tide tables for the coasts of the United Kingdom and also for most places in the world. For the theoretical side, and all the similar phenomena, "The Tides," by Sir G. H. Darwin (John Murray), may be consulted.

We can only present here a mere outline, and first let us recall three points in the *Law of Universal Attraction*. (1) All bodies in the universe mutually attract each other. (2) This attraction varies inversely as the square of their distance apart. (3) The force of attraction is also proportional to their masses.

The tides are caused by the attraction of the Sun and Moon on the Earth, the Moon being so much nearer than the Sun its share is by far the more important. This being so, a short explanation becomes the easier by neglecting the Sun, merely observing that what is said of the Moon applies in less degree to the Sun.

From (2) above, it follows that the portion of the Earth's surface turned towards the Moon gets a stronger pull than the Earth as a whole. This pull has but slight effect on the solid portion, but is sufficient to separate or lift the fluid portion. This piling-up follows the Moon, and a tide wave is set up. On the opposite side of the Earth, the effect of the pull on the Earth as a whole is greater than on the fluid surface, which consequently gets left behind, and so really causes a rising of the water. Hence two tides are caused and tide waves set up, one on the Earth's surface towards the Moon, and one on the surface turned away from the Moon.

If a mass of water is raised at one place, there must be a proportional lowering of its depth at some other, water being non-elastic. It follows that we get *high tides* and *low tides*. When the water is rising at a place it is *flood tide*, and when falling it is *ebb tide*. Similarly the action of the Sun causes a pair of tides. These four tides sometimes act in unison and are sometimes opposed. For instance, at the times of full and new Moons, or technically, Full and Change, the two pairs coincide, and so acting together cause the highest tides or *spring tides*. At the times of half Moon, when the pull of the Moon is at right angles to the pull of the Sun, the two pairs are at maximum separation, and in effect the Sun high tides lower the Moon high tides and raise the Moon low tides. The resulting tides are called *neap tides*.

The Moon comes to the meridian about 50 minutes, on the average, later each day, and two consecutive high tides at a place are separated by 12 hours 25 minutes on the average. This gives an average interval of 24 hours 50 minutes from one morning tide to the next morning tide. At the springs it is only 24 hours 38 minutes, and these tides are said to *prime*. At neaps the interval is about 25 hours 6 minutes, and the neaps are said to *lag*. The Moon not being the sole cause of the tides, the time between its meridian passage and the following high tide is

not constant. Its mean value is called the *establishment of port*.

The establishment of port for London Bridge is 1 hour 58 minutes. If this be applied to the establishment of any other place we get a *constant* which in turn applied to the time of high water at London will give approximately the time of high water at the other port.

Such "tidal constants" are given, in the following list, for a number of places on the British and neighbouring coasts.

Before showing the method of using the constants it will be convenient to explain briefly some phenomena in connection with tides.

Bore.—All the water in a river on a falling or ebb tide does not get free before the flood tide commences. This flood tide has to overcome this opposing current and also the friction of the river bottom. Sometimes, through shallowness or other causes at the mouth of a river, the flood comes in at a very rapid pace, and meeting the ebb forms a wall of water which increases in height as the river narrows. This is a *bore*. Small bores can be observed on the Severn and Wye, on the Seine in France, the Hooghli in India.

Double high water is met with at Southampton. The tidal stream proper enters the Solent by way of the Needles, and in its course makes the ordinary high water in the Solent and up the Southampton Water. This tide then proceeds to fall, and in the Solent is joined by the water which has travelled outside the Isle of Wight and entered via Spithead in the east. The natural outlet is in the west, between Hurst Castle and the Needles, but this being very narrow, the water accumulates and causes a general rise in the Solent, which is somewhat relieved by a flow up the Southampton Water, where a secondary high tide is thus formed. This happens from one to two hours after the original high water, and Southampton is thus favoured by having continuous high water for some hours. *Gulder* is the *double low water* met with at Weymouth, the water being low for some four hours.

TIDAL CONSTANTS,

and the Rise of the Tide at Springs and Neaps

All times are standard times. On charts certain levels of the water are marked; the *rise* is the difference between these levels and high water.

Place.	Constant.	Spring Rise.	Neap Rise.
	h. m.	feet.	feet.
Aberdeen . . .	sub. 0 50	12	10
Aberdovey . . .	sub. 5 45	14	10
Aberystwyth . . .	add 5 55	14	10
Aldeburgh . . .	sub. 3 19	8	6
Alderney . . .	add 4 57	17	12
Alloa . . .	add 1 35	17	15
Amlwch . . .	sub. 3 26	20	15
Antwerp . . .	add 1 29	16	14
Appledore . . .	add 4 15	23	16
Arbroath . . .	sub. 0 13	14	11
Ardrossan . . .	sub. 1 50	10	7
Avonmouth . . .	add 5 22	40	31
Ayr . . .	sub. 1 49	8	7
Ballycotton . . .	add 3 28	12	9
Banff . . .	sub. 1 20	10	8
Bantry Harbour . . .	add 2 27	10	7

Place.	Constant.	Spring Rise.	Neap Rise.	Place.	Constant.	Spring Rise.	Neap Rise.
	h. m.	feet.	feet.		h. m.	feet.	feet.
Bardsey Island . . .	sub. 5 59	15	..	Folkestone . . .	sub. 2 56	20	16
Barmouth . . .	sub. 5 56	14	10	Fowey . . .	add 3 35	15	11
Barnstaple . . .	add 4 46	10	..	Fraserburgh . . .	sub. 1 10	11	8
Barrow (Piel) . . .	sub. 2 27	28	21	Galway . . .	add 3 13	15	11
Barr Island . . .	add 4 53	37	28	Glasgow . . .	sub. 1 11	13	10
Beaehy Head . . .	sub. 2 39	20	15	Glasson Dock . . .	sub. 2 31	20	14
Beaumaris . . .	sub. 3 12	23	16	Goole . . .	add 5 31	13	..
Belfast . . .	sub. 2 51	9	8	Granton . . .	add 0 35	16	12
Berehaven . . .	add 2 56	10	7	Granville . . .	add 4 17	37	27
Berwick . . .	add 0 28	15	11	Gravesend . . .	sub. 0 55	18	15
Bideford . . .	add 4 26	16	..	Greenock . . .	sub. 1 34	10	8
Blakeney . . .	add 4 43	8	4	Greenwich . . .	sub. 0 15	20	17
Blyth . . .	add 1 23	15	11	Grimsby . . .	add 3 46	19	15
Bolt Head . . .	add 4 2	15	11	Hartlepool . . .	add 1 35	15	11
Boscastle . . .	add 3 36	22	17	Harwich . . .	sub. 2 7	12	10
Boston . . .	add 4 32	21	14	Hastings . . .	sub. 3 7	24	17
Boulogne . . .	sub. 2 42	26	20	Haverfordwest . . .	add 5 4	7	2
Brest . . .	add 2 6	19	14	Havre . . .	sub. 4 49	22	17
Bridlington . . .	add 2 33	16	12	Holyhead . . .	sub. 3 29	16	12
Bridport . . .	add 4 18	11	7	Honfleur . . .	sub. 4 30	23	18
Brightlingsea . . .	sub. 2 7	14	10	Hook of Holland . . .	add 0 16	6	5
Brighton . . .	sub. 2 42	19	16	Hull . . .	add 4 32	20	16
Bristol . . .	add 5 30	33	23	Hurst Camber . . .	sub. 3 52	7	6
Broughton Ferry . . .	add 0 35	14	11	Hythe (Hants) . . .	sub. 2 42	13	9
Budehaven . . .	add 4 5	23	17	Ilfracombe . . .	add 4 0	27	21
Burnham . . .	sub. 1 48	15	10	Immingham . . .	add 3 56	19	15
Burntisland . . .	add 0 39	16	12	Inverary . . .	sub. 1 38	10	..
Caen . . .	sub. 3 0	..	..	Inverness . . .	sub. 1 36	14	9
Calais . . .	sub. 2 21	21	17	Ipswich . . .	sub. 1 28	13	..
Calshot . . .	sub. 2 23	14	11	Kingsbridge . . .	add 4 3	10	..
Campbelton . . .	sub. 1 51	8	6	Kingstown . . .	sub. 2 21	12	9
Cardiff . . .	add 5 15	36	27	Kinsale . . .	add 3 19	11	9
Cardigan . . .	add 5 22	12	9	Kirkcudbright . . .	sub. 2 32	23	17
Carmarthen . . .	add 4 29	8	..	Kirkwall . . .	sub. 3 26	8	6
Carmarvon . . .	sub. 4 11	15	12	La Hogue . . .	sub. 5 0	19	14
Chatham . . .	sub. 1 20	18	14	Lamlash . . .	sub. 1 49	10	7
Chepstow . . .	add 5 43	38	28	Lancaster . . .	sub. 2 31	8	2
Cherbourg . . .	sub. 5 56	17	13	Langston Harbour . . .	sub. 2 14	13	10
Chester . . .	sub. 1 30	10	..	Leith . . .	add 0 37	27	14
Chiehester Harbour . . .	sub. 2 24	14	11	Lerwick . . .	sub. 2 48	5	4
Christchurch . . .	sub. 4 51	5	..	Limerick . . .	add 4 48	18	14
Clacton . . .	sub. 2 5	13	10	Littlehampton . . .	sub. 2 36	16	11
Clifden . . .	add 3 12	13	10	Liverpool . . .	sub. 2 23	27	20
Cork (Queenstown) . . .	add 3 29	12	10	Lizard . . .	add 3 23	14	10
Coves . . .	sub. 3 38	12	9	Llanelly . . .	add 4 35	25	18
Cromarty . . .	sub. 1 46	14	11	Loch Long . . .	sub. 1 46	12	9
Cromer . . .	add 4 57	14	11	Londonderry . . .	sub. 5 28	7	5
Dartmouth . . .	add 4 32	14	10	Looe . . .	add 3 46	16	13
Deal . . .	sub. 2 49	16	12	Lossiemouth . . .	sub. 1 35	12	9
Devonport . . .	add 4 2	15	12	Lough Swilly . . .	add 4 14	13	9
Dieppe . . .	sub. 2 59	27	21	Lowestoft . . .	sub. 4 8	6	5
Dingle Bay . . .	add 2 9	10	7	Lundy Island . . .	add 3 36	27	20
Donegal . . .	add 3 53	11	8	Lyme Regis . . .	add 4 35	11	8
Douglas, Isle of Man . . .	sub. 2 28	20	16	Lymington . . .	sub. 3 27	8	6
Dover . . .	sub. 2 51	18	15	Lynmouth . . .	add 4 19	30	21
Dublin, see Kingstown				Lynn . . .	add 4 15	22	16
Dumbarton . . .	sub. 1 20	10	..	Margate . . .	sub. 2 19	15	13
Dumfries . . .	sub. 1 44	6	..	Maryport . . .	sub. 2 18	25	19
Dunbar . . .	add 0 20	14	11	Middlesbrough . . .	add 1 54	17	12
Dundalk . . .	sub. 2 36	15	11	Milford Haven . . .	add 4 29	21	16
Dundee . . .	add 0 46	14	11	Minehead . . .	add 4 20	32	24
Dungeness . . .	sub. 3 17	21	19	Mistley . . .	sub. 1 14	12	..
Dunkerque . . .	sub. 1 43	16	13	Montrose . . .	add 0 29	14	11
Exmouth . . .	add 4 43	11	8	Morecambe . . .	sub. 2 21	27	22
Eyemouth . . .	add 0 25	15	11	Naze (Walton) . . .	sub. 2 13	12	10
Falmouth . . .	add 3 19	16	12	Neath . . .	add 4 33	13	..
Fareham . . .	sub. 2 5	11	8	Needles . . .	sub. 4 6	7	5
Filey . . .	add 2 19	15	12	Newcastle . . .	add 1 22	14	11
Fishguard . . .	add 5 20	13	8	Newhaven . . .	sub. 2 44	19	14
Flamborough Head . . .	add 2 32	16	12	Newport (Bristol Ch.) . . .	add 5 24	38	29
Fleetwood . . .	sub. 2 34	27	20	Newquay (Towan) . . .	add 3 4	21	15
Flushing . . .	sub. 0 52	13	10	Nore Light . . .	sub. 1 31	15	13

Place.	Constant.	Spring Rise.	Neap Rise.	Place.	Constant.	Spring Rise.	Neap Rise.																																																																																						
	h. m.	feet.	feet.		h. m.	feet.	feet.																																																																																						
North Shields . . .	add 1 6	14	11	Wexford	add 5 49	5	3																																																																																						
North Sunderland . .	add 0 39	15	11	Whitby	add 1 49	15	11																																																																																						
Oban	add 3 58	11	8	Whitehaven	sub. 2 30	26	19																																																																																						
Orfordness	sub. 2 49	8	6	Wick	sub. 2 24	10	7																																																																																						
Ostende	sub. 1 45	15	12	Wisbeach	add 5 31	15	11																																																																																						
Padstow	add 3 35	23	16	Wivenhoe	sub. 1 52	15	10																																																																																						
Peel (Isle of Man) . .	sub. 2 31	Woolwich	sub. 0 18	20	17																																																																																						
Pembroke Dockyard . .	add 4 34	22	17	Worm's Head . . .	add 4 20	25	18																																																																																						
Penzance	add 2 54	16	12	Yarmouth Roads . .	sub. 4 50	6	4																																																																																						
Peterhead	sub. 1 17	11	9	" Bridge	sub. 4 15	5	4																																																																																						
Pimill	sub. 1 43	12	..	" I. of Wight . .	sub. 3 52	6	4																																																																																						
Plymouth	add 3 56	15	12	Ymuiden	add 1 44	5	5																																																																																						
Poole	sub. 5 0	6	4	Youghal	add 3 37	12	9																																																																																						
Port Carlisle	sub. 1 35	20	14	The method of using the constants can be seen from the following examples: 1. Find the time of high water at Ilfracombe on Aug. 9 and Aug. 18. Time of H.W. h. m. h. m. London Bridge 3 25 morn. (9), 10 0 morn. (18). Add constant 4 0 4 0 Time of H.W. ——— Ilfracombe . 7 25 morn. (9), 2 0 after. (18). The addition of the constant carried it past noon, the 12 hours being taken away it becomes 2h. 0m. after noon. 2. Find the time of high water at Yarmouth (Bridge) on Aug. 11 and on Aug. 23. Time of H.W., h. m. h. m. London Bridge 4 30 morn. (11), 2 33 after. (23). Subtract constant 4 15 4 15 O 15 morn. (11), 10 13 morn. (23). The constant being larger than the time of H.W. at London Bridge, 12 hours are added.																																																																																									
Port Glasgow	sub. 1 24	11	9																																																																																										
Port Madoc	add 5 54	15	10																																																																																										
Port Patrick (Wigton) .	sub. 2 28	15	12	VELOCITY AND PRESSURE OF THE WIND The velocity and pressure of the wind are measured with a considerable amount of accuracy by the anemometer. Separate instruments are required for each purpose. The Robinson anemometer is that most in use for ascertaining the velocity; it has four hemispherical cups fixed at the ends of a pair of horizontal arms at right angles to each other revolving round a vertical axis. From the number of revolutions of the axis in a given time the velocity of the wind may be calculated. The following table gives the velocity and pressure of winds:																																																																																									
Port Talbot	add 4 20	29	18																																																																																										
Portishead	add 5 24	42	31	<table><tr><th>Description.</th><th>Miles per Hour.</th><th>Feet per Minute.</th><th>Feet per Second.</th><th>Force in lbs. per Square Foot.</th></tr><tr><td>Perceptible</td><td>1</td><td>88</td><td>1'47</td><td>'005</td></tr><tr><td rowspan="3">Just perceptible {</td><td>2</td><td>176</td><td>2'93</td><td>'020</td></tr><tr><td>3</td><td>264</td><td>4'4</td><td>'044</td></tr><tr><td>4</td><td>352</td><td>5'87</td><td>'079</td></tr><tr><td rowspan="2">Gentle breeze . . .</td><td>5</td><td>440</td><td>7'33</td><td>'123</td></tr><tr><td>10</td><td>880</td><td>14'67</td><td>'492</td></tr><tr><td rowspan="2">Pleasant breeze {</td><td>15</td><td>1,320</td><td>22'0</td><td>1'107</td></tr><tr><td>20</td><td>1,760</td><td>29'3</td><td>1'968</td></tr><tr><td rowspan="2">Brisk wind</td><td>25</td><td>2,200</td><td>36'6</td><td>3'075</td></tr><tr><td>30</td><td>2,640</td><td>44'0</td><td>4'428</td></tr><tr><td rowspan="2">High wind</td><td>35</td><td>3,080</td><td>51'3</td><td>6'027</td></tr><tr><td>40</td><td>3,520</td><td>58'6</td><td>7'872</td></tr><tr><td rowspan="2">Very high wind {</td><td>45</td><td>3,960</td><td>66'0</td><td>9'963</td></tr><tr><td>50</td><td>4,400</td><td>73'3</td><td>12'300</td></tr><tr><td rowspan="2">Storm</td><td>60</td><td>5,280</td><td>88'0</td><td>17'712</td></tr><tr><td>70</td><td>6,160</td><td>102'7</td><td>24'108</td></tr><tr><td rowspan="2">Great storm</td><td>80</td><td>7,040</td><td>117'3</td><td>31'488</td></tr><tr><td>100</td><td>8,800</td><td>146'6</td><td>49'200</td></tr></table>				Description.	Miles per Hour.	Feet per Minute.	Feet per Second.	Force in lbs. per Square Foot.	Perceptible	1	88	1'47	'005	Just perceptible {	2	176	2'93	'020	3	264	4'4	'044	4	352	5'87	'079	Gentle breeze . . .	5	440	7'33	'123	10	880	14'67	'492	Pleasant breeze {	15	1,320	22'0	1'107	20	1,760	29'3	1'968	Brisk wind	25	2,200	36'6	3'075	30	2,640	44'0	4'428	High wind	35	3,080	51'3	6'027	40	3,520	58'6	7'872	Very high wind {	45	3,960	66'0	9'963	50	4,400	73'3	12'300	Storm	60	5,280	88'0	17'712	70	6,160	102'7	24'108	Great storm	80	7,040	117'3	31'488	100	8,800	146'6	49'200
Description.	Miles per Hour.	Feet per Minute.	Feet per Second.	Force in lbs. per Square Foot.																																																																																									
Perceptible	1	88	1'47	'005																																																																																									
Just perceptible {	2	176	2'93	'020																																																																																									
	3	264	4'4	'044																																																																																									
	4	352	5'87	'079																																																																																									
Gentle breeze . . .	5	440	7'33	'123																																																																																									
	10	880	14'67	'492																																																																																									
Pleasant breeze {	15	1,320	22'0	1'107																																																																																									
	20	1,760	29'3	1'968																																																																																									
Brisk wind	25	2,200	36'6	3'075																																																																																									
	30	2,640	44'0	4'428																																																																																									
High wind	35	3,080	51'3	6'027																																																																																									
	40	3,520	58'6	7'872																																																																																									
Very high wind {	45	3,960	66'0	9'963																																																																																									
	50	4,400	73'3	12'300																																																																																									
Storm	60	5,280	88'0	17'712																																																																																									
	70	6,160	102'7	24'108																																																																																									
Great storm	80	7,040	117'3	31'488																																																																																									
	100	8,800	146'6	49'200																																																																																									
Portsmouth	sub. 2 13	13	10																																																																																										
Preston	sub. 2 27	17	10																																																																																										
Queensferry	add 0 53	18	14																																																																																										
Queenstown (Cork) . .	add 3 33	12	9																																																																																										
Ramsey (Isle of Man) .	sub. 2 29	20	16																																																																																										
Ramsgate	sub. 2 20	15	12																																																																																										
Renfrew	sub. 0 50	11	..																																																																																										
Rosyth	add 0 53	19	15																																																																																										
Rotterdam	add 2 19	5	3																																																																																										
Ryde	sub. 2 33	13	10																																																																																										
St. Agnes	add 2 57	16	12																																																																																										
St. Helier	add 4 35	34	24																																																																																										
St. Ives	add 3 8	21	15																																																																																										
St. Kilda	add 4 16	10	6																																																																																										
St. Malo	add 4 19	36	25																																																																																										
St. Mary	add 2 54	16	12																																																																																										
Salcombe	add 3 58	15	11																																																																																										
Saltash	add 4 4	15	11																																																																																										
Scarborough	add 2 15	15	12																																																																																										
Seaham	add 1 31	14	10																																																																																										
Selsey Bill	sub. 2 10	16	12																																																																																										
Shoerness	sub. 1 24	16	13																																																																																										
Shoreham	sub. 2 23	18	13																																																																																										
Silloth	sub. 2 4	26	20																																																																																										
Sligo	add 3 59	11	8																																																																																										
Southampton	sub. 2 56	13	9																																																																																										
Southend	sub. 1 33	18	15																																																																																										
Southwold	sub. 3 45	6	4																																																																																										
Spurn Head	add 3 28	18	15																																																																																										
Start Point	add 3 58	15	11																																																																																										
Stirling	add 2 10	7	4																																																																																										
Stockton	add 2 4	11	..																																																																																										
Stornoway	add 5 14	13	9																																																																																										
Stranraer	sub. 1 55	9	7																																																																																										
Stromness	sub. 4 47	10	7																																																																																										
Sunderland	add 1 29	14	11																																																																																										
Swanage	sub. 5 30	6	4																																																																																										
Swansea	add 4 18	27	20																																																																																										
Teignmouth	add 4 16	13	9																																																																																										
Tenby	add 3 59	25	19																																																																																										
Thurso	sub. 5 16	13	9																																																																																										
Tilbury	sub. 1 4	20	16																																																																																										
Tobermory	add 3 57	14	10																																																																																										
Torbay	add 4 16	13	10																																																																																										
Tralee	add 2 44	12	9																																																																																										
Troon	sub. 1 47	10	7																																																																																										
Truro	add 3 27	10	6																																																																																										
Ushant	add 2 8	20	14																																																																																										
Valentia	add 2 25	11	8																																																																																										
Waterford	add 4 36	13	10																																																																																										
Weston-super-Mare . .	add 5 8	37	28																																																																																										

SOLAR SYSTEM

The table contains concisely the relative measurements, motions, and other data of the Sun and the planets revolving around it. Between Mars and Jupiter are some hundreds of small planets or asteroids, and three have been selected as representing the inner fringe, the middle, and the outer fringe of this zone of small bodies.

A method of remembering the relative distances from the Sun is known as *Bode's Law*. Write a series of 4's, and add 3 to the second, twice 3 to the third, and so on.

These figures, it will be seen, agree well with the astronomical unit distances given in column 5, except in the case of Neptune. Although but an empirical series, it has given support to the probable existence of a planet outside Neptune. All search has failed to find such a planet.

	Symbol.	Sidereal Period.		Mean Distance from Sun.		Diameter.			Velocity in Orbit. Miles per second.	Gravity.		Density.	
		Days.	Years.	Astron. Units.	Millions of Miles.	Angular at Unit Dist.	Earth's as Unit.	Miles.		One Pound at Equator.	Fall in Feet per sec.	Earth's as Unit.	Water as Unit.
Sun	☉	32	2°0	866,000	..	27.7	444.6	0.25	1.4
Mercury	☿	88.0	0.24	0.39	35.9	6.6	0.37	3,000	23 to 35	0.4	6.9	0.85	4.7
Venus	♀	224.7	0.62	0.72	67.1	17.1	0.97	7,820	21.9	0.8	13.2	0.89	4.9
Earth	♁	365.2	1.0	1.00	92.8	17.6	1.00	7,926	18.5	1.0	16.1	1.00	5.5
Mars	♂	687.0	1.9	1.52	141.4	9.4	0.53	4,200	15.0	0.4	6.1	0.71	3.9
Ceres	♁	643.1	1.8	1.46	135.5	0.1	..	15	15.5	..	..	..	..
Pallas	♁	1,681.4	4.6	2.77	257.1	0.3	..	488	11.1	..	..	..	..
Achilles	♁	..	12.0	5.25	483.0	..	..	..	8.1	..	..	..	..
Jupiter	♃	4,332.6	11.9	5.20	482.8	3	19.6	87,300	8.1	2.5	42.6	0.23	1.3
Saturn	♄	10,759.2	29.5	9.54	885.2	2	42.8	73,000	6.0	1.1	19.0	0.13	0.7
Uranus	♅	30,586.3	84.0	19.19	1,780.1	1	9.4	34,900	4.2	0.9	14.5	0.23	1.3
Neptune	♆	60,188.7	164.8	30.07	2,789.0	1	18.0	32,900	3.4	0.9	14.3	0.20	1.1

SATELLITES

		Sld. Period.	Diameter.
Earth	Moon . . .	27.322 days	2,163
Mars	Phobos . . .	0.319 "	35
	Deimos . . .	1.262 "	10
Jupiter,	J. I . . .	1.769 "	2,500
	II . . .	3.551 "	2,100
	III . . .	7.154 "	3,550
	IV . . .	16.689 "	2,960
	V . . .	0.598 "	100
	VI . . .	250.611 "	
	VII . . .	260.058 "	
	VIII . . .	738.9 "	
	IX . . .	3 years.	
Saturn	Mimas . . .	0.942 days	
	Enceladus . . .	1.370 "	
	Tethys . . .	1.888 "	
	Dione . . .	2.737 "	
	Rhea . . .	4.518 "	
	Titan . . .	15.946 "	2,700
	Hyperion . . .	21.277 "	
	Japetus . . .	79.331 "	
	Phœbe . . .	550.47 "	150
	Themis . . .	20.85 "	
Uranus	Ariel . . .	2.520 "	
	Umbriel . . .	4.144 "	
	Titania . . .	8.706 "	
	Oberon . . .	13.463 "	
Neptune	. . .	5.877 "	

THE SOLAR SYSTEM

Sun.—A good view of the Sun's surface, *i.e.* the *photosphere*, or light sphere, can be obtained if the rays passing through the eye-piece of a telescope are thrown upon a white screen. Photographs taken by a camera fixed at the eye-end of a telescope also afford a means of studying the surface, which appears granulated and marked by bright and dark spots. The dark spots, called *sun-spots*, show an apparently dark umbra surrounded by a half-tone penumbra; they sometimes reach 40,000 miles diameter and become visible to the unaided eye. There is a periodicity in their occurrence which, according to Newcomb, requires 4.6 years to reach maximum spotted area and another 6.5 years to decline. Spots seldom appear on the Sun's disc above latitude 48°; they are equally distributed in both hemispheres, generally come into being in a zone about 30° N. or S. latitude, gradually approach the solar equator, the maximum occurring generally about 16° lat. The level of sun-spots is probably about the general level of the photosphere; the spectrum is of the type of the Red Stars, being weaker in the violet than the spectrum of the photosphere generally, and probably this indicates a lower temperature. Other phenomena show a close association with the sun-spot period of about 11 years. Prominences occur in sympathy with spots, and are most numerous at spot maximum. The solar corona goes through periodic changes of form during the spot period. Terrestrial auroras (Northern and Southern Lights) and the Earth's magnetism also follow the progressive spot changes.

The photosphere has a nearly continuous bright spectrum crossed by dark lines (Fraunhofer lines) caused by the absorption of gases in our atmosphere, and also those surrounding the Sun. Its light weakens towards the limb. The bright spots on the surface are called *faculae*, and are most numerous in the region of the Sun's limb. They

prevail near the spot and follow the periodicity. The other bright areas—granulations—are numerous all over the surface, and are extensive areas reaching as much as 50,000 square miles each.

During a solar eclipse it is possible to see other features. As the Moon nearly covers the Sun and the crescent of light becomes narrow, the Sun's light weakens and becomes yellow, then shadow bands are noticed moving along the Earth's surface, then as the photosphere vanishes a narrow rim of rosy light surrounds the Moon, and the pearly-coloured corona is seen, sometimes stretching out away from the Sun as much as 3,000,000 miles; at other eclipses it appears more equally distributed and not so extensive. This variation in form follows the 11-year sun-spot period. As seen at spot maximum there are long equatorial streamers in the corona, but at minimum it is more regular and fairly uniform all round the Sun. Its light is radially polarised, which may be an evidence of reflected photospheric light. Its spectrum is more nearly continuous than that of the photosphere, with a few bright lines, notably the coronal line, due to an unknown element. The corona probably rotates with the Sun.

The narrow rim of rosy light about 5,000 or 6,000 miles thick is called the *chromosphere*. Elevations in it are called *prominences*. These sometimes reach 100,000 miles in height, occasionally they even exceed 200,000. These are sometimes shot upward with a velocity of 250 miles per second. The spectrum of the chromosphere shows a large number of elements, that of the prominences only hydrogen, helium, and occasionally sodium and magnesium. During the eclipse of 1870 Young noticed that just as the photospheric light was extinguished, the dark lines in the spectrum suddenly flashed out as bright lines for about 3 seconds. In 1896 this was photographed by Shackleton, and since then the flash spectrum has been successfully photographed by many. The *flash spectrum* is a reversal of the chromospheric spectrum. The unit of heat measurement is the *calorie*, or the amount of heat required to raise one gram of water one degree centigrade, and the intensity of solar radiation (*solar constant*) is about 1.95 calories per square centimetre per minute. The total amount each year is equivalent to the burning of 4×10^{23} tons of anthracite coal. A contraction of the Sun by 100 yards per annum would generate sufficient heat to maintain the enormous radiation.

The Sun *rotates* on an axis inclined 7° to the ecliptic. By observation of sun-spots and faculae, and by spectro-heliograms of hydrogen and calcium flocculi, *i.e.* by reflecting the spectrum of these metals at the two limbs so that one falls directly above the other, and noting the shift of the spectral lines, the rotation of the Sun's surface is found to vary with the solar latitude. Thus at the Equator it is 24.6 days, at lat. 30° it is 26.3 days, at lat. 60° it is 31.2 days, and at 90° it is about 35 days.

Astronomers, when referring to the *Sun's distance* from the Earth, express it in *parallax*, *i.e.* the angle at the Sun which is subtended by the Earth's radius. This angle is now regarded as 8.80", corresponding to 92,800,000 miles.

The angle at Earth subtended by the Sun is the Sun's angular diameter, and varies according to the position of the Earth in its orbit. This angle varies between 31' 31" and 32' 35", its mean value being 32' 2", which with a parallax of 8.80" corresponds to a diameter of 865,000

miles, about 109 times the Earth's diameter. The Sun with the whole solar system moves in space towards Right Ascension 275° and Dec. $+33^\circ$, with a velocity of about 20 kilometres per second, i.e. about 12 miles per second or 4 astronomical units per annum. This is referred to as the *Sun's way*, and the point to which it is travelling the *apex of the Sun's way*.

The average temperature of the Sun is about $10,000^\circ \text{F}$.

The Moon, as viewed from the Earth, subtends an angle varying between $33\frac{1}{2}'$ of arc and $29\frac{1}{2}'$, the mean diameter being $31\frac{1}{2}'$. This variation of the Moon's apparent angular diameter shows that its orbit round the Earth is not circular, it is elliptic. At greatest distance from the Earth the Moon is 252,970 miles away, and 221,610 miles at minimum distance. The mean distance is 238,840 miles, and its diameter 2,163 miles, or just over one-quarter that of the Earth. The Moon completes its orbit in about $27\frac{1}{4}$ days, with an average velocity of 2,287 miles per hour. Its motion eastward in its orbit is about $33'$, or roughly its own diameter per hour. This motion is very quickly noticed if a bright star is near. The Moon being an opaque body, the light we receive from it is reflected sunlight. The Sun illumines that hemisphere turned towards it, and we see such portion of this illuminated surface as is turned towards us; but as the relative positions of the Sun, Earth, and Moon are varying continuously, the illuminated portion we see is also varying from no illumination (New Moon), when the Moon is between Earth and Sun, to a complete illuminated hemisphere (Full Moon), when the Earth is between the Sun and Moon. These changes are the *phases of the Moon*. The line separating the light and dark is called the *terminator*. This elliptic arc together with the Moon's limb form the *crescent moon*, the tips being the "cusps" or "horns." The terminator is used in measuring heights of Lunar mountains, and its predicted position is given in the Almanack.

From the foregoing it will be recognised that when we see the Moon as new, we should be viewed from the Moon as full, and when the Moon is full, it is New Earth. The Full Earth reflects the sunlight on to the New Moon, and this light being reflected back enables us to see the Dark Moon in a pale reddish light. This illumination is called *earth-shine*. The Moon when full is diametrically opposite the Sun, so that when at Full Moon the Sun is in N. Dec. or S. Dec., it follows that the Moon is in S. Dec. or N. Dec. respectively. But in summer the Sun is in N. Declination, and hence the Full Moon is in S. Dec., and consequently but a short time above the horizon. Similarly, the Sun in winter being in S. Dec., the Full Moon is in N. Dec. and a long time above horizon. In other words, we get *more moonlight in winter than in summer*.

The Eastward motion of the Moon is about 12° a day, and causes the Moon to rise later each day, the *retardation* varying from 17 to 76 minutes. At the Full Moon nearest the autumnal equinox this retardation is at minimum, and we have a Full Moon for several successive nights, rising about the time of sunset. Being the time of harvest, this prolongation of light is appreciated by farmers, and this Full Moon is called the *Harvest Moon*. The October Full Moon has similar retardation but rather more. This is the *Hunter's Moon*.

There is very little, if any, atmosphere on the Moon. The craters, perhaps the most striking lunar phenomena, are very large and in some cases exceed 100 miles in diameter.

Sidereal Period	27.32161 days.
Tropical Period	27.32159 "
Synodic Period	29.53059 "
Anomalistic Period	27.5546 "
Draconic Period	27.2122 "
Angular diameter	$31' 6''$
Diameter in miles	2,163
Distance from Earth in miles	238,855
semi-diameter " Earth's	60.27
Density, Earth as unit	0.605
" Water as unit	3.4
Gravity, Earth as unit	0.165

ECLIPSES

There are two kinds of eclipses—Lunar and Solar.

Lunar eclipses are caused by the Moon entering the Earth's shadow, which can only occur when the Earth is between the Sun and Moon, i.e. when the Moon is in opposition, or Full Moon. If both Earth and Moon revolved in the plane of the ecliptic, an eclipse could happen at each Full Moon; but the Moon's orbit is inclined 5° to the ecliptic, which it cuts at two points called *nodes*. Halfway between the nodes the inclination of 5° carries the Moon's path about 20,000 miles either above or below the ecliptic plane. This decreases as the nodes are approached, and finally the two paths coincide at the node. The Earth's shadow tapers and at the distance of the Moon is about 6,000 miles, and since its centre is in the ecliptic it reaches 3,000 miles above and 3,000 miles below the ecliptic plane. Hence for the Moon to come within the shadow it must be near a node, and a lunar eclipse can happen only at Full Moon near a node. If the whole Moon is involved in the shadow the eclipse is total, otherwise it is partial. During a lunar eclipse the Moon appears a dull red or copper colour, caused by those rays of the Sun which pass through our atmosphere being refracted or bent to reach the Moon's surface. The atmosphere at the same time absorbs the green and blue rays, allowing only the red to pass. Two or three lunar eclipses occur every year, and usually one is total.

Solar eclipses are caused by the Moon passing between the Earth and the Sun, i.e. at New Moon. Also, as previously explained, the Moon must be near a node. But the nature of the eclipse depends on other circumstances. The distance between the Earth and Moon varies, hence the Moon's shadow, always very narrow, may not reach the Earth, in which case it does not cover the Sun, but leaves a ring of light or annulus, and the eclipse is *annular*. If the shadow reach the Earth's surface it can hide up the Sun only from a narrow track; in this track zone the eclipse is *total*, but only *partial* outside the track. In a solar eclipse the dark figure of the Moon is seen advancing across the Sun's disc, and during this time it will be noticed that the Sun's rays, shining through tree foliage, form on the ground numerous images of the partially eclipsed Sun. The temperature lowers. When the Moon covers the disc of the Sun, the corona and the chromosphere become visible.

The least number of eclipses in one year is 2—both solar. The greatest number is seven, 5 solar and 2 lunar, or 4 solar and 3 lunar. An eclipse of the sun is visible only from a limited region of the earth's surface, while one of the moon may be seen from an entire hemisphere. Consequently more eclipses of the moon are visible at any one place than of the sun.

The ancient Chaldeans foretold eclipses by

means of the Saros, a period of 18 years 10 days, or 18 years 11 days, dependent on the number of leap years. During a Saros there are generally 41 solar and 29 lunar eclipses, and when the period expires the eclipses repeat themselves very nearly in the same order as they did 18 years and 11 days before.

In 1918 there will be two eclipses of the Sun and one of the Moon.

1. Total Solar eclipse, 1918, June 8.

This eclipse is invisible at Greenwich. The path of totality begins south of Japan, crosses the N. Pacific, and enters America at Chehalis. It then passes over Denver and Orlando and ends near the Bahamas.

The eclipse begins . June 8d. 7h. 29m. p.m.

ends . . . 9d. 0h. 46m. a.m.

Partial, Montreal:

Begins . . . June 8d. 10h. 27m. p.m.

Ends . . . 9d. 12h. 9m. a.m.

2. Partial Lunar eclipse, June 23-24. It is visible in United States and western portion of S. America, the Pacific, and Australia.

Moon enters penumbra June 24d. 8h. 9m. a.m.

shadow . . . 24d. 9h. 46m. a.m.

Middle of eclipse . . . 24d. 10h. 28m. a.m.

Moon leaves shadow . . . 24d. 11h. 10m. a.m.

penumbra . . . 24d. 0h. 47m. p.m.

Magnitude 0.14.

3. Annual eclipse of the Sun, invisible at Greenwich.

The path of the annular eclipse passes over the S. Pacific, Chili (Santiago), Buenos Ayres, and crosses the S. Atlantic.

At the Cape and at Johannesburg it is visible as a partial eclipse.

Begins . . . Dec. 3d. 0h. 21m. p.m.

Ends . . . 3d. 6h. 22m. p.m.

Mercury is the nearest planet to the Sun, and was known in the most remote times. Recorded observations go back to 262 B.C. The Greeks called it Apollo when a morning star, and Mercury as an evening star. It receives from the Sun more light and heat than any other planet, and moves the quickest in its orbit. Its power to reflect light is, however, lower than the other planets, and a little less than the Moon. A few markings have been noted on its surface. Mercury passes through phases similar to the Moon. Its surface has a dull rosy tint. Its day is the same length as its year.

Venus is very much like the Earth in size, density, and general constitution. As a morning star the Greeks called it Phosphorus, and Hesperus when seen as an evening star. As we usually see only the upper surface of its atmosphere, no decided markings have been under observation, and consequently we do not yet know the time of its rotation or the length of its day. Ophioid is divided as to whether it is 23 hours 21 minutes, or whether it coincides with its year, i.e. 225 days. It passes through phases similar to the Moon. It has no satellite.

Mars, whose orbit lies outside the Earth's orbit, has twice the reflecting power (albedo) of Mercury and about half that of Venus. The markings on its surface are in the main permanent, and have been charted just as the seas, continents, and mountains on the Earth. White patches, "polar caps," are plainly visible during the winter in Mars, and as they gradually dissolve as spring advances, they are generally supposed to consist

of snow and ice. In 1877 Schiaparelli announced the discovery of narrow dark markings now called "canals," which by some have been considered artificial, but of this there is no real evidence. Undoubtedly climatic changes are observable. Mars is considered ruddy in hue. In 1877 Asaph Hall, with the 26-inch refractor at Washington, discovered two minute satellites. Deimos is 14,600 miles from the centre of Mars, and revolves in a period of 30 hours 18 minutes; Phobos is only 5,800 miles distant, and revolves in 7 hours 39 minutes, which is less than the day of Mars. Hence Phobos, when seen from Mars, rises in the west and sets in the east. The diameters are about 7 and 6 miles, and these minute attendants can be seen only with the largest telescopes.

The asteroids, or small planets, are very small bodies revolving round the Sun in a zone between Mars and Jupiter. The first was discovered on Jan. 1, 1801, and is known as Ceres (1). Since the introduction of photography in astronomy many are discovered annually, and at present 800 have been found. Prof. Barnard, with the 40-inch refractor at the Yerkes Observatory, has succeeded in ascertaining the diameters of the four largest.

Ceres, 488 miles. Pallas, 304 miles.

Vesta, 248 " Juno, 118 "

Vesta is, however, twice as bright as Ceres. In general, the diameters do not exceed 10 or 15 miles. Gravity on such bodies is small, a shot from a rifle fired upward would not fall back. Eros, discovered in 1898, approaches within 13,500,000 miles of the Earth, the nearest except the Moon and perhaps a stray comet. Its diameter is about 15 miles, and its light is subject to variation. The total mass of these 800 would not exceed $\frac{1}{3000}$ of the mass of the Earth.

Jupiter comes next to Venus in brightness, and is 5 times as brilliant as Sirius, the brightest star. The markings on its surface are sufficiently pronounced to be seen with small telescopes of 2 and 3 inches aperture. Generally speaking, these are in zones or belts parallel to Jupiter's equator, and are doubtless changes in the atmosphere, which is very extensive. As with the Sun the limbs are fainter than the central surface, and Jupiter is probably a fluid sphere surrounded by deep cloud layers. The spectrum shows unmistakably that the light is not all reflected sunlight, and there are faint shadings in the orange and red, probably due to some unknown substance in its atmosphere. The markings and spots are ever changing, but there is one remarkable exception. The Great Red Spot was first noted in 1878, and up to the present remains a mystery. It is 30,000 miles in length and 7,000 miles wide. The temperature of Jupiter is probably high. For satellites, see Table, p. 45.

Saturn is the most distant planet known to the Ancients. In brightness it comes after Sirius. It has 10 satellites, and is surrounded by a thin luminous ring, or system of rings composed of very minute bodies. The limbs of Saturn are not so bright as the central portions of the disc, and the markings are, like those of Jupiter, in zones parallel to the equator, the equatorial zone being much brighter than the other surface. The spectrum resembles that of Jupiter, but the unknown constituent does not show in the spectrum of the rings. It is probably fluid like Jupiter. The rings were discovered by Galileo in 1612. A 2-inch refractor will show Titan, the largest satellite.

Uranus was discovered by Sir W. Herschel in

1731 with a 7-inch reflector. As seen in the telescope it has a greenish hue. The spectrum is crossed by six dark absorption bands, indicating that its atmosphere differs from ours. Uranus, Jupiter, and Saturn may be regarded as semi-suns.

Neptune is the most remote member of the solar system known to us. Its orbit was computed by Adams in England and Leverrier in France, from the observed perturbations in the motion of Uranus, before it was seen in the telescope, which was on Sept. 23, 1846, near its computed place. There are a few indistinct markings on its surface. Its spectrum is similar to that of Uranus. From Neptune the Sun appears much the same as Venus does to us; no disc could be discerned by the naked eye. The light received, however, is 700 times that given by the Full Moon. Mercury, Venus, and the Earth would never be sufficiently far from the Sun to be seen, and Jupiter would only be observed at elongation.

Comets differ in appearance and characteristics from either stars or planets. Generally speaking, a comet consists of a more or less star-like nucleus, surrounded by a nebulous mass called the *coma*, and a *tail*. There probably is no really solid nucleus. Comet spectra show that they shine partly by reflected light and partly by their own light. In size they are immense objects, the coma often reaching 100,000 miles in diameter, while the tail may exceed 50,000,000 miles in length. In no case, however, has the mass equalled that of the Earth, indicating the extreme tenuity of its material, which as indicated in the spectra consists of carbon and hydrogen compounds. It is possible that comets were only visitors to our system, and that those which now belong to us were captured by coming within the sphere of attraction of one of the larger planets. At any specified distance from the Sun there is a limiting velocity, which, if the comet exceed, it will be driven away from the solar system; but should its velocity be less than the limits, the comet becomes a member of our system, and is known as a *periodic comet*.

PERIODIC COMETS (SHORT PERIOD)

	Period in Years.	Next Return.	Discovered
Encke	3.3	1917-18	1786
Tempel II	5.3	1920	1873
Brorsen	5.5	1917-18	1846
Tempel-Swift . . .	5.6	1919	1867
Winnecke (Pons) .	5.9	1920	1819
Giacobini	6.5	1921	1900
Perrine	6.5	1916-17	1896
Tempel I	6.5	1917-18	1867
Flulay	6.7	1920	1886
Wolf	6.8	1918-19	1824
Holmes	6.9	1919-20	1892
Porcilly	6.9	1918	1905
Brooks II	7.1	1917-18	1889
Tuttle	13.7	1926-27	1790
Westphal	61.6	1975	1852
Pons-Brooks . . .	70.6	1955	1812
Olbers	72.7	1960	1815
Halley	76.0	1936	12 B.C.

Encke's comet was detected Sept. 22, 1916, on a photo-plate. Its perihelion passage is March 25, 1918.

There are many more faint or telescopic comets than comets visible to the naked eye (about 20 or 30 per century). Some comets have become lost, notably—Lexell, discovered in 1770, period 6½ years; Biela, discovered in 1772, period 6½ years; Do Vico, discovered in 1844, period 5½

years; Blainplain, discovered in 1819, period 5 years.

Meteors.—There are in the solar system a vast number of minute bodies which we call meteors. These bodies sometimes overtake the Earth and sometimes meet it, and when they pass through our atmosphere the heat generated is usually enough to raise them to a white heat and finally dissipate them. Their track is marked by a luminous streak. They generally come in streams, and these streams are known from their "radiant," or position in the sky from which they appear to come. Thus the radiant point of the August meteors is in the constellation Perseus. Meteors are becoming more and more regarded as débris of comets, and several streams have been identified as moving in zones corresponding to the orbits of lost comets. The chief are:

Time of appearance.	Name.	Connected comet.
Aug. 9-11	Perseids	Tuttle, 1862
Nov. 12-14	Leonids	Tempel, 1866
Nov. 27-29	Andromedes	Biela

A meteor usually appears in an altitude of from 80 to 100 miles, and disappears when at from 5 to 10 miles above the Earth, the length of path ranging from 50 to 500 miles.

No meteor belonging to a stream has ever been known to reach the ground, but there are occasionally isolated meteors which have fallen. These sometimes are of respectable size; the largest known fell at Knyahinya in 1866 and weighed 647 lb.

PRINCIPAL METEOR RADIANTS

	R.A.	Dec.	
Quarantids	230°	+ 53	Jan. 2-3
Lyrids	270°	+ 32	April 19-21
Perseids	45°	+ 57	Aug. 9-11
Orionids	92°	+ 15	Oct. 15-24
Leonids	150°	+ 23	Nov. 13-15
Andromedes	25°	+ 43	Nov. 23-24
Geminids	103°	+ 33	Dec. 1-14

APPARENT DIURNAL MOTION OF THE HEAVENS

An observer so situated that he can obtain a view of the heavens all around him finds that this view is limited by a circle where the Earth apparently meets the sky. This circle is the horizon. Stars, sun, moon, and planets first appear above the horizon or rise in the east, travel across the sky, and go below the horizon or set in the west. The time taken to travel this arc is called the time of diurnal arc. Some, however, never go below the horizon, and their paths are circles which get smaller and smaller as the stars are situated nearer a certain point in the sky called the *celestial pole*. This circular motion around the pole is uniform, and is performed in 23h. 56m. 4s.

But this motion is not real; it is only apparent. The real motion causing this appearance is the rotation of the Earth on its axis. It is, however, convenient to speak of the motion as if the stars really did travel as described.

As a place on the Earth is located by the co-ordinates of latitude and longitude, so the stars are located in the sky by reference to the celestial pole and equator. The co-ordinate or distance along the equator is the *Right Ascension*, and is reckoned from the intersection of the equator with the ecliptic (apparent path of the Sun). This point is called the *First Point of Aries*, and corresponds to Greenwich when reckoning longi-

The Brightest Stars in the Sky

	R.A. h. m.	Dec.	Mag.	Spectrai Type.	
Sirius	6 40	17 S	—1.6	Sirian	A
Canopus	6 22	53 S	—0.9	Sir.-Sol.	F
Vega	18 34	39 N	0.1	Sirian	A
Arcturus	14 12	20 N	0.1	Solar	K
α Centauri	14 34	60 S	0.2	Solar	G
Capella	5 10	46 N	0.2	Solar	G
Rigel	5 10	8 S	0.3	Helium	B 8 p
Procyon	7 35	5 N	0.5	Sir.-Sol.	F 5
α Eridani	1 35	58 S	0.6	Helium	B 5
Altair	19 46	9 N	0.7	Sirian	A 5
β Centauri	13 58	60 S	0.8	Helium	B 1
α Orion	5 51	7 N	0.9	Antarian	M a
α Crucis	12 22	63 S	1.0	Helium	B 1
Aidebaran	4 31	16 N	1.1	Solar	K 5
Spica	13 21	11 S	1.1	Helium	B 2
Pollux	7 40	28 N	1.2	Solar	K
Antares	16 24	26 S	1.3	Antarian	Map
Fomalhaut	22 53	30 S	1.3	Sirian	A 3
α Cygni	20 39	45 N	1.3	Sirian	A 2
Regulus	10 3	12 N	1.3	Helium	B 8

tudes on the Earth. The distance from the equator as measured on a meridian passing over the star and the celestial pole is called the star's declination. It is N. or S. according as the star is north or south of the equator. It corresponds to latitude on the Earth. Right Ascension is usually denoted by R.A., and declination by + Dec. or — Dec., according to the N. or S. position of the star.

Another method of locating a star is to refer it to the zenith and the horizon, the height above the horizon being its *altitude*, and the arc of the horizon intercepted between the observer's meridian and the vertical line through the star—in other words, the distance along the horizon as measured from the north or south point. This is the *azimuth*. The Sun's azimuth, as reckoned from the north point, at rising, is given on the second page for each month.

The stars are bodies similar to our Sun, and are in general made up of the same substances as shown by the spectroscope. They vary in size, some being smaller than the Sun and some larger.

The term *magnitude* is used by astronomers to indicate *brightness*, and has no reference to size. In this sense the brightest stars are first magnitude stars, the next bright the second magnitude, and so on, each magnitude being 2.512 times less bright than the preceding, e.g. a 4th mag. is 2.512 times fainter than a 3rd mag. This number (2.512) is called the *light ratio*, for visual work. The *photographic magnitude* is higher numerically than the visual. A negative mag. means that the star is so many mags. brighter than the first magnitude.

The number of stars visible to the naked eye in the whole sky does not exceed 6,000, so that an observer can never see more than 2,500 at any one time. In the telescope and on the photographic plates there are millions. The most complete data respecting the number of stars and the light they give is by Prof. Chapman, who remarks that the *total light of all the stars* is equal to the light of about 700 first magnitude stars, and can hardly reach 800, i.e. on the photographic scale, or between 900 and 1,000 on the visual scale. A star of magnitude —6.1 would give the whole light. The full moon gives about 100 times the light of all the stars, and the sun gives about 100,000,000 times.

Magnitude.	Number of Stars.	Equivalent 1st mag. Stars.	Total 1st mag. Stars.
—1.6	Sirius	11	
—0.9	Canopus	6	17
0.0 to 1.0			
1.0	9	16	33
1.0 " 2.0	27	17	50
2.0 " 3.0	73	18	68
3.0 " 4.0	189	19	87
4.0 " 5.0	650	26	113
5.0 " 6.0	2,200	35	148
6.0 " 7.0	6,600	42	190
7.0 " 8.0	22,550	56	246
8.0 " 9.0	65,000	65	311
9.0 " 10.0	174,000	69	380
10.0 " 11.0	426,000	68	448
11.0 " 12.0	961,000	60	508
12.0 " 13.0	2,020,000	51	559
13.0 " 14.0	3,960,000	40	599
14.0 " 15.0	7,820,000	31	630
15.0 " 16.0	14,040,000	22	652
16.0 " 17.0	25,400,000	16	668
17.0 " 18.0	38,400,000	10	678
18.0 " 19.0	54,600,000	6	684
19.0 " 20.0	76,000,000	3	687
All stars fainter than 20 mag.		3	690

Stars near the horizon are said to *twinkle* when they exhibit rapid changes in brightness, and sometimes show prismatic colours. It was noted centuries ago that white stars twinkled more than red. The phenomenon is less and less pronounced as the zenith is approached, which indicates that it is due to our atmosphere. In its passage through the atmosphere starlight is sifted, absorbed, and refracted in ever-varying degree, the fainter white rays showing such treatment more than the red rays. Stars being at such enormous distances from the Earth, the light is as if coming from a point, and if a ray is interfered with, there is not another arriving at the same instant to take its place. Planets being near the Earth, we get rays from their circular discs, i.e. from an area, so that light rays traverse our atmosphere, from many points, along the same path, and the twinkling is less noticeable. The effect is seen more as a blurring of the planet's image. Twinkling is more in evidence when the air is humid.

Stars with Large Proper Motion

Star.	Mag.	Par.	P.M.	Miles per sec.	Radial, in miles	Total per sec.
B.D.+4-3530	10	.52	10.3	59	..	..
G.Z.V. 243	8.5	.32	8.7	80	150	170
Crocomb. 1830	6.6	.15	7.1	150	6	150
Lacaille 9352	8.2	.29	7.0	70	7	70
Gould 32416	8.8	..	.63	..	..	..
61 Cygni	5.0	.40	5.2	39	39	55
Lalande 21185	7.5	.47	4.8	30	..	..
ε Indi	6.7	.29	4.7	50	24	55
Lalande 21258	8.3	.24	4.5	56	..	..
α Eridani	4.7	.18	4.1	68	26	73
A.c. 14318	8.5	..	3.8	..	..	..
A.c. 14320	8.5	..	3.7	..	174	..
μ Cassiopeæ	5.4	.11	3.7	100	62	117
α Centauri	0.6	.75	3.7	15	14	21
ε Lacaille 8760	7.4	..	3.5	..	..	..
ε Eridani	4.4	.16	3.1	58	55	80
A.c. 11677	8.5	..	3.0	..	..	..
Groomb. 34	7.9	.30	2.8	28	..	..
β Hydræ	5.9	.14	2.3	49	..	..
β Hydre	2.7	.14	2.3	49	14	52
Arcturus	0.2	.03	2.3	230	3	230

The distances of the stars from the solar system vary considerably, and are so enormous that the longest measure we can obtain is useful in only a few isolated cases. The radius of the Earth's orbit is our longest measure, and is referred to as an *astronomical unit*, and the angle at a star which this unit (92,000,000 miles) subtends is called the star's *parallax*. If we can measure this we know its distance. Even then the figures representing distance, in this large unit, convey little meaning, and recourse is had to a larger unit, the distance in miles that light travels in one year, or the *light year*. It is about 63,000 ast. units. The second star on list is a faint star near B.D. + 4°3560.

Stars nearest the Solar System

	Par- allax.	Distance from Sun, Light Years.	Spectral Type.
α Centauri	0.6	4.3	Solar
B.D. + 4°3560	10	52	6.4
L. 21185	7.5	47	6.9
61 Cygni	5.0	40	8.1
Sirius	1.6	37	8.8
O.Z.V. 243	8.5	32	10.2
Σ 2398	8.8	32	10.2
τ Ceti	3.7	32	10.2
Procyon	0.6	32	10.2
γ Draconis	5.0	30	10.8
Groombridge 3479	7.9	30	10.8
Lacaille 9352	8.2	29	11.2
ϵ Indl	6.7	29	11.2
Krueger 60	9.0	28	11.6
α Aquila	0.7	24	13.6
L. 21258	8.3	24	13.6

Put in other words, it takes light, travelling 186,000 miles per second, 8.8 years to reach the earth from Sirius. From a star with a parallax of one-tenth second light takes 32.6 years to reach us.

The expression "fixed star" is only relative. Stars not only change their position, with respect to the Earth, by reason of precession, aberration, and nutation, but they have motion peculiar to themselves. From meridian observations we detect small movements in Right Ascension and in Declination. These are called *proper motions*. These are in a plane at right angles to the line between the Earth and star; the star's motion to or from us or along the line of sight is called its *radial motion* and is determined by the spectroscope. Knowing the motion in three directions, the total motion in space can be determined. The following table is arranged in order of *proper motion*. Only where the parallax is known can the motion be translated into miles per second. The first star is near B.D. + 4°3560 and is known as 'Barward's runaway star.'

Light is emitted from a luminous body by vibrations which give rise to wave-motion, some wave-lengths being longer than others. The short wave-lengths give the violet colours, the long wave-lengths the red colours. When all the various wave-lengths from red to violet are emitted, the light is white.

If a beam of white light is passed through a prism, it is refracted or bent out of its course; and not only so as a whole—the prism refracts the violet rays or short wave-lengths more than the red. Consequently the white light is separated into its various colours, and if allowed to fall on a white screen a strip of brilliant shades from red to violet is seen. This is the spectrum, and the length of the strip is called the *dispersion*. Solids, liquids, and gases under high pressure

give out every shade of colour, and the spectrum is *continuous*. In the spectrum of gas under low pressure there are shades of colour missing, marked by dark lines or bands. This is a discontinuous spectrum. If a beam of white light, sunlight for instance, passes through a gas or vapour, the latter absorbs those rays which make up its own spectrum. This absorption is seen by dark lines crossing the otherwise continuous spectrum. These dark lines are called *Fraunhofer lines*, which thus really tell us the various metals or gases surrounding the sun.

Some lines would be due to passage through our own atmosphere and are called *Telluric lines*.

A sodium flame will give a *bright line spectrum*, i.e. so many wave-lengths are missing that the bright portion is very scarce, giving the appearance of bright lines on dark background. The two strongest lines in the sodium spectrum are known as the *D lines* in the yellow.

The limelight gives a continuous spectrum; but if it pass through the sodium flame, two dark lines cross it in the position of the bright D lines.

By such principles the light from any object can be analysed, the process being termed *spectroscopic analysis*, and the prisms and other requisites make up the spectroscope.

By subjecting the light of the stars to the spectroscope, they have been separated into classes or types, according to the particular characteristics of their individual spectra.

Type I.—Spectra in which the metallic lines, if any, are very faint, the hydrogen lines being predominant, broad, dark, and diffused. The stars are white or bluish, e.g. Sirius, Vega, Castor.

Type II.—The metallic lines are numerous, the hydrogen lines dark and distinct but not broad. The stars are yellowish, e.g. Sun, Arcturus, Capella, Pollux.

Type III.—The metallic lines are present, the hydrogen lines are feeble, and the spectrum is crossed by fluted bands sharp on edge nearest violet and fading towards the red. The stars are orange colour, e.g. Antares, α Orion, α Herculis.

Type IV.—Bright metallic lines present, no hydrogen lines, the spectrum crossed by fluted bands fading towards the violet. The stars are red, e.g. 19 Piscium, U Hydrea.

Type V.—The Wolf-Rayet stars. Bright line spectra. All found in the Milky Way or the two Magellanic Clouds. γ Velorum.

Stellar spectra are so varied that the gradations from one class to another form really a continued series, and the nomenclature in the Draper Catalogue differs from the above. The stars are arranged in the sequence O, B, A, F, G, K, M, N. Where A represents Type I; F and G two classes between Type I and Type II, which latter is represented by K; M is Type III; N Type IV; O Type V: B a class between O and A.

O	Type V	Wolf-Rayet	γ Velorum
B		Helium	Regulus
A	Type I	Sirian	Sirius
F		Sir.-Sol.	α Argus
G		Solar	Capella
K	Type II	Solar	Antares
M	Type III	Antarian	Antares
N	Type IV	Carbon	19 Piscium

The number of stars down to mag. 6½ in each class is:

	O	B	A	F	G	K	M	N
	20	696	1885	720	609	1719	457	8
% in Milky Way	100	82	66	57	58	56	54	87

Should a star have a motion to or from the

Earth, then it has the effect of shifting the dark lines in the spectrum towards the blue end or towards the red end respectively. This shift when measured can be reduced to miles per second. Stars having motion to or from the Earth are said to have *radial motion*. Motion of approach is denoted by the sign —, and + denotes a receding motion. The velocity in the list is in miles per second.

Stars with Large Radial Velocity

Name.	R.A. h. m.	Dec. °	Mag.	Type.	Rad. Vel.
C.Z.V. 243	5 8	— 45° 0	9.0	G.K	+ 150
A.G.C. 7195	6 0	— 26° 3	5.2	G	+ 114
Lal. 28607	15 38	— 10° 6	7.3	A	— 105
„ 37120	19 30	+ 33° 0	6.6	G	— 100
„ 5761	3 2	+ 26° 0	8.0	F	— 95
A.G.O. 27600	20 5	— 36° 4	5.3	K	— 80
Groomb. 864	4 34	+ 42° 0	7.3	G	+ 63
„ 1830	11 47	+ 38° 4	6.5	G	— 62
♂ Cassiopeia	1 2	+ 54° 4	5.3	G	— 62
♂ Leporis	5 47	— 20° 9	3.9	K	+ 62
♂ Canis Maj.	6 50	— 11° 9	4.3	K	+ 62
♂ Eridani	3 16	— 43° 5	4.3	G	+ 55
♂ Columbae	5 47	— 35° 8	3.2	K	+ 55
♂ Phœnicis	0 21	— 42° 8	2.4	K	— 47
♂ Herculis	16 38	+ 31° 6	3.0	G	+ 43

An interesting distribution of stars brighter than mag. 6½ is:

Blue—Types A and B	2,600 stars.
Yellow—Types F, G, K	3,000 „
Red—Type M	500 „

VARIABLE STARS

Some stars change in brightness and are called *variable stars*, and are divided into classes according to their characteristics. Some vary according to definite laws, others apparently follow no law. Some 1,500 are at present known.

Class I embraces those temporary or new stars which occasionally blaze out in the sky, reach to great brilliancy, remain visible for a time, and then fade away. Between 134 B.C. and the present time some thirty have been recorded. These are generally in the Milky Way and a large percentage in the region of the constellation of the Scorpion. In A.D. 1572 a new star appeared in Cassiopeia which was well observed by Tycho Brahe. It rivalled Venus in brilliancy, and in fact is the brightest on record, being fairly well seen by the naked eye in the daytime. It was at first white, but afterwards became red. It remained for two years and then faded. It is now represented by the star B Cassiopeia of 11th mag.

The Principal Stars with R.A. and Dec.

	Mag.	Spec.	R.A.	Dec.		Mag.	Spec.	R.A.	Dec.
			h. m. s.	° ' "				h. m. s.	° ' "
α Andromedæ	2.2	A	0 4 9	28 38 16 N	Regulus	1.3	B 8	10 0 0	12 22 6 N
β Cassiopeia	2.4	F 5	0 4 48	58 41 51 N	γ Leonis	2.6	K	10 15 27	20 15 25 N
γ Pegasi	2.9	B 2	0 9 1	14 43 40 N	η Argus	Var.	Pec.	10 41 53	59 15 11 S
ζ Toucanæ	4.3	F 8	0 15 48	65 21 24 S	α Ursæ Maj.	2.0	K	10 58 41	62 11 38 N
β Hydri	2.9	G	0 21 28	77 42 58 S	δ Leonis	2.6	A ₂	11 9 45	20 58 23 N
α Cassiopeia	2.2	K	0 35 51	56 5 16 N	β Leonis	2.2	A ₂	11 44 53	15 1 50 N
β Ceti	2.2	K	0 39 28	18 26 11 S	α Cruels	1.1	B 1	12 22 2	62 38 43 S
β Andromedæ	2.4	Ma	1 5 8	35 11 10 N	γ Centauri	2.4	A	12 36 59	48 30 35 S
Polaris	2.1	F 8	1 30 42	88 52 2 N	γ Virginis	3.0	F	12 37 30	1 0 0 S
α Eridani	0.6	B 5	1 34 40	57 39 11 S	ε Ursæ Maj.	1.7	Ap	12 50 26	56 24 17 N
β Arietis	2.7	A 5	1 50 6	20 24 28 N	ζ Ursæ Maj.	2.4	Ap	13 20 38	55 21 12 N
α Hydri	3.0	F	1 56 11	61 58 7 S	α Virginis (Spica)	1.2	B 2	13 20 52	10 44 1 S
γ Andromedæ	2.3	Kp	1 58 52	41 56 12 N	η Ursæ Maj.	1.9	B 3	13 44 19	49 43 20 N
α Arietis	2.2	K 2	2 23 3	23 4 31 S	β Centauri	0.9	R 1	13 58 1	59 58 41 S
α Ceti	2.8	Ma	2 57 59	3 46 7 N	α Centauri	0.2	K	14 11 55	19 36 32 N
β Persei (Algol)	Var.	B 8	3 25 0	40 38 26 N	α Centauri	0.3	G	14 34 2	60 29 46 S
α Persei	1.9	F 5	3 18 28	49 34 13 N	ε Bootis	2.7	K	14 41 24	27 25 9 N
η Tauri	3.0	B 5	3 42 36	23 51 9 N	β Libræ	2.7	B 8	15 12 36	9 4 52 S
γ Hydri	3.2	Ma	3 48 30	74 29 26 S	α Coronæ Bor.	2.3	A	15 31 13	26 59 24 N
Aldebaran	1.1	K 5	4 31 13	16 20 44 N	α Serpentis	2.8	K	15 40 14	6 40 58 N
ε Aurigæ	Var.	F 5 p	4 56 5	43 42 12 N	α Scorpil	1.2	Map	16 20 23	26 15 4 S
β Orion (Rigel)	0.3	B 8 p	5 10 36	8 17 44 S	ζ Herculis	3.0	G	16 38 12	31 45 2 N
α Aurigæ (Capella)	0.2	G	5 10 38	45 54 57 N	α Herculis	Var.	Mb	17 10 54	14 23 58 N
β Tauri	1.8	B 8	5 21 6	28 32 22 N	α Ophiuchi	2.1	A 5	17 31 8	12 37 7 N
δ Orionis	2.5	B	5 27 49	0 21 32 S	γ Draconis	2.4	K 5	17 54 42	51 29 53 N
ε Orionis	2.9	Oe 5	5 31 25	5 57 46 S	α Lyræ (Vega)	0.1	A	18 34 10	38 42 24 N
β Columbae	3.2	K	5 48 4	35 47 54 S	β Lyræ	Var.	B 2 p	18 47 3	33 16 0 N
α Orionis	Var.	Ma	5 50 44	7 23 34 N	π Sagittarii	3.0	F 2	19 4 53	21 9 18 S
α Argûs	— 0.9	F	6 22 8	52 39 2 S	α Aquilæ (Altair)	0.9	A 5	19 46 47	8 39 3 N
ζ Geminoi	— 1.6	A	6 41 32	16 36 11 S	α Indi	3.2	K	20 31 48	47 34 42 S
Castor	2.0	A	7 29 22	32 4 11 N	α Cygni	1.3	A 2	20 38 38	44 59 12 N
Procyon	0.5	F 5	7 35 1	5 26 10 N	61 Cygni	5.6	K 5	21 3 13	38 20 44 N
Pollux	1.2	K	7 40 18	28 13 31 N	ε Pegasi	2.5	K	21 40 10	9 29 54 N
γ Argûs	2.2	Oap	8 7 0	47 5 40 S	α Aquarii	3.2	G	22 1 34	0 43 8 S
ε Hydre	3.5	F 8	8 42 26	6 43 13 N	η Pegasi	1.3	A 3	22 53 7	30 3 26 S
β Argûs	1.8	A	9 12 18	69 22 45 S	β Pegasi	Var.	Mb	22 59 48	27 38 16 N
α Hydre	2.2	K 2	9 23 34	8 18 9 S	α Pegasi	2.6	A	23 0 40	14 45 50 N
					α Piscium	4.3	F 5	23 35 44	5 10 54 N

In A.D. 1604 a new star appeared and became nearly as bright as Venus. This was observed by Kepler. After two years it faded away, and at present there is no trace of it.

The Novæ of recent years include Nova Andromedæ (1885); Nova Aurigæ (1892), and Nova Persel in 1901. The latter increased in brightness over 1,500 times in three days, became nearly as bright as Sirius. It showed a nearly continuous spectrum crossed with dark lines, which in two days changed to a bright line spectrum showing the presence of helium, calcium, and hydrogen. From its first appearance a nebula was gradually developing around it which finally became very extensive. Since 1903 it has remained constant as a star of the twelfth magnitude.

Class II consists of variables of long period, usually from 120 to 450 days. During this time a regular rise to maximum and fall to minimum occur. Stars of this class are red, and give banded spectra. The representative is *Mira Ceti*, known since 1596. Once in eleven months the star starts from 9½ mag. and in 125 days gradually reaches the brightness of a star of the 2nd, 3rd, or 4th magnitude, remaining at its maximum some twenty days, and then in about 180 days falls back to its minimum. Its spectrum is of type III, eleven dark bands sharp towards the violet. It is receding from us at the rate of 40 miles a second. Another star of this class, χ Cygni, is remarkable for its range of magnitude. In its period of 406 days it will be noticed it fluctuates between the thirteenth and the fourth magnitudes; thus at maximum it emits 4,000 times as much light as at minimum. Another, R Normæ, has a pronounced double maximum in each period. Variable stars which are sufficiently bright have received special names; otherwise, they are denoted by the capital letters R to Z followed by the name of the constellation. After the first nine, the combinations RR, SS, etc., are used. A few stars of this class are:

Long Period Variables—Red Stars, Banded Spectra

	R.A. h.	Dec. °	Period.	Range mag.
<i>Mira Ceti</i> . . .	2	3 S	332 days	1.7 to 9.5
ν Orionis . . .	5	20 N	375 "	5.8 " 12.3
ν Geminae . . .	7	22 N	86 "	9 " 13
R Carinae . . .	9	62 S	310 "	4.5 " 10
R Ursæ Maj. . .	10	69 N	302 "	6 " 13
χ Cygni . . .	19	32 N	406 "	4.5 " 13.5

Class III embraces variable stars of short period ranging from a few hours to about thirty days; nearly all are white or yellow stars showing Sirian or solar spectra. Probably all are close binary stars. Examples are:

	R.A. h.	Dec. °	Days.	Range mag.	Type.
ζ Geminae . . .	6	20 N	10.15	3.7 to 4.5	G
R Muscæ . . .	12	68 S	0.88	6.5 " 7.6	G
β Lyrae . . .	18	33 N	12.91	3.4 " 4.5	G
η Aquilæ . . .	19	0 N	7.17	3.5 " 4.7	G
δ Cephei . . .	22	37 N	5.37	3.7 " 4.9	G

Class IV comprises eclipsing variables or variables of the Algol type. All the light fluctuations take place in a few hours, and it then remains at maximum for a longer time. A dark companion intervening causes the variation.

Algol (β Persel) R.A. 3h., Dec. 40 N, was discovered in 1669; it varies from 2.3 mag. to 3.5 mag., the period from one maximum to another being 2d. 20h. 49m. The following data with respect to this system was found by Prof. Anwers:

Diameter of Algol . . .	1,061,000 miles
" of Satellite . . .	834,000 "
Distance from centre to centre . . .	3,230,000 "
Algol's orbital velocity . . .	26 miles per sec.
Satellite's orbital velocity . . .	55 "
Mass of Algol . . .	.45 that of Sun
Mass of Satellite . . .	.22 " "

Class I embraces stars whose variation apparently follows no law of periodicity. Such as η Argus. It is reddish, and presents a spectrum similar to the temporary stars. From 1750 until about 1832 observations show that it varied irregularly between the second and the fourth magnitudes. During the next ten years it slowly increased, until in 1843 it was practically of the first magnitude; it then slowly faded away, and in 1869 became invisible to the naked eye. It is now only of the seventh magnitude.

The phenomena of variable stars present interesting problems which are now being seriously attacked by astronomers.

Double Stars.—Stars which are apparently single when seen with the unaided eye, sometimes prove to consist of two very close together. These are known as double stars, and continued observation has shown that they revolve about a common centre. One peculiarity about double stars is, that in most cases their orbits are remarkably eccentric ellipses; there is also a striking relation between the eccentricity and the period of a system, those of the longest periods usually having the greatest eccentricities. It is also to be remarked that of two components of different brightness, the fainter has often the greater mass. On p. 53 is a list of the more important of such interesting stars with various details explained by the headings.

EXPLANATION OF ASTRONOMICAL TERMS

Two heavenly bodies are in "conjunction" (\odot) when they have the same longitude, i.e. when they are seen in the same direction in the heavens; they are in "opposition" (\oslash) when seen in opposite directions, i.e. when 180° of longitude apart. These terms and the following are in general applied to members of the solar system. Thus a planet being in conjunction with the Sun, becomes difficult to see, its light being overpowered by sunlight. On the contrary, a planet in opposition comes to the meridian at midnight and is most favourably situated for observation. When half-way between these positions, i.e. 90° different in longitude, they are said to be in "quadrature" (\square); by "greatest elongation" is meant the greatest apparent angular distance from the Sun; the planet is then generally most favourably situated for observation. Mercury can only be seen with the naked eye at this time. When a planet is in its "ascending" (Ω) or "descending" (?) node it is crossing the plane of the Earth's orbit. The term "Perihelion" means nearest, and "Aphellon" furthest, from the Sun. An "occultation" of a planet or star is an eclipse of it by some other body usually the Moon.

The position of a place on the Earth's surface is determined by its latitude and longitude. Imagine a line from the pole and passing over the place and meeting the equator. This is the meridian of the place, and the arc or portion between the place and the equator is the latitude or distance from the equator. It is north latitude if in the northern hemisphere. The longitude is the arc of the equator between the meridian of the place and the meridian of Greenwich which is the zero longitude.

Name of Double Star.	R.A.	Dec.	Magnitudes.		Period. Years.	Semi-major Axis.
	h. m.	°				
δ Equulei	OS 535 . . .	21 10	+ 9.6	5.3 5.4	5.70	0.27
13 Ceti	Ho 212 . . .	0 30	- 4.2	5.6 6.4	6.88	0.24
κ Pegasi	β 989 . . .	21 40	+ 25.2	4.3 5.0	11.35	0.42
	A 88 . . .	18 33	- 3.3	7.2 7.2	12.12	0.18
ε Hydrae, AB	Schiaparelli . . .	8 41	+ 6.8	3.7 5.2	15.30	0.23
	β 883 . . .	4 46	+ 10.9	7.9 7.9	16.61	0.19
ζ Sagittarii	Winlock . . .	18 56	- 30.0	3.4 3.6	21.17	0.57
	β 612 . . .	13 35	+ 11.3	6.3 6.3	23.05	0.23
9 Argus	β 101 . . .	7 47	- 13.6	5.8 6.4	23.34	0.69
85 Pegasi	β 733 . . .	23 57	+ 26.6	6.0 10.0	24.0	0.89
	β 395 . . .	0 32	- 25.3	6.4 6.5	25.0	0.66
42 Comae	Σ 1728 . . .	13 5	+ 18.4	6.0 6.0	25.6	0.64
β Delphinī	β 151 . . .	20 33	+ 14.3	4.5 5.0	26.8	0.48
	β 1270 . . .	13 59	+ 9.0	8.6 8.8	32.5	0.22
	β 416 . . .	17 12	- 34.8	6.4 7.8	33.0	1.22
20 Persei	β 524 . . .	2 47	+ 37.9	5.6 6.7	33.3	0.16
ζ Herculis	Σ 2084 . . .	16 38	+ 31.9	3.0 6.5	33.9	1.40
	Σ 3121 . . .	9 12	+ 29.0	7.5 7.8	34.0	0.67
	β 1266 . . .	23 30	+ 30.3	8.3 8.4	36.0	0.24
η Coronae	Σ 1937 . . .	15 19	+ 30.6	5.5 6.0	41.6	0.92
	β 794 . . .	11 48	+ 74.3	7.0 8.3	42.0	0.35
μ Herculis BO	A.O. 7 . . .	17 43	+ 27.8	10.0 10.5	43.2	1.30
ξ Scorpii	Σ 1998 . . .	15 59	- 11.1	4.8 5.1	44.7	0.72
	Σ 2173 . . .	17 25	- 1.0	5.9 6.2	46.0	1.06
	β 581 . . .	7 59	+ 12.6	8.7 8.7	46.5	0.53
γ Cygni	A.G.O. 13 . . .	21 11	+ 37.6	3.8 8.0	47.0	0.91
	OS 269 . . .	13 29	+ 35.8	7.3 7.7	48.8	0.32
Sirius	A.G.C. 1 . . .	6 40	- 16.6	-1.6 10	49.5	8.03
	OS 298 . . .	15 32	+ 40.1	7.0 7.4	52.0	0.80
γ ² Andromedae	OS 38 . . .	1 58	+ 41.9	5.5 7.0	55.0	0.35
	β 552 . . .	4 48	+ 13.5	7.0 10.0	56.0	0.35
Σ 2481 BO	Secchi 2 . . .	19 8	+ 38.6	8.7 8.7	58.0	0.40
ζ Cancri AB	Σ 1196 . . .	8 7	+ 18.0	5.0 5.7	60.0	0.86
ξ Ursae Majoris	Σ 1523 . . .	11 13	+ 32.1	4.0 5.0	60.0	2.51
99 Herculis	A.O. 15 . . .	18 3	+ 30.6	5.2 10.5	63.0	1.00
	De 15 . . .	16 40	+ 43.7	8.1 8.6	70.0	0.77
	OS 235 . . .	11 27	+ 61.6	5.8 7.1	71.9	0.78
	OS 285 . . .	14 42	+ 42.8	7.5 7.6	76.7	0.40
	OS 234 . . .	11 25	+ 41.8	7.0 7.8	77.0	0.35
α Centauri		14 33	- 60.4	1.0 2.0	81.1	17.70
70 Ophiuchi	Σ 2272 . . .	18 1	+ 2.5	4.5 6.0	87.7	4.55
γ Coronae	Σ 1967 . . .	15 39	+ 26.6	4.0 7.0	87.8	0.73
γ Centauri		12 36	- 48.4	4.0 4.0	88.0	1.02
55 Tauri	OS 79 . . .	4 14	+ 16.3	7.5 9.3	88.9	0.57
φ Ursae Majoris	OS 208 . . .	9 45	+ 54.5	5.5 5.5	97.0	0.34
	Σ 3062 . . .	0 1	+ 57.9	6.9 8.0	105	1.37
36 Andromedae	Σ 73 . . .	0 50	+ 23.1	6.2 6.8	115	1.01
π ² Ursae Minoris	Σ 1989 . . .	15 45	+ 80.3	7.0 8.9	115	0.42
ω Leonis	Σ 1356 . . .	9 23	+ 9.5	6.2 7.0	116	0.88
λ Ophiuchi	Σ 2055 . . .	16 26	+ 2.2	4.0 6.1	134	0.99
4 Aquarii	Σ 2729 . . .	20 46	- 6.0	6.3 7.6	136	0.64
	Σ 186 . . .	1 51	+ 1.3	7.2 7.2	136	1.15
ξ Bootis	Σ 1888 . . .	14 49	+ 19.5	4.7 6.6	137	5.33
	Σ 2107 . . .	16 48	+ 28.8	6.5 8.0	138	0.73
γ Coronae Australis		19 0	- 37.2	5.5 5.5	153	2.45
	Σ 1879 . . .	14 42	+ 10.1	7.7 8.5	155	0.84
	Σ 2026 . . .	16 11	+ 7.6	9.0 9.5	163	1.56
α ² Eridani BO	Σ 518 . . .	4 11	- 7.8	9.2 10.9	167	4.20
	Σ 1639 . . .	12 30	+ 26.1	2.7 7.9	180	0.71
γ Virginis	Σ 1670 . . .	12 37	- 0.9	3.0 3.0	182	3.90
μ ² Bootis	Σ 1938 . . .	15 21	+ 37.7	6.7 7.3	217	1.27
25 Can. Ven.	Σ 1768 . . .	13 33	+ 36.8	5.0 8.5	220	1.12
τ Ophiuchi	Σ 2262 . . .	17 58	- 8.2	5.0 5.7	230	1.25
η Cassiopeiae	Σ 60 . . .	0 43	+ 57.3	4.0 7.6	233	8.51
	Σ 2525 . . .	19 22	+ 27.1	7.5 7.7	307	1.41
σ Coronae	Σ 2032 . . .	16 11	+ 34.1	5.0 6.1	340	3.81

LARGE PROPER MOTION STAR.

Proper Motion Table on p. 42: the small 10.5 mag. star found by Barnard of Yerkes Observatory has now been proved to have the largest known P.M. This star is close to the star B.D. + 4° 35.60, and precedes 66 Ophiuchi; its colour is orange, its spectrum of type Mb. Its P.M. is 10.3" in direction 0°, and Adams at Mt. Wilson finds a radial velocity of - 91 km. per second.

RAINFALL

In the Almanack the average rainfall for each month is given. The seasons and years, however, in public memory, are those which stand forth as differing greatly from the mean values. If the whole year be considered, then the exceptionally dry and exceptionally wet years are as follows. The four seasons being taken as the year, the winter season embraces the latter part of the previous year.

Dry				Wet			
Year.	W. and S.	S. and A.	Total.	Year.	W. and S.	S. and A.	Total.
	in.	in.	in.		in.	in.	in.
1858	8.0	8.5	16.5	1903	11.0	24.8	35.8
1847	7.0	9.7	16.7	1852	7.6	24.8	32.4
1864	8.0	8.9	16.9	1879	14.1	17.7	31.8
1870	7.6	10.6	18.2	1853	12.0	19.4	31.4
1854	7.8	10.6	18.4	1915	18.1	13.2	31.3
1874	4.5	14.1	18.6	1877	18.8	12.5	31.3

Taking the year in two periods of six months—winter and spring; summer and autumn:

Wet				Dry			
Year.	Wr.	Sg.	Total.	Year.	Wr.	Sg.	Total.
	in.	in.	in.		in.	in.	in.
1877	11.8	7.0	18.8	1903	16.2	8.6	24.8
1915	12.9	5.3	18.2	1852	11.1	13.6	24.7
1916	10.4	7.5	17.9	1841	8.5	13.6	22.1
1869	10.7	5.9	16.6	1880	7.1	13.7	20.8
1866	8.6	6.0	14.6	1888	13.8	6.0	19.8
1879	7.6	6.6	14.2	1875	9.8	9.7	19.5
	in.	in.	in.		in.	in.	in.
1874	2.3	2.2	4.5	1914	3.9	4.3	8.2
1893	5.3	1.1	6.4	1858	5.7	2.8	8.3
1880	3.3	3.3	6.6	1884	4.7	4.1	8.8
1895	3.8	3.1	6.9	1864	2.5	6.4	8.9
1847	3.9	3.2	7.1	1904	4.3	4.7	9.0
1857	4.6	2.6	7.2	1868	4.1	5.3	9.4

Considering each of the four seasons, we get for:

Wet Seasons				Dry Seasons			
Year.	Wr.	Sg.	Tr.	Year.	Wr.	Sg.	Tr.
	in.	in.	in.		in.	in.	in.
1915	12.9	1878	9.7	1903	16.2	1880	13.7
1877	11.8	1862	9.2	1888	13.8	1841	13.6
1869	10.7	1916	7.5	1879	13.2	1852	13.6
1916	10.4	1851	7.2	1860	12.3	1859	10.3
	in.	in.	in.		in.	in.	in.
1874	2.3	1893	1.1	1864	2.5	1858	2.8
1891	2.4	1874	2.2	1899	2.9	1890	3.3
1864	2.7	1863	2.4	1869	2.9	1851	3.3
1858	3.0	1857	2.6	1885	3.5	1908	4.0

Wettest and Dryest Months

Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.
1877 4.4	1866 4.0	1916 4.1	1878 4.3
1868 4.2	1916 3.9	1851 4.1	1848 3.4
1906 3.7	1879 3.8	1914 3.9	1889 3.3
1886 3.7	1900 3.6	1905 3.6	1907 3.1
May.	June.	July.	Aug.
1880 0.3	1891 0.1	1852 0.2	1912 0.1
1892 0.4	1857 0.2	1854 0.3	1855 0.1
1914 0.5	1895 0.2	1893 0.4	1893 0.1
1861 0.6	1896 0.4	1874 0.5	1870 0.3
May.	June.	July.	Aug.
1865 4.4	1903 6.1	1888 6.8	1878 5.4
1878 4.3	1860 5.8	1867 5.8	1879 5.2
1886 4.2	1917 5.3	1853 5.5	1903 4.8
1860 3.9	1878 4.6	1875 5.3	1852 4.4
May.	June.	July.	Aug.
1896 0.3	1895 0.2	1911 0.3	1899 0.4
1844 0.3	1849 0.3	1864 0.3	1849 0.5
1857 0.3	1886 0.4	1878 0.3	1861 0.6
1848 0.4	1868 0.5	1906 0.4	1884 0.7

Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1896 5.5	1880 7.7	1852 6.0	1914 6.0
1871 4.1	1841 6.0	1861 5.1	1876 5.8
1880 4.0	1865 5.9	1844 4.5	1868 5.5
1842 4.0	1882 5.4	1906 4.1	1915 5.2
Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1865 0.2	1897 0.5	1867 0.4	1873 0.3
1898 0.3	1879 0.8	1858 0.5	1844 0.4
1843 0.5	1861 0.9	1871 0.6	1843 0.4
1851 0.5	1905 0.9	1851 0.7	1864 0.5

If the year be taken as from Jan. 1, then the wettest and driest years are:

1864 . 16.4	1903 . 35.5
1847 . 17.6	1852 . 34.0
1858 . 17.7	1841 . 33.3
1884 . 18.1	1879 . 31.4

Long-continued Rains—every day some rain fell

Year.	Period.	No. of days.	Total.	Average daily.
			in.	in.
1876	Dec. 23 to '77 Jan. 11	20	5.5	.28
1852	Nov. 11 " Nov. 26	16	4.3	.27
1914	Nov. 20 " Dec. 15	16	3.9	.24
1914	Mar. 7 " Mar. 27	21	3.6	.17
1908	Aug. 22 " Sept. 4	14	3.5	.25
1905	Mar. 4 " Mar. 18	15	3.3	.22
1848	July 30 " Aug. 17	19	3.3	.17
1853	Oct. 3 " Oct. 23	21	3.1	.15
1848	Oct. 20 " Nov. 5	17	2.9	.17
1848	Apr. 6 " Apr. 22	17	2.8	.16
1892	Sept. 27 " Oct. 10	14	2.8	.20
1870	Dec. 4 " Dec. 19	16	2.7	.17
1894	July 6 " July 21	16	2.7	.17
1911	Dec. 13 " Dec. 28	16	2.5	.15
1910	Feb. 10 " Feb. 26	17	2.2	.13
1916	Mar. 10 " Mar. 23	14	1.9	.14
1876	Aug. 28 " Sept. 10	14	1.8	.13
1859	Dec. 23 " '60 Jan. 6	15	1.7	.11

Large average Rainfall for 10 days and over

Year.	Period.	Days.	Total.	Average.
			in.	in.
1888	July 22 to Aug. 2	12	5.4	.46
1871	Sept. 23 " Oct. 2	10	4.1	.41
1906	Oct. 30 " Nov. 9	11	3.7	.34
1876	Dec. 23 " '77 Jan. 11	20	5.5	.28
1852	Nov. 11 " Nov. 26	16	4.3	.27
1894	Oct. 24 " Nov. 5	13	3.4	.26
1894	Nov. 7 " Nov. 16	10	2.6	.26
1849	Sept. 26 " Oct. 8	13	3.3	.26
1851	Mar. 15 " Mar. 27	13	3.2	.25
1910	June 23 " July 3	11	2.7	.25
1896	Sept. 8 " Sept. 18	11	2.7	.25
1908	Aug. 22 " Sept. 4	14	3.5	.25
1914	Nov. 30 " Dec. 15	16	3.9	.25
1916	Oct. 27 " Nov. 8	12		

Droughts—no rain fell

1893	March 18 to April 16	30 days.
1852	March 2 " March 29	. 28 "
1852	April 1 " April 28	. 28 "
1917	April 18 " May 15	. 27 "
1887	June 9 " July 4	. 26 "
1865	June 4 " June 28	. 25 "
1863	June 27 " July 20	. 24 "
1855	April 14 " May 7	. 24 "
1857	Feb. 12 " March 7	. 24 "
1870	Sept. 14 " Oct. 7	. 24 "
1856	Feb. 22 " March 15	. 23 "
1865	Aug. 29 " Sept. 20	. 23 "
1880	March 8 " March 30	. 23 "
1899	May 26 " June 17	. 23 "
1911	July 1 " July 23	. 23 "

1848	April	29 to May	20	22 days.
1849	Dec.	25 "	'50 Jan. 15	22 "
1914	Sept.	21 "	Oct. 12	22 "
1916	July	23 "	Aug. 11	20 "

WEATHER 1916-17

	Hours Sun- shine.		Temperature.		Rainfall.	
	1916.	1917.	1916.	1917.	1916.	1917.
			°	°	in.	in.
January	40	16	45·9	35·5	1·2	1·3
February	62	38	39·5	35·1	3·9	0·9
March	57	69	39·1	38·1	4·1	1·7
April	177	149	47·8	42·1	1·3	2·2
May	192	209	55·3	56·5	2·1	2·0
June	148	185	53·6	62·3	1·6	5·3
July	166	190	59·8	62·2	1·4	4·1
August	167	—	62·7	—	3·4	—
September	99	—	55·8	—	1·1	—
October	96	—	52·6	—	2·7	—
November	70	—	44·1	—	4·2	—
December	16	—	37·2	—	2·5	—

1916. *January* was the warmest on record, having a mean temperature of 45·9° as compared with a 65-year average (1841-1905) of 38·6°. The prevailing wind being S.W. accounts partly for this, but at the same time we are accustomed to associate rain with the S.W. wind. However, the rainfall for the month reached only 1·22 inches as compared with a 75-year average (1841-1915) of 1·90 inches. The sunshine of 40·3 hours was below the average (1897-1916) of 41·4 hours.

February was of average temperature, but the rainfall was large, and snow fell on several days.

March was below the average temperature; snow fell on several days and a snowstorm occurred on 28th. The rainfall was large, and the sunshine considerably below average.

April.—A high mean temperature, little wind, a rainfall of only 1·25 inches, and 178 hours of sunshine combined to make a pleasant month.

May.—The first half was cold, rainy, and dull. The second half very pleasant with plenty of sunshine.

June had a mean temperature of 1·7° below that of May and 5·8° below the average, and is easily a record (see Tables). The record bad sunshine of 148 hours, combined with the low temperature and a rainfall of 1·83 inches, resulted in a cold, dull, but dry month.

July.—The first part of the month was a continuation of the wretched June weather, but the latter half improved. From July 23 to Aug. 11 no rain fell.

August started with eleven rainless days, and yet had a rainfall of 3·44 inches, so that the latter portion of the month was wet. The sunshine was only 167 hours as against the average of 196.

September with a mean temperature of 55·8°, a rainfall of only 1·06 inches made a good harvest month, notwithstanding the 56 hours deficiency of sunshine.

October, despite the high winds, was a very pleasant month with an average sunshine and a temperature of 2·6° above the average.

November.—A month above the average, the rainfall of 4·25 inches being mostly due to heavy showers on 18th and 19th.

December was dull and rather wet and cold.

Taken as a whole, the year was mild, but very dull, the sunshine being only 1,289 hours as against an average of 1,600 hours. Without rain,

July 23 to Aug. 11 and Nov. 26 to Dec. 12. Rain fell on each day between Oct. 27 and Nov. 8.

1917. *January*.—The cold continued, and on Jan. 8 commenced the most prolonged frost since 1895. The whole of Europe was similarly affected, and the strong east winds made the cold appear more intense than it really was. Snowfall great. London escaped heavy falls, but snow fell on 20 days. The coldest January since 1897, with a mean temperature 35·5°, or 3·1° below average. Rainfall, 1·3 inches; sunshine, 16 hours.

February.—The prolonged frost held on till the 16th. The mean temperature for the month was (London) 35·1° or 4·4° below average, rainfall 0·9 in., and 38 hours sunshine.

March.—The mean temperature in London was 38·1°, the coldest March since 1892 (37·4°). The only colder March was in 1891 (35·8°). Rainfall, 1·7 in., and 69 hours sunshine. The whole period, December to March, had a mean temperature of 36·7°, or 3·3° below the average of the last 60 years.

April.—The mean temperature for the first 13 days was 38·0°, or 9° below normal. There was frost in the shade on 11 nights, and snow fell on 10 nights. The only other April approaching it, for this period, was 1888 with a mean temperature of 40·4°, and frost on 9 nights of the 13. Mean temperature for whole month, 42·1°, as compared with 42·1° in 1839 and 39·5° in 1837. Rainfall, 2·2 inches; sunshine, 149 hours.

May.—A very high mean temperature, most marked in London. The East, S.E., and Midlands were 3° above average. Ireland and Scotland 1½° above. A drought of 27 days terminated on May 15. May 1868 was nearly as warm. Rainfall, 2·0 inches; sunshine, 209 hours.

June.—The mean temperature of the whole British Isles 1° above average, and for S.E. and E. England 3½° above. The first 18 days were very warm, being in the mean 3·5° above average for the whole country, and 4·5° in E. and S.E. England. On the 18th the mean temperature at Greenwich was 93°. Great fall of rain on 28th. Mean temperature, 62·3°; rainfall, 5·3 inches (2·3 average); sunshine, 185 hours.

July.—The mean temperature for the month was 62·2°, or 0·5° below the average. N.E. winds at beginning of month. Rainfall, 4·1 inches; 190 hours sunshine.

TEMPERATURE

Hottest and Coldest Years

Hottest.		Coldest.	
Year.	Mean Temp.	Year.	Mean Temp.
1868	52·0	1855	47·2
1898	51·5	1860	47·5
1857	51·4	1845	47·6
1846	51·4	1838	47·8
1859	51·2	1887	47·9
1893	51·0	1853	48·0
1872	51·0	1892	48·1
1865	50·8	1891	48·4
1884	50·7	1916	48·6
1899	50·7	1841	48·6

Hottest and Coldest Months

Mean Temp.	Mean Temp.	Mean Temp.	Mean Temp.
Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.
1916 45·9	1869 45·6	1859 46·8	1865 52·9
1898 43·7	1903 45·2	1841 46·2	1844 51·5
1875 43·6	1867 45·1	1882 46·2	1893 51·1
1890 43·6	1872 44·8	1903 46·2	1894 51·0
1846 43·5	1850 44·5	1893 46·0	1869 50·9

Jan.	Mean Temp.	Feb.	Mean Temp.	March.	Mean Temp.	April	Mean Temp.
1881	31.7	1895	29.1	1845	35.6	1917	42.1
1879	31.8	1855	29.2	1883	36.3	1860	43.3
1842	32.8	1845	32.7	1865	36.7	1879	43.5
1880	33.3	1853	33.2	1892	37.2	1883	43.5
1871	33.4	1886	33.7	1855	37.8	1837	44.2
May.	Mean Temp.	June.	Mean Temp.	July.	Mean Temp.	Aug.	Mean Temp.
1848	59.7	1858	65.7	1859	68.9	1857	65.7
1868	58.0	1846	65.5	1868	68.1	1899	65.8
1893	57.4	1896	63.3	1852	67.0	1893	65.4
1841	56.9	1868	63.2	1876	66.7	1842	65.4
1865	56.9	1842	65.0	1900	66.6	1884	65.1
1879	48.6	1916	53.6	1841	57.7	1845	57.4
1902	48.7	1871	55.5	1888	58.0	1844	57.7
1845	49.1	1860	55.7	1879	58.2	1860	58.2
1855	49.3	1841	56.1	1860	58.3	1846	58.4
1877	49.4	1903	56.1	1892	59.5	1825	58.6
Sept.	Mean Temp.	Oct.	Mean Temp.	Nov.	Mean Temp.	Dec.	Mean Temp.
1865	63.8	1861	55.2	1852	49.0	1852	47.6
1898	63.0	1898	53.9	1881	49.0	1868	46.1
1895	61.9	1886	53.3	1899	48.0	1898	45.8
1875	60.8	1857	53.2	1895	47.4	1900	45.7
1868	60.4	1876	53.1	1888	47.2	1857	45.1
1877	53.3	1837	45.2	1871	37.4	1890	29.9
1860	53.7	1881	45.4	1879	38.5	1879	32.5
1845	53.9	1842	45.4	1858	39.5	1946	33.0
1863	53.9	1892	45.5	1862	39.8	1874	33.3
1847	54.3	1905	45.8	1896	40.5	1844	33.4

TERRESTRIAL MAGNETISM

Although the directive properties of the magnetic needle have been known and utilised for some two or three thousand years, terrestrial magnetism is still one of the mysteries unsolved by science.

It is said that this property was known and used by the Chinese in their travels about 1,000 B.C. The first mention of it being applied for navigational purposes seems to be about A.D. 300.

This compass consisted of a free magnetic needle floating on water, the form in which it was introduced into Europe about the *eleventh or twelfth century A.D.*

The Chinese made their magnetic needles by rubbing with a piece of lodestone.

Why the needle pointed nearly northwards they could not fathom; however, they found that it was not constant in direction, but had a slow continuous change or variation.

In 1695 Halley, who afterwards became Astronomer Royal, was sent by the British Admiralty to cruise about the Atlantic and make determinations of the variation of the compass.

In 1701 he issued his results on 'A New and Correct Sea Chart of the Whole World, showing the Variations of the Compass as they are found in the year 1700.'

In 1910 similar observations were made in the *Carnegie*—a vessel properly fitted out by the Carnegie Institute at Washington. A few results for comparison are:

Lat.	Long.	Halley, 1700.	Carnegie, 1910.	Changeto-wards W.
•	•	•	•	•
50.4 N	30.4 W	11.3 W	20.5 W	18.2
35.9 N	47.0	4.0 W	22.1	18.1
21.0 N	30.9	0.6 W	19.2	18.6
5.9 N	35.8	2.5 E	16.5	19.0
40.6 S	25.2	10.7 E	17.5	28.2

The large secular change, *i.e.* change with lapsing time, is apparent, as also the fact that its amount is dependent on the locality.

The magnetic forces at any point on the Earth's surface are:

1. A general terrestrial magnetic field due to the condition of the earth's magnetism as a whole.
2. A local disturbing effect.
3. A disturbing effect over a wide area.
4. An effect due to local deposits of magnetic substances.

No formula has yet been established to represent all observational data.

Values of Declination as Derived from a Curve of Actual Observation

Year.	London.	Paris.	Rome.
1540	7.2 E	8.2 E	10.5 E
1560	9.6	9.3	11.6
1580	10.9	9.6	11.4
1600	10.1	8.8	9.9
1620	7.3	6.9	7.3
1640	3.3 E	4.4	3.9 E
1660	0.6 W	0.9 E	0.0
1680	3.9	3.5 W	4.0 W
1700	7.1	8.0	7.8
1720	11.0	12.3	11.0
1740	15.3	15.8	13.6
1760	19.6	18.8	15.5
1780	22.6	20.9	16.6
1800	24.1	22.1	17.1
1820	24.1	22.4	16.8
1840	23.2	21.4	15.8
1860	21.6	19.5	14.2
1880	18.7	16.8	11.8
1900	16.5	14.6	—
1915	14.9 W	13.4 W	9.4 W

Actual reading at Greenwich in 1915: declination, 14° 56' W.; dip, 66° 52'.

In addition to the directive property of the magnetic needle towards the magnetic pole, it is affected by what is known as the "dip." A freely suspended magnet, instead of taking up a horizontal position, dips one end down, the angle between the position of the needle and the horizontal being the "dip," or "declination." Discovered by Robert Norman in 1576.

It varies in different parts of the Earth, and where the dip is 90°, *i.e.* where the needle is vertical, is the position of the magnetic poles, where, of course, there can be no directive force. Two such localities are known—one is lat. 70° 1' N., long. 96° 8' W., and the other is lat. 72° 7' S., long. 156° E. The magnetic poles are, therefore, some 1,200 miles away from the geographical poles and are not at the ends of a diameter.

	Dip	
	London.	Paris.
1576	71 50	—
1600	72 0	—
1671	—	75 0
1676	73 30	—
1723	74 42	—
1754	—	72 15
1773	72 8	71 48
1800	70 35	—
1830	69 38	67 45
1860	68 19	66 4
1900	67 9	—
1915	66 52	—

RAINFALLS AND TEMPERATURES OF THE PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE WORLD

Place.	Annual Rainfall.			Temperature.						
	Height above M.S.L.	Average.	Highest.	Lowest.	° Mean Summer.	† Mean Winter.	Highest on Record.	Lowest on Record.	Average Hottest Month.	Average Coldest Month.
	Ft.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Fahr.	Fahr.	Fahr.	Fahr.	Fahr.	Fahr.
Adelaide	140	21·00	30·87	13·43	73·1	52·9	116·3	32·0	74·1	51·5
Amsterdam	6	27·29	40·59	17·60	63·2	36·8	90·0	4·1	64·4	35·4
Auckland	125	43·31	63·72	26·32	66·1	52·5	91·0	31·9	67·2	51·8
Athens	351	15·48	33·32	4·55	79·2	49·1	106·5	19·6	81·1	47·5
Bergen	146	89·10	102·80	73·50	56·8	34·5	88·5	4·8	57·9	33·6
Berlin	115	22·95	30·04	14·25	64·7	32·2	98·6	— 13·0	66·0	30·0
Berne	1,877	36·30	58·23	24·69	62·2	30·1	91·4	— 3·6	64·4	28·0
Bombay	37	71·15	114·89	33·41	83·5	75·1	100·0	55·9	84·8	74·2
Breslau	482	22·00	28·01	16·45	63·9	30·0	100·0	— 23·4	65·5	29·3
Brisbane	137	46·61	88·26	16·17	75·8	59·6	108·9	36·1	77·2	58·1
Brussels	328	28·35	41·18	17·73	62·6	36·0	95·5	— 4·4	63·7	34·5
Budapest	500	25·20	35·28	16·79	68·6	30·2	98·6	— 5·1	70·4	28·2
Buenos Aires	72	36·82	80·73	21·53	73·2	51·5	103·1	25·9	74·2	50·5
Calcutta	21	61·98	89·32	39·38	84·9	67·1	108·2	44·2	85·4	65·5
Capetown	40	25·50	36·72	17·71	68·1	54·7	102·0	34·0	68·8	53·9
Caracas	3,420	30·03	47·36	23·70	68·3	65·3	87·8	48·2	69·2	63·7
Chicago	823	33·54	45·86	24·52	69·2	25·4	103·0	— 23·0	72·4	24·0
Christchurch	25	25·45	35·30	13·54	61·1	43·4	95·7	21·3	61·6	42·4
Christiania	82	22·52	31·73	16·26	61·0	24·4	95·0	— 21·1	62·6	23·9
Colombo	40	83·83	139·70	51·60	81·5	79·9	95·8	65·0	82·6	79·1
Constantinople	245	28·75	42·74	14·78	74·0	43·5	103·6	13·0	75·7	42·0
Copenhagen	46	22·33	28·78	13·94	60·7	32·1	90·5	— 13·0	62·2	31·4
Dresden	115	26·80	34·49	17·72	62·9	32·4	93·4	— 15·3	64·4	31·6
Dublin	47	27·66	35·56	16·60	59·4	42·0	87·2	13·3	60·5	41·7
Dunedin	300	37·06	53·90	22·15	57·3	43·1	94·0	23·0	57·9	42·0
Durban	260	40·79	71·27	27·24	75·6	64·4	110·6	41·1	76·7	63·8
Edinburgh	441	25·21	32·05	16·44	55·8	38·8	85·3	16·6	57·2	38·3
Geneva	1,328	33·48	46·89	21·14	64·4	33·7	..	..	62·2	32·2
Genoa	157	51·29	108·22	28·21	73·8	46·8	94·5	16·7	75·4	45·5
Glasgow	184	38·49	56·18	29·05	52·7	41·0	84·9	6·6	58·0	38·4
Greenwich	159	24·12	35·54	16·38	61·3	39·3	100·0	4·0	62·7	38·6
Hobart	160	23·51	40·67	13·43	61·7	46·6	105·2	27·0	62·4	45·3
Hong Kong	110	84·10	119·72	45·83	81·3	60·3	97·0	32·0	81·8	58·1
Johannesburg	5,750	31·63	50·00	21·66	65·4	54·4	94·0	23·3	68·2	48·9
Leipzig	384	24·69	31·37	17·10	63·1	31·5	97·3	— 14·8	64·8	30·6
Lisbon	312	29·18	52·79	17·32	69·6	51·3	94·1	32·5	70·2	49·3
London	18	24·04	38·20	18·23	61·2	39·3	94·0	9·4	62·8	38·7
Madras	22	49·06	88·41	18·45	86·7	76·0	113·0	57·5	87·6	75·3
Madrid	2,149	16·23	27·48	9·13	73·0	41·2	107·1	10·5	75·7	39·7
Marseilles	246	21·88	43·04	12·28	70·3	45·3	100·4	11·5	72·1	43·3
Melbourne	115	25·44	36·61	15·61	66·4	49·9	111·2	27·0	67·4	48·5
Moscow	526	18·94	29·28	12·07	63·4	14·7	99·5	— 44·5	66·1	11·9
Naples	489	34·00	56·58	21·75	73·6	48·0	99·1	23·9	75·4	46·8
New York	314	42·47	59·68	28·78	72·1	31·7	100·0	— 6·0	74·5	30·3
Ottawa	294	33·40	44·44	26·36	67·2	14·1	98·5	— 33·0	69·7	12·0
Paris	165	21·92	29·56	16·44	63·5	37·1	101·1	— 14·1	65·8	36·1
Pekin	143	24·40	36·00	18·00	77·7	26·6	114·0	— 5·0	79·2	23·6
Perth (W.A.)	197	33·25	46·73	20·48	73·0	55·8	107·9	35·3	74·2	55·0
Petrograd	16	21·30	29·52	13·75	61·1	17·4	97·0	— 38·2	63·7	15·2
Quebec	296	40·46	47·57	32·12	63·5	12·4	95·5	— 34·3	66·3	10·1
Rome	166	32·57	57·89	12·72	74·3	46·0	104·2	17·2	76·1	44·6
San Francisco	155	22·83	38·82	9·31	59·0	51·0	101·0	29·0	61·0	50·0
Shanghai	14	44·13	62·52	27·91	77·4	39·4	102·9	10·2	79·7	37·4
Singapore	8	91·99	158·68	32·71	81·2	78·6	94·2	63·4	81·5	78·3
Stockholm	146	18·31	25·46	11·78	59·7	27·0	91·8	— 20·0	62·1	25·7
Sydney	146	48·16	82·81	21·49	70·7	53·8	108·5	35·9	71·6	52·3
Tokio	70	59·17	77·10	45·72	73·9	38·9	97·9	15·4	77·7	37·1
Trieste	85	42·94	63·14	26·57	73·9	41·3	99·5	14·0	76·3	39·9
Vienna	663	24·50	33·90	16·50	65·7	30·4	97·7	— 8·0	67·1	28·0
Vladivostok	55	19·54	33·60	9·39	63·9	11·0	95·7	— 21·8	69·4	6·1
Washington	75	43·80	61·33	18·79	74·7	34·5	104·0	— 15·0	76·8	32·9
Wellington (N.Z.)	110	49·70	67·68	30·02	61·7	48·4	88·0	30·0	62·4	47·5
Zurich	1,542	45·15	78·27	29·02	63·3	31·3	94·1	— 0·8	65·1	29·5

* Mean of the three hottest months.

† Mean of the three coldest months.

OBSERVATORIES

Royal Observatory, Greenwich.—The great increase in British maritime trade in the seventeenth century rendered the determination of longitude at sea a pressing necessity. The subject was brought to the notice of King Charles II, who, on understanding that the first requisite was a more accurate knowledge of the position of the moon and principal stars, founded the Royal Observatory at Greenwich in 1675. The Observatory is under the official control of the Admiralty, and the Director is styled the Astronomer Royal. The meridian observations of sun, moon, planets and stars, which constitute the fundamental work, are made with a fine transit-circle of 8 inches aperture. An altazimuth on a new principle with telescope of 8 inches aperture has been constructed to supplement the observations with the transit-circle. The largest instrument is a 28-inch refractor. The chronometers used in the Navy are purchased after "trial" at the Observatory. The average number being tested daily is about 600. Every hour during the day time-signals are sent out from the Observatory through the Post Office telegraphs, giving Greenwich time to all parts of the country. Persons desirous of visiting the Observatory must satisfy the Astronomer Royal that they have some definite useful purpose in view, or have some scientific or official claim to the privilege.

Astronomer Royal, Sir Frank Watson Dyson, D.Sc., F.R.S. £1,000

Chief Assistants, J. Jackson, B.A., D.Sc., F.R.A.S.;

*H. S. Jones, B.A., B.Sc., F.R.A.S.; £500-600

Assistants, Thomas Lewis, F.R.A.S.; Wm. G.

Thackeray, F.R.A.S.; H. P. Hollis, B.A., F.R.A.S.;

Andrew C. D. Crommelin, D.Sc., F.R.A.S.; W.

W. Bryant, B.A., F.R.A.S. (*Magnetic and Meteorological*) £320-450

Clerical Assistant, H. Outhwaite £250-350

Office hours, 9 to 4.30

Royal Observatory, Edinburgh, was built by an association of scientists, who founded in 1811 the Astronomical Institution of Edinburgh, the first Astronomer Royal for Scotland being Thomas Henderson. The Observatory is under the Secretary for Scotland, to whom an annual report has to be rendered.

Director, R. A. Sampson, F.R.S., *Astronomer Royal for Scotland*.

First Assist. J. Storey, F.R.A.S.

Senior Assist. R. W. Wrixley, B.A.

Junior Assist. E. A. Baker, B.Sc.

Hill Observatory, Salcombe Regis, Sidmouth, Devon—solar and spectroscopic work. *Astronomer*, Sir J. Norman Lockyer. *Chief Assistant*, W. J. S. Lockyer, M.A., Ph.D.

Solar Physics Observatory, Cambridge.—*Director*, Prof. H. F. Newall, F.R.S.; *Assistant Director*, †F. J. M. Stratton, M.A.; *Observers*, C. T. Wilson, P. E. Baxendall, C. P. Butler. *Instruments*, Newall telescope of 25-inch aperture, Huggins telescope consisting of 15-inch refractor and 18-inch reflector.

Armagh Observatory. Founded 1790. *Astronomer*, J. Alfred Hardcastle.

Liverpool. *Astronomer*, W. E. Plummer, M.A.

Cambridge (University). *Astronomer*, A. S. Eddington, F.R.S.; *Assistants*, Mr. Hartley, Mr. Entwistle.

* Lent to the Royal Arsenal during the war.

† On war service.

Dunsink. H. C. Plummer, M.A.

Durham. Founded 1841. Experimental work is carried on with an almicantar. *Director*, Col. E. H. Hills. *Resident Astronomer*, F. C. H. Carpenter.

Oxford (University). Prof. H. H. Turner, F.R.S. *Astrographic work*.

Radcliffe (Oxford). Dr. A. A. Rambaut, F.R.S.

Coats Observatory, Paisley. *Director*, Dr. Ferguson. Chiefly meteorology.

Temple Observatory, Rugby. *Astronomer*, G. M. Seabroke.

Imperial College, S. Kensington. *Director*, Prof. A. Fowler.

Wolsingham Observatory. *Astronomer*, Rev T. E. Wspin.

Rousdon Observatory, Devon. Sir Wilfrid Peck's Observatory. *Observer*, C. Grover.

Cape of Good Hope Observatory is about three miles from Cape Town, and the grounds cover 27 acres. In addition to the meridian observatory, library, and committee rooms, there are ten detached observatories covering different instruments. The McClean telescope has a principal object-glass of 24 inches aperture, and is corrected for photographic work. There are also two transit circles (one similar to that at Greenwich, the other a reversible).

Astronomer: S. S. Hough, M.A., F.R.S. £867-967

Chief Assistant, J. K. E. Hahn, Ph.D. £667-767

Assistants, W. H. Cox; J. Lunt, D.Sc.; R. T.

Pett; J. Power. £325-575

Clerical Assistant, Arnold Pilling, B.A. £333-433

Lovedale Observatory, S. Africa. *Astronomer*, Dr. A. Roberts.

Khedivial Observatory, Helwan, Egypt. *Supt.* H. Knox Shaw.

Kodaikanal Observatory is situated on the Palani Hills in the Madura District of Madras, 7,700 feet above sea level. Opened 1899. *Astronomer*, J. Evershed; *Assistant*, Dr. T. Royds.

Madras Observatory is situated in the town of Madras. Founded 1792. Since the opening of the Kodaikanal Observatory the chief work carried on is the determination of time and the distribution of standard time signals over the whole of India. *Director*, J. Evershed; *Deputy*, Prof. R. L. Joes.

Nizamiah Observatory, Hyderabad, Deccan. *Director*, R. Pocock.

Adelaide (S.A.). *Astronomer*, G. F. Dodwell.

Hong-Kong. *Astronomer*, T. Claxton. *Chief Assist.* O. W. Jeffries; *First Assist.* B. D. Evans. *Weather forecasts*. *Time service*.

Johannesburg (Union Obs.). Founded 1904; reconstructed 1912. Principal instruments: refracting telescopes of 26 inches aperture, 10 inches (photographic), 9 inches visual, 7 inches, etc. It is one of the international stations for variation of latitude observations. *Director*, R. T. A. Innes.

Ottawa (Dominion Obs.). *Astronomer*, W. Plaskett (in Charge).

Perth (W. Australia). *Astronomer*, H. B. Curlew.

Stonyhurst College Observatory (Lancs.). Rev. Father Sidgreaves, S.J.

Sydney (N.S.W.). *Astronomer*, W. E. Cooke.

SOME OF THE HIGHEST MOUNTAINS IN THE WORLD

Name.	Where Situated.	Height in Feet.
Mount Everest . . .	Himalayas . . .	29,002
K 2 or Godwin-Austen . . .	" . . .	28,250
Kinchinjunga . . .	" . . .	28,146
Pk. XIII. or Makalu . . .	" . . .	27,800
Dhaulagiri . . .	" . . .	26,837
Nanga Parbat . . .	" . . .	26,656
Tagarna . . .	(Pamirs) Tur- kestan . . .	25,780
Rakapuchi . . .	Himalayas . . .	25,560
Tirach Mir . . .	" . . .	25,400
Aconcagua . . .	Andes . . .	23,393
Tengri Khan . . .	Tibet . . .	22,800
*Tres Cruces . . .	Andes . . .	22,658
Mercedario . . .	" . . .	22,315
Bonete . . .	" . . .	21,980
Llullaillaco . . .	" . . .	21,720
Incahuasi . . .	" . . .	21,719
Ojo del Salado . . .	" . . .	21,653
Illampu (Sorata) . . .	" . . .	21,500
Chimborazo . . .	" . . .	20,517
Mount McKinley . . .	Alaska . . .	20,300
Cotopaxi . . .	Andes . . .	19,580
Mt. Logan . . .	Canada . . .	19,539
Demavend (Elburg) . . .	Caucasus . . .	19,400
Kilimanjaro . . .	East Africa . . .	19,321
Tolima . . .	Colombia . . .	18,432
Orizaba . . .	Mexico . . .	18,250
Mt. Elias . . .	Alaska . . .	18,024
Popocatepetl . . .	Mexico . . .	17,876
Maipo . . .	Andes . . .	17,670
Kenya . . .	B.E. Africa . . .	17,007
Ararat . . .	Armenia . . .	17,000
Kasbek . . .	Caucasus . . .	16,545
Mount Blanc . . .	Alps . . .	15,782
Mt. Wilhelm . . .	New Guinea . . .	15,580
Ras Daschan . . .	Abyssinia . . .	15,160
Matterhorn . . .	Alps . . .	14,782
Blanca Peak . . .	Colorado . . .	14,390
Jungfrau . . .	Alps . . .	13,669
Fujiyama . . .	Japan . . .	12,395
Aorangi (Mt. Cook) . . .	New Zealand . . .	12,349
Ben Nevis . . .	Scotland . . .	4,406
Snowdon . . .	Wales . . .	3,560
Carrantuohill . . .	Ireland . . .	3,414

ACTIVE VOLCANOES

There are between 300 and 400 volcanoes actually active at the present time. The more important are:

Name.	Where Situated.
Vesuvius . . .	Italy.
Hekla . . .	Iceland.
Etna . . .	Sicily.
Stromboli . . .	Lipari Is.
Cotopaxi . . .	Ecuador.
Izalco . . .	Salvador.
Popocatepetl . . .	Mexico.
Kilauea . . .	Hawaii.
Mauna Loa . . .	" . . .
Mont Pelé . . .	Martinique.
Krakatoa . . .	Malay Penin.
Gownong Lamongang . . .	Java.
Lrebus . . .	Antarctic.

* A very large number of peaks in the Andes range between 20,000 and 21,000 ft.; the better known are here given.

THE LONGEST RIVERS

River.	Outflow.	Length in Miles.
Missouri—Mississippi . . .	Gulf of Mexico . . .	4,221
Amazon . . .	Atlantic . . .	3,800
Nile . . .	Mediterranean . . .	3,780
Congo . . .	Atlantic . . .	3,000
Yangtze-kiang . . .	North Pacific . . .	3,000
Yenisei . . .	Arctic Sea . . .	2,900
Lena . . .	Arctic Sea . . .	2,860
Mekong (or Cambodia) . . .	China Sea . . .	2,800
Niger . . .	Gulf of Guinea . . .	2,600
Hwang-ho . . .	North Pacific . . .	2,400
Mackenzic . . .	Beaufort Sea . . .	2,350
Volga . . .	Caspian Sea . . .	2,325
Yukon . . .	Behring Sea . . .	2,300
Ob . . .	Arctic Sea . . .	2,260
Rio Grande . . .	Gulf of Mexico . . .	2,200
Rio de la Plata . . .	South Atlantic . . .	2,100
St. Lawrence . . .	Gulf of St. Law'ce . . .	2,100
Zambezi . . .	Indian Ocean . . .	2,000
Sao Francisco . . .	Atlantic . . .	1,800
Euphrates . . .	Persian Gulf . . .	1,800
Brahmaputra . . .	Bay of Bengal . . .	1,800
Danube . . .	Black Sea . . .	1,750
Amur . . .	North Pacific . . .	1,700
Indus . . .	Arabian Sea . . .	1,500
Ganges . . .	Bay of Bengal . . .	1,500
Oxus (Amu Darya) . . .	Aral Sea . . .	1,230
Shannon . . .	Atlantic . . .	240
Thames . . .	Straits of Dover . . .	209

LARGEST ISLANDS

Name.	Area in Sq. Miles.
Greenland (Danish) . . .	827,275
New Guinea (Brit.-Neth.) . . .	312,329
Borneo (Brit.-Neth.) . . .	289,860
Baffin Land (British) . . .	236,000
Madagascar (French) . . .	228,500
Sumatra (Neth.) . . .	162,000
Great Britain . . .	88,120
Hondo (Japan) . . .	87,500
Celebes (Neth.) . . .	69,255
South Island (N.Z.) . . .	58,120
Java (Neth.) . . .	48,504
North Island (N.Z.) . . .	44,130
Newfoundland (British) . . .	42,734
Cuba (Repub.) . . .	41,634
Luzon (U.S.A.) . . .	40,969
Iceland (Danish) . . .	40,447
Mindanao (U.S.A.) . . .	36,292
Hokkaido (Japan) . . .	36,200
Novaya Zembla (Russia) . . .	36,000
Ireland . . .	32,599
Haiti (Repub.) . . .	28,249
Tasmania (British) . . .	26,215
Ceylon (British) . . .	25,332
Vancouver (British) . . .	20,000
Tierra del Fuego (Argentine) . . .	18,500
Southampton (British) . . .	17,800
Formosa (Japan) . . .	13,944
Sicily (Italy) . . .	9,860

Area of the earth, 196,791,000 sq. m.; cubic contents, 259,944,035,515 cubic miles.

OCEAN AREAS AND DEPTHS

The mean depth of the floor of the ocean is about 12,060 ft., whilst the mean elevation of the surface of the continents above sea-level is only 2,300 ft.

I. The amount to which £1 accumulates at Compound Interest for any number of years from 1 to 60, at different rates per cent.

Years.	2½%	3%	3½%	4%	4½%	5%
1	1.0250	1.0300	1.0350	1.0400	1.0450	1.0500
2	1.0506	1.0609	1.0712	1.0816	1.0920	1.1025
3	1.0769	1.0927	1.1087	1.1249	1.1412	1.1576
4	1.1038	1.1255	1.1475	1.1699	1.1925	1.2155
5	1.1314	1.1593	1.1877	1.2167	1.2462	1.2763
6	1.1597	1.1941	1.2293	1.2653	1.3023	1.3401
7	1.1887	1.2299	1.2723	1.3159	1.3609	1.4071
8	1.2184	1.2668	1.3168	1.3686	1.4221	1.4775
9	1.2489	1.3048	1.3629	1.4233	1.4861	1.5513
10	1.2801	1.3439	1.4106	1.4802	1.5530	1.6289
11	1.3121	1.3842	1.4600	1.5395	1.6229	1.7103
12	1.3449	1.4258	1.5111	1.6010	1.6959	1.7959
13	1.3785	1.4685	1.5640	1.6651	1.7722	1.8856
14	1.4130	1.5126	1.6187	1.7317	1.8519	1.9799
15	1.4483	1.5580	1.6753	1.8009	1.9353	2.0789
16	1.4845	1.6047	1.7340	1.8730	2.0224	2.1829
17	1.5216	1.6528	1.7947	1.9479	2.1134	2.2920
18	1.5597	1.7024	1.8575	2.0258	2.2085	2.4066
19	1.5987	1.7535	1.9225	2.1068	2.3079	2.5270
20	1.6386	1.8061	1.9898	2.1911	2.4117	2.6533
21	1.6796	1.8603	2.0594	2.2788	2.5202	2.7860
22	1.7216	1.9161	2.1315	2.3699	2.6337	2.9253
23	1.7646	1.9736	2.2061	2.4647	2.7522	3.0715
24	1.8087	2.0328	2.2833	2.5633	2.8760	3.2251
25	1.8539	2.0938	2.3632	2.6658	3.0054	3.3864
26	1.9003	2.1566	2.4460	2.7725	3.1407	3.5557
27	1.9478	2.2213	2.5316	2.8834	3.2820	3.7335
28	1.9965	2.2879	2.6202	2.9987	3.4297	3.9201
29	2.0464	2.3566	2.7119	3.1187	3.5840	4.1161
30	2.0976	2.4273	2.8068	3.2434	3.7453	4.3219
31	2.1500	2.5001	2.9050	3.3731	3.9139	4.5380
32	2.2038	2.5751	3.0067	3.5081	4.0900	4.7649
33	2.2589	2.6523	3.1119	3.6484	4.2740	5.0032
34	2.3153	2.7319	3.2209	3.7943	4.4664	5.2534
35	2.3732	2.8139	3.3336	3.9461	4.6673	5.5160
36	2.4325	2.8983	3.4503	4.1039	4.8774	5.7918
37	2.4934	2.9852	3.5710	4.2681	5.0968	6.0814
38	2.5557	3.0748	3.6960	4.4388	5.3262	6.3855
39	2.6196	3.1670	3.8254	4.6164	5.5659	6.7049
40	2.6851	3.2620	3.9593	4.8010	5.8164	7.0400
41	2.7522	3.3599	4.0978	4.9931	6.0781	7.3920
42	2.8210	3.4607	4.2413	5.1928	6.3516	7.7616
43	2.8915	3.5645	4.3897	5.4005	6.6374	8.1497
44	2.9638	3.6715	4.5433	5.6165	6.9361	8.5572
45	3.0379	3.7816	4.7024	5.8412	7.2482	8.9850
46	3.1139	3.8951	4.8669	6.0748	7.5744	9.4343
47	3.1917	4.0119	5.0373	6.3178	7.9152	9.9060
48	3.2715	4.1323	5.2136	6.5705	8.2714	10.4013
49	3.3533	4.2562	5.3961	6.8333	8.6436	10.9213
50	3.4371	4.3839	5.5849	7.1067	9.0326	11.4674
51	3.5230	4.5154	5.7804	7.3909	9.4391	12.0408
52	3.6111	4.6509	5.9827	7.6866	9.8638	12.6428
53	3.7014	4.7904	6.1921	7.9940	10.3077	13.2750
54	3.7939	4.9341	6.4088	8.3138	10.7716	13.9387
55	3.8888	5.0822	6.6331	8.6463	11.2563	14.6356
56	3.9860	5.2346	6.8653	8.9922	11.7628	15.3674
57	4.0856	5.3917	7.1056	9.3519	12.2921	16.1358
58	4.1878	5.5534	7.3543	9.7260	12.8453	16.9426
59	4.2925	5.7200	7.6117	10.1150	13.4233	17.7897
60	4.3998	5.8916	7.8781	10.5196	14.0274	18.6792

II. The sum an Annuity of £1 amounts to at Compound Interest for any number of years from 1 to 60, at different rates per cent.

Years.	2½%	3%	3½%	4%	4½%	5%
1	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
2	2.025	2.030	2.035	2.040	2.045	2.050
3	3.076	3.091	3.106	3.122	3.137	3.153
4	4.153	4.184	4.215	4.246	4.278	4.310
5	5.256	5.309	5.362	5.416	5.471	5.526
6	6.388	6.468	6.550	6.633	6.717	6.802
7	7.547	7.663	7.779	7.898	8.019	8.142
8	8.736	8.892	9.052	9.214	9.380	9.549
9	9.955	10.159	10.368	10.583	10.802	11.027
10	11.203	11.464	11.731	12.006	12.288	12.578
11	12.483	12.808	13.142	13.486	13.841	14.207
12	13.796	14.192	14.602	15.026	15.464	15.917
13	15.140	15.618	16.113	16.627	17.160	17.713
14	16.519	17.086	17.677	18.292	18.932	19.599
15	17.932	18.599	19.296	20.024	20.784	21.579
16	19.380	20.157	20.971	21.824	22.719	23.657
17	20.865	21.762	22.705	23.698	24.742	25.840
18	22.386	23.414	24.500	25.645	26.855	28.132
19	23.946	25.117	26.357	27.671	29.064	30.539
20	25.545	26.870	28.280	29.778	31.371	33.066
21	27.183	28.676	30.269	31.969	33.783	35.719
22	28.863	30.537	32.329	34.248	36.303	38.505
23	30.584	32.453	34.460	36.618	38.937	41.430
24	32.349	34.426	36.667	39.083	41.689	44.502
25	34.158	36.459	38.950	41.646	44.565	47.727
26	36.012	38.553	41.313	44.312	47.571	51.113
27	37.912	40.710	43.759	47.084	50.711	54.669
28	39.860	42.931	46.291	49.968	53.993	58.403
29	41.856	45.219	48.911	52.966	57.423	62.323
30	43.903	47.575	51.623	56.085	61.007	66.439
31	46.000	50.003	54.429	59.328	64.752	70.761
32	48.150	52.503	57.334	62.701	68.666	75.299
33	50.354	55.078	60.341	66.210	72.756	80.064
34	52.613	57.730	63.453	69.858	77.030	85.067
35	54.928	60.462	66.674	73.652	81.497	90.320
36	57.301	63.276	70.008	77.598	86.164	95.836
37	59.734	66.174	73.458	81.702	91.041	101.628
38	62.227	69.159	77.029	85.970	96.138	107.710
39	64.783	72.234	80.725	90.409	101.464	114.095
40	67.403	75.401	84.550	95.025	107.030	120.800
41	70.088	78.663	88.510	99.826	112.846	127.840
42	72.840	82.023	92.607	104.819	118.924	135.232
43	75.661	85.484	96.849	110.012	125.276	142.993
44	78.552	89.048	101.238	115.413	131.914	151.143
45	81.516	92.720	105.782	121.029	138.850	159.700
46	84.554	96.501	110.484	126.870	146.098	168.688
47	87.668	100.397	115.351	132.945	153.672	178.119
48	90.860	104.408	120.388	139.263	161.588	188.025
49	94.131	108.541	125.602	145.834	169.859	198.427
50	97.484	112.797	130.998	152.667	178.503	209.343
51	100.921	117.181	136.583	159.774	187.535	220.816
52	104.444	121.696	142.363	167.164	196.974	232.855
53	108.056	126.347	148.346	174.851	206.838	245.499
54	111.757	131.138	154.538	182.845	217.146	258.774
55	115.551	136.072	160.947	191.159	227.917	272.713
56	119.440	141.154	167.580	199.805	239.174	287.348
57	123.426	146.388	174.445	208.779	250.936	302.716
58	127.511	151.780	181.551	218.149	263.229	318.852
59	131.699	157.333	188.905	227.875	276.074	335.794
60	135.992	163.054	196.517	237.990	289.497	353.584

Variation of Temperature in the Air.—Where the atmosphere remains in proximity to the ground, as for instance on the slope of a mountain, the change is fairly regular, being a decrease of 1° F. for every 400 feet. Naturally this mean value is affected by climate, season, hour of the day, and state of the sky. But in vertical ascents away from the influence of the soil, the temperature lowers about 2° F. for the first 400 feet, but then not so rapidly, the whole decrease for the first 4,000 feet being about 9° F. Between 16,000 feet and 40,000 feet the fall in temperature is 14° F. for every 4,000 feet. Above this is a region where the temperature remains about 70° F. below zero.

PRESENT VALUE OF A LEASE, FREEHOLD, OR ANNUITY

61

The following table shows the present value of a lease, freehold, or annuity of £1, reckoned at various rates per cent :

Years.	2½%	3%	4%	5%	6%	Years.	2½%	3%	4%	5%	6%
1	0.98	0.97	0.96	0.95	0.94	42	25.82	23.70	20.19	17.42	15.22
2	1.93	1.91	1.89	1.86	1.83	43	26.16	23.98	20.37	17.55	15.31
3	2.86	2.83	2.78	2.72	2.67	44	26.50	24.25	20.55	17.66	15.38
4	3.76	3.72	3.63	3.55	3.47	45	26.83	24.52	20.72	17.77	15.46
5	4.65	4.58	4.45	4.33	4.21	46	27.15	24.78	20.88	17.88	15.52
6	5.51	5.42	5.24	5.08	4.92	47	27.47	25.02	21.04	17.98	15.59
7	6.35	6.23	6.00	5.79	5.58	48	27.77	25.27	21.20	18.08	15.65
8	7.16	7.02	6.73	6.46	6.21	49	28.07	25.50	21.34	18.17	15.71
9	7.97	7.79	7.44	7.11	6.80	50	28.36	25.73	21.48	18.26	15.76
10	8.75	8.53	8.11	7.72	7.36	51	28.64	25.95	21.62	18.34	15.81
11	9.51	9.25	8.76	8.31	7.89	52	28.92	26.16	21.75	18.42	15.86
12	10.26	9.95	9.39	8.86	8.38	53	29.20	26.37	21.87	18.49	15.90
13	10.98	10.63	9.99	9.39	8.85	54	29.45	26.58	21.99	18.56	15.95
14	11.70	11.29	10.56	9.90	9.29	55	29.72	26.77	22.11	18.63	15.99
15	12.38	11.94	11.12	10.38	9.71	56	29.96	26.96	22.22	18.70	16.03
16	13.06	12.56	11.65	10.84	10.11	57	30.20	27.15	22.32	18.76	16.06
17	13.70	13.17	12.17	11.27	10.48	58	30.45	27.33	22.43	18.82	16.10
18	14.35	13.75	12.66	11.69	10.83	59	30.68	27.50	22.53	18.87	16.13
19	15.00	14.32	13.13	12.09	11.16	60	30.91	27.67	22.62	18.93	16.16
20	15.59	14.88	13.59	12.46	11.47	61	31.14	27.84	22.71	18.98	16.19
21	16.18	15.41	14.03	12.82	11.76	62	31.35	28.00	22.80	19.03	16.22
22	16.77	15.94	14.45	13.16	12.04	63	31.56	28.15	22.89	19.07	16.24
23	17.34	16.44	14.86	13.49	12.30	64	31.77	28.30	22.97	19.12	16.26
24	17.89	16.93	15.25	13.80	12.55	65	31.96	28.45	23.04	19.16	16.29
25	18.42	17.41	15.62	14.09	12.78	66	32.17	28.59	23.12	19.20	16.31
26	18.95	17.88	15.98	14.38	13.00	67	32.35	28.73	23.19	19.24	16.33
27	19.46	18.33	16.33	14.64	13.21	68	32.50	28.87	23.26	19.27	16.35
28	19.97	18.76	16.66	14.90	13.41	69	32.71	29.00	23.33	19.31	16.37
29	20.45	19.19	16.98	15.14	13.59	70	32.89	29.12	23.39	19.34	16.38
30	20.93	19.60	17.29	15.37	13.76	71	33.07	29.24	23.45	19.37	16.40
31	21.39	20.00	17.59	15.59	13.93	72	33.24	29.36	23.51	19.40	16.41
32	21.85	20.39	17.87	15.80	14.08	73	33.41	29.48	23.57	19.43	16.43
33	22.29	20.77	18.15	16.00	14.23	74	33.56	29.59	23.63	19.46	16.44
34	22.72	21.13	18.41	16.19	14.37	75	33.72	29.70	23.68	19.48	16.45
35	23.15	21.49	18.66	16.37	14.50	80	34.45	30.20	23.91	19.59	16.51
36	23.56	21.83	18.91	16.55	14.62	85	35.10	30.63	24.11	19.68	16.55
37	23.96	22.17	19.14	16.71	14.74	90	35.66	31.00	24.27	19.75	16.58
38	24.35	22.49	19.37	16.87	14.85	95	36.17	31.32	24.40	19.80	16.60
39	24.73	22.81	19.58	17.02	14.95	100	36.61	31.60	24.50	19.85	16.62
40	25.11	23.11	19.79	17.16	15.05	In perpetuity—					
41	25.47	23.41	19.99	17.29	15.14	40.00	33.33	25.00	20.00	16.66	

1. Find the present value of a lease bringing in £100 per annum (after all deductions for repairs, etc., have been made) which has 27 years to run—at 5% ? Answer :—14.64 years' purchase, or £1,464.

2. To find the capital value of an income or pension of £100 received by a person aged 40, interest being at 5%. From the Table of Expectation of Life (p.v.) a person aged 40 has approximately 25 years to live ; an annuity for 25 years at 5% would be worth, therefore, 14.09 years' purchase, and the capital value would be £1,409.

EXPECTATION OF LIFE

The table given below is somewhat less favourable than one framed on the figures in the Returns of the Registrar-General ; it is, however, of more practical value, as representing nearly the basis on which most insurance companies work.

Age.	Males.	Females.	Age.	Males.	Females.	Age.	Males.	Females.	Age.	Males.	Females.
Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.
1	48.05	50.14	19	40.17	42.43	37	27.29	29.52	54	16.53	17.98
2	50.14	52.22	20	39.40	41.66	38	26.62	28.83	55	15.95	17.38
3	50.86	52.99	21	38.64	40.92	39	25.96	28.15	56	15.37	16.69
4	51.01	53.20	22	37.89	40.18	40	25.30	27.46	57	14.80	16.06
5	50.87	53.08	23	37.15	39.44	41	24.65	26.78	58	14.24	15.45
6	50.38	52.56	24	36.41	38.71	42	24.00	26.10	59	13.68	14.84
7	49.77	51.94	25	35.68	37.98	43	23.35	25.42	60	13.14	14.24
8	49.10	51.26	26	34.96	37.26	44	22.71	24.74	61	12.60	13.65
9	48.37	50.53	27	34.24	36.54	45	22.07	24.06	62	12.07	13.08
10	47.60	49.76	28	33.52	35.83	46	21.44	23.38	63	11.56	12.51
11	46.79	48.96	29	32.81	35.11	47	20.80	22.71	64	11.05	11.96
12	45.96	48.13	30	32.10	34.41	48	20.18	22.03	65	10.55	11.42
13	45.11	47.30	31	31.40	33.70	49	19.55	21.36	66	10.07	10.90
14	44.26	46.47	32	30.71	33.00	50	18.93	20.68	67	9.60	10.39
15	43.41	45.63	33	30.01	32.30	51	18.31	20.01	68	9.14	9.89
16	42.58	44.81	34	29.33	31.60	52	17.71	19.34	69	8.70	9.41
17	41.76	44.00	35	28.64	30.90	53	17.12	18.66	70	8.27	8.95
18	40.96	43.21	36	27.96	30.21						

No.	$\frac{1}{4}d.$	$\frac{1}{2}d.$	$\frac{3}{4}d.$	1d.	2d.	3d.	4d.	5d.	6d.	7d.	8d.	9d.	10d.	11d.	No.
1	0 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 0 1	0 0 2	0 0 3	0 0 4	0 0 5	0 0 6	0 0 7	0 0 8	0 0 9	0 0 10	0 0 11	
2	0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 1	0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 2	0 0 4	0 0 6	0 0 8	0 0 10	0 0 12	0 0 14	0 0 16	0 0 18	0 0 20	0 0 22	
3	0 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 0 3	0 0 6	0 0 9	0 0 12	0 0 15	0 0 18	0 0 21	0 0 24	0 0 27	0 0 30	0 0 33	
4	0 0 1	0 0 2	0 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 0 4	0 0 8	0 0 12	0 0 16	0 0 20	0 0 24	0 0 28	0 0 32	0 0 36	0 0 40	0 0 44	
5	0 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 0 5	0 0 10	0 0 15	0 0 20	0 0 25	0 0 30	0 0 35	0 0 40	0 0 45	0 0 50	0 0 55	
6	0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 3	0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 6	0 0 12	0 0 18	0 0 24	0 0 30	0 0 36	0 0 42	0 0 48	0 0 54	0 0 60	0 0 66	
7	0 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 0 7	0 0 14	0 0 21	0 0 28	0 0 35	0 0 42	0 0 49	0 0 56	0 0 63	0 0 70	0 0 77	
8	0 0 1	0 0 4	0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 8	0 0 16	0 0 24	0 0 32	0 0 40	0 0 48	0 0 56	0 0 64	0 0 72	0 0 80	0 0 88	
9	0 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 0 9	0 0 18	0 0 27	0 0 36	0 0 45	0 0 54	0 0 63	0 0 72	0 0 81	0 0 90	0 0 99	
10	0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 5	0 0 1	0 0 10	0 0 20	0 0 30	0 0 40	0 0 50	0 0 60	0 0 70	0 0 80	0 0 90	0 0 100	0 0 110	
11	0 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 0 11	0 0 22	0 0 33	0 0 44	0 0 55	0 0 66	0 0 77	0 0 88	0 0 99	0 0 110	0 0 121	
12	0 0 1	0 0 6	0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 12	0 0 24	0 0 36	0 0 48	0 0 60	0 0 72	0 0 84	0 0 96	0 0 108	0 0 120	0 0 132	
13	0 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 0 13	0 0 26	0 0 39	0 0 52	0 0 65	0 0 78	0 0 91	0 0 104	0 0 117	0 0 130	0 0 143	
14	0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 3	0 0 1	0 0 14	0 0 28	0 0 42	0 0 56	0 0 70	0 0 84	0 0 98	0 0 112	0 0 126	0 0 140	0 0 154	
15	0 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 0 15	0 0 30	0 0 45	0 0 60	0 0 75	0 0 90	0 0 105	0 0 120	0 0 135	0 0 150	0 0 165	
16	0 0 1	0 0 4	0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 16	0 0 32	0 0 48	0 0 64	0 0 80	0 0 96	0 0 112	0 0 128	0 0 144	0 0 160	0 0 176	
17	0 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 0 17	0 0 34	0 0 51	0 0 68	0 0 85	0 0 102	0 0 119	0 0 136	0 0 153	0 0 170	0 0 187	
18	0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 3	0 0 1	0 0 18	0 0 36	0 0 54	0 0 72	0 0 90	0 0 108	0 0 126	0 0 144	0 0 162	0 0 180	0 0 198	
19	0 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 0 19	0 0 38	0 0 57	0 0 76	0 0 95	0 0 114	0 0 133	0 0 152	0 0 171	0 0 190	0 0 209	
20	0 0 1	0 0 5	0 0 1	0 0 20	0 0 40	0 0 60	0 0 80	0 0 100	0 0 120	0 0 140	0 0 160	0 0 180	0 0 200	0 0 220	
21	0 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 0 21	0 0 42	0 0 63	0 0 84	0 0 105	0 0 126	0 0 147	0 0 168	0 0 189	0 0 210	0 0 231	
22	0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 1	0 0 1	0 0 22	0 0 44	0 0 66	0 0 88	0 0 110	0 0 132	0 0 154	0 0 176	0 0 198	0 0 220	0 0 242	
23	0 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 0 23	0 0 46	0 0 69	0 0 92	0 0 115	0 0 138	0 0 161	0 0 184	0 0 207	0 0 230	0 0 253	
24	0 0 1	0 0 2	0 0 1	0 0 24	0 0 48	0 0 72	0 0 96	0 0 120	0 0 144	0 0 168	0 0 192	0 0 216	0 0 240	0 0 264	
25	0 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 0 25	0 0 50	0 0 75	0 0 100	0 0 125	0 0 150	0 0 175	0 0 200	0 0 225	0 0 250	0 0 275	
26	0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 3	0 0 1	0 0 26	0 0 52	0 0 78	0 0 104	0 0 130	0 0 156	0 0 182	0 0 208	0 0 234	0 0 260	0 0 286	
27	0 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 0 27	0 0 54	0 0 81	0 0 108	0 0 135	0 0 162	0 0 189	0 0 216	0 0 243	0 0 270	0 0 297	
28	0 0 1	0 0 4	0 0 1	0 0 28	0 0 56	0 0 84	0 0 112	0 0 140	0 0 168	0 0 196	0 0 224	0 0 252	0 0 280	0 0 308	
29	0 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 0 29	0 0 58	0 0 87	0 0 116	0 0 145	0 0 174	0 0 203	0 0 232	0 0 261	0 0 290	0 0 319	
30	0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 5	0 0 1	0 0 30	0 0 60	0 0 90	0 0 120	0 0 150	0 0 180	0 0 210	0 0 240	0 0 270	0 0 300	0 0 330	
31	0 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 0 31	0 0 62	0 0 93	0 0 124	0 0 155	0 0 186	0 0 217	0 0 248	0 0 279	0 0 310	0 0 341	
32	0 0 1	0 0 6	0 0 1	0 0 32	0 0 64	0 0 96	0 0 128	0 0 160	0 0 192	0 0 224	0 0 256	0 0 288	0 0 320	0 0 352	
33	0 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 0 33	0 0 66	0 0 99	0 0 132	0 0 165	0 0 198	0 0 231	0 0 264	0 0 297	0 0 330	0 0 363	
34	0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 3	0 0 1	0 0 34	0 0 68	0 0 102	0 0 136	0 0 170	0 0 204	0 0 238	0 0 272	0 0 306	0 0 340	0 0 374	
35	0 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 0 35	0 0 70	0 0 105	0 0 140	0 0 175	0 0 210	0 0 245	0 0 280	0 0 315	0 0 350	0 0 385	
36	0 0 1	0 0 4	0 0 1	0 0 36	0 0 72	0 0 108	0 0 144	0 0 180	0 0 216	0 0 252	0 0 288	0 0 324	0 0 360	0 0 396	
37	0 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 0 37	0 0 74	0 0 111	0 0 148	0 0 185	0 0 222	0 0 259	0 0 296	0 0 333	0 0 370	0 0 407	
38	0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 3	0 0 1	0 0 38	0 0 76	0 0 114	0 0 152	0 0 190	0 0 228	0 0 266	0 0 304	0 0 342	0 0 380	0 0 418	
39	0 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 0 39	0 0 78	0 0 117	0 0 156	0 0 195	0 0 234	0 0 273	0 0 312	0 0 351	0 0 390	0 0 429	
40	0 0 1	0 0 5	0 0 1	0 0 40	0 0 80	0 0 120	0 0 160	0 0 200	0 0 240	0 0 280	0 0 320	0 0 360	0 0 400	0 0 440	
41	0 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 0 41	0 0 82	0 0 123	0 0 164	0 0 205	0 0 246	0 0 287	0 0 328	0 0 369	0 0 410	0 0 451	
42	0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 3	0 0 1	0 0 42	0 0 84	0 0 126	0 0 168	0 0 210	0 0 252	0 0 294	0 0 336	0 0 378	0 0 420	0 0 462	
43	0 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 0 43	0 0 86	0 0 129	0 0 172	0 0 215	0 0 258	0 0 301	0 0 344	0 0 387	0 0 430	0 0 473	
44	0 0 1	0 0 4	0 0 1	0 0 44	0 0 88	0 0 132	0 0 176	0 0 220	0 0 264	0 0 308	0 0 352	0 0 396	0 0 440	0 0 484	
45	0 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 0 45	0 0 90	0 0 135	0 0 180	0 0 225	0 0 270	0 0 315	0 0 360	0 0 405	0 0 450	0 0 495	
46	0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 3	0 0 1	0 0 46	0 0 92	0 0 138	0 0 184	0 0 230	0 0 276	0 0 322	0 0 368	0 0 414	0 0 460	0 0 506	
47	0 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 0 47	0 0 94	0 0 141	0 0 188	0 0 235	0 0 282	0 0 329	0 0 376	0 0 423	0 0 470	0 0 517	
48	0 0 1	0 0 5	0 0 1	0 0 48	0 0 96	0 0 144	0 0 192	0 0 240	0 0 288	0 0 336	0 0 384	0 0 432	0 0 480	0 0 528	
49	0 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 0 49	0 0 98	0 0 147	0 0 196	0 0 245	0 0 294	0 0 343	0 0 392	0 0 441	0 0 490	0 0 539	
50	0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 5	0 0 1	0 0 50	0 0 100	0 0 150	0 0 200	0 0 250	0 0 300	0 0 350	0 0 400	0 0 450	0 0 500	0 0 550	
51	0 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 0 51	0 0 102	0 0 153	0 0 204	0 0 255	0 0 306	0 0 357	0 0 408	0 0 459	0 0 510	0 0 561	
52	0 0 1	0 0 6	0 0 1	0 0 52	0 0 104	0 0 156	0 0 208	0 0 260	0 0 312	0 0 364	0 0 416	0 0 468	0 0 520	0 0 572	
53	0 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 0 53	0 0 106	0 0 159	0 0 212	0 0 265	0 0 318	0 0 371	0 0 424	0 0 477	0 0 530	0 0 583	
54	0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 3	0 0 1	0 0 54	0 0 108	0 0 162	0 0 216	0 0 270	0 0 324	0 0 378	0 0 432	0 0 486	0 0 540	0 0 594	
55	0 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 0 55	0 0 110	0 0 165	0 0 220	0 0 275	0 0 330	0 0 385	0 0 440	0 0 495	0 0 550	0 0 605	
56	0 0 1	0 0 4	0 0 1	0 0 56	0 0 112	0 0 168	0 0 224	0 0 280	0 0 336	0 0 392	0 0 448	0 0 504	0 0 560	0 0 616	
57	0 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 0 57	0 0 114	0 0 171	0 0 228	0 0 285	0 0 342	0 0 399	0 0 456	0 0 513	0 0 570	0 0 627	
58	0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 3	0 0 1	0 0 58	0 0 116	0 0 174	0 0 232	0 0 290	0 0 348	0 0 406	0 0 464	0 0 522	0 0 580	0 0 638	
59	0 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 0 59	0 0 118	0 0 177	0 0 236	0 0 295	0 0 354	0 0 413	0 0 472	0 0 531	0 0 590	0 0 649	
60	0 0 1	0 0 5	0 0 1	0 0 60	0 0 120	0 0 180	0 0 240	0 0 300	0 0 360	0 0 420	0 0 480	0 0 540	0 0 600	0 0 660	
61	0 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 0 61	0 0 122	0 0 183	0 0 244	0 0 305	0 0 366	0 0 427	0 0 488	0 0 549	0 0 610	0 0 671	
62	0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 3	0 0 1	0 0 62	0 0 124	0 0 186	0 0 248	0 0 310	0 0 372	0 0 434	0 0 496	0 0 558	0 0 620	0 0 682	
63	0 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 0 63	0 0 126	0 0 189	0 0 252	0 0 315	0 0 378	0 0 441	0 0 504	0 0 567	0 0 630	0 0 693	
64	0 0 1	0 0 4	0 0 1	0 0 64	0 0 128	0 0 192	0 0 256	0 0 320	0 0 384	0 0 448	0 0 512	0 0 576	0 0 640	0 0 704	
65	0 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 0 65	0 0 130	0 0									

INCOME TABLE

63

Year.	Month.	Week.	Day.	Year.	Month.	Week.	Day.
£ s.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	s. d.	£ s.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	s. d.
1 0	0 1 8	0 0 4½	0 0¾	13 0	1 1 8	0 5 0	0 8½
1 10	0 2 6	0 0 7	0 1	13 13	1 2 9	0 5 3	0 9
2 0	0 3 4	0 0 9¼	0 1¼	14 0	1 3 4	0 5 4½	0 9¼
2 2	0 3 6	0 0 9¾	0 1½	14 14	1 4 6	0 5 7¾	0 9¾
2 10	0 4 2	0 0 11½	0 1¾	15 0	1 5 0	0 5 9¼	0 9¾
3 0	0 5 0	0 1 1¾	0 2	15 15	1 6 3	0 6 0¾	0 10¼
3 3	0 5 3	0 1 2½	0 2	16 0	1 6 8	0 6 1¾	0 10½
3 10	0 5 10	0 1 4¼	0 2¼	16 16	1 8 0	0 6 5½	0 11
4 0	0 6 8	0 1 6½	0 2¾	17 0	1 8 4	0 6 6½	0 11¼
4 4	0 7 0	0 1 7½	0 2¾	17 17	1 9 9	0 6 10½	0 11¾
4 10	0 7 6	0 1 8¾	0 3	18 0	1 10 0	0 6 11	0 11¾
5 0	0 8 4	0 1 11	0 3½	18 18	1 11 6	0 7 3¼	1 0½
5 5	0 8 9	0 2 0¼	0 3½	19 0	1 11 8	0 7 3¾	1 0½
5 10	0 9 2	0 2 1½	0 3½	20 0	1 13 4	0 7 8¼	1 1¼
6 0	0 10 0	0 2 2¾	0 4	30 0	2 10 0	0 11 6½	1 7¾
6 6	0 10 6	0 2 5	0 4¼	40 0	3 6 8	0 15 4½	2 2¾
6 10	0 10 10	0 2 6	0 4¼	50 0	4 3 4	0 19 2¼	2 9
7 0	0 11 8	0 2 8¼	0 4½	60 0	5 0 0	1 3 1	3 3½
7 7	0 12 3	0 2 10	0 4¾	70 0	5 16 8	1 6 11	3 10
7 10	0 12 6	0 2 10½	0 5	80 0	6 13 4	1 10 9¼	4 4½
8 0	0 13 4	0 3 1	0 5¼	90 0	7 10 0	1 14 7½	4 11¼
8 8	0 14 0	0 3 2¾	0 5½	100 0	8 6 8	1 18 5½	5 5¾
8 10	0 14 2	0 3 3¼	0 5½	200 0	16 13 4	3 16 11	10 11½
9 0	0 15 0	0 3 5½	0 6	300 0	25 0 0	5 15 4½	16 5¼
9 9	0 15 9	0 3 7½	0 6¼	400 0	33 6 8	7 13 10¼	21 11
10 0	0 16 8	0 3 10¼	0 6½	500 0	41 13 4	9 12 3¼	27 4¾
10 10	0 17 6	0 4 0½	0 7	600 0	50 0 0	11 10 9¼	32 10½
11 0	0 18 4	0 4 2¾	0 7¼	700 0	58 6 8	13 9 2¾	38 4¼
11 11	0 19 3	0 4 5¼	0 7½	800 0	66 13 4	15 7 8¼	43 10
12 0	1 0 0	0 4 7½	0 8	900 0	75 0 0	17 6 1¾	49 3¾
12 12	1 1 0	0 4 10¼	0 8¼	1000 0	83 6 8	19 4 7¼	54 9½

DISTANCES BETWEEN EUROPEAN CITIES

										LONDON		
										LIVERPOOL	202	
										PARIS	489	287
										MADRID	908	1397
										LISBON	415	1323
										ANTWERP	1530	1119
										HAMBURG	412	1804
										BERLIN	178	497
										BERNE	611	678
										TURIN	297	837
										VIENNA	720	535
										MUNICH	266	470
										ROME	647	840
										TRIESTE	510	487
										WARSAW	806	1276
										CONSTANTINOPLE	1205	1725
										ODESSA	363	842
										MOSCOW	950	1339
										PETROGRAD	406	1356
										STOCKHOLM	430	836
										COPENHAGEN	416	846

EUROPEAN LANGUAGES SPOKEN

Language.	Number of persons spoken by.	Language.	Number of persons spoken by.
English	160,000,000	Italian	50,000,000
German	130,000,000	Spanish	50,000,000
French	70,000,000	Russian	100,000,000

YIELD FROM INVESTMENTS

To ascertain the yield of War Loan Stock at a price of £94.7.6, look in the column headed 5% for 94½, and it will be seen under "Return %" that the yield is £5.6.0. Similarly, debentures paying a dividend of 5%, if bought at £107.10.0, will yield £4.13.0 per cent.

Return %	6%	5%	4½%	4%	3¾%	3½%	3¼%	3%	2¾%	2½%	2¼%	2%
£ s. d.												
2 10 0	240	200	180	160	150	140	130	120	110	100	90	80
2 11 0	235 ½	196	176 ½	156 ½	147	137 ½	127 ½	117 ½	107 ½	98	88 ½	78 ½
2 12 0	230 ½	192 ½	173	153 ¾	144 ¼	134 ¾	124 ¾	115 ¾	105 ¾	96 ½	86 ½	76 ½
2 13 0	226 ½	188 ¾	169 ¾	151	141 ½	132	122 ½	113 ½	103 ¾	94 ¾	84 ¾	75 ½
2 14 0	222 ½	185 ¾	166 ¾	148	138 ¾	129 ¾	120 ¾	111 ¾	101 ¾	92 ¾	83 ¾	74 ½
2 15 0	218 ½	181 ¾	163 ¾	145 ½	136 ½	127 ½	118 ½	109 ½	100	91	81 ½	72 ½
2 16 0	214 ¾	178 ½	160 ¾	142 ¾	134	125	116	107 ½	98 ½	89 ½	80 ¾	71 ¾
2 17 0	210 ¾	175 ½	157 ¾	140 ¾	131 ½	122 ½	114	105 ½	96 ½	87 ½	79	70 ½
2 18 0	207	172 ¾	155 ¾	138	129 ¾	120 ¾	112	103 ½	94 ¾	86 ½	77 ¾	69
2 19 0	203 ¾	169 ¾	152 ¾	135 ¾	127 ¾	118 ¾	110 ¾	101 ¾	93 ¾	84 ¾	76 ¾	67 ¾
3 0 0	200	166 ¾	150	133 ¾	125	116 ¾	108 ¾	100	91 ¾	83 ¾	75	66 ¾
3 1 0	196 ½	164	147 ½	131 ½	123	114 ¾	106 ¾	98 ¾	90 ¾	82	73 ¾	65 ¾
3 2 0	193 ½	161 ¼	145 ¾	129	121	112 ¾	104 ¾	96 ¾	88 ¾	80 ¾	72 ¾	64 ½
3 3 0	190 ½	158 ¾	142 ¾	127	119	111 ¾	103 ¾	95 ¾	87 ¾	79 ¾	71 ¾	63 ½
3 4 0	187 ½	156 ¾	140 ¾	125	117 ¾	109 ¾	101 ½	93 ¾	86	78 ¾	70 ¾	62 ½
3 5 0	184 ¾	153 ¾	138 ¾	123 ½	115 ¾	107 ¾	100	92 ¾	84 ¾	77	69 ½	61 ½
3 6 0	181 ¾	151 ½	136 ¾	121 ¼	113 ¾	106	98 ½	90 ¾	83 ¾	75 ¾	68 ¾	60 ¾
3 7 0	179	149 ¾	134 ¾	119 ¾	112	104 ½	97	89 ½	82	74 ¾	67 ¾	59 ¾
3 8 0	176 ½	147	132 ¾	117 ¾	110 ¾	103	95 ¾	88 ¾	80 ¾	73 ¾	66 ¾	58 ¾
3 9 0	174	145 ¾	130 ¾	116	108 ¾	101 ½	94 ¾	87	79 ¾	72 ¾	65 ¾	57 ¾
3 10 0	171 ½	142 ¾	128 ½	114 ¾	107 ¾	100	92 ¾	85 ¾	78 ½	71 ¾	64 ¾	57 ½
3 11 0	169	140 ¾	126 ¾	112 ¾	105 ¾	98 ¾	91 ½	84 ½	77 ¾	70 ¾	63 ¾	56 ¾
3 12 0	166 ¾	139	125	111 ½	104 ¾	97 ¾	90 ¾	83 ¾	76 ½	69 ½	62 ½	55 ¾
3 13 0	164 ¾	137	123 ½	109 ½	102 ¾	95 ¾	89	82	75 ½	68 ½	61 ¾	54 ¾
3 14 0	162	135	121 ½	108	101 ¾	94 ¾	87 ¾	81 ¾	74 ¾	67 ¾	60 ¾	54 ½
3 15 0	160	133 ¼	120	106 ¾	100	93 ¾	86 ¾	80	73 ¾	66 ¾	60	53 ¾
3 16 0	157 ¾	131 ½	118 ¾	105 ½	98 ¾	92 ¾	85 ½	78 ¾	72 ¾	65 ¾	59 ¾	52 ¾
3 17 0	155 ¾	129 ¾	116 ¾	103 ¾	97 ¾	90 ¾	84 ½	77 ¾	71 ¾	65	58 ¾	51 ¾
3 18 0	153 ¾	128 ¾	115 ¾	102 ½	96 ¾	89 ¾	83 ¾	76 ¾	70 ½	64	57 ¾	51 ¾
3 19 0	151 ¾	126 ½	113 ¾	101 ¾	94 ¾	88 ¾	82 ¾	75 ¾	69 ½	63 ¾	56 ¾	50 ¾
4 0 0	150	125	112 ½	100	93 ¾	87 ½	81 ¼	75	68 ¾	62 ½	56 ¼	50
4 1 0	148 ½	123 ½	111 ¾	98 ¾	92 ¾	86 ¾	80 ¾	74 ½	67 ¾	61 ¾	55 ¾	49 ¾
4 2 0	146 ¾	122	109 ¾	97 ½	91 ½	85 ¾	79 ¾	73 ¾	67	61	54 ¾	48 ¾
4 3 0	144 ¾	120 ½	108 ¾	96 ¾	90 ¾	84 ¾	78 ¾	72 ¾	66 ½	60 ½	54 ¾	48 ½
4 4 0	142 ¾	119	107 ¾	95 ¾	89 ¾	83 ¾	77 ¾	71 ¾	65 ½	59 ½	53 ¾	47 ¾
4 5 0	141 ½	117 ¾	105 ¾	94 ¾	88 ¾	82 ¾	76 ½	70 ¾	64 ¾	58 ¾	52 ¾	47 ½
4 6 0	139 ¾	116 ¾	104 ¾	93	87 ¾	81 ¾	75 ¾	69 ¾	64	58 ¾	52 ¾	46 ½
4 7 0	137 ¾	115	103 ¾	92	86 ¾	80 ¾	74 ¾	69	63 ½	57 ½	51 ¾	46
4 8 0	136 ¾	113 ¾	102 ½	90 ¾	85 ¾	79 ¾	73 ¾	68 ¾	62 ½	56 ½	51 ¾	45 ¾
4 9 0	134 ¾	112 ¾	101 ¾	89 ¾	84 ¾	78 ¾	73	67 ½	61 ¾	56 ¾	50 ¾	44 ¾
4 10 0	133 ¾	111 ¾	100	88 ¾	83 ¾	77 ¾	72 ¼	66 ¾	61 ¾	55 ½	50	44 ¾
4 11 0	131 ¾	109 ¾	98 ¾	87	82 ¾	76 ¾	71 ½	65 ¾	60 ½	55	49 ¾	43 ¾
4 12 0	130 ¾	108 ¾	97 ¾	86	81 ½	76	70 ¾	65 ¾	59 ¾	54 ¾	48 ¾	43 ¾
4 13 0	129	107 ½	96 ¾	85	80 ¾	75 ¾	69 ¾	64 ½	59 ¾	53 ¾	48 ¾	43
4 14 0	127 ¾	106 ¾	95 ¾	83 ¾	79 ¾	74 ½	69 ¾	63 ¾	58 ½	53 ¼	47 ¾	42 ¾
4 15 0	126 ¾	105 ¾	94 ¾	84 ¼	79	73 ¾	68 ½	63 ¾	57 ¾	52 ¾	47 ¾	42 ¾
4 16 0	125	104 ¾	93 ¾	83 ¾	78 ¾	72 ¾	67 ¾	62 ½	57 ¼	52 ¾	46 ¾	41 ¾
4 17 0	123 ¾	103 ¾	92 ¾	82 ½	77 ¾	72 ¾	67	61 ¾	56 ¾	51 ¾	46 ¾	41 ¾
4 18 0	122 ¾	102	91 ¾	81 ¾	76 ½	71 ¾	66 ¼	61 ¼	56 ¼	51	45 ¾	40 ¾
4 19 0	121 ¾	101	90 ¾	80 ¾	75 ¾	70 ¾	65 ¾	60 ¾	55 ½	50 ½	45 ¾	40 ¾
5 0 0	120	100	90	80	75	70	65	60	55	50	45	40
5 1 0	118 ¾	99	89 ¾	79 ¾	74 ¼	69 ¼	64 ¾	59 ¾	54 ½	49 ½	44 ½	39 ¾
5 2 0	117 ¾	98	88 ¾	78 ¾	73 ½	68 ¾	63 ¾	58 ¾	53 ¾	49	44 ½	39 ¼
5 3 0	116 ½	97 ½	87 ¾	77 ¾	72 ¾	68	63 ¾	58 ¾	53 ¾	48 ½	43 ¾	38 ¾
5 4 0	115 ¾	96 ¾	86 ¾	77	72 ½	67 ¾	62 ½	57 ¾	52 ¾	48 ½	43 ¾	38 ½
5 5 0	114 ¾	95 ¾	85 ¾	76 ½	71 ¾	66 ¾	61 ¾	57 ¾	52 ¾	47 ¾	42 ¾	38 ¾
5 6 0	113 ¾	94 ¾	84 ¾	75 ½	70 ¾	66	61 ¼	56 ¾	51 ¾	47 ¼	42 ¾	37 ¾
5 7 0	112 ¾	93 ¾	83 ¾	74 ¾	70 ¾	65 ¾	60 ¾	56 ¾	51 ¾	46 ¾	42 ¾	37 ¾
5 8 0	111 ¾	92 ¾	83 ¾	74 ¾	69 ¾	64 ¾	60 ¼	55 ¾	50 ¾	46 ¼	41 ¾	37
5 9 0	110 ¾	91 ¾	82 ¾	73 ¾	68 ¾	64 ¼	59 ¾	55 ¾	50 ¾	45 ¾	41 ¼	36 ¾
5 10 0	109 ¾	90 ¾	81 ¾	72 ¾	68 ¾	63 ¾	59 ¾	54 ½	50	45 ½	40 ¾	36 ¾

POSTAL GUIDE FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM

NOTE.—In consequence of the War, various postal, telegraph, and telephone services are suspended.

CENTRAL DEPARTMENTS: *Postmaster-General, Secretary, Solicitor, Comptroller and Accountant-General.*
Offices, General Post Office North, St. Martin's le Grand, London, E.O.1. (Hours, 10 a.m.—5 p.m.; Sats. to 1 p.m.)
Central Post Office Savings Bank, Blythe Road, West Kensington, London, W.14. Address "The Controller." (Hours, 9 a.m.—4 p.m.; Sats. to 1 p.m.)
Money Order and Postal Order Department, Manor Gardens, Holloway, London, N.7. Address "The Controller, Money Order Department." (Hours, 9.30 a.m.—4.30 p.m.; Sats. to 1 p.m.)
Engineer-in-Chief, General Post Office West, St. Martin's le Grand, London, E.C.1. (Hours, 10 a.m.—4 p.m.; Sats. 9 a.m.—12.30 p.m.)
Controller of the London Postal Service, General Post Office, King Edward Street, London, E.O.1. (Hours, 9.30 a.m.—6 p.m.; Sats. to 1.30 p.m.) *Returned Letter Section, Mount Pleasant, London, E.C.1. (Hours, 9.30 a.m.—5 p.m.; Sats. to 1 p.m.)*
Central Telegraph Office, General Post Office West, St. Martin's le Grand, London, E.C.1. Address "The Controller." (Hours, 10 a.m.—5 p.m.; Sats. to 1.30 p.m.)
Controller of the London Telephone Service, 144A Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.4. (Hours, 9.30 a.m.—5 p.m.; Sats. to 1 p.m.)
Controller of the Post Office Stores Department, 17-19 Bedford Street, London, W.C.2. (Hours, 9.30 a.m.—4 p.m.; Sats. to 12.30 p.m.)

INLAND CORRESPONDENCE

is that within the United Kingdom, and comprises—(1) letters; (2) postcards; (3) book packets; (4) samples; (5) newspapers; and (6) parcels.

LETTERS

The prepaid rate of postage is:

Not exceeding 1 oz. in weight 1d.
 Exceeding 1 oz. but not exceeding 2 oz. 2d.
 For every additional 2 oz. or fraction of 2 oz. ½d.

There is no limit of weight; maximum length 2 ft., width 1 ft., depth 1 ft. Indecent or obscene matter or explosives may not be sent by post, and eggs, fish, game, meat, fruit, and vegetables by parcel post only.

POSTCARDS

Postage ½d.
 Reply postcard 1d.

Postcards must not be thicker nor thinner than the thickest or thinnest official postcard, and must not exceed 5½ in. by 3½ in., nor be less than 4 in. by 2½ in. The left-hand half of the address side may be used for correspondence; if for abroad, the word "postcard" must be printed or written thereon.

BOOK PACKETS

The prepaid rate is:

Not exceeding 2 oz. in weight ½d.
 For every additional 2 oz. or fraction of 2 oz. ½d.

Limit of size—2 ft. in length by 1 ft. in width or depth. This was merged with the letter post in 1897, but was revived in 1915. The expression "book packet" means a packet not exceeding 5 lb. in weight which consists of—

- (a) books and other publications or works of a literary character, and any other written or printed matter not being in the nature of a letter;
- (b) sketches, drawings, paintings, photographic prints, and engravings on paper, or on some substance ordinarily used for the purpose;
- (c) maps, plans, and charts;
- (d) the binding or mounting of any of the previous articles; and
- (e) documents such as commercial or business papers of a formal character, lists and tabular statements, deeds and agreements, printed circulars, Christmas and other cards, M.S., proofs, examination papers with corrections. Circulars produced by typewriting or any mechanical process are admissible if handed in at a head or branch post

office as such, and at least twenty copies posted at the same time.

Packets must be posted either without covers, or in unfastened envelopes, or in covers open at ends.

SAMPLES

The prepaid rate on samples is:

Not exceeding 4 oz. in weight 1d.
 Between 4 oz. and 6 oz. 1½d.
 6 oz. and 8 oz. 2d.

Limit of size: 12 in. in length, 8 in. in width, 4 in. in depth.

No article is admissible by sample post unless it be in fact a specimen, itself without saleable value, of goods for sale. Packets must be sent in wrappers, marked "Sample Post," open at the ends or in unfastened envelopes. Seeds, tea, flour, drugs, and such-like articles, which cannot be sent in open wrappers or envelopes, may be sent in boxes or in bags of linen or other material, fastened in such a way as to admit of easy examination. The name, trade, and address of the dealer by whom the packet is sent must in all cases be printed or stamped on the outside of the wrapper or label. No packet may enclose a written document.

NEWSPAPERS

The prepaid rate is:

Not exceeding 6 oz. in weight ½d.
 For every additional 6 oz. or fraction of 6 oz. ½d.

The newspaper post is available for any publication registered at the G.P.O. as a newspaper. Limit of size, as for letters; limit of weight, 2 lb. Newspapers must be done up in a similar manner to halfpenny packets. No writing is permissible other than the name, address, and description of sender, the words "with compliments," a reference to a page, and a request for return if undelivered.

PARCELS

The rates of postage are:

Not exceeding	s. d.	Not exceeding	s. d.
1 lb.	0 4	8 lb.	0 9
2 "	0 5	9 "	0 10
3 "	0 6	10 "	0 11
5 "	0 7	11 " (limit)	1 0
7 "	0 8		

Maximum length, 3 ft. 6 in.; maximum length and girth combined, 6 ft. Every parcel should

be marked "Parcel post," and handed in at a post office. A certificate of posting for an unregistered parcel may be obtained free. The address should be on the parcel itself, not merely on the label. Parcels are neither accepted nor delivered on Sundays. A postman on foot or bicycle in rural districts must not accept more than 11 lb. from one person, unless he has had notice on the previous day, and, if he is already carrying the maximum load for his walk, he may refuse to accept more parcels or other heavy correspondence. Parcels for the Channel Islands are liable to Customs examination at the port of arrival, and the sender must make a declaration of contents at the office where the parcel is posted.

BLIND LITERATURE POST

Papers of any kind, periodicals and books, impressed in "Braille" or other special type for the use of the blind, may be sent, subject to special conditions, at the rate of 2 oz. $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; 5 lb. 1d.; 6 lb. (limit), 2d. Maximum size, 2 by 1 by 1 ft.

REDIRECTION.—Letters, postcards, book packets, sample packets and newspapers may be redirected to the same addressee at another address either (1) by an agent of the addressee after delivery, or (2) by an officer of the Post Office. In the case of (1), the correspondence to be retransmitted without additional charge must be reposted not later than the day after delivery (Sundays and public holidays not counted), and must not have been opened or tampered with. Parcels, when redirected, are subject to additional postage at the prepaid rate, unless the original address and the substituted address are served from the same delivery office, or one within the same town delivery area (the whole of the London Postal District is one town delivery area); parcels must be redirected also not later than the day after delivery. In the case of (2), notices of removal and applications for redirection of correspondence must be signed by each person to whom the letters are to be addressed on printed forms to be obtained from a postmaster or from the postman of the walk. Separate notices are required for parcels and telegrams. Notice of redirection holds good and is free for one year; for the second and third year the fee is 1s. a year, and 5s. a year thereafter. The redirection of correspondence will not be undertaken for a person temporarily leaving home, unless the house be left uninhabited, nor of correspondence addressed to clubs, hotels, boarding-houses, or lodgings.

REGISTRATION.—Correspondence of any kind (including parcels) can be registered. The fee is 2d. in addition to the postage. For a further 2d. the sender may obtain advice of delivery. Everything intended for registration must be handed to an officer of the Post Office, and a certificate of posting obtained. If it be desired to obtain compensation for damage to a packet (other than a parcel), the packet must bear the words "Fragile, with care." Packets which contain coin or jewellery, if posted unregistered, are subject to compulsory registration, and are charged on delivery with a fee of 4d., less any amount prepaid in excess of the postage.

Compensation for Loss or Damage.—The fees for compensation inclusive of registration are: fee 2d., compensation, £5; 3d., £20, and 1d. for each additional £20 up to the maximum 1s. 10d. for £400. Compensation up to £2 is given on (a) unregistered parcels, for loss, only if certificate of posting is obtained when parcel is posted; (b)

unregistered packets conveyed by Express Delivery Service No. 1. Compensation in respect of money of any kind (coin, notes, orders, cheques, stamps, etc.) is only given when the money is enclosed in one of the registered letter envelopes sold by the Post Office, and the packet is tendered for transmission by registered letter post. The maximum compensation for coin is £5.

CERTIFICATES OF POSTING.—Certificates of posting of an unregistered letter, letter-card, postcard, halfpenny packet, or newspaper may be obtained on request when banding in the letter or article at a post office; the fee is $\frac{1}{2}$ d. The certificate of the posting of a parcel is free.

EXPRESS DELIVERY SERVICES.—There are three Express Delivery Services: (1) *By special messenger all the way*, on week-days only, from all offices which deliver telegrams. The charge, which must be prepaid, is 3d. per mile, or part of a mile, inclusive of all charges, but there is a special weight fee on each packet weighing more than 1 lb. and a fee of 1d. on each packet after the first up to ten. Loose money or jewellery may be conveyed at owner's risk. Living animals are accepted, and arrangements can be made for the conduct of a person to an address. Every packet must be handed in over the counter, with "Express" boldly written on the top left-hand corner. (*In London, this service is suspended for the present.*) (2) *By Express messenger after transmission by ordinary post*, charge 3d., as in No. 1. (3) *In advance of the ordinary deliveries at request of addressee* (fee 3d. a mile, and 1d. for every ten, or less number, of additional packets, beyond the first). For No. 1 the waiting fee is: 10 minutes free; each additional 15 minutes or part thereof, 2d.

CONVEYANCE OF SINGLE LETTERS BY RAIL.—For a fee of 2d., in addition to the ordinary postage, letters not exceeding 1 oz. in weight may be handed in at a passenger station to be forwarded, and afterwards passed on by each company in succession (if the case requires it), by the next available train or steamship, to the station of address (there to be called for), or to be transferred there to the nearest post office letter-box. The sender may also arrange to have the letter forwarded by express service after conveyance by train, but in London this particular combination of service is suspended for the present.

DISPOSAL OF UNDELIVERED CORRESPONDENCE.—Inland packets, undelivered, chargeable with a postage of 1d. or more, if bearing on the outside the full name and address of sender, are returned direct and unopened; others are opened by the Returned Letter Office, and returned if containing the sender's address; if containing no address, they are destroyed. Postcards and packets with a postage not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ d., in case of non-delivery, are only returned, on payment of a second postage, when they bear on the outside the name and address of sender, with a request for their return. Undelivered parcels which do not contain the address of the sender are liable to be disposed of after 3 months. Undelivered foreign correspondence is, as a general rule, disposed of in the same manner as inland correspondence.

POSTE RESTANTE.—This is intended solely for the accommodation of strangers and travellers, and for three months only. Correspondence is taken in at all post offices except town sub-offices. The words "To be called for" or "Poste Restante" should appear in the address. Correspondence addressed to initials, fictitious names, or a Christian name without a surname is at once sent to the Returned Letter Office. All persons applying for poste restante correspondence must supply

sufficient particulars to ensure delivery to the person to whom it properly belongs. *Poste restante* parcels are kept for three weeks before being returned, letters from abroad two months, but correspondence which bears a request for its return within a specified time will, if not delivered, be dealt with accordingly.

STAMPS, ENVELOPES, POSTCARDS, ETC.

STAMPS.—*Postage stamps* of the following values are issued by the Post Office: $\frac{1}{4}$ d., 1d., $1\frac{1}{2}$ d., 2d., $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., 3d., 4d., 5d., 6d., 7d., 8d., 9d., 10d., 1s., 2s., 6d., 5s., 10s. Books of eighteen 1d. and twelve $\frac{1}{4}$ d. stamps, price 2s. Rolls of 1,000 and 500 1d. and $\frac{1}{4}$ d. stamps are sold. In a rural district postmen are authorised to sell 1d. and $\frac{1}{4}$ d. stamps and registered letter envelopes.

Income Tax Stamps are on sale at Money Order Offices, and are of the values: 1d., 2d., 3d., 6d., 1s., 2s., 3s., 4s., 5s., and 10s.

Entertainment Duty Stamps of the values of $\frac{1}{4}$ d., 1d., 2d., 3d., 6d., 1s., 2s., 3s., 4s., and 5s., and rolls of 480 stamps of the values of 2d., 3d., 6d., and 1s. can be obtained at head post offices, the London District offices, and from collectors of Customs and Excise. *Government stamped tickets*, for payment of entertainment duty, can be obtained from collectors of Customs and Excise or from the Entertainment Tax Branch, Customs House, London, E.C.3.

Insurance Stamps are of the following denominations: health, 1d., $1\frac{1}{4}$ d., 2d., $2\frac{1}{4}$ d., 3d., $3\frac{1}{4}$ d., 4d., $4\frac{1}{4}$ d., 5d., $5\frac{1}{4}$ d., 6d., 7d., 1s., 1s. 2d. Also for 13 weekly contributions at values of 7s. 7d., 6s. 6d., 5s. 5d., 4s. 10d. for England, Wales and Scotland, and 5s., 11s. 6d. and 4s. 10d. for Ireland. Unemployment, 2d., 4d., 5d.

Cut-out Postage Stamps (except stamps used in Queen Victoria's reign, which are no longer valid) cut out of envelopes, postcards, letter-cards, newspaper wrappers, or telegram forms may be used as adhesive stamps, provided they are not imperfect, mutilated, or defaced in any way. *Spoiled Stamps.*—Stamps are considered defaced when marked on the face with any written, printed or stamped character, and cannot then be used for payment of postage nor when they are imperfect. Stamps may, however, be perforated with initials for identification. Application for the recovery of the value of spoiled or unused postage stamps, either postage or revenue, can be made to the postmaster at most of the large post offices. *Repurchase of Postage Stamps.*—No smaller amount than £1 worth repurchased from one person at one time. Commission charged at the rate of 5% on face value of stamps. Application must be made on an official form. Payment is made by means of an order from the Chief Office of Account, London, Dublin, Edinburgh.

EMBOSSED ENVELOPES bearing $\frac{1}{4}$ d. stamp, N (commercial) size ($5\frac{1}{2}$ × $3\frac{1}{4}$ in.), are sold at $\frac{1}{4}$ d. each, 7 for 4d., 11 for 6d., 21 for 1s., 210 for 10s. Embossed envelopes bearing 1d. stamp, A size ($4\frac{1}{2}$ × $3\frac{1}{4}$ in.), 1d. each; 10, 1s.; 200, £1. Commercial ($5\frac{1}{2}$ × $3\frac{1}{2}$ in.), 1d. each; 12, 1s. $1\frac{1}{4}$ d.; 22, 2s.; 220, £1.

REGISTERED LETTER ENVELOPES, for foreign and inland letters, with a 3d. embossed stamp on the flap for payment of the registration fee 2d. and postage 1d., are of five sizes: F, $5\frac{1}{2}$ × $3\frac{1}{2}$ in., 3d. each; G, $6\frac{1}{2}$ × $3\frac{1}{2}$ in., 3d. each; H, $8\frac{1}{2}$ × 5 in., 4d. each; D, $9\frac{1}{2}$ × 4 in., 4d. each; K, $11\frac{1}{2}$ × 6 in., 4d. each.

LETTER CARDS.—1d. each; 10, 1s.; 100, 10s.

POSTCARDS.—Stamped postcards, stout ($4\frac{1}{4}$ in. × $3\frac{1}{2}$ in.), $\frac{1}{4}$ d. each; 7 for 4d.; 10 for 6d.; 100 for

5s. Thin ($5\frac{1}{2}$ in. × $3\frac{1}{2}$ in.), $\frac{1}{4}$ d. each; 11 for 6d.; 220 for 10s. Cards bearing penny stamp, $1\frac{1}{4}$ d. each. Reply postcards, stout, $1\frac{1}{4}$ d. each; 6, 6d.; 10, 1s.; 50, 5s. Thin, $1\frac{1}{4}$ d. each; 11, 1s.; 110, 10s.

NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS, bearing $\frac{1}{4}$ d. stamp, $\frac{1}{4}$ d. each; 7, 4d.; 12, 6d.; 21, 1s.; 420, £1. Bearing 1d. stamp, $1\frac{1}{4}$ d. each; 6, 6d.; 23, 2s.; 115, 10s.

LICENCES.—The following can only be obtained from the post office: Dog, gun, male servant, carriage, motor-bicycle or tricycle, hackney carriage or hackney motor-car, motor-car, armorial bearings, game, gamedealer, gamekeeper, to keep hounds.

LONDON POSTAL DISTRICTS

The London Postal Area is divided into eleven districts:

Battersea.	Norwood.
East Central (E.C.).	Paddington.
West Central (W.C.).	South Eastern (S.E.).
Eastern (E.).	South Western (S.W.).
Northern (N.).	Western (W.).
North Western (N.W.).	

Each has a head district office, with numerous sub-district offices, each with its separate numerals.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL CORRESPONDENCE

Foreign and Colonial correspondence is divided into the following classes: (a) letters; (b) postcards; (c) printed papers; (d) commercial papers; (e) samples; (f) parcels.

LETTERS.—Prepaid rate of postage to all foreign countries (except United States, and places in China and Morocco where there are British post office agencies) is $2\frac{1}{4}$ d. first oz. and $1\frac{1}{4}$ d. each succeeding oz. or fraction thereof; from the United Kingdom to British possessions generally and to United States, to the places in Morocco where there are British post office agencies, and to H.M. ships-of-war and H.M. troops serving abroad, the letter rate is 1d. per oz. In the case of letters and packets for H.M. ships-of-war, the recipient should be very fully described, and the correspondence should be addressed c/o G.P.O., London, E.C. Correspondence for members of the British Expeditionary Forces abroad is subject to special conditions, which can be ascertained by inquiry at any post office.

POSTCARDS.—Rate of postage, 1d.; reply postcards, 2d.

REPLY COUPONS.—Coupons exchangeable for stamps of the value of 25 centimes ($2\frac{1}{4}$ d.) each in any country participating in the arrangement can be purchased at any Money Order Office at the price of 3d. each for the purpose of prepaying replies to letters. The coupons can be exchanged by the addressees of such letters at the post office of the place of destination for local postage stamps.

PRINTED PAPERS AND COMMERCIAL PAPERS.—The rate of postage on printed papers for all places abroad (except registered newspapers, magazines, and trade journals for Canada and Newfoundland) is $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per 2 oz., and on commercial papers is $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. for the first 10 oz. and $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per 2 oz. thereafter. The limit of size of printed or commercial papers is 2 ft. by 1 ft. for British Colonies or possessions, but for foreign countries in the Postal Union the length is limited to 18 in.

MAGAZINE POST FOR CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND

Rates, up to 6 oz., 1d.; over 6 oz. but not over $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb., $1\frac{1}{4}$ d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ d. each $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. afterwards up to 5 lb. Limit: 5 lb.; $2\frac{1}{2}$ × $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft.

SAMPLES.—The rate of postage on sample packets for all places abroad is 1d. for the first

4 oz. and $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per 2 oz. thereafter. The use of the Sample Post is restricted to (a) bona-fide trade samples or patterns of merchandise without saleable value, and (b) natural history specimens. Limits of size and weight: 2 ft. x 1 ft. x 1 ft. for British Colonies or possessions; for foreign countries, 12 in. x 8 in. x 4 in.; the weight varies between 4 lb. and 5 lb. (see *Post Office Guide* for countries).

PARCELS.—The sender of a parcel for any place abroad must fill up a Customs declaration. There are two forms in use, one an adhesive form for all British possessions and a few foreign countries, the other a non-adhesive form for all other places abroad. With the latter a despatch note must also be filled up. The sender of a parcel to certain countries and places may take upon himself the payment of the customs and other charges ordinarily payable by the addressee, otherwise they are collected on delivery. Parcels intended to be sent under this arrangement must be handed in at a Head or Branch Post Office. The sender must pay a fee of 6d., sign an undertaking to pay on demand the amount due, and make a deposit. In the case of parcels for Canada, New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, and the United States a deposit of 1s. for each 4s. or fraction thereof of the value of the parcel, with a minimum deposit of 5s., is required; for any other destination abroad the deposit is 1s. for each 10s. or fraction thereof. Various articles are prohibited, including letters, except certain British possessions, where one letter may be enclosed.

The rates to foreign countries are:

Foreign Parcel Rates.	3 lb.	7 lb.	11 lb.
<i>Foreign</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Abyssinia (about 14 days) . . .	4 6	4 6	4 6
Algeria (5-8 days) . . .	1 4	1 8	2 0
Argentina (22 days) . . .	2 0	3 0	4 0
Azores, via Lisbon (2-3 weeks) . . .	1 4	1 8	2 0
Belgium (7 days) (<i>suspended</i>) . . .	1 0	1 4	1 9
Bolivia (7 weeks) . . .	2 0	3 6	4 6
Brazil (limit 6 lb.) . . .	3 6	4 0	..
Cameroons (dates uncertain) . . .	2 2	2 6	2 10
Cape Verde Islands (about 3 weeks) . . .	2 2	2 6	2 10
Caroline and Palaoes Is. (<i>suspended</i>) . . .	..	..	..
Chile (about 38 days) . . .	2 0	3 0	4 0
China, Chinese P.O. (5 weeks) . . .	2 0	3 0	4 0
.. German Agencies (<i>suspended</i>) . . .	..	..	..
.. Russian Agencies (<i>suspended</i>) . . .	..	..	..
Colombia (about 17 days) . . .	2 7	3 3	3 7
.. (alternate route) . . .	3 0	4 10	5 10
Congo, Belgian (various times) . . .	1 2	2 4	3 0
Corsica (4 days) . . .	1 4	1 8	2 0
Costa Rica (about 3 weeks) . . .	1 6	2 3	2 9
Crete . . .	2 4	2 8	3 0
Cuba (3-4 weeks) . . .	2 2	2 6	2 10
Dahomey and Niger . . .	2 2	2 6	2 10
Denmark (<i>suspended</i>) . . .	1 0	1 4	1 7
Dominican Republic . . .	2 6	2 10	3 2
Dutch East Indies (5 weeks) . . .	2 6	3 3	4 0
.. .. via France (4 weeks, <i>susp.</i>) . . .	3 2	2 11	4 8
.. .. Guinea . . .	2 0	3 0	4 0
.. .. West Indies (23 days) . . .	1 8	2 4	3 0
Ecuador (54 days) . . .	2 0	3 0	4 0
.. (31 days) . . .	3 0	4 6	6 0
Egypt, including Sudan (13 days) . . .	1 0	1 9	2 6
Faroe Is. (3 days) . . .	1 0	1 4	1 7
Finland, <i>see</i> Russia . . .	..	..	..
France . . .	1 0	1 4	1 7
French Congo (4-5 weeks) . . .	2 2	2 6	2 10
.. .. Guinea (22 days) . . .	2 2	2 6	2 10
.. .. Guinea (17 days) . . .	2 2	2 6	2 10
.. .. India . . .	1 0	2 0	3 0
.. .. Indo-China (4-6 weeks) . . .	2 4	3 1	3 5
.. .. Oceania (2-3 months) . . .	2 8	3 4	5 0
.. .. Somali Coast (14 days) . . .	2 3	2 7	2 11
.. .. West Indies (13-15 days) . . .	2 2	2 6	2 10
German E. Africa (<i>suspended</i>) . . .	..	..	..
Greece (3-12 days) . . .	2 4	2 8	3 0

Foreign Parcel Rates.	3 lb.	7 lb.	11 lb.
<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Guatemala (5 weeks) . . .	2 0	3 0	4 0
Holland (1-2 days) . . .	0 10	1 2	1 6
Honduras Repub. (1 month) . . .	2 0	3 0	4 0
Iceland . . .	1 0	1 4	1 7
Italy (3-7 days) . . .	1 6	1 10	2 2
Japan, via Canada (25 days) . . .	2 0	3 0	4 0
Liberia (26 days) . . .	2 0	3 0	4 0
Libya (11-24 days) . . .	2 2	2 6	2 10
Madagascar and Depend. (3-4 weeks) . . .	2 2	2 11	3 3
Madeira (4 days) . . .	1 4	1 8	2 0
Mexico (20 days) . . .	2 3	2 10	3 3
Montenegro (<i>suspended</i>) . . .	2 2	2 6	2 10
New Caledonia (<i>suspended</i>) . . .	2 2	3 3	3 7
Nicaragua (about 4 weeks) . . .	3 0	4 6	6 0
Norway (3-5 days) . . .	1 0	1 4	1 7
Panama Repub. (19 days) . . .	2 0	3 0	4 0
Paraguay (5-6 weeks) (limit, 7 lb.) . . .	2 8	4 0	..
Persia, Northern (<i>suspended</i>) . . .	..	..	..
.. .. Southern (5 weeks) . . .	2 0	3 0	4 0
Pern (47 days) . . .	2 0	3 0	4 0
.. .. Loreto Depart. . . .	3 0	4 0	5 0
Portugal (3-5 days) . . .	1 4	1 8	2 0
Portuguese E. Africa (35 days) . . .	1 11	2 3	2 7
.. .. India . . .	2 0	3 0	4 0
.. .. Timor . . .	3 0	3 0	4 6
.. .. W. Africa (5-6 weeks) . . .	2 2	2 6	2 10
Réunion (4 weeks) . . .	2 2	2 11	3 3
Rumania (<i>suspended</i>) . . .	..	..	..
Russia (<i>suspended</i>) . . .	..	..	..
St. Pierre et Miquelon (12-14 days) . . .	2 0	2 4	2 8
Salvador (about 4 weeks) . . .	2 9	4 1	5 0
Senegal (about 14 days) . . .	1 9	2 1	2 5
Serbia (<i>suspended</i>) . . .	..	..	..
Siam (about 6 weeks) . . .	2 6	3 8	4 10
Spain (4-6 days), railway stations only . . .	1 6	1 10	2 2
Sweden (4 days) . . .	1 2	1 10	2 6
Switzerland (1-2 days) . . .	1 4	1 8	2 0
Togoland (14 days) . . .	1 0	2 0	3 0
Tripoli, <i>see</i> Libya . . .	..	..	..
Tuvalu (8-10 days) . . .	2 2	2 0	2 10
U.S.A. official, all places in U.S. (8-18 days) . . .	1 3	2 3	3 3
* U.S.A. semi-official (2-3 weeks) . . .	3 6	4 6	5 6
.. .. (New York City, Brooklyn, Jersey, Hoboken) . . .	2 6	3 6	4 6
Uruguay (23 days) . . .	2 0	3 0	4 0
Venezuela . . .	2 6	3 3	4 0

* The parcel post with the U.S. is carried on by means of two distinct services, namely, an official one with the U.S. Post Office, and a semi-official one maintained through the Agency of the American Express Company. Prepayment of customs cannot be undertaken by sender in the official service. A sender of a parcel by the semi-official service may without extra charge direct that a parcel be sent through the New York Customs House in bond for customs examination at any one of the "U.S. ports of entry" or inland custom houses. The addressees of such parcels must, however, make arrangements for the delivery of parcels so treated after they have been cleared at the inland port. Such parcels must be clearly marked by the sender, "In bond to .." naming the inland port chosen; and the same words must also be written by the sender in the same handwriting on the Customs declaration and despatch-note.

IMPERIAL BRITISH PARCEL RATES

The triple rate of 3 lb. 1s., 7 lb. 2s., 11 lb. 3s. is in force to Aden, Ascension, Bahamas, Barbados, Bermuda, Brit. E. Africa, Brit. Guinea, Brit. Honduras, Brit. Somaliland, Brunei, Canada, Ceylon, China (British Agencies), Cyprus, Falkland Is., Gambia, Gibraltar, Grenada, Hong Kong, India, Jamaica, Leeward Is. (Antigua, Dominica, Montserrat, Nevis, St. Kitts, Tortola), Malay States, Malta, Mauritius, Morocco (Brit. P.O. agencies), Newfoundland, New Zealand, North Borneo, Persia (Indian P.O. agencies), St. Helena, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Sarawak, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Straits Settlements, Tobago, Togoland, Trinidad, Turks and Caicos Is., Uganda, and Zanzibar. To Nigeria

and the Gold Coast the rate is 3 lb., 1s. 6d.; 7 lb., 2s. 6d.; 11 lb., 3s. 6d.; to Nyasaland, 3s., 4s., 5s.; to Fiji the rates for 3, 7, and 11 lb. are 1s. 8d., 3s. 4d., and 5s.; to Australia, not over 1 lb., 1s., for every additional lb., 6d. each lb.; to British South Africa (Cape of Good Hope, Natal, Orange Free State, and Transvaal), for each lb. or fraction thereof up to 11 lb., 9d.; to British Solomon Is. and Papua, not over 1 lb., 1s. 2d., for each additional lb. up to 11 lb., 10d.

To most countries the maximum length, breadth, or depth is 3 ft. 6 in., or length and girth combined 6 ft. Parcels for Canada, however, must be limited to 2½ ft. in length, unless they are such articles as umbrellas, golf clubs, etc. Parcels to New Zealand over 4 ft. in length are 1s. extra. To Abyssinia, the Argentine, Brazil, Cuba, Mexico, Paraguay, and France and Italy and their colonies, the maximum length is 2 ft. and length and girth combined 4 ft. In most cases parcels of umbrellas, golf clubs, etc., may be longer. Parcels may be insured at varying sums, according to the country to which they are sent, the limit in many countries being £400, in others no more than £50 or £20. The rate is 4d. for £12, and 2d. for every additional £12 up to 5s. 10d. for £400. For parcels by the U.S. semi-official service the rate is 6d. per £12 up to £120. Compensation up to £1 is also given for loss or damage of uninsured parcels to certain British possessions and foreign countries. Articles of gold and silver, precious stones, jewellery and other like articles may be sent in the letter mails as "insured boxes" to Belgium, Denmark, Egypt, France, Holland, Italy, Montenegro, Norway, Portugal, Rumania, Switzerland. Postage 1s. to 3s. The minimum insurance fee is 4d., and the "insured box" must not exceed 2 lb. nor be more than 12 × 4 × 4 in. The box must be made of metal or wood.

CASH ON DELIVERY.—Service exists between the U.K. and Bahamas (Nassau), Barbados, Bermuda, British Guiana, British Honduras, Cayman Is., Cyprus, Egypt, Fiji Is., Gambia, Gibraltar, Grenada, Hong Kong, Jamaica, Leeward Is., Malta, Morocco (British Agencies), Nyasaland (certain towns), Rhodesia (Southern), St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Sarawak, Seychelles, Shanghai (British Agency), Somaliland (British), Straits Settlements, Trinidad and Tobago. Limit of collection, £20. Delivery fees charged in U.K., £5, 4d.; £10, 6d.; £15, 9d.; £20, 1s., exclusive of the commission on the M.O. or P.O. by which the remittance is made; in the above countries, according to scale, e.g. £1, 3d. to 1s. 1d.; £5, 1s. to 4s. 4d.; £10, 2s. to 8s. 6d.; £20, 3s. 9d. to 17s.

INTERNATIONAL EXPRESS SERVICE.—Delivery is made by special messenger of correspondence to or from certain British Possessions and foreign countries. The charge is 3d. in addition to the postage; 5d. in case of parcels. The full fee is collected from the addressee.

MONEY AND POSTAL ORDERS

MONEY ORDERS, INLAND.—Rate of poundage for sums not exceeding £1, 2d., £3, 3d., £10, 4d., £20, 4d., £30, 5d., £40, 10d. £40 is the limit of amount issued. Money may be transmitted by telegraph money order from any money order office in the U.K. which is also a despatching office for telegrams, and may be made payable at any money order office which is also an office for the delivery of telegrams. Charge, money office poundage at ordinary rate for money orders, plus a supplementary fee of 2d., plus charge for official telegram of advice at ordinary rate of inland

telegrams. Advice of payment may be obtained for a fee of 2d., and in the case of foreign or colonial orders, for 2½d. Payment may be deferred for a period not exceeding ten days, or for a fee of 4d. payment may be stopped.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL MONEY ORDERS are issued at a poundage of 3d. for £1, 6d. for £2, 9d. for £4, and 3d. for each additional £2 up to £40. They are valid in most cases for 12 months after the month of issue. Some countries have £10, £20, and £30 limits. *Telegraph Money Orders* *Abroad* are issued at ordinary rate for foreign money orders, plus a supplementary fee of 6d. for each order, plus charge for telegram of advice at ordinary rate for telegrams addressed to the country of payment.

POSTAL ORDERS are issued for amounts of 6d., 1s., 1s. 6d., 2s., 2s. 6d., 3s., 3s. 6d., etc., up to 15s. at 1d. poundage; from 15s. 6d. to 21s. at 1½d. poundage. Stamps not exceeding 3 in number may be affixed up to a value of 5d., but odd halfpence will not be paid. If an order is not paid within 3 months from last day of month of issue, a commission equal to original poundage will be charged; if not paid within 6 months, the order must be sent to the Controller of the Money Order Department, London, with a request for payment at some specified office. Postal orders are issued and paid to most British possessions except Australia (unless when issued to soldiers) and Canada (where, however, they are paid).

TELEGRAMS

INLAND TELEGRAMS are charged 9d. for the first 12 words, and ½d. for every additional word. This charge includes delivery within 3 miles of the office nearest the address; beyond that limit the charge is 3d. a mile. The cost of a reply, not exceeding 48 words, may be prepaid. The reply form may be used at any time within 12 months, or its value refunded. Telegrams, of which the accuracy is doubted, can be repeated for a fee of half the amount paid for transmission. A certified copy of a telegram can be obtained for 3d. Forms with embossed stamps are sold singly, or in books of 20, interleaved with a sheet of carbonic paper, price 15s. 2d. Most telegraph offices are closed between 7 p.m. and 9 a.m., but certain offices are open from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. Telegrams may be accepted at an office after the usual hours on payment of 1s. for the postmaster, 1s. for the telegraphist, 1s. for a messenger, if one be required to call the telegraphist. *Night telegraph letters* for delivery by the first post next morning may be sent at a rate of 9d. for 36 words or less, and ½d. for every 3 words beyond 36. *Multiple address telegrams* will be delivered at two or more addresses in the same free delivery at a charge of 3d. for every copy beyond the first. *Abbreviated addresses* may be registered on payment of a fee of £1.10 a year.

With the exception of words ordinarily written as one, or coupled by hyphens, as "mother-in-law," "forty-seven," "warehouse-man," no combination of words is counted as one word. Such names as De la Rue, St. Pancras are charged as single words, but double names like Bouverfe-Tracy, although written with a hyphen, are counted as two words. Such abbreviations as don't are single words. Figures are counted at the rate of five figures to a word; fractions according to the number of figures, 2½ is one word but 100½ two. Initial letters are each counted as one word, but the initials of the London Postal Districts (e.g. S.W.) are only one word, as are the letters P.M. and A.M. All names of towns and villages in the U.K. are counted as one word, irrespective of the number of words of which they are composed.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL TELEGRAMS must be written on special forms. Receipts for same can be obtained for 1d., or a certified copy from the secretary, General Post Office, for 5d. Telegrams in plain language for places abroad must be written in self-explanatory English or French. Telegrams written in one of the authorised codes may be forwarded to places in British or Allied territory outside Europe, and with certain exceptions to places in the territory of neutral states outside Europe. A reply of any length can be prepaid, with a minimum of 10d. "Deferred" telegrams (plain language only) may be sent at half rates to the British Oversea Dominions and other extra-European places, on condition that they may be deferred during transmission for not more than 24 hours in favour of full-rate traffic. Night and week-end letter telegrams can be sent to and from places in North America, and also to various other places. The rates for foreign telegrams (minimum 10d.) are per word, *European*: Albania, 4½d.; Algeria, 2½d.; Azores, 9d.; Belgium, 2d.; Canary Is., 5d.; Denmark, 2½d.; Faroe Is., 3d.; France, 2d.; Gibraltar, 3d.; Greece, 5½d.; Greek Is., 6d. (Crete, 5½d.); Holland, 2d.; Iceland, 4d.; Italy, 2½d.; Malta, 4d.; Morocco, 4d.; Norway, 2½d.; Portugal, 3d.; Rumania, 5d.; Russia, 4½d.; Serbia (*susp.*); Spain, 3d.; Sweden, 2½d.; Switzerland, 2½d.; Tunis, 2½d.; West African French Colonies, 1s. 4½d. *Extra-European*: Abyssinia, 1s. 7d.; Aden, 2s.; Annam, 3s.; Argentine, 2s. 9d.; Ascension, 2s. 6d.; Australia, 3s.; Bahamas, 2s. 5d.; Bermuda, 2s. 6d.; Bolivia, 2s. 9d.; Brazil, 2s. 7d.; Brit. Cent. Af. (Nyasaland), 2s. 11d.; Brit. E. Af., *see* E. Africa; Brit. Guiana, *see* Guiana, Brit.; Brit. Honduras, *see* Honduras, Brit.; British New Guinea, 3s. 2d.; Brit. N. Borneo, 3s. 2d.; Burma, 1s. 8d.; Canada (*see* below); Cape Verde Is., 2s. 2d.; Ceylon, 1s. 8d.; Chile, 2s. 9d.; China, 3s. 6d.; Cho-sen, 3s. 11d.; Cochín-China, 3s.; Colombia, 3s. 2d.; Costa Rica, 3s. 4d.; Cyprus, 1s.; Dutch E. Indies, 3s. 2d.; E. Af. (Brit.), 2s. 9d. (Brit. Somaliland, 2s. 6d.; Zanzibar, 2s. 6d.); E. Africa, Portuguese, 2s. 8d.; Ecuador, 2s. 9d.; Egypt (Alexandria, 1s., Suakim, 1s. 4d., other places, 1st region, 1s., 2nd, 1s., 3rd, 1s. 4d.); Falkland Is., 3s. 11d.; Federated Malay States, *see* Malay Penin.; Fiji Is., 2s. 8d.; French Somali, 2s. 3d.; Guatemala, 3s. 1d.; Gambia (British), 2s. 6d., (Dutch), 6s. 9d., (French), 6s. 3d.; Honduras (Brit.), 2s. 6d., (Repub.), 3s. 4d.; Hong Kong, 3s. 6d.; India, 1s. 8d.; Japan, 3s. 11d.; Liberia, 4s.; Madagascar, 2s. 8d.; Madeira, 1s.; Malay Penin., 2s. 10d.; Mauritius, 2s. 6d.; Mesopotamia, 2s. 3d.; Mexico, 2s. 1d.; Newfoundland, 1s.; New Zealand, 2s. 8d.; Nicaragua, 3s. 4d.; Panama, 3s. 2d.; Paraguay, 2s. 9d.; Perim, 2s.; Persia (Bushire, 1s. 9d., other places, 1s. 6d.); Peru, 2s. 9d. (except Iquitos, Masisea, Orellana, Requena, 3s. 9d.); Philippine Is. (Manilla), 3s. 6d. (other places, 3s. 9d.); Port. E. Af., 2s. 8d.; Réunion, 2s. 8d.; St. Helena, 2s. 6d.; Salvador, 3s. 4d.; Sandwich Is., 2s. 7d.; Seychelles Is., 2s. 6d.; Sierra Leone, *see* W. Af.; Siam, 2s. 10d.; Somaliland, 2s. 6d.; South Africa, British, 2s. 6d. (Rhodesia, N., 2s. 8d., S. 2s. 8d.); United States (New York, 1s.; other States, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 6d.); Uruguay, 2s. 9d.; Venezuela, 5s.; West Africa (Bathurst, 3s. 2d.; Gold Coast, 4s.; Nigeria, 1s. 4d., 4s. 6d.; Sierra Leone, 3s. 2d.); West Indies (Antigua, Barbados, Dominico, Grenada, Jamaica, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Tobago, Trinidad, 2s. 6d.; Cuba, 1s. 8d. to 1s. 10d.; Haiti, 4s. 4d. to 6s. 5d.; Martinique, 4s. 9d.; St. Thomas, 3s. 1d.).

Canada (Alberta, 1s. 6d.; New Brunswick, 1s.; Manitoba, 1s. 5d.; Ontario, 1s.; Quebec, 1s.;

Saskatchewan, 1s. 6d.; British Columbia, 1s. 6d. to 3s. 2d.).

WIRELESS TELEGRAMS (radio-telegrams). Special regulations are in force during the war. No private radio-telegrams can be accepted for transmission to or from ships through coast stations in the United Kingdom. They can, however, be accepted for transmission through coast stations abroad, so far as these are available. The usual charge to an ocean liner is 10½d. a word, but there are lower rates to vessels making short voyages. *Long-distance communication* (up to about 1,500 miles) can be established with certain ships by the Marconi station at Poldhu. The charge is 2s. 6d. a word, plus the ship charge, usually 4d. a word. Such radio-telegrams must bear the name of the station "Poldhu" in the address. The Poldhu station only communicates with ships at night.

TELEPHONES

In accordance with an agreement entered into by the Government in 1905, the State took over from Jan. 1, 1912, the whole business of the National Telephone Company. Previously to the year 1912 the *National Telephone Company*, which was an amalgamation (completed in 1889) of various companies formed to develop the telephone industry of the country, conducted the greatest part of the telephone business in the United Kingdom in local areas under licence from the Postmaster-General, but the *trunk lines* connecting the various areas together were, in accordance with the Telegraph Act of 1892, worked by and were the property of the Postmaster-General.

In 1914 Portsmouth, which was the only municipality working telephones, transferred its undertaking to the Post Office. Hull, on the other hand, determined to work a system of its own.

Telephonic communication can be obtained between London and the principal provincial towns in England and Scotland, as far north as Aberdeen. Previous to the war London and certain principal towns in England could also communicate with certain provincial towns in France, as well as with Brussels and certain provincial towns in Belgium. Communication could also be obtained between Post Office call offices and subscribers' stations in Inner London and B&O, Geneva and Lausanne in Switzerland. The fees were: 3-minute calls in United Kingdom and France, 4s., 6s., 8s., 10s., or 12s., according to distance; 3-minute calls United Kingdom and Belgium, 8s.; 3-minute calls London and Switzerland, 7s. 6d. A new four-wire telephone cable, fitted with inductance or loading coils, which are designed to minimise the attenuation and distortion of speech transmitted through the cable, is now in operation. This improvement has considerably extended the area over which submarine telephonic communication is practicable; the longest submarine cable laid is that between Nevin, in Carnarvonshire, and Howth, near Dublin, completed in Dec. 1913. It has a length of 64 nautical miles (nearly 74 miles). It will, however, be surpassed by the new Anglo-Dutch cable between Aldeburgh and Walcheren, which will have a length of 79 nautical miles.

TRUNK LINES.—The fees for the use of the trunk lines for a 3-minutes conversation are:

For 25 miles or under	4d.
" 50 "	8d.
" 75 "	1s. 0d.
" 100 "	1s. 4d.
every additional 40 miles or fraction thereof	8d.

By prepaying a double fee the conversation may be extended to 6 minutes. Between 7 p.m. and 7 a.m. and during week-days when the traffic is light, e.g. before 9 a.m., between 1 and 2 p.m., and 5 and 6 p.m., reduced charges may be obtained for one or more quarter-hour periods.

LONDON TELEPHONE SERVICE (The Controller, London Telephone Service, 144A Queen Victoria St., E.C.4.). The rates of subscription are: (1) Ordinary Message-rate Service, *annual subscription* for connection with any exchange within 2 miles of the subscriber's premises, £5. *Message fees*, one penny for each call in the county of London, twopence for each call outside the county of London. The minimum yearly amount payable

by each subscriber for message fees is 30s. (2) Party-line Message-rate Service, *annual subscription* by means of a line used by not more than two subscribers, £3, minimum yearly amount for message-fees payable by each party-line subscriber, £3. (3) Unlimited Service, *annual subscription*, for the first line, £20; for each additional line, £17. (4) Extension Lines, *additional annual subscription*, for a circuit not more than 110 yards in length in the same premises, 30s.; for a circuit not more than a quarter-mile in length, connecting the subscriber's offices in different premises, £4.

CALL-OFFICE FEES (subscribers or otherwise), 3d. for a 3-minutes' conversation.

INTESTATES' ESTATES

The real estate in England or Wales (not including leaseholds) of an intestate descends in accordance with common law rules as modified by 3 & 4 Wm. IV, c. 106 and 23 & 24 Vict. c. 35 to the heir-at-law, customary heir or heirs, heir-in-tail, or legal personal representatives.

Copyhold or customary freehold land descends in accordance with the custom of the manor of which it is held, and may or may not be subject to a claim by the widow for freebench.

Gavelkind land, which is found chiefly in Kent, descends to all the sons equally.

Land held under the custom of *borough English*, which exists in some ancient towns and manors, descends to the youngest and not the eldest son.

Trust and mortgage estates held by a sole trustee or mortgagee devolve to the legal personal representatives (executors or administrators).

The husband of a married woman, in addition to his marital right in respect of her personal property, is entitled as tenant by the curtesy during his life to her real estate if he has had a child by her born alive and capable of inheriting it.

The widow of an intestate, in addition to her share in his personal property, is entitled as tenant-in-dower during her life to one-third of his real estate, but this right can be defeated in so many ways, including a mere declaration by the husband, that it is almost obsolete.

Persons connected by affinity or marriage only, such as a mother-in-law or stepmother, may become entitled as heir-at-law of the person last entitled, but otherwise they do not take any share.

A posthumous child may inherit, but takes only as from the date of birth. An illegitimate child cannot inherit land from its reputed parent, but may be heir-at-law to its child or other issue.

DESCENT since Dec. 31, 1833, of a freehold estate in fee simple, not being trust or mortgage estate, subject to the right of the legal personal representatives to hold the land until all debts are paid and the estate is fully administered, and subject to the right of the widow in certain cases to £500 payable out of the real and personal property rateably.

If the owner leaves—

1. Widow and no heir-at-law . . .
2. Widow and blood relations . . .
3. Husband and no heir-at-law . . .
4. Husband and blood relations . . .

The estate descends as to—

- One-third to widow for life if her right to dower has not been barred, and subject to her claim the whole to Crown or mesne lord if any.
- One-third to widow for life if her right to dower has not been barred, and subject to her claim the whole to heir-at-law of the husband or if the latter took otherwise than by purchase to the heir-at-law of the last purchaser.
- Husband takes the whole for life if he has had by the intestate a child born alive and capable of inheriting the land. On his death the Crown or mesne lord if any takes the whole.
- Husband takes the whole for life subject to the same condition as to birth of a child capable of inheriting. On his death the heir-at-law of the wife or if she took otherwise than by purchase the heir-at-law of the last purchaser takes the whole.

RULES FOR ASCERTAINING THE HEIR-AT-LAW

1. Descent is traced in the first instance from the last purchaser, i.e. the person who last acquired the land otherwise than by descent or any escheat, partition, enclosure, or other process of law, which caused the descent to be traced by reference to that of other land.

2. The last owner is assumed to be the purchaser unless the contrary is shown.

3. The lineal descendants *ad infinitum* of the person from whom descent is traced represent their ancestor and must be exhausted before a younger and more distant relative can take.

4. The elder of two males in equal degree of the whole blood takes in preference to the younger, and males in preference to females of the same degree, except in the case of a female collateral relation of the whole blood, who takes in preference to a male collateral of the half blood.

5. Where two or more of the male issue are of equal degree of relationship to the person from whom descent is traced, the eldest only will take, but females take all together as coparceners.

6. If there is no child or other issue living of the last purchaser the inheritance descends to his father, and if he is dead descent is traced from him in accordance with the previous rules as if he was the purchaser.

7. A kinsman or relation of the half blood is capable of being heir and inherits next after a relation in the same degree of the whole blood and his children or issue where the common ancestor is a male and next after the common ancestor where such ancestor is a female.

8. If the father is dead and has no child or other issue living the inheritance descends to the paternal grandfather, and if he is dead descent is traced from him in accordance with the previous rules as if he was the purchaser.

9. On failure of the paternal grandfather and his issue the inheritance descends in the same manner to the paternal great-grandfather and his issue, and so to all the male paternal ancestors in succession and their issue.

10. On failure of all the male paternal ancestors and their issue the right of inheritance falls to the female paternal ancestors and their issue in succession, the mother of the more remote male paternal ancestor or her descendants taking in preference to the mother of a less remote ancestor and her descendants.

11. On failure of all the paternal ancestors male and female and their issue, the right of inheritance falls to the mother of the purchaser and her issue, and on failure to her male paternal ancestors in succession and their issue, the nearer ancestor and his issue taking in preference to a more remote ancestor and his issue.

12. On failure of all the male maternal ancestors and their issue the right of inheritance falls to the most remote female maternal ancestor and her issue, and in default to the other female maternal ancestors and their issue in succession, the more remote ancestor and her issue taking in preference to a nearer ancestor and her issue.

13. If there is no heir of the last purchaser descent is traced from the person last entitled as if he or she had been the purchaser.

In case of the death of an intestate before Jan. 1, 1834, the following rules applied :

1. Descent was traced from the person last seised of the land in question and not from the last purchaser.

2. No ancestor of the intestate could inherit.

3. Brothers and sisters of the intestate inherited directly from him or her without tracing descent from the common ancestor.

4. No relation of the half blood could take by inheritance from the intestate.

5. If the title which the person from whom the descent was to be traced had at his death was by descent from his mother, the land on failure of the maternal heirs would not descend to heirs on the paternal side but would escheat to the Crown.

EXAMPLES OF ABOVE RULES

If intestate leaves only—

1. Father and son
2. Father, brother, and grandfather
3. Father, daughters, and son's child
4. Father, daughters, and son
5. Father, grandfather, and sister
6. Brother of half blood and sister of whole blood
7. Father's father and mother's father
8. Mother and father's brother
9. Mother and brother
10. Mother and sisters
11. Mother's brother and father's brother
12. Father's maternal ancestor's descendant and mother
13. Father's maternal ancestor's descendant and mother's paternal ancestor's descendant
14. Mother, mother's son by another marriage, and father's daughter by another marriage
15. Mother, mother's father, and mother's grandfather
16. Brother's daughter and sister's son
17. Brother and grandfather's sisters

The heir-at-law is by preference—

1. Son. 2. Father.
1. Father. 2. Brother. 3. Grandfather.
1. Son's child. 2. Daughters equally. 3. Father.
1. Son. 2. Daughters equally. 3. Father.
1. Father. 2. Sister. 3. Grandfather.
1. Sister. 2. Brother.
1. Father's father. 2. Mother's father.
1. Father's brother. 2. Mother.
1. Brother. 2. Mother.
1. Sisters. 2. Mother.
1. Father's brother. 2. Mother's brother.
1. Father's maternal ancestor's descendant. 2. Mother.
1. Father's maternal ancestor's descendant. 2. Mother's paternal ancestor's descendant.
1. Father's daughter. 2. Mother. 3. Mother's son.
1. Mother. 2. Mother's father. 3. Mother's grandfather.
1. Brother's daughter. 2. Sister's son.
1. Brother. 2. Grandfather's sisters equally.

DISTRIBUTION OF INTESTATES' PERSONAL PROPERTY

The distribution of pure *personal property*, not including land, is regulated by the law of the country in which the intestate was domiciled at death.

The laws of England laid down by the Statutes of Distribution (22 & 23 Chas. II, c. 10, and 1 Jas. II, c. 17, § 7) as varied by the Intestates' Estate Act 1890 (53 Vict. c. 29) provide for the distribution of an intestate's personal property, including leaseholds, among the husband, wife, issue, and next-of-kin subject to the following rules:

The surviving husband, if any, takes his wife's personal property by marital right, unless deprived by a separation or protection order.

If there is no surviving husband, the issue of a female intestate are entitled, and if there is no issue the next-of-kin take.

The widow of an intestate dying in Great Britain or Ireland without issue takes £500 from his real

and personal estate rateably before distribution. She is entitled to one-third of the remaining personal property if her husband left issue and to one-half if he left no issue.

Children of the intestate take in preference to grandchildren or remoter issue.

Posthumous children share equally with their brothers and sisters. Illegitimate children take no share. Children of the half blood share equally with those of the whole blood.

Children of a deceased child or of a deceased brother or sister take in equal shares the portion which their parent would have taken if living.

Degrees of kinship to the intestate are reckoned by the civil law under which both upwards and downwards each generation counts for one degree. Thus from parent to child or vice versa is one degree, from grandparent to grandchild or vice versa are two degrees, and from brother or sister to brother or sister are also two degrees, viz. from the intestate upwards to the parent one and from the parent to the other brother or sister another degree.

Children of the intestate and their issue take in preference to an ancestor and issue of such ancestor, though they are in the same degree of relationship.

When all the issue or next-of-kin are in the same degree of relationship to the intestate they take *per capita*, i.e. all together in equal shares, but if the intestate leaves a child or children and the issue of a deceased child, or a brother or sister and the issue of a deceased brother or sister, the persons entitled take *per stirpes*, i.e. the issue of the deceased child or of the deceased brother or sister take between them equally the share only which their parent would have taken if living.

The right of the widow may be barred by the provisions of her marriage settlement.

Every gift made by way of advancement by portion to any child of the intestate must be brought into account before such child or its issue can take any share. This is called bringing the portion into hotchpot and does not apply to real estate taken by the heir-at-law or to gifts for maintenance, education, apprenticeship, or amusement, or to small annual or other presents, or to gifts from a mother.

Strangers in blood, e.g. a mother-in-law, stepmother, or other relations of the husband or wife of the intestate, though related by affinity, take nothing.

EXAMPLES OF DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONAL PROPERTY

If an intestate leaves—

1. Widow only
2. Widow and child or children
3. Widow, child or children and grandchild of deceased child
4. Widow and grandchildren; no living child
5. Widow, child, father, and brother
6. Widow, father, and grandchild
7. Widow, father, and brother
8. Widow, mother, three brothers and sisters and two nieces (children of deceased brother)
9. Widow, mother, and nephews and nieces (children of deceased brother)
10. Widow and mother
11. Grandmother, brothers, and sisters; no child or parent
12. Grandmother, uncles and aunts
13. Paternal grandfather and maternal grandmother
14. Two aunts, nephew and niece (children of deceased brother)
15. Widow of deceased son and husband of deceased daughter (no other relation)
16. Nephews, nieces, and child of deceased nephew or niece
17. Brother and children of deceased sister
18. Husband and child or children
19. Mother, but no other relation
20. Great-grandfather, uncles and aunts
21. Uncle or aunt and deceased uncle's child
22. Brother's children and half sister's children
23. Cousins and child of deceased cousin

The property is distributed—

- One-half to widow, one-half to Crown.
 One-third to widow, two-thirds to child or children equally.
 One-third to widow, two-thirds to child or children and grandchild *per stirpes*.
 One-third to widow, two-thirds to grandchildren.
 One-third to widow, two-thirds to child.
 One-third to widow, two-thirds to grandchild.
 One-half to widow, one-half to father.
 One-half to widow, one-fifth to mother, one-fifth to each brother and sister, and one-tenth to each niece.
 One-half to widow, one-quarter to mother, one-quarter between nephews and nieces equally.
 One-half to each.
 Equally between brothers and sisters.
 All to grandmother.
 One-half to each.
 One-quarter to each.
 All to Crown.
 Equally between surviving nephews and nieces.
 One-half to brother, one-half equally between children.
 All to husband, unless he has forfeited his right under a separation or protection order.
 All to mother.
 Equally between all.
 All to uncle.
 Equally between all.
 All to cousins equally.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION

For the purpose of administering and distributing the estate, letters of administration are granted by the Probate Division of the High Court of Justice, or where the estate does not exceed £100 by the County Court. The Court has a discretion as to the person to whom the grant is made, but unless there is reason to the contrary letters will be granted to (a) the husband or wife of the deceased, (b) a child or lineal descendant to the remotest degree; or in default of descendants (c) a parent, (d) a brother or sister, (e) a grandfather or grandmother, (f) an uncle or nephew, (g) a great-grandfather or great-grandmother, (g) a cousin; or if all next-of-kin refuse administration a creditor of the intestate; and lastly any person whom the Court may select.

LEGAL INFORMATION

ABOUT VARIOUS IMPORTANT MATTERS

Affiliation Orders

The mother of an illegitimate child is bound to maintain it, and as its natural guardian she has the sole right of custody unless an order to the contrary has been made by a competent court. The reputed father cannot claim any rights in respect of it during her lifetime except with her consent, but may be entitled to its custody after her death. He has no duty towards it unless he has adopted it, or rendered himself liable by agreement, or unless an affiliation order has been made against him.

After the death of the reputed parents, or during their lifetime in special cases, any other person may be appointed guardian by a court of competent jurisdiction.

Application for Summons.—A woman who is unmarried or living apart from her husband may apply for a summons against the alleged father of her illegitimate child for the purpose of obtaining an affiliation order. If she or her child has become chargeable under the poor-laws, the guardians of her parish or union may take proceedings on her behalf.

A married woman living with her husband is not entitled to any order.

The application for a summons must be made to a justice of the peace in the district where the mother resides, and may be before the birth of the child or within twelve months afterwards. If the alleged father is not in England, a further period of twelve months from the date of his return is allowed, or if any payment has been made by him it may be taken as an admission of his liability, on which an order may be granted after the expiration of these periods. An application made within the time limited will support any number of summonses simultaneous or in succession, even after the period for a new application has expired, but if any summons is heard and dismissed on the merits, the application on which it was founded is exhausted. This, however, does not prevent further applications within the allotted period. If the application is made before the birth of the child, the name of the alleged father should be given by deposition on oath.

No proceedings to obtain an order can be taken after the death of the mother or alleged father, and if the mother has married since the birth of the child, her right to obtain an order is barred. Her marriage does not, however, prevent the poor-law guardians from taking proceedings if they are otherwise entitled to do so.

If the application is made on behalf of a married woman, evidence must be produced that she is living apart from her husband and that the child is illegitimate.

In the case of twins a separate application should be made in respect of each child.

The magistrate who grants the summons must be present when it is heard, and to prevent the proceedings from being rendered abortive by his compulsory absence or death, two or more applications, which are together regarded as one application, may be made to different justices.

If the child is born in Scotland and the alleged father would have been amenable to the jurisdiction in case the birth had taken place in England, proceedings may be taken against him in England. If the child is born in England and the alleged father resides in Scotland, proceedings may be taken in the latter country. The jurisdiction

extends also to the case of a child born on a British ship or born abroad of English parents.

The Summons.—This, if granted, is issued by the justice to whom application is made, and orders the defendant to appear at petty sessions on a specified date, which must be after the time when the birth of the child is expected, allowing also a reasonable interval (formerly not less than six days) before the hearing. If the defendant cannot be served personally, the summons may be left at his place of abode in England unless he has acquired a permanent foreign residence.

The Hearing.—The case is heard at petty sessions within forty days after issue of the summons, unless the application on which it is founded was made before the birth, in which case a period of two months from the date of confinement is allowed, and a reasonable interval must also elapse between service and the hearing. The court may adjourn proceedings from time to time for good cause shown, and no order can be made before the birth of the child.

The mother must be present at the bearing, but the attendance of the defendant is not required unless he is called as a witness. Proof of the service of the summons upon him will be required before any order is made in his absence.

Evidence.—The defendant is a competent witness on his own behalf, or may be required to give evidence. His attendance or that of any other witness may be secured by summons granted by any justice of the peace. Conduct-money should be paid or tendered on service of such a summons.

The mother's evidence alone is not sufficient, and it must be corroborated in some material particular before an order is made. In default of admission of paternity by payment or otherwise, a reasonable probability at least of the alleged parentage must be proved. It is not sufficient to show that the parties met in circumstances which afforded an opportunity for intercourse, as for example when fellow-servants went together into an empty building in the usual course of their employment, or that the parties were seen walking or talking together in public. Acts of familiarity, especially if they took place between persons of different social positions, meeting in circumstances which would cause suspicion by being unusual, secret correspondence in endearing terms, or any conduct pointing to the probability of the defendant being the father of the child, may be held to be sufficient corroboration.

The mother may be cross-examined as to her association with other men.

The Order.—If the case is held to be proved, the court may declare the defendant to be the putative father, and make an order against him for payment of a sum not exceeding 5s. a week for maintenance until the child attains the age of 13, or by special order 16 years, or they may limit the payment to an earlier date. The costs of the application and all expenses incident to the confinement, and if the child has died the funeral expenses and costs, may be included in the order, which should follow the form given by the Local Government Board as a precedent. The amount made payable may be reduced on appeal.

The order expires at the end of the period specified for payment, and apparently also at the previous death of the putative father. It is not affected by his bankruptcy or any com-

position or arrangement made by him with his creditors, except that no arrears can be recovered from his estate; and as it is made for the benefit of the child, it cannot be abandoned by agreement between the parties. It is not affected by the subsequent marriage of the mother, though her husband is liable to contribute to the maintenance of his wife's child born before marriage, a liability which attaches also to any man other than the putative father cohabiting with the mother of a mentally defective hasterd ordered to be placed under guardianship or to be sent to an institution.

Married Women.—If a married woman is living apart from her husband she may apply for an affiliation order against the alleged father of her child, and there is a presumption, which will not be rebutted by evidence of opportunities for cohabitation between husband and wife, that her child begotten after the separation is illegitimate. Neither husband nor wife may give evidence as to marital intercourse between them or the absence of it.

The court may act on evidence as to the impotence of the husband or the impossibility of access, and will take judicial notice of an order or declaration under the Legitimacy Declaration Act, 1858 (21 & 22 Vict. c. 93) of the illegitimacy of the child.

Other evidence affecting the legitimacy of the child of a married woman may be obtained from the conduct of the parties towards it, admissions by the mother, recognition by the husband and alleged father respectively, the professed dislike of the wife or husband to one another, concealment of the birth of the child, registration in a false name or the name of the real father, and in all cases statements by the wife's paramour are admissible. A family likeness is generally not sufficient, and expert evidence should not be relied on to prove it.

Appeal.—The mother has no right of appeal if her summons is dismissed, but may make further applications within the time limited for proceeding, and if a further summons is issued and satisfactory evidence of paternity is produced, an order may be made on it. Such further summons is, however, not issued free from conditions as a matter of right.

The defendant may, within twelve months from the date when an order was made against him, appeal to quarter sessions and may abandon such an appeal before it is heard. The mother must appear and give evidence on the appeal, so that if she dies before it is heard it seems that the order obtained by her must be quashed.

Payment.—A collecting officer is appointed in every district by the local justices to receive and recover payments under affiliation orders. It is his duty to inform the mother or other person entitled when payment is in arrear for seven days, so that proceedings may be taken to enforce it. The expense of such proceedings falls upon the mother or person entitled, whether they act personally or through the collecting officer. Every change of address by the putative father must be notified by him to the collecting officer charged with the receipt of payment.

The money may, however, in special cases and for good reason shown, be ordered to be paid direct to the mother or other person entitled without the intervention of the collecting officer.

The mother, as the natural guardian of her child, has the first claim to the money ordered to be paid if she is not a prisoner or convict or of unsound mind. Otherwise payment may be

ordered to be made to any person appointed to receive and apply it, and if the child has become chargeable to any parish or union the poor-law guardians may claim payment to them of the sums awarded. Misapplication of money intended for the maintenance of an illegitimate child is a punishable offence.

Where the application for an affiliation summons has been made before the birth of a child or within two months after it is born, the payments may be calculated from the date of birth, but otherwise they begin from the making of the order.

Execution.—A justice of the peace may, at any time after the expiration of 14 days (formerly one calendar month) from the date of the affiliation order and on a sworn application that payment is in arrear, issue a warrant or summons for the putative father to be brought before two justices, who may, in case of continued refusal or omission to pay, issue forthwith a distress warrant, and the prisoner may be remanded in custody till a return is made.

In default of distress, the putative father may be committed to prison for a term not exceeding three months, but may obtain his release by satisfaction of the debt with all costs and charges or a proportionate part. The imprisonment operates as a discharge of all arrears, and they do not continue to accrue until the prisoner has been released. Any payment to the governor of the prison in satisfaction of the debt or part of it must be brought into account.

The court may also attach any pension or income payable to the putative father after giving an opportunity to show cause against the attachment. A copy of the order for this purpose must be served on the person charged with payment of the pension or income attached.

Clergy.—If the putative father is a beneficed clergyman, he becomes incapable of holding any preferment, and his bishop must within 21 days from the date of the affiliation order becoming conclusive declare the living vacant.

Army and Royal Navy.—Special provisions apply to soldiers and all persons subject to the Naval Discipline Act other than officers.

The summons is served on the commanding officer, who must give a certificate of the receipt of process. If service cannot be effected in the case of sailors by reason of their ship being at sea or otherwise, the summons or a copy must be left with the Admiralty for transmission. A sum sufficient to cover the travelling expenses of the defendant to and from the court must be deposited when the summons is served or left, and will be taken into account as part of the costs. No process can be served in respect of a soldier under orders for foreign service.

In lieu of execution, which may not issue against the person, pay, arms, accoutrements, clothing, or other equipment or necessities of a soldier or sailor, deductions may be made from the pay of the putative father and applied in payment of the sums due from him. For this purpose a copy of the affiliation order must be sent to the Army Council (formerly the Secretary of State) or Admiralty as the case may be. The Admiralty may also pay costs awarded against a putative father in the navy and deduct them from his pay.

In the army the deduction is a sum not exceeding in the case of (a) a warrant officer, Class 1, and not holding an honorary commission, 1s. a day; (b) a warrant officer, Class 2, and not holding an honorary commission, or any non-

commissioned officer not below the rank of sergeant, 7d. a day; and (c) every other soldier, 4d. a day. The deductions which may be made by the Admiralty are at a rate not exceeding 6d. a day in the case of a petty officer or non-commissioned officer not below the rank of sergeant, and 4d. a day for any other person.

The Admiralty must be satisfied before any deduction is made from the pay of a sailor or other person subject to the Naval Discipline Act that the defendant had a reasonable opportunity of being heard in his own defence.

Births

Every birth must be registered within 42 days personally with the registrar, and notice must also be sent by post within 36 hours from the birth to the district medical officer of health.

The particulars required by the registrar are (1) date and place of birth; (2) name if any and sex of child; (3) name, surname, rank, profession or occupation of father; (4) name and maiden surname of mother; (5) signature, description, and residence of informant; (6) date of registration; (7) signature of registrar; and (8) if the birth was at sea, the nationality and last abode of father and mother.

The father or person in attendance on the mother must send the notification, and the persons responsible for registration are (1) the parents, (2) the occupier of the house where the birth took place, (3) a person present at the birth, or (4) the person having charge of the child. The information required for registration must be given by word of mouth and the register must be signed by the informant. There are penalties attached for failure to register or send the necessary notification.

On failure to register within 42 days, the registrar may require the attendance of any defaulter at a given time and place. Failure to comply may be punished by a fine of 40s.

The registrar may at the written request of any person liable register the birth at the residence of the person making the request or at the house where the child was born and is then entitled to a fee of 1s. Otherwise the registration is free when it takes place within the specified period of 42 days (21 days in Scotland).

After 3 months no registration can be made except in the presence of the superintendent registrar and on payment of fees amounting to 5s.

The Registrar-General's express authority must be obtained for any registration after 12 months and further fees amounting to 10s. must be paid. After 7 years this authority will not be given.

Registers of baptism are not legal evidence of the date of birth, though they are sometimes accepted informally if the date of birth was entered at the date of registration and noted on the certificate.

A certified extract from the parochial registers or from the general register established by 6 & 7 Wm. IV, c. 86, as amended by 1 Vict. c. 22, though the parochial registers are not as a rule evidence of the time, place, or order of birth, is accepted as evidence of the facts mentioned in it. The certificate of a district registrar is not strictly evidence, but is now generally received as such.

Birth certificates under the statutory provisions may be obtained in England from the Registry Office at Somerset House and in Scotland from the Registrar-General in Edinburgh.

Attested copies of French registers kept according to French law and accepted as evidence in French courts are evidence of births in France.

The particulars required on the registration of

birth of an illegitimate child do not include any reference to the reputed father, unless he consents and signs the register.

An Index of Births since Aug. 17, 1836, is kept at Somerset House, and may be examined on payment of a fee of 20s. for a general search, 1s. for a particular search.

British Subjects

The following are British subjects by birth since Jan. 1, 1915.

(a) Any person born within His Majesty's dominions and allegiance. Birth within allegiance includes birth at any place where His Majesty exercises jurisdiction over British subjects.

(b) Any person born out of His Majesty's dominions whose father was then a British subject and either was born within His Majesty's allegiance or had received a certificate of naturalisation.

(c) Any person born on board a British ship in any place.

Birth on board a foreign ship in British territorial waters does not alone constitute a British subject.

All naturalised aliens are British subjects owing allegiance to the Crown, and enjoying in Great Britain and Ireland all the rights and privileges and subject to the duties and liabilities of British subjects by birth, unless expressly excepted by law.

Naturalisation of Aliens.—It is probable that in the immediate future some restriction will be placed on the naturalisation of aliens, which is generally recognised as unduly lax, either by prohibition directly imposed on certain countries by name or more generally on countries which allow their subjects to maintain a double allegiance.

At present the law is laid down in an Act of 1914 (4 & 5 Geo. V, c. 17), which consolidated and amended the previous law as from Jan. 1, 1915.

Any alien who has resided in the United Kingdom for not less than one year immediately preceding the application and has previously resided in any part of His Majesty's dominions for four years during the last eight years before the application, may apply to the Secretary of State (the Home Secretary) at the Home Office, Whitehall, London, for a certificate of naturalisation. Instructions can be obtained free of cost at the Home Office.

The applicant must produce satisfactory evidence that—

(a) he has either resided within His Majesty's dominions for not less than the qualifying period of five years or that he has within the last eight years before the application been for not less than five years in the service of the Crown;

(b) he is of good character and has an adequate knowledge of the English language; and

(c) he intends to reside in His Majesty's dominions or to enter or continue in the service of the Crown.

The Secretary of State has an absolute discretion in granting or refusing the application, and there is no appeal from his decision. He has also power to accept four years' residence or five years' service as a qualification, although not within the eight years' limit.

A woman formerly a British subject may on the death of her alien husband or dissolution of her marriage with him recover her rights as a British subject on application without fulfilling the conditions as to residence.

The effect of a certificate when granted is to give to the person naturalised all the rights, powers, and privileges of a natural-born subject as from the date of the grant, but subject to the corresponding obligations, duties, and liabilities.

In cases of doubtful nationality special certificates may be granted to quiet the doubts.

Children under 21 may receive certificates of naturalisation either with their parents or in special cases separately, and in the former case may within a year after attaining 21 make a declaration of alienage and cease to be British subjects. No person other than the children mentioned above who is under disability may be naturalised. Aliens previously naturalised may receive certificates on such terms and conditions as the Secretary of State may think fit. Certificates may be revoked for fraud or misrepresentation and ordered to be given up and cancelled, under a penalty not exceeding £100 for disobedience. Similar certificates may be granted by the Governments of British possessions. In such a case any language recognised as on an equality with the English language may be substituted as part of the qualifications, and the grant shall be submitted to the Secretary of State for his approval or rejection.

The self-governing Dominions are not bound to recognise a certificate granted elsewhere, until their legislatures have adopted the Act, and they may at any time rescind their adoption of it.

Married Women and Infants.—A wife takes the nationality of her husband, so that a female British subject marrying an alien becomes an alien and a female alien marrying a British subject becomes a British subject. The wife of a man ceasing to be a British subject may remain a British subject by making a declaration of her desire. The death alone of the husband does not alter the nationality of his widow, who, if she was a British subject before her marriage, must make an application as stated above before regaining British nationality.

Children under 21 follow the nationality of their father, and if he ceases to be a British subject they also become aliens, unless by the law of the new nationality they are not naturalised in that country or elsewhere.

The marriage of a widow being a British subject with an alien does not affect the nationality of her children by the former husband and they remain British subjects, whether residing within His Majesty's dominions or not. They may, however, cease to be British subjects on other grounds.

Any child whose father has so ceased to be a British subject may resume his British nationality by making a declaration to that effect within one year after attaining majority.

A British subject not under disability who becomes naturalised in a foreign country ceases to be a British subject.

A natural-born British subject who during his minority became also a subject of a foreign State, or a natural-born British subject born out of H.M. dominions may, if of full age and not under disability, cease to be a British subject by making a declaration of alienage.

Conventions may be made with foreign States to enable naturalised subjects to divest themselves of their status as such subjects, and after an Order in Council announcing any such convention naturalised British subjects of the State may during the period provided in the convention make a declaration of alienage and shall be regarded as a subject of the State to which they originally belonged.

A declaration of alienage is not retrospective so as to discharge any previous obligation, right, or liabilities as a British subject.

Aliens may take, hold, and dispose of any property, real or personal, and title may be derived

from or through them as if they were natural-born British subjects, with exceptions as to—

- (1) holding property out of the U.K.;
- (2) being qualified for any office or municipal, parliamentary, or other franchise;
- (3) owning a British ship;
- (4) any right or privilege not expressly given by the Act; and
- (5) rights or interests under dispositions of property made before May 12, 1870, or any devolution by law on the death before that date of any person.

The Secretary of State may make regulations as to the form and registration of (1) certificates, (2) declarations of alienage or of resumption or retention of British nationality; (3) registration by diplomatic or consular officials of births and deaths of British subjects outside His Majesty's dominions; (4) the time, form, and manner of taking the oath of allegiance and registering the same, and evidence in respect of such oath; (5) transmission to the United Kingdom of particulars and documents; (6) fees to be charged, but in case of resumption of British nationality by the widow of an alien the fee for grant of a certificate shall not exceed 5s. and no order as to fees shall be binding in any British possession. Safeguards to protect the rights of the self-governing Dominions and the Acts and Ordinances of other British possessions are provided in the Act.

Provision is also made for evidence of declaration, certificates of naturalisation and entries in registers, and a penalty of imprisonment not exceeding three months is imposed in the United Kingdom for wilful false statements or representations.

A form of oath of allegiance in simple terms is given.

Declaration of Alienage and Allegiance.—At common law a British subject or a child who has acquired a British domicile by the naturalisation of an alien parent cannot in time of war divest himself of British nationality for the purpose of becoming an enemy alien.

Children born in the British dominions and so acquiring the status of British subjects may if of alien parentage owe a double allegiance, viz. to the Crown and also to the country of their parents. This is notably the case with the children of German parents, who are not allowed to renounce their German nationality without special permission.

Certificates of Birth, Death, or Marriage

The cost of a certificate of birth, death, or marriage is 2s. 7d., and 1s. for search if necessary. In the following cases the cost is reduced to—(1) 1s. for a certificate required for the purposes of (a) the Friendly Societies Act, 1896; (b) the Savings Bank Act, 1887; (c) the Assurance Companies Act, 1896, and the Trade Unions Amendment Act, 1896 (death of a child under 10 years of age); and (2) 6d. for a certificate required for the purpose of (a) elementary education; (b) the National Insurance Acts 1911 and 1913.

Any such certificate of a birth, death, or marriage since Aug. 17, 1836, can be obtained from the General Registry Office, Somerset House, W.C., on payment of these fees. They can also be obtained for any but strictly legal purposes, i.e. as evidence in court, from the registration officer having the legal custody of the registers containing the entry required. Certificates of baptism or marriage by a clergyman of the Church of England can also be obtained from the incumbent of the church where the ceremony was performed.

Copyright

Copyright is regulated by the Copyright Act, 1911 (which came into force July 1, 1912). It is a monopoly created by statute conferring upon the author of any literary, dramatic, musical, or artistic work, and practically without the observance on his part of any legal formality, the sole right to produce or reproduce his work or any part of it, in any form or manner whatever, and in any language, including the right to: (a) publish a book; (b) perform a dramatic or musical piece; (c) deliver a lecture, sermon, speech, address; (d) dramatise a novel; (e) "novelise" a drama; (f) make any contrivance for the production of sound, or pictures, such as a "record," perforated roll, cinematograph film; and (g) to authorise any of these acts.

It will thus be seen that the mere act of writing a story or musical score, painting a picture, chiselling a sculpture piece, making a photographic negative, etc., is sufficient to endow the author with copyright, provided (1) that the work is original; (2) that, if published, it was first published within some part of His Majesty's dominions to which the Act extends, or in a foreign country being a member of the Copyright Union, or simultaneously within and without; and (3) that, if not published, the author was, at the date of its making, a British subject or resident in the dominion or foreign country aforesaid.

Copyright in *unpublished* works (with the exception of artistic works, other than engravings) subsists in perpetuity. Copyright in drawings, paintings, etc., whether published or not, ceases fifty years after the author's death. Copyright in *published* works, with the above exception, subsists for the life of the author and for a period of fifty years after his death. In the case of posthumous works (with the exception of drawings, paintings, etc.) the right subsists till publication and for fifty years thereafter. In the case of photographs, "records," and perforated rolls, the right subsists for fifty years from the making of the original plate from which the photograph, etc., was directly or indirectly derived.

Limitation of Time and Compulsory Licence.—After thirty years in the case of a published work, or after twenty-five years in the case of a work not yet published at the date of the Act, from the date of the death of the author, any person may publish the work on giving due notice of his intention to do so and paying to the owner of copyright 10% royalty of the published price.

Ownership of an unpublished manuscript after the death of its author is *prima facie* proof of ownership of the copyright in it. The author of a work is the first owner of copyright therein unless the work (e.g. a photograph or engraving) has been made for valuable consideration or the person making it is employed by another under contract of service in the course of which employment the work was made.

The owner of copyright may assign it either wholly or partially, generally or subject to limitations to a particular country, for the whole term of copyright or for any portion of it, and may grant or retain an interest in the right by licence. *Publication* means simply the issue of copies to the public, but the issue of photographs or engravings of sculpture or architectural works of art is not a publication of such works, nor, for the purposes of the Act, is the performance of a play, the delivery of a lecture, the exhibition of an artistic work a publication of such works.

Copyright is infringed by anyone who, without

the consent of the author, does anything the sole right to do which is conferred upon the author or owner, particularly, offers for sale or hire, distributes, exhibits, imports, performs, or lets a theatre for performance, but with, *inter alia*, the following exceptions: (1) quotation by way of fair criticism, including a newspaper summary; (2) the use, with acknowledgments, of short passages from copyright books (other than school books) *bona fide* for educational purposes; (3) the reporting of a public lecture unless expressly prohibited, and the reporting in a newspaper of an address of a political nature whether prohibited or not.

An action must be begun within three years of the alleged infringement. The validity of the right, the legal ownership of it, and the author of it as indicated on the title-page, are presumed in favour of the plaintiff unless the defendant expressly raises these issues. A successful action carries with it: injunction, damages, account, delivering up of infringing copies, and costs in the discretion of the Court.

As regards all works the copyright in which was subsisting before July 1, 1912, copyright, as defined by the Act, is substituted for the existing copyright.

Death

Every death must be registered with the registrar of deaths by (1) a relative present at the death or in attendance during the last illness; (2) some other relative; (3) a person present at the death; (4) the occupier of the house in which the death took place; (5) an inmate of the house; or (6) the person causing the body to be buried.

If written notice with a medical certificate of the cause of death is sent within 5 days from the death, 14 days are allowed for giving formal notice by word of mouth, otherwise personal notice must be given and the register signed by the informant within 5 days.

A penalty of 40s. is imposed for default.

The particulars required are: (1) date of death; (2) name, surname, sex, age, rank, profession or occupation of deceased; (3) cause of death; (4) signature, description and residence of informant; (5) signature of registrar; and (6) nationality and last abode of deceased if the death took place at sea.

The registrar will supply a certificate of registration which must be delivered to the clergyman or person performing the funeral service. If it is not so produced, the clergyman may perform the service, but must within 7 days give notice to the registrar.

If at the end of 14 days the registration has not been completed, the registrar may by notice in writing require anyone of the persons responsible to attend before him at a stated time and place for the purpose.

If the deceased has been attended during his last illness by a registered medical practitioner, a certificate of the cause of death signed by the latter must be delivered to the registrar. There is a penalty of 40s. imposed on any person who receives such a certificate and withholds it.

The registration may by request be made at the house of the informant or at that in which the death took place, in either of which cases a fee of 1s. is payable to the registrar, but otherwise registration is free.

After twelve months a death can be registered on the express authority of the Registrar-General only and on payment of fees amounting to 10s.

Infectious Diseases

Any person who (1) while suffering from a dangerous infectious disease wilfully exposes himself without proper precautions in any street, public place, shop, inn, or public conveyance, or enters a public conveyance without warning the owner, conductor, or driver that he is so suffering; (2) being in charge of a person so suffering so exposes such sufferer or causes or permits him to be so exposed; or (3) lends, transmits, exposes, or disposes of without previous disinfection bedding, clothing, rags, or other things which have been exposed to infection, is liable to a penalty of £5.

A person entering a public conveyance while suffering from such disease is liable to a fine of 40s., and may be ordered to pay the costs of disinfecting the conveyance if he entered without warning the owner or driver. Every such conveyance must be disinfected after conveying a person suffering from infectious disease, and the owner or driver may claim payment of the costs of disinfection before allowing his conveyance to be so used.

No house, rooms, or lodgings in which there has been a person suffering from infectious disease may be let until disinfected to the satisfaction of a medical practitioner, who must give a certificate to this effect, the penalty for an offence being a fine not exceeding £20 or imprisonment not exceeding one month with or without hard labour.

In cases within the Public Health Act, 1907, a person suffering from an infectious disease is not allowed to engage in any trade unless precautions are taken to prevent the spread of the disease, nor may he take any book from a public or circulating library or return it unless disinfected after it has been exposed to infection. The medical officer of the district is charged with the duty of making inquiries on these points.

Clothes which have been exposed to infection must not be sent to a public laundry until they have been disinfected; children who have suffered from an infectious disease must not attend school without a medical certificate; notification of the presence of infectious disease must be sent to the district medical officer by dairymen on whose premises it has occurred, and the owner or driver of a public conveyance which has been used by a person suffering from an infectious disease.

In the metropolis and districts where the Infectious Diseases Prevention Act, 1890, is in force, persons suffering from an infectious disease who cannot receive proper attention and accommodation at home may be removed to an isolation hospital by order of a justice of the peace made on the certificate of a medical practitioner.

A district council may by notice in writing order the owner or occupier of any house likely to endanger the health of the occupier to take such steps by painting, whitewashing, papering, etc., as may be necessary to prevent or check infectious disease.

The occupier of a house in which there has been infectious disease within six weeks before he ceases to occupy it must inform the owner and have it disinfected.

Notification of any case of certain infectious diseases, including smallpox, cholera, diphtheria, membranous croup, erysipelas, scarlatina, scarlet, typhus, typhoid, enteric, relapsing, continued, or puerperal fevers and plague, must be given to the district medical officer of health in writing or verbally. It must be given by the head of the family, relatives or other persons present in the building or in attendance on the patient. The

medical practitioner in attendance is also required to send a certificate to the medical officer of health, and receives for it a fee of 1s. for every case in his private practice or in a public institution of which he is officer.

The list of diseases of which notification is required may be extended by orders made by the local authority from time to time with the approval of the Local Government Board, and varies in different districts.

Under various orders the following diseases must be notified, viz. acute poliomyelitis (infectious paralysis), anthrax, cerebro-spinal meningitis, chicken-pox, glanders, plague, hydrophobia, impetigo contagiosa, measles, german measles, mumps, ophthalmia neonatorum, whooping cough, yellow fever, and pulmonary tuberculosis (consumption).

On the outbreak of infectious disease in a public elementary school the school or any department of it may be closed, or any children liable to carry infections may be excluded. The principal of any school in which there is infectious disease is required to send a list of the names and addresses of all pupils other than boarders to the local authority.

It is the duty of the local authority to provide for the disinfection of infected bedding, clothing, and other articles, and to provide temporary accommodation free of charge for families compelled to leave their house where infection has appeared or for the purpose of having it disinfected.

Penalties are inflicted on all persons who give false answers to inquiries about the appearance of infectious disease in a house during the previous six weeks.

Landlord and Tenant

A tenant taking an unfurnished house or part of one does so at his own risk. He must, in the absence of agreement to the contrary, keep it wind and weather proof, and although the house is or becomes uninhabitable must continue to pay the agreed rent until his tenancy ends by mutual agreement or the expiration of his tenancy.

The landlord is under no liability to execute any repairs or alteration unless he has expressly agreed to do so or a statutory duty is imposed upon him.

The Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, applies where the rent does not exceed in London £20, in Liverpool £13, in Manchester or Birmingham £10, and elsewhere £8. In respect of property of this class there is an implied condition that it is reasonably fit for human habitation when taken, and if otherwise the tenant may leave and recover damages for any loss sustained.

By the Housing and Town Planning Act, 1909, similar conditions are imposed where the rent does not exceed, in the administrative county of London £40, in a borough or urban district with a population at the last census of 50,000 or more, £26, and elsewhere £16. These conditions do not apply when the tenancy is for a term of not less than three years or to a repairing lease. Under this Act the landlord must keep the property in the same condition during the tenancy, and power is given to him and to the local authority and their authorised agents to enter after 24 hours' notice and inspect the property.

A lease of a house or land for more than three years must be made by deed and properly stamped. What are known as the usual covenants are: (1) to pay rent; (2) to pay taxes and outgoings other than such as are ultimately payable by the landlord; (3) to keep the property in repair and so to

give it up ; (4) to allow the landlord to enter and view the state of repair ; and (6) for quiet enjoyment by the tenant. The insertion of other covenants is a matter of agreement between the parties for their own protection and to prevent the property from becoming a nuisance. Every lease should contain a power of re-entry by the landlord on nonpayment of rent, and in some cases for breach of covenant. A counterpart or copy of the lease is handed to the landlord, and both lease and counterpart are prepared and stamped at the tenant's expense.

The tenant cannot investigate the title of the landlord to grant the lease, and must take or refuse it without inquiry. If the landlord is a person in a fiduciary position, *e.g.* a trustee, mortgagee, or person having a limited interest only, such as a tenant for life, the lease should be made to take effect in possession and not from a future date.

An agreement for a lease should be made in writing, signed by the landlord or his agent. It is prepared in duplicate and stamped at the expense of the tenant. As it is often an informal document or perhaps a common form bought from a stationer and containing stringent clauses and conditions which are not intended to be enforced, such as an undertaking by the tenant to rebuild the house if necessary, or to pay for the cost of making and paving adjoining roads, it should be carefully considered, and any alterations that appear necessary should be made before it is accepted or executed. The landlord under an agreement for a short tenancy should undertake liability for repairs. Any alterations, repairs, or improvements that are immediately required should be completed before the agreement is signed or the tenant enters into possession.

It may be assumed that the property has been inspected by the tenant, who will form his own opinion as to the state of repairs, the liability to annoyance by neighbours, neighbouring buildings such as schools or manufactories, or floods. The sanitary condition of the house and its water and drainage systems and the occurrence of any recent outbreak of disease in the neighbourhood should be carefully investigated. Inquiries as to the character of the last tenants, their reasons for leaving, and whether they left any debts, rates, or taxes unpaid, may prevent visits from undesirable persons or annoyance and demands from creditors, or gas, water, or rate collectors. The necessary connections for gas and water supplies should be made before entry.

On taking a furnished house an inventory in duplicate should be made, agreed, and signed, showing not only the articles of furniture, ornaments, and household goods, but also any defects in them.

Furnished lodgings are let under an implied agreement that they are reasonably fit for occupation and free from vermin or dangers from defective drains or infectious disease. In case of the death or illness of the lodger or any member of his family in them, reasonable expenses or damages incurred by reason or in consequence of such death or illness may be recovered from him or his representatives.

The person letting the lodgings has no lien on the goods or luggage of the lodger and cannot detain them until the rent is paid, but must sue for the rent in the courts. An offensive lodger cannot be summarily ejected, but if rent is in arrear may be kept out if he or she has left the rooms vacant, or an application must be made to a magistrate for assistance. A lease or agreement

for tenancy comes to an end at the expiration of the agreed term or period; and no notice is required to terminate it. If the tenant remains in possession he may be ejected, by proper proceedings, unless the landlord agrees expressly or by implication to continue the tenancy. Payment and acceptance of rent raises an implied agreement for a yearly tenancy on the terms of the former occupation so far as they are applicable.

The length of notice to quit in other cases is determined by the duration of the tenancy. In the case of a yearly tenancy it must in the absence of custom or special agreement be a half-year's notice expiring at the end of the year of tenancy. A weekly or other tenancy for less than a year is determined by a notice equal to the period of tenancy, *e.g.* a week's notice is required for a weekly tenancy, a month's notice for a monthly tenancy, and a quarter's notice for a quarterly tenancy, and in all these cases the notice should expire at the end of a complete period of the tenancy.

It should be observed that the duration of a tenancy is not altogether dependent upon payment of rent, *e.g.* a tenancy may be a yearly one although, as is generally the case, the rent is paid quarterly.

A tenancy for a fixed term, *e.g.* for three years or more, cannot be ended during the period of the tenancy except by mutual agreement.

A tenant has no right to remove anything which has become a fixture during the tenancy, such as trees, plants, shrubs, outbuildings, or fittings, even though they were his property before they became affixed, and they must be left for the landlord. There are some statutory and customary exceptions in the case of agricultural tenancies, market gardens, and allotments, where the tenant is entitled to compensation for improvements, and also as regards what are known as tenant's fixtures used in trade or business.

If rent is in arrear, the landlord may (1) sue for it; (2) resume possession under the power of re-entry reserved in the lease or agreement; (3) distrain for it.

The common law power of distress could originally be exercised in respect of all chattels found on the premises.

Exceptions have been introduced including goods sent to a public trader to be worked up, *e.g.* cloth sent to a tailor; things in actual use, *e.g.* a horse that is being ridden; perishable articles; wearing apparel, bedding and tools of trade not exceeding the value of £5; and the goods of an undertenant at rackrent or lodger under certain conditions. In the last case a declaration must be made by the lodger claiming the property and offering to pay his rent to the landlord.

No distress can be levied between sunset and sunrise, and the bailiff must not break open a door or window to effect an entrance. If the landlord has re-entered, his power of distress is gone.

In case of fraudulent or clandestine removal to avoid payment of rent after it has accrued due, that is on the last instant of the day on which it is payable, the landlord may seize the goods at any time within 30 days wherever they may be found and may in the presence of a constable break open any lock or door for the purpose, or if the value of the goods removed does not exceed £50 may recover by an order of two justices the double value of them.

In the metropolitan police district a constable may detain any furniture van engaged in removing goods between 8 p.m. and 5 a.m. to prevent fraudulent removal (popularly known as shooting the moon).

The following are instances of illegal distress : (1) when the landlord has parted with his reversion or acquired it since the rent became due ; (2) when there is no rent in arrear or the distress is made for payments which are not strictly rent, *e.g.* for furniture in a furnished house taken at an inclusive rent ; (3) after valid tender ; (4) when two distresses are levied for the same rent ; (5) when the distress is made off the premises or by night ; (6) when a door or window has been broken open to effect an entry ; (7) when privileged goods have been distrained ; (8) when the distraint is contrary to an agreement made with the tenant or a stranger ; (9) when goods are sold that are not in the inventory.

Examples of irregularities are : (1) selling the distress without serving a notice of distress and a copy of the inventory ; (2) selling within the 5 days (which may be extended to 15 days) allowed for replevy ; (3) selling without appraisal when required or otherwise than at the best price ; (4) improperly dealing with any surplus after payment of arrears of rent, costs charges, and expense ; (5) removing the goods after tender of the amount due.

There is an authorised scale of fees payable on a distress, which varies with the value of the goods seized.

The tenants of small houses of the value in the Metropolitan Police District of £35, in Scotland of £30, and elsewhere of £20 are protected during the present war and for six months afterwards from ejectment or any raising of their rents, except in certain cases where the rates have been increased or the landlord has executed structural improvements and notice to that effect has been given. Otherwise the rent cannot be raised above the normal or standard rate current before the beginning of the war, and any excess paid since Nov. 25, 1915, may before Jan. 10, 1918, be recovered in the County Court or deducted from accruing rent by the tenant.

Marriage

Marriage as recognised by the Christian Church is the voluntary union for life of one man with one woman to the exclusion of all others. Divorce is allowed in most countries, but is still generally forbidden by the Quakers and Roman Catholic Church and opposed to the feelings of many of the clergy of the Church of England.

The marriage of a Christian with a non-Christian is legal if celebrated as prescribed by English law, but in the country of a foreign husband's domicile it is subject to the local usages as regards divorce, polygamy, and domestic status of the wife.

By the common law of England a religious ceremony in accordance with the laws and usages of the Catholic Church was essential. By the Marriage Act of 1823 and amending Acts marriages may now be celebrated by any religious rites or with none at all.

Clandestine and irregular marriages were common in England until 1753, when Lord Hardwicke's Act provided that all marriages should be solemnised in the parish church or a public chapel of the Church of England either by licence or after publication of banns.

These clandestine marriages were generally solemnised by clergymen of more or less irregular antecedents in places like the Fleet and King's Bench prisons, Mayfair Chapel, or the Mint in Southwark, and as there was considerable traffic in them, registers were kept which may still be consulted.

When they were suppressed, parties who had

reasons for avoiding publicity took refuge in the looser provisions of the law in Scotland, and by crossing the border could go through a ceremony (Gretna Green became famous in this respect) which was recognised as binding in England. An alteration in the laws of Scotland requiring a certain term of residence before marriage put an end to this form of evading the English restrictions.

Every marriage in England, unless by special licence or in accordance with the usages of Jews or Quakers, must now be solemnised in a church or chapel of the Church of England duly licensed for marriage, a registered Nonconformist church or building, or a registry office. It may be by banns or ecclesiastical licence, a superintendent registrar's certificate or certificate and licence, or in the case of seamen by a naval officer's certificate.

Marriages may also be solemnised at sea by a clergyman, or if there is no clergyman by the captain of the ship, and they are registered in England.

Capacity.—The parties must be free from disability arising from youth, mental or physical incapacity, duress, relationship, previous marriage, want of consent, fraud, or otherwise.

The earliest age for marriage is 14 in the case of a male and 12 for females, but this is subject in England and Wales to the consent of parents or guardians when required. Absence of this consent does not by itself invalidate the marriage, but is a ground for punishing the guilty parties.

Apart from absolute disability such as arises from relationship or previous marriage, the tests of validity are simply whether (1) the legal requirements have been fulfilled and (2) the parties really consented of their own free will and with a competent understanding to marry one another. A mere contract to marry may be broken off on sufficient grounds, and a marriage under threats or duress, in a state of intoxication or imbecility of mind amounting to insanity, or under a mistake as to the nature of the ceremony or the identity of the person married, may be set aside by proper proceedings, especially if it has not been consummated, but a mistaken belief by one of the parties in the good character or habits, social position, or mental or physical condition not amounting to insanity or impotence of the other is not sufficient to invalidate the marriage.

A person who has been found lunatic by inquisition cannot marry even during a lucid interval until the inquisition has been superseded, but otherwise the validity of marriage by a person of unsound mind depends upon ability to consent.

Deaf and dumb persons can contract a valid marriage, and disabilities imposed by foreign law of a religious or penal character do not invalidate a marriage in this country.

The Court will punish severely any person who marries or attempts to marry one of its wards without its permission.

Marriages between persons within prohibited degrees of consanguinity or affinity are forbidden. A table of these degrees in the Book of Common Prayer has been altered by the Act of 1907, which now permits marriage with a deceased wife's sister, and it is only necessary to call attention to the fact that first cousins and more distant relatives are not forbidden to marry, but marriages with a deceased husband's brother or the daughter of a deceased wife are still illegal. The prohibitions apply to all persons domiciled in England, including Jews and Quakers, but not to foreigners residing here unless applicable by the laws of their own country.

Registrar's Certificate without Licence.—In the case of marriage by registrar's certificate without licence notice must be given personally and in a prescribed form by one of the parties to the registrar of the district within which both parties have resided for not less than seven days, or his deputy, or to the superintendent registrar of marriages in that district. If the parties reside in different districts the notice must be given to the superintendent registrars, registrars, or deputies in both districts. This notice, for which a fee of 1s. is charged, is entered in the Marriage Notice-book, which is open free of charge for public inspection.

The particulars required are: (1) names and descriptions of the parties; (2) dwelling-place of each and length of residence there; (3) church or other building where the ceremony is to take place, and this must in general be within the district where one of the parties has dwelt for the period mentioned in the notice; (4) that the marriage is to be without licence; and (5) a declaration (a) that there is no lawful impediment, (b) that for seven days the usual place of residence has been within the district of the registrar to whom notice has been given, and (c) that no consent of parents, guardians or other person is required, or if required that it has been given.

The notice is exhibited conspicuously in the registrar's office for 21 successive days next after the entry in the notice-book, and at the end of this time, if no objection has been made or sustained, a certificate is issued on the request of the party who has given the notice to the effect that notice of an intended marriage in the church or building named has been entered and there is no opposition to it. A fee of 1s. is charged for this certificate.

The marriage may then take place in the church or building mentioned and at any time within three calendar months from the entry of the notice, (1) in some building certified as a place of religious worship and registered for the solemnisation of matrimony, provided that (a) a registrar of the district or his deputy or an authorised person is present, (b) the ceremony is performed before two credible witnesses between 8 a.m. and 3 p.m. with open doors, and (c) the authorised formula of marriage is uttered by both parties; (2) at the office of the superintendent registrar, in which case no religious service is held; (3) in a church within the district of the superintendent registrar by whom the certificate was issued, but in this case the consent of the incumbent must be obtained and the ceremony, which must be by a qualified clergyman, may be according to the rites of the Church of England; (4) according to the usages of Quakers or Jews if the parties are of either of these persuasions, or by authority of the rules of Quakers according to their usages if the parties do not belong to their persuasion.

A caveat may be entered at the office of a superintendent registrar or registrar to prevent a marriage.

The registrar is entitled to a fee of 5s. for a marriage by certificate in his presence and 10s. for a similar marriage by licence.

Registrar's Certificate and Licence.—When the marriage is to be by registrar's certificate and licence, notice is given and the certificate is obtained as in the case of a certificate alone, with the following differences.

1. If the parties do not live in the same district, notice need not be given to the registrar of both districts, but only to the officer of the district in which one of the parties resides, and it is sufficient if the notice states how long the applicant has

resided there, without a statement as to the residence of the other party.

2. The declaration in the notice must state that the applicant has for fifteen days immediately preceding had his or her usual place of abode and residence in the district of the registrar to whom notice is given.

3. The notice is not publicly exhibited by the registrar.

4. The certificate may be obtained after one clear day after entry of notice.

The applicant, on payment of a fee of 30s. exclusive of stamps, then obtains a licence from the registrar, and the marriage may take place in any of the several modes in which a marriage by certificate alone may be had, except that no licence for a marriage in a church or chapel of the Church of England may be granted.

No marriage by registrar's certificate with or without a licence may be solemnised in any building registered and certified for religious service without the consent of the minister or one of the trustees, overseers, deacons, or managers, nor in any registered building of the Church of Rome or any church or chapel of the Church of England without the consent of the minister.

A marriage by certificate or certificate and licence is void if it is held (a) in any place other than that specified in the notice and certificate; (b) without due notice to the superintendent registrar; (c) without certificate or licence; (d) in the absence of the registrar of the district or superintendent registrar or of the authorised person whose presence is required.

The presence of the registrar or superintendent registrar is necessary at every marriage in a Non-conformist building, unless an authorised person, usually the minister or an official certified by the trustees as having been authorised for the purpose, has been appointed to take his place. If the presence of the registrar or superintendent registrar is required, notice must be given when notice of marriage is entered and the consent of the minister or trustees to his attendance must be obtained.

Eccelesiastical.—Marriage according to the rites of the Church of England may be by (1) special licence; (2) common licence; (3) banns (spurrings, spurrings, or callings); or (4) registrar's certificate with consent of the clergyman.

A special ecclesiastical licence enables the parties to be married at any convenient time and place. It is obtained at the Faculty Office, 23 Knightbridge Street, Doctor's Commons, B.C., on assigning good and sufficient reasons. The fees, including stamp duty, are under £30 on the average.

A common licence is granted by the bishop as ordinary through the chancellor and his surrogates, or by the Archbishop through the Vicar-General. It can be obtained on personal application of one of the parties from a surrogate, the Commissary for Faculties at the Faculty Office, or the Vicar-General at his office, 3 Creed Lane, Ludgate Hill, E.C.

An affidavit must be made on application to the effect that (1) there is no legal impediment; (2) the applicant has had his or her usual place of abode in the parish where the ceremony is to take place for 15 days, and (3) any consent that is required has been obtained.

The stamp duty is 10s. and the fee varies from 35s. to £2 13s. in different dioceses. In Southwark it has recently been reduced to £2, and a special charge for soldiers remains at 10s.

As in the case of the registry office, a caveat may be entered against the grant of a licence or the celebration of an unlawful marriage.

Marriages, the validity of which is doubtful, may

be confirmed by a Provisional Order of the Secretary of State followed by an Act of Parliament, or by a private Act of Parliament alone.

Banns.—If the marriage is to be by banns, they must be publicly proclaimed on three successive Sundays before the ceremony can be performed, and the clergyman requires a few days' preliminary notice.

Notice should be given to the clergyman of the parish in which the parties reside, or if they are in different parishes to the clergymen of both parishes, and in the latter case a certificate must be obtained of due publication which is to be handed to the officiating minister. If one of the parties resides in Scotland, application should be made to the session clerk to publish banns, for which a residence of 15 days is required; or if in Ireland, after a residence of 7 days notice must be given to the district registrar of marriages for the purpose of obtaining his certificate.

The fees for a marriage in church vary from 2s. 6d. upwards in different parishes, the usual amount being a guinea to the clergyman and 5s. to the clerk.

By the Naval Marriages Act, 1908, any officer, seaman, or marine on the books of one of H.M. ships may, if he wishes to be married at a registry office or a Nonconformist registered building, give notice to his commanding officer, who may after 21 days issue a certificate for the marriage. The other party must give notice to the registrar in the usual way. If the marriage is to be according to the rites of the Church of England, the chaplain or commanding officer of the ship must publish the banns on board for three successive Sundays, and then issue a certificate of the publication which must be produced to the officiating clergyman. The banns must also be published by the other party in the church where the ceremony is to take place.

Marriage Certificates.—On Jan. 1, 1918, standard official forms for use in issuing to the public certified copies of entries in marriage registers came into use. They are printed on a specially made paper, with an official watermark, which does not lend itself easily to falsification.

Marriages Abroad.—Marriages celebrated out of England are considered as valid in form if made in accordance with the local law.

In the case of marriages abroad under the Foreign Marriages Act, 1892, one of the parties must be a British subject. The ceremony must be with open doors in presence of the marriage officer and two witnesses. Any form may be used, including that of the Church of England, so long as a declaration of marriage is made by the parties in the prescribed form. The marriage officer is appointed by the Secretary of State, and is usually the ambassador, a consul, governor, high commissioner, or other official. The commanding officer of one of H.M. ships may perform the ceremony on his ship. Notices must be given as in England.

Marriages within the lines of a British army serving abroad may be celebrated by a chaplain or other person by order of the commanding officer, but all marriages abroad of officers or soldiers of H.M. land forces must be registered.

The Marriage with Foreigners Act, 1906, provides for marriage between a British subject and a foreigner, and enables the former to comply with foreign law by obtaining from the superintendent registrar in England or Wales or the registrar in Scotland or Ireland or other marriage officer a certificate which can be produced to the minister or officer solemnising the marriage abroad that

due notice has been given in this country and no legal objection can be raised. The Act does not come into operation until an Order in Council has been made recognising the existence of provision in the country to which the foreigner belongs for the issue of a similar certificate for use if the marriage is celebrated in the United Kingdom.

Power is also given by an Act of 1915 (5 & 6 Geo. V, c. 40) to make similar regulations by Order in Council in respect of a marriage between a British subject resident in the United Kingdom and another resident elsewhere in any British Dominion, the condition for the issue of the Order being that the laws of the Dominion in question recognise the validity in the United Kingdom of the publication of banns or the certificate of a registrar or superintendent registrar as sufficient notice of marriage. The provisions of this Act may be extended by Order in Council to any British Protectorate.

In default of such Order enabling the Act to come into operation in the country where it is required, the parties interested should apply to the Registrar-General.

Persons domiciled in this country cannot contract a marriage abroad which is forbidden here.

General Notes.—A husband married since 1882 is still liable for torts or wrongs committed by his wife, and, to the extent of property acquired through her, for her ante-nuptial debts, but he is not liable for her post-nuptial debts unless she has expressly implied authority to pledge his credit.

A married woman in England is entitled to hold and dispose of as her separate estate certain property acquired since August 9, 1870, including her earnings, any personal property to which she has become entitled as next-of-kin of an intestate, and any sum not exceeding £200 acquired by deed or will, and also any property acquired since Jan. 1, 1883, and if married after the latter date all property belonging to her at the time of marriage or subsequently acquired.

A married woman judicially separated from her husband is regarded as a *feme sole* in respect of her property; and if cohabitation is resumed, she will remain entitled to it for her separate use, subject to any agreement that has been made concerning it.

The names to be given on application for a marriage licence or certificate or for the publication of banns are those by which the parties are generally known, although they differ from the baptismal name. If wrong particulars are given with the knowledge of both parties for the purpose of concealment, a marriage by banns is void; but if one party only is guilty of deceit, the marriage holds good.

All necessary certificates or licences must be produced to the officiating minister, registrar, authorised person, or marriage officer officiating or present at the ceremony.

On giving notice of the intended re-marriage of a divorced person, a copy of the divorce decree should be produced.

If a husband and wife are separated and one of them has not been heard of for seven years and there is no reason to suppose that he or she is still living, the other may marry again without being prosecuted for bigamy; but if the missing person reappears after the date of the second marriage, it is void and the issue by it are illegitimate.

A husband is liable to maintain the children of his wife born before his marriage until they attain the age of 16, but no similar duty is imposed on the wife in respect of her husband's children.

If a marriage engagement is broken off, the engagement ring and household furniture and effects provided for the intended home must be returned to the donor, but there is no legal obligation to return any personal presents, although they may consist of jewellery or other valuable ornaments.

Persons who have been married at a registry office may have the marriage ceremony subsequently performed in church on production of the registrar's certificate of marriage, but no entry is made in the parish register.

The presence of the registrar or superintendent registrar is not required at a marriage according to the usages of Jews or Quakers, but in the one case the secretary of the synagogue and in the other the district registering officer of the society must be present and register the marriage.

The use of a marriage ring is not essential except so far as it forms part of the ceremonies of the Church of England, and in this case its place may be supplied by any available substitute.

No clergyman is compelled to officiate at the marriage of a person divorced for adultery, but must allow his church to be used for the purpose if required.

If a church is closed for repairs or other purposes, a licence for marriage in it is available for any place licensed for the solemnisation of matrimony within the parish, or if there is none for a church in any adjoining parish where marriages are solemnised.

Persons under 21 require the consent of their parent or guardian before marriage, except in the case of an illegitimate child. Such consent may be implied by acquiescence. If the parent or guardian is incapacitated, application for the purpose may be made to the courts.

A Mahomedan is allowed by his religion to have four wives of any creed or nationality except an idolater or fire-worshipper.

The Roman Catholic Church does not recognise a mixed marriage between a Protestant and a Roman Catholic unless it has been celebrated by one of their priests in accordance with the Papal decrees.

An ecclesiastical licence is available for three lunar months, and a registrar's certificate or licence for three calendar months.

Divorce and Separation.—The ecclesiastical courts originally had exclusive jurisdiction to deal with matrimonial causes, and exercised it by granting divorce *a vinculo matrimonii*, which dissolved the marriage, or in cases of adultery and cruelty *a mensa et thoro*, which merely released the parties from their obligation to cohabit, and might be determined by reconciliation and cohabitation. This jurisdiction was not recognised or enforced till a much later date by the courts of law and equity, but when civil marriages had been established in England it was transferred to the Divorce Court which was established for the purpose, and it is now exercised by the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division of the High Court, or in certain cases by metropolitan or stipendiary magistrates, or by justices of the peace.

The legal remedies open to a married person are: (1) a declaration of nullity of marriage, (2) divorce, (3) restitution of conjugal rights, (4) judicial separation, (5) a separation order, (6) a protection order for a wife, and (7) a deed of separation by mutual consent.

A marriage is void *ab initio* if there has been (a) absence of consent by one or both of the parties, (b) violation of the rules of relationship and affinity, (c) a previous and subsisting mar-

riage, or (d) irregularity in the necessary ceremonies; but it is only voidable where one of the parties is incapable of consummating it, or if one of them is under the age of consent. In these cases a decree of nullity must be obtained.

A husband may be divorced by his wife for: (1) adultery coupled with (a) cruelty, (b) desertion for two years without reasonable cause, or (c) disobedience to an order for restitution of conjugal rights; (2) incestuous or bigamous adultery; or (3) rape or certain heinous offences.

A wife may be divorced by her husband for adultery alone without other offence.

Adultery by the party seeking relief, connivance, condonation, collusion, delay in making the application, or conduct conducing to the offence, is, generally speaking, a ground for dismissing the action, but even in these cases the Court has a certain discretion to grant the application on recognised principles.

An order for restitution of conjugal rights may be made on the application of husband or wife. Disobedience was formerly punished by attachment, but the court now has power to regard it as constituting desertion, and to make a further order for divorce or judicial separation in proper cases.

Judicial separation may be granted to either husband or wife on the ground of: (1) adultery, (2) cruelty, (3) desertion without reasonable cause for two years or more, (4) disobedience to a decree for restitution of conjugal rights, or (5) unnatural offences.

A police magistrate, a stipendiary magistrate, justices in petty sessions, or the Divorce Court may grant a separation order on the application of a married woman when her husband has (1) been summarily convicted for an aggravated assault upon her, (2) been convicted on indictment of an assault upon her, and been fined more than £5 or sentenced to imprisonment for a term exceeding two months, (3) deserted her, (4) been guilty of persistent cruelty to her or wilfully neglected to maintain her and her infant children and so caused her to separate from him, or (5) is an habitual drunkard. Such an order has the effect of a decree for judicial separation on the ground of cruelty.

A similar order may be made on the application of a husband if his wife is an habitual drunkard.

On the wife's application, which must be made within six months from the offence, the order may give her the custody of her children and provide for the payment by the husband of a weekly sum not exceeding £2 for maintenance. The court fees and costs of the parties may also be included.

An order obtained by the husband may provide for the custody of the children, and for the wife's detention in a home for inebriates if she is willing and consents to it.

The wife's right to an order is barred if she has previously committed adultery, and an order, which may be varied or discharged on fresh evidence, must be discharged against the husband if his wife afterwards is guilty of adultery. Voluntary resumption of cohabitation puts an end to the order.

A wife deserted by her husband may apply to the Divorce Court, a metropolitan police magistrate, a stipendiary magistrate, or justices in petty sessions for an order protecting property acquired by her after the date of desertion. During the continuance of the order the wife is regarded as if she had obtained a judicial separation, and it continues notwithstanding resumption of cohabitation until it is discharged.

by the court. If it is made by a magistrate or justices it must be registered within 10 days in the district county court.

It may be discharged at any time for good reason, and if so discharged on the ground that there has been no desertion it becomes void *ab initio*, so that the parties are restored to their original rights.

A separation deed is made by the consent of both parties on terms that are mutually agreed. It usually contains a covenant by trustees to indemnify the husband against the wife's debts, and is void if it is made for an illegal consideration or for the purpose of enabling one of the parties to carry on illicit intercourse with a third party, or if it is not followed by immediate separation.

Persons who have good grounds for obtaining a divorce and are not worth more than £50 (or £100 under special circumstances), may obtain facilities by writing to the Secretary, London Prescribed Officers (Poor Persons), at Room 756 Royal Courts of Justice, The Strand, London, and giving references to two persons, who must not be witnesses in the action, as to character and want of means. Assistance may also in many cases be obtained by communicating with the Secretary of the Divorce Law Reform Union mentioned below.

The English courts recognise as valid the decision of a competent Christian tribunal dissolving marriage between a person domiciled in the country where such tribunal has jurisdiction and a British subject, although a divorce would not be obtained in England on the same grounds.

The Mohammedan religion allows a divorce by "talak." The only process required is a letter of divorce from the husband to the wife telling her that he has put her from him. It may be given without any charge of misconduct and without any reason being assigned. The English courts have no jurisdiction to interfere, but a marriage in England with a Christian according to the English laws cannot be dissolved in this way.

Statistics

In 1913 (the latest year for which statistics have been published) there were in the English courts 998 petitions for divorce (the largest number yet recorded) as against 920 in 1912. Only 72 cases were tried by a jury. There were 91 petitions for judicial separation. The number of cases in the Divorce Court has increased during the last ten years faster than the population. The number of petitions presented by husbands was 548 as compared with 450 petitions by wives; but this excess of petitions by husbands is decreasing. The decrees made absolute were 577. In no fewer than 481 of the 1,263 marriages in which there were petitions for dissolution, judicial separation, nullity, or restitution, the marriages had lasted 10 years and upwards; in 146, 10 years and less than 20. Of this same number (1,263) 493 were childless; in 372 cases there was only one child of the marriage, and in 194 cases two children. The number of divorced persons who remarried in 1913 was 854, 415 being men and 439 women; 322 divorced men married spinsters and 337 divorced women married bachelors. The number of separation orders granted by magistrates was 5,173. Few of these were in the agricultural counties, the largest number being in Lancashire (1,269), the Metropolitan Police District coming next with 1,089. In the Scottish courts in 1914 divorce or separation was granted to 200 wives and 153 husbands. In 41 cases the marriage had lasted 20 years or upwards, and in

189 cases between 10 and 20 years. In 238 of the cases there were no children of the marriage. In Ireland 8 decrees for divorce were granted, and 1 for nullity of marriage.

For the United States, official statistics are not available for a later year than 1906, but in that year 72,062 divorces were granted, 23,455 to husbands and 48,607 to wives. According to the Census of 1910 there were in the United States at that time 156,176 divorced men and 185,101 divorced women.

Divorce Law Reform Union (objects: to promote the reform and amendment of the laws relating to marriage, divorce, and separation). Pres. Sir A. Conan Doyle; Organising Sec. Mrs. M. L. Seaton-Tiedeman. Office, 19 Buckingham Street, W.C.

Marriages in Scotland

A regular marriage is one celebrated by a minister of any church, including a Jewish Rabbi or a Quaker, before two or more witnesses and after due publication of banns or publication of notice by the registrar. Any other marriage is known as an irregular marriage, though it is equally valid owing to the latitude allowed in Scotland, where consent of the parties testified by a declaration before witnesses after a qualifying period of residence is the only test imposed. Some jurists, however, refuse to recognise as regular any marriage which has not been celebrated in accordance with the rites of the Established Church of Scotland by a minister of that church.

Males over 14 and females over 12 require no consent by their parents or guardians.

Before banns can be published one of the parties must have resided for 15 clear days immediately preceding the proclamation in the parish where they are to be proclaimed.

Proclamation is made in the parish church on two separate Sundays during service, but it is usual to complete the publication at two services on the same Sunday. Where the parties reside in different parishes, proclamation is made in both. An English certificate will be accepted when one of the parties resides in England.

Application for proclamation of banns is made to the session clerk of the parish church, and the fee is 2s. 6d. Satisfactory evidence of residence signed by two householders is required in the case of strangers.

Marriage may be celebrated by a minister of any denomination on production of a certificate of publication of banns, but at least two credible witnesses must be present. There are no restrictions as to the time or place of the ceremony, which may be in a private house at any hour. A schedule of the marriage signed by the parties, the officiating minister, and two witnesses must be handed to the registrar within three days after the ceremony.

If it is desired to dispense with banns, application may be made to the registrar, who, on proof that both parties have resided in Scotland for at least 15 days, publicly exhibits a notice of the intended marriage and in default of objection issues a certificate permitting the marriage.

If one of the parties has resided in Scotland for 21 days, an irregular marriage may be contracted by a bare declaration verbal or in writing before two competent witnesses of mutual consent to marry. Registration in this case is not essential, but may be effected on application to the sheriff of the county in which the declaration has been made. The fees are 25s., and a copy signed by the registrar of the entry in the register is sufficient proof of the marriage.

By 6 Geo. V, c. 7, the parties to a joint application for warrant to register an irregular marriage must before making it obtain from the sheriff of the parish or district in which the marriage was celebrated a schedule of particulars to be filled up by the registrar, and no warrant can be granted without production of the schedule signed by the parties. The sheriff must within three days from grant of the warrant transmit the application and warrant with relative schedule to the registrar for entry.

The former liability to penalties for contracting an irregular marriage is abolished and as from April 19, 1916, it shall not be lawful to convict for such an offence.

Provision is also made for notice of an intended marriage by any person serving in the naval or military forces. It must be given to the registrar of the parish in which the intended wife shall have resided for fifteen clear days.

Names

There is no right of property in a name. The Courts will interfere to prevent fraudulent use of another man's name or trade name, but any man may carry on trade in his own name even if confusion and mistakes arise from the use of it, and he may give to his house or property any name that he pleases.

The assumption of the surname of another family will not be restrained unless it has been exclusively used in connection with a particular business.

Apart from fraud, therefore, the surname of a British subject can be changed at any time.

It is usual to secure recognition of the change and preserve evidence of it by advertisement and also by executing a deed for enrolment, but there is no absolute necessity to take either of these steps. A more formal method is to obtain a Royal licence for the purpose.

The Christian name is that which is given at baptism. It may, it is said, be changed at confirmation. If a child has been registered without a name or an alteration has been made at baptism, the name given at baptism may within twelve months after registration of birth be inserted in the register on delivering to the registrar or superintendent registrar a certificate in prescribed form signed by the person who performed the ceremony. Provision is made for obtaining the certificate on payment of a fee not exceeding 1s.

In England a woman loses her maiden name on marriage, and after divorce she is still properly described by her married name, unless she has entirely abandoned it and become known by her maiden name, but there is no rule to prevent the adoption of any surname that may seem desirable. In case of a re-marriage the circumstances should be explained to the clergyman or registrar, to prevent any difficulty that might otherwise arise.

Enemy aliens are forbidden by an Order in Council made in October 1914, under the Defence of the Realm Act, to change their surnames.

Provision has been made by statute (6 & 7 Geo. V, c. 8) for the registration and publication of the real names of all persons carrying on business under an assumed or trade name or title. Attempts to evade this act by transferring businesses to limited companies are checked by further provisions requiring the registration and publication of the names, addresses, and nationality of all directors of companies, including practically all persons and corporations having any control over their business. These instructions may well be extended by imposing conditions

of registration and publication on every change of surname.

The Registrar of Business Names.—Office, 29 Russell Square, London, W.C.1.

Rule of the Road

The old adage says :

"The rule of the road is a paradox quite, When you're right you are wrong, when you're left you are right."

This rule is reversed abroad, and also in case of persons using the footpath or pavement, who should keep to the right on meeting, and to the left on passing pedestrians going in the same direction. Resolutions have recently been passed by various local authorities recommending the reversal of the rule of the road as applied to pedestrians, but hitherto the only result has been to cause a slight amount of confusion.

A riderless horse led by a pedestrian or rider of another horse keeps to the right or offside for purpose of control in passing other traffic.

Pedestrians, although infirm or crippled, have the same liberty of using roads as vehicles, riders, or animals, and are equally responsible for loitering, obstruction, or carelessness. The rule of the road does not apply to them, and they must take precaution for their own safety. As a matter of courtesy or expediency they give way to other traffic, but the driver of a vehicle cannot by sounding a horn or otherwise escape the consequence of his negligence if they do not get out of the way.

When the middle of the road is used for tramways, all overtaking vehicles should pass tramcars on the left or near side. By a rule of 1904, if the overtaking vehicle was a motor car it was directed to pass on the offside, but this has now been altered.

Tramcars have no monopoly of the highway, and though they are confined to the line of rails, drivers must observe the usual courtesies in stopping or allowing other traffic to pass.

Organised bodies of pedestrians, such as processions or military parties, are expected to keep to the left or near side of the road and as close to the side as possible.

Servants

A servant may be summarily dismissed for : (1) deliberate disobedience to a reasonable order ; (2) pregnancy ; (3) drunkenness ; (4) theft ; (5) immoral conduct such that she cannot reasonably be trusted ; (6) insulting or insubordinate behaviour incompatible with relation of mistress and servant ; (7) habitual foul or abusive language disturbing peace of the family ; (8) habitual carelessness or neglect of duty ; (9) incompetency on the part of a skilled servant ; (10) permanent incapacity caused by illness ; or (11) conduct outside employment which makes it unsafe to continue the service.

With the exception of 1-4 the causes of dismissal are a question of degree, and in many cases could not be relied on. Summary dismissal on account of illness or at a late hour of the night would not be regarded with favour, especially if the servant is turned into the street without a home to go to.

A servant dismissed with wages in lieu of notice is not entitled to board wages.

A servant suspected of pregnancy cannot be medically examined without her consent.

The boxes of a dismissed servant cannot be detained and cannot be opened and searched for proof of theft.

Temporary illness does not justify dismissal. The charges for medical attendance must be paid by the mistress if she provides it or holds herself out as responsible for payment.

Tradesman and Customer

A retail tradesman is master in his own shop and may refuse to sell any goods or may treat as a trespasser a customer who refuses to leave when requested. His rights and duties in concluding a sale are defined in considerable detail by the Sale of Goods Act 1893, and most of the articles supplied by a dealer in food have been the subject of legislation to prevent adulteration and false description.

A concluded contract accompanied by payment or tender of the agreed price vests the property at once in the buyer.

An agreement for a future sale is a more complicated transaction. In this case the goods must be delivered before the sale is complete, and various questions apart from payment may be raised. Some of these may be noted as follows:

Prepayment may be made a condition of the seller's obligation to deliver goods under a contract. On a sale by sample or description there is an implied condition that the bulk is equal in quality to the sample or description. If there is only an agreement to sell, the loss by damage before delivery falls on the seller, but in case of an actual sale the customer bears the loss. If goods are delivered in bad condition, they may be rejected by the buyer. A contract for sale of goods over the value of £10 is not enforceable unless the buyer accepts part or gives an earnest or part payment, or a memorandum in writing of the essential terms of the bargain is signed by the party to be charged or his agent. If the seller is informed of the purpose for which the goods are required, there is an implied warranty that they shall be good for that purpose.

If under a contract for sale at a future date a smaller quantity of goods is delivered than was ordered, the buyer may reject them, or if, on the contrary, a larger quantity is sent, the excess may be rejected or the whole may be repudiated.

Goods sent by order on approval may be taken or rejected by the customer, but he should immediately inform the sender of his intention and return them if rejected. If they are submitted without order there is no obligation to return them otherwise than at the cost of the sender, but notice should be given to him of the rejection and payment should be made for any that are used.

The display of goods in a shop window is apparently not an offer to sell them unless there is also a further notice that they will be taken down and sold if required.

A cheque is not legal tender for payment, and change cannot be demanded as a matter of right.

The sale of goods on credit is a common source of dispute. If no price has been agreed, a reasonable sum only can be charged.

Under the doctrine of *accord and satisfaction* an agreement to accept a smaller sum than is actually due is void, unless the debt is released by deed or payment is made otherwise than in legal currency, e.g. by a payment in kind which may be of trifling value with or without the addition of a sum in cash, or by a bill of exchange. If a cheque is given in respect of a bill for a larger amount, it may be accepted either in satisfaction of the entire debt or in part payment only, according to the form of receipt given for it.

Payments received on account may be appro-

priated by either buyer or seller to any particular part of a debt, and in the absence of appropriation will be regarded as a discharge of the earliest part.

A husband is not bound by his wife's contracts on his behalf unless they are made by his authority express or implied, or he is estopped by his conduct from disputing her right to represent him, or he has ratified the agreement.

In some cases a wife is presumed to have authority to pledge her husband's credit for household necessities until the contrary is proved, and in others, as a matter of necessity founded on his duty to maintain her, his sanction is implied and cannot be revoked.

There is considerable risk in giving credit to a married woman for anything but a moderate amount of household necessities and dress suited to her husband's position and style of living. If it is proved that the wife has an adequate or agreed allowance or that she has been forbidden to incur debts, her right to pledge her husband's credit must be held to have ceased, and it is not necessary to give formal notice of the fact unless the husband by payment of previous bills or otherwise has estopped himself from denying her position as his agent.

When the wife has been held out as her husband's agent for obtaining credit, express notice of revocation of her authority must be given. A general notice by advertisement will not affect the husband's liability unless he can show that the advertisement was brought to the creditor's notice before the bill was incurred.

A husband separated from his wife is not liable for her debts unless she is without adequate means of living, and in this case he must pay for necessities and clothing supplied to her on credit, but not for money borrowed to pay for them.

A man, whether married or not, is responsible for the reasonable debts of any woman living with him as his wife until he determines her ostensible authority as his agent.

An infant or person under the age of 21 cannot bind himself or his parents by any contract except for the supply of necessities suitable to his station in life, and for these a reasonable price only can be charged.

Interest is not as a rule payable on outstanding debts, except (1) by express contract or mercantile usage, (2) when awarded by a jury, (3) on money wrongfully, fraudulently, or wilfully withheld, (4) under equitable rules in legal proceedings, or (5) on debts payable by virtue of a written instrument at a time certain. It will not become payable by a general notice on a tradesman's bill that interest will be charged on all accounts left unpaid for a certain time, but if a demand in writing is made on the customer for payment of a sum certain with notice that interest will be claimed from the date of demand till payment, it may be recovered.

After the lapse of six years no proceedings can be taken to recover payment of a simple contract debt unless within that period before commencing proceedings some payment or an acknowledgment in writing of the debt has been made or given by the debtor or his agent. The debt is not extinguished so as to prevent the creditor from receiving payment, but the remedy is barred.

All receipts should be filed and preserved for at least six years from their date as the best proof of payment, but their production is not essential if other satisfactory evidence can be produced. They must be properly stamped at

the expense of the person to whom payment is made. The refusal to give a receipt duly stamped if required, or the giving of a receipt liable to duty and not properly stamped, or the division of the amount paid with intent to evade duty, renders the offender liable to a fine of £10.

A receipt subject to duty and not properly stamped cannot be given in evidence, but may be stamped within 14 days from its date on payment of a penalty of £5, or after 14 days and within a month of £10, in addition to the original duty in both cases.

Entries in tradesmen's books for payments amounting to £2 on current accounts and receipts for payments of similar amounts on account should be stamped. A statement of account in which credit is given for a previous payment such as "By cash, £2" is chargeable as a receipt.

An entry in a tradesman's books of goods supplied is not sufficient to establish the customer's liability to pay for them, but delivery of them must be strictly proved.

The sale of food is subject to an implied condition of fitness, and the seller cannot recover the price of uneatable articles unless the purchaser has personally selected them.

It is the duty of the local authorities to deal with such matters as unfair weights and measures and adulteration. Prosecutions for offences in these respects are generally undertaken by them, but any purchaser may take proceedings if he thinks it desirable to do so, and may submit an article purchased by him for analysis by the officer appointed for the purpose. A fee not exceeding 10s. 6d. is charged for each such analysis.

It is an offence to mix food with matter injurious to health, or to sell goods not of the nature, substance, or quality asked for. In the latter case it is not necessary to prove any guilty knowledge or any adulteration on the part of the seller.

Special statutory provision has been made affecting the sale and adulteration of various articles of food, such as beer, bread, butter, milk, margarine, milk-blended butter, substitutes for butter, margarine cheese, tea, coffee, and chicory, and the use of preservatives in food.

The sale of goods in open market (*market overt*) or in a shop in the city of London where such goods are openly sold passes a good title to them, although they may have been stolen. An exception is allowed where the true owner has prosecuted the thief to conviction, and in this case the goods may be recovered from any purchaser.

Trustees' Investments

Unless expressly forbidden by the instrument creating the trust, trustees may invest trust funds in or on (1) any Parliamentary stocks or public funds or Government securities of the United Kingdom, including war loans issued or to be issued by the British Government; (2) real or heritable securities in Great Britain or Ireland; (3) stock of the Bank of England or Bank of Ireland; (4) India $3\frac{1}{2}\%$ or 3% stock or any stock issued by authority of Parliament and charged on the revenues of India; (5) any securities bearing interest guaranteed by Parliament; (6) stock of the Metropolitan Board of Works or London County Council or debenture stock created by the Receiver for the Metropolitan Police District; (7) debentures or rentcharges or guaranteed or preference stock of any railway in Great Britain or Ireland which is incorporated by special Act of Parliament and which has paid not less than £3% per annum on its ordinary stock

during each of the 10 years preceding the date of investment; (8) stock of any railway or canal company leased for not less than 200 years at a fixed rental to any such railway company as mentioned in (7), either alone or jointly with any other railway company; (9) Indian railway guaranteed debenture stock; (10) the B annuities of certain Indian railways and other like annuities hereafter created on the purchase of any other railway charged on the Indian revenues and which may be authorised by Act of Parliament to be accepted by trustees, or certain deferred annuities of the Indian Railway Company; (10) Indian guaranteed railway stock with fixed or minimum dividends in sterling; (11) debenture or guaranteed or preference stock of certain water companies in Great Britain or Ireland which have during each of the ten years before the date of investment paid a dividend of not less than 5% per annum on its ordinary stock; (12) nominal or inscribed stock of the corporation of any municipal borough with a population exceeding 50,000 at the last census before the date of investment, or similar stock of any county council authorised by statute or provisional order; (13) nominal or inscribed water stock issued by statutory corporations empowered to levy rates over an area with a population exceeding 50,000 at the last census before the date of investment, provided that such rates shall not during each of the ten years before the date of investment have exceeded 80% of the amount authorised to be levied; (14) any stocks, funds, or securities for the time being authorised for the investment of funds in court in England or Ireland, which under the present rules include (a) debenture, preference, guaranteed, or rentcharge stock of railways in Great Britain or Ireland which during the ten years before the date of investment have paid a dividend on their ordinary stock or shares; (b) like stock of other railways guaranteed by railways which have paid dividends as in (a); (c) nominal debentures or debenture stock under the Local Loans Act, 1875, or the Isle of Man Loans Act, 1880, provided that such stocks are not redeemable within 15 years from the date of investment.

Express powers of investment are generally given by the instrument creating the trust and restrictions are often placed on the powers given above.

On certain conditions investments may be made in or on (1) any charge or mortgage of any charge made under the Improvement of Land Act, 1864; (2) the debenture stock of any railway or other company; (3) Government securities of the Isle of Man; (4) mortgage debentures of companies; (5) colonial stocks registered in the United Kingdom and mentioned as authorised investments in the *London Gazette*.

Investments may be made upon authorised securities notwithstanding that they are redeemable and the price exceeds the redemption value subject to restrictions on the stocks mentioned in 7, 9, 10, 11 and 12, and trustees may retain until redemption redeemable stocks, funds, or securities properly purchased.

The persons beneficially interested in the trust funds should be consulted before any investment or change of investment, and every consent required by the trust instrument should be obtained. Trustees may subject to certain conditions borrow money for the purpose of investing in war loans.

The trustees should exercise a reasonable discretion in making an investment although authorised as above or by the terms of the trust instrument, remembering that wide powers are

often given to enable them to make suitable investments and not to invest the trust funds upon anything that may be authorised.

Especially with regard to investments on mortgage, which include mortgages on the security of certain long leaseholds, care should be taken, owing to the fall in value of land which no longer affords the same absolute security which it formerly possessed. A valuation of the land or houses should be made by an independent valuer, who should state in his report not only the present value but also what proportion of it may be safely advanced. The rough rule is that not more than two-thirds of the value of land or houses or one-half of the value of business property should be lent, but in many cases the trustees would not be protected by keeping within these limits.

Mortgages of wasting property such as mines or brickfields or of licensed houses are not desirable investments for trustees.

Mortgages of land in foreign countries, the colonies, Scotland, or Ireland are not desirable investments for various reasons, and particularly because of the difference in laws which regulate the tenure of real or immovable property not situate in England or Wales.

Bearer stocks, shares, or securities should not be taken as investments unless expressly authorised, and in any case trustees would consult their own interests by refusing to accept them.

In making investments, regard should be had to the interests of all parties. Persons who are entitled for life only are often anxious that a large income shall be secured for them at the cost of their successors, and it is the duty of trustees to hold the balance fairly.

Trustees advancing money on an unauthorised investment are liable to make good any loss incurred; but if they have improperly invested money on an authorised mortgage security which would at the time of investment be a good security for a smaller sum, the security will be treated as an authorised investment for the smaller sum and the trustees will only be liable to make good the excess over that amount with interest.

Trust money should never in the absence of express authority be advanced on personal security only, or employed in business, or used by a trustee in his own affairs, or left in the hands of a sole trustee, or kept in a bank longer than is absolutely necessary before reinvesting it.

The law does not recognise an acting trustee as distinct from his co-trustees, and makes every trustee liable for any breach of trust or loss that may occur by his neglect or default.

A trustee is not allowed to make any profit out of his trust unless, as in the case of a solicitor or other professional man, he is expressly authorised to charge and be paid for any work that is put in his hands by his co-trustees, and he cannot insist on being so employed against their wish.

Vaccination

Inoculation with the virus of smallpox was originally the accepted form of protection against it. The result was a mild form of the disease which acted as an anti-toxin against more serious attacks, but it is now strictly forbidden.

The discovery of vaccine provided a remedy the efficacy of which is not now questioned by scientific men. The objection to it arose chiefly from the adoption of arm-to-arm vaccination, by which the matter obtained from the vaccination of one person was transferred to another, probably in a weakened form and perhaps, as is still alleged, with the result of carrying infection.

Compulsory vaccination with pure lymph has been adopted in the case of every child under fourteen born in England, unless within four months from its birth a statutory declaration is made by the parent or person having the legal custody of it to the effect that a conscientious belief is entertained that vaccination would be prejudicial to the health of the child. Such declaration, which requires no stamp, must be forwarded within seven days to the vaccination officer for the district.

The period allowed for vaccination is in the case of a parent six months from the child's birth, and in case of a person having custody of the child six months from receiving it.

In case of sickness or unfitness postponement is allowed for two months on production of a certificate from a private medical man, which is renewable for further successive periods of two months, if necessary.

Vaccination may be by a private medical practitioner or by the public vaccinator for the district. In the former case a certificate of successful vaccination must be sent within seven days to the vaccination officer of the district.

At the request of the parent or custodian of a child the public vaccinator will visit it and vaccinate it free of charge with pure glycerinated calf lymph or such other lymph as may be issued by the Local Government Board.

If a child is not vaccinated within four months from its birth the public vaccinator must visit the home after 24 hours' notice and offer to vaccinate it. The defaulting parent or custodian may be prosecuted by the vaccination officer on failure to comply with the regulations, and after an interval of four years may again be prosecuted.

The effect of vaccination as a protection against smallpox disappears in course of time, the popular belief being that it is exhausted at the end of seven years or when the scar has faded away. Medical opinion agrees that it is necessary to repeat the operation on attaining full age and probably again in middle life.

Re-vaccination is not compulsory, but will be performed free of charge by the public vaccinator, subject to the condition that the patient attends at a stated time and place after the operation for the purpose of examination. In default, a charge of 2s. 6d. will be made.

Wills

A will should be made in writing signed at the foot or end by the testator or by some person in his presence and by his direction in the presence of two or more persons present at the same time, who then in the presence of the testator and in the presence of each other sign their names on the will as witnesses. These formalities must be strictly observed, except in the case of soldiers engaged in actual military service and of mariners and seamen being at sea, for whom special provisions are made.

Any alteration or erasure afterwards made is void unless the will is re-executed with the same formalities. If any correction, alteration, or erasure has been made before execution it should be initialled by the testator and the witnesses.

The object to be attained should be carefully considered beforehand. If it is intended to make special provision for some particular person, it may be found necessary, e.g. in the case of a gift for the benefit of a lunatic, married woman, or infant under 21, to give powers of management to a guardian or trustee, and the effect upon

previous or subsequent gifts to the same person must be taken into account.

A will speaks as from the death of the testator, so that a gift may fail because he has ceased to own the property comprised in it. On the other hand, additions may be made, such as the purchase of an outlying piece of land, which may be intended to be included in the gift of a house, but fails to do so. Horses, carriages, or jewellery should not be described as being in a particular place, because they will probably be moved after the date of the will.

When all known property has been dealt with, there should be a residuary gift of everything that may be undisposed of, including gifts that may have failed owing to death in the testator's lifetime, and special care should be taken to avoid overlooking property that may far exceed in value that which has been specifically given. As an example to be avoided, a case recently arose in which the family of the testator were given a small legacy, and the residue, which was erroneously believed to be insignificant but really included a large share of a rich estate worth many thousands of pounds, was left to strangers.

The will should appoint two or more trustworthy persons who are willing to act to be executors for the purpose of paying legacies and debts and winding up the estate, and guardians should be appointed for the infant children, if any.

When the property to be disposed of is small or is to be left absolutely to the person or persons whom it is desired to benefit, there is no objection to a home-made will or the use of a printed form such as may be obtained at a nominal price from a stationer, but in any other case, and especially where any property is intended to be given to two or more persons in succession, *e.g.* to a wife or husband for life and afterwards to children, the employment of a solicitor and the payment of a fee for his services may save the much greater expense of legal proceedings. The trouble caused by a will drawn by the village schoolmaster or a friend with a little legal knowledge is proverbial. Even an alteration made in a well-drawn will or a codicil to it may be attended by disastrous consequences.

Technical forms and expressions are required in a deed, but a will may be expressed in the simplest language. No attempt at legal phraseology should be made by anyone but an expert.

The full names of persons mentioned should be given, and property, especially houses or land, should be described as fully and exactly as possible, *e.g.* in giving a wardrobe, safe, or other receptacle it should be made clear whether the contents are to be included, investments in stocks or shares should not be described as money, and if the testator has several houses they should be carefully distinguished.

All property may be disposed of by will, but no person under the age of 21 can make a will. A married woman married since Dec. 31, 1882, can make a will disposing of any property belonging to her. If she was married before that date, it will be desirable to consult a solicitor as to her rights.

No person taking a legacy or gift under a will, or the husband or wife of such person, should be a witness to it. Though the validity of the will would not be affected, the gift would be absolutely void in such a case.

A legacy or gift to a child or issue of the testator who dies in his lifetime leaving issue living at the testator's death does not fail or lapse, as would be the case with a legacy or gift to any other

relation or stranger, but takes effect as if the legatee had died immediately after the testator. This does not apply to a gift to a class such as such of the testator's children as shall be living at a certain time.

A will is revoked by the marriage of the testator, or by making a subsequent will which is inconsistent with it, or by some writing declaring an intention to revoke it, or by the burning, tearing, or destroying of it by the testator or by some person in his presence and by his direction with the intention of revoking it. It is not sufficient to cancel or obliterate the will by writing across it.

The following would be a sufficient gift to a wife:

I, John Jones, of 1 Fox Row, Oxford, give all property which I can dispose of by will to my wife Mary Jones absolutely and I appoint her sole executor.

Signed by the said John Jones

in the presence of us both present at the same time who in his JOHN JONES presence and in the presence of (testator's each other have hereto signed our signature) names as witnesses.

Witnesses, James Smith, of 2 Fox Row, Oxford, gardener.

(signatures

William Brown, of 3 Fox Row, of witnesses) Oxford, tailor's assistant.

The duty of making a will is obvious. Failure to do so may entail unexpected results and still the point has to be pressed, often until it is too late. An accident or sudden illness may deprive the most healthy person of an opportunity for making proper provision for his family or disposing of his property among his friends, while a distant or unknown relation may succeed to the greater part of it.

One objector will say that making a will is like facing death too closely; another that it is unpleasant to bring two witnesses together without making a formal ceremony; and a third that it is not desirable to let everyone know his business. The last of these objections is perhaps the most prevalent, but it may easily be met by folding the will so that nothing but the final clause of attestation and the place for the signatures of the testator and witnesses is visible. The second is merely an excuse, because in the absence of two friends there is generally a clergyman at hand who would willingly call in his wife or servant to complete the will without appearing to confer a favour. The first objection is a morbid superstition opposed to the fact that a man who has settled his affairs is like the proverbial annuitant, secure from the haunting thought of trouble to come. One last consideration is that a will is not a final settlement, but it may be altered from time to time by codicils or by a new will to meet changed circumstances.

Any person, including a married woman or a spinster, may be trustee of a will. Infants and persons under disability such as lunatics or aliens should not be appointed.

Trust property should not be left under the control of one trustee where more than one were originally appointed. Statutory provision is made to enable vacancies to be filled up from time to time and may be exercised by persons nominated for the purpose by the instrument creating the trust, or by the surviving and continuing trustees or trustee or by the executors or administrators of the last surviving trustee.

The appointment of new trustees does not cast

any doubt or reflection on the honesty or capacity of a sole continuing trustee, but is intended to relieve him from the responsibility of acting alone, and to enable receipts to be given for trust money which cannot in the absence of express authority be paid to a sole trustee.

Directions for Finding a Proved Will

Before the date of the Court of Probate Act, 1857 (20 & 21 Vict. c. 77), wills were proved and generally deposited after probate in the ecclesiastical court of the bishop of the diocese or of the Ordinary of the place in which the testator lived. If he had property of value, *bona notabilia*, in more than one diocese or district, probate was obtained and the will deposited in the Prerogative Court of the archbishop of the province, or if necessary in the courts of both archbishops. In places or districts known as Peculiars or Royal Peculiars, the special Ordinary had jurisdiction to grant probate, and took the place of the bishop or Ordinary of the surrounding diocese or district.

Certain Courts Baron, *e.g.* in the manors of Mansfield, Cowley, and Caversham, also claimed the right of granting probate of the wills of tenants within the manor.

By the Act of 1857, which came into operation on Jan. 11, 1858, the jurisdiction in matters of probate and letters of administration was transferred to the Principal Registry at Somerset House and the District Registries then established. Wills which had been previously proved were at the same time distributed among these Registries according to the residence of the testators.

Indices are kept at Somerset House of wills proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury and of all wills proved and letters of administration granted under the Act of 1857. On payment of a fee of 1s. any index may be consulted and the original (or if it is not there a copy) of any will in it will be produced for examination. The names and addresses of the executors and the date and official number of the will may be taken, but no other extract may be copied by the reader.

If a copy is required of the whole or any part of the will, it may be ordered and obtained at a cost of sixpence a folio of ninety words for an ordinary copy or ninepence a folio for a certified copy. The latter, with an impressed stamp of one shilling, may be used as evidence in courts of law.

The original wills are kept in the Registries in which they were proved or to which they were sent on distribution, and may be seen there on payment of the prescribed fees. Copies of all wills proved and letters of administration granted since the Act are sent to Somerset House.

Indices of Yorkshire wills are published from time to time in the Record series of the Yorkshire Archaeological Society's publications, and similar work is done elsewhere by other societies.

The following are the District Registries established under the Act of 1857:

Registry.	Registrar.	Salary.	District.
Bangor	G. H. Reid	£350	Carnarvon and Anglesey.
Birmingham	J. Glaisyer	£800	Warwickshire.
Blaugford	H. F. C. de Crespigny	£250	Dorset.
Bodinin	W. H. L. Sbadwell	£500	Cornwall.
Bristol	A. F. Nepean	£600	Bristol and Bath County Court Districts.

Bury St. Edmunds	R. Southey	£200	Suffolk, West.
Canterbury	H. M. Chapman	£350	East Kent and Canterbury.
Carlisle	E. L. Hunt	£700	Cumberland and Westmorland.
Carmarthen	H. M. Fraser	£400	Carmarthen, Cardigan, Pembroke, and the Deaneries of E. and W. Gower, including Swansea in Glamorganshire.
Chester	H. A. Jenner	£800	Chester.
Chichester	W. B. B. Freeland	£200	West Sussex.
Derby	C. T. E. Wilde	£600	Derbyshire.
Durham	W. J. Maynard	£500	Durham.
Exeter	O. H. Hardy	£1,000	Devon.
Gloucester	R. Fuller	£600	Gloucestershire (except Bristol County Court District).
Hereford	H. C. M. Nolan	£400	Herefordshire, Radnor, and Brecknock.
Ipswich	G. Pritebard	£450	E. Suffolk and N. Essex.
Lancaster	F. Upton	£700	Lancashire (except Salford and W. Derby Hundreds, and City of Manchester).
Leicester	H. Pickering Clarke	£500	Leicester and Rutland.
Lewes	J. W. Heiseb	£350	East Sussex.
Lichfield	H. B. G. Faussett-Osborne	£800	Staffordshire.
Lincoln	J. Strachan, K.C.	£500	Lincolnshire.
Liverpool	J. C. Bromfield	£750	West Hundred, Derby
Llandaff	R. Allen	£350	Glamorgan (except Deaneries of E. and W. Gower) and Monmouth.
Manchester	R. S. O. Mais	£800	City of Manchester and Salford Hundred.
Newcastle-on-Tyne	H. E. Edwards	£500	Northumberland.
Northampton	W. Young	£250	S. Northamptonshire and Bedfordshire.
Norwich	C. H. Wilkinsson	£700	Norfolk.
Nottingham	F. A. O. Oswald	£400	Notts.
Oxford	J. T. Lewis	£500	Oxfordshire, Berks and Bucks
Peterbro'	C. S. Mageo	£400	N. Northamptonshire, Huntingdon and Cambs.
St. Asaph	J. P. Lewis	£350	Flint, Denbigh and Merioneth.
Salisbury	J. F. M. Pawcett	£350	Wiltshire.
Shrewsbury	R. K. A. Green	£500	Shropshire and Montgomery.
Taunton	E. T. Alms	£350	W. Somerset.
Wakefield	B. H. H. Thomson	£1,200	West Riding, Yorks.
Wells	V. P. Engleheart	£300	E. Somerset (except Bath Co. Court District).

Winchester G. G. Phillimore £500 Hampshire.
 Worcester G. F. Adams £500 Worcestershire.
 York G. L. Simpson £1,000 N. and E. Ridings
 Yorks, and York.

The Public Trustee

This office, which was created by Act of Parliament in 1906, is intended to allow the State, through an official called the Public Trustee, to act as an executor or trustee to any person who may desire it, either under a will or under a settlement. The need for the office arose out of the difficulty of finding trustees, and also out of the frequent occurrence of fraud. Since the office was created, with a staff of five men, on Oct. 1, 1907, it has met with wide popular acceptance. The staff now numbers 916 (of the permanent staff 247 are males and 669 females), and the value of the estates which have been placed in the care of the Public Trustee is over 100 millions sterling. The value of the future estates represented by wills placed in his custody and applications from testators asking his acceptance of the office of executor under their wills is estimated at nearly 100 millions. In 1914 an Advisory Committee was appointed, with a view to obtaining the benefit of criticism and advice on the investments made by the Public Trustee. It consists of—Rt. Hon. F. Huth Jackson; R. Holland Martin, C.B.; Sir R. M. Kindersley, K.B.E.; J. A. Mullens, junior. The average rate of income secured on the sums invested during the year 1916 has been: As to trustee investments . . . £5.0.10%
 As to non-trustee investments . . . 5.7.10%

The Department has contributed £872,294 to the new War Loan; this represents new unborrowed money. In addition to this over £3,500,000 of old War Loan Stock and Exchequer Bonds were converted into the new loan. Securities of a nominal value of over £3,000,000, held in connection with nearly 2,500 trusts, were deposited with the American Dollar Securities Committee.

The outstanding features of the Public Trustee's department are its business-like organisation, its promptness and despatch, the great care and attention given to all personal matters, such as the education, maintenance, and welfare of children or other persons, and successful investment, so as to safeguard, as far as possible, not only the capital, but to procure as high a return of income as is compatible with security. Application may be made to the Public Trustee by letter or interview. The office is kept as free from all forms as possible. The Public Trustee can act under a will as executor and trustee either solely or jointly with some other person. In the case of a will to be made, the appointment of the Public Trustee can be effected by the insertion of the following clause: "I appoint the Public Trustee executor and trustee of this my will." In the case of a will already made, the appointment of the Public Trustee can be effected by means of a codicil. He can also act under a settlement—**Marriage Settlements or Voluntary Settlements**—his appointment being effected in the same way as a private trustee. By the execution of a simple form of declaration of trust by the Public Trustee, a person can take advantage of the Public Trustee's expert knowledge of investment. The trust can be terminated at will by the creator of the trust. For the Public Trustee's services in this respect only half the usual capital fees are charged. He has also a valuable power to act as auditor of the accounts and condition of any trust. The Public Trustee can also act as administrator,

either where there is no will, or where there is a will but no one willing to act as executor thereunder. The fees have been arranged upon a very low scale. The Public Trustee is not allowed to work for a profit, but merely to pay expenses. The principal fees are of two kinds—a fee upon capital, and a fee upon income. The fee upon capital is taken in two instalments, half at the beginning, and half at the end of the trust, such half ranging as follows:

On the first £1,000, 15s. %.
 On the excess of £1,000 to £20,000, 5s. %.
 On the excess of £20,000 to £50,000, 2s. 6d. %.
 On the excess of £50,000, 1s. 3d. %.

The fee upon income is 1% up to £2,000, and thereafter at the rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ %, if, as is usual, the income be paid direct to the person entitled, otherwise 2% on the first £500, and 1% on the excess of £500 up to £2,000 and thereafter at the rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ %. A pamphlet giving full information as to the powers and duties of the Public Trustee may be obtained on application, and a personal interview can be had at any time during office hours.

Head Office, Sardinia House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2. Hours, 10-4; Saturdays, 10-1. Telephone, Holborn 2400.

Public Trustee, Charles John Stewart . . . £3,000
 Assistant ditto, E. K. Allen . . . £1,200-1,500
 Legal Adviser, L. J. Fulton . . . £1,000-1,200
 Financial Adviser, E. W. Thomas . . . £1,000-1,200
 Principal Clerks, E. C. Groves, R. S. Shuckburgh, P. F. Swain . . . £700-900
 Deputy Financial Adviser, E. W. H. Theobald . . . £600-800

Chief Accountant, A. F. Day . . . £500-800
 Chief Surveyor, H. Hadden . . . £500-700
 Branch Office, Albert Sq., Manchester. Hours, 10-4; Saturdays, 9.30-12.30. Telephone, City 6140.
 Deputy Public Trustee, T. M. Young . . . £1,000-1,200
 Principal Legal Officer, P. Archer . . . £500-700

Trading with the Enemy

The Public Trustee is custodian for England and Wales under the Trading with the Enemy Acts. Under these Acts, British registered companies have to make returns to him in respect of enemy shareholders, British firms in respect of enemy partners, and British subjects in respect of any property, including bank balances, they may hold for enemies, and debts of £50 or upwards due to enemies. In this connection some 40,000 separate claims have been received and recorded.

The Trading with the Enemy (Copyright) Act, 1916, vested in the Public Trustee as custodian the copyright in Great Britain of all works published in enemy territory. Production, therefore, of all works in which there is an enemy copyright in Great Britain is restricted except in so far as licences may be granted by the Department.

By the Royal Proclamation of Sept. 7, 1916, all persons resident in the United Kingdom, the Isle of Man, and the Channel Isles must make returns to the Public Trustee showing their claims against enemy firms or persons in respect of debts due to them, bank balances held for them, and all property of any description belonging to them situated in enemy territories. The Public Trustee also accepts similar returns in respect of such claims against firms or persons in territory occupied by the enemy.

A special "Trading with the Enemy" Department of the Public Trustee Office has been instituted to deal with the above matters, and the necessary forms can be obtained on application either personally or through the post.

Officer-in-Charge, P. F. Swain (Principal Clerk).

PROFESSIONAL FEES

Architects

The usual remuneration for an architect's services is a commission of 5% on the total cost of new work, if over £1,000. If under £1,000, an increased charge, regulated by special circumstances and conditions, is made, as is also the case for works requiring designs for furniture, fittings, and decorations. When several distinct buildings, being repetitions of one design, are erected at the same time, the usual commission is charged on the cost of one such building, and a modified arrangement made in respect of the others. If plans and specifications are prepared and approved, but the work subsequently abandoned, the charge is $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ upon the estimated cost, with a further $\frac{1}{2}\%$ if the architect should have procured tenders. An extra charge, by time, is made for material alteration of design. The architect is entitled during the progress of the works to payment by instalments on account at the rate of 5% on the amount of the certificates when granted, or alternatively on the signing of the contract to half the commission on the amount thereof, and the remainder by instalments during their progress. The usual charge per day depends on the architect's professional position, the minimum being three guineas. For estimating dilapidations and furnishing or checking a schedule of same, the charge is 5% on the estimate, but in no case less than two guineas. For sanitary reports the charge depends on the nature and extent of the services rendered. In all cases travelling and out-of-pocket expenses are paid by the client in addition to the fees. For valuing and negotiating the settlement of claims under the Land Clauses Consolidation Act and similar Acts, the charge is on Ryde's Scale.

Auctioneers and Estate Agents

I. SALES BY AUCTION.

Freehold, Leasehold, and Copyhold Properties, including the preparation of particulars, and advising as to reserves: On the first £100, 5%; on the next £4,900, $2\frac{1}{2}\%$; on the residue, $1\frac{1}{2}\%$. In addition to the above charges—on amounts paid by the purchaser for *chattels, fixtures, fittings, trade stocks, and other movable effects, timber and tenant-right* under the Conditions of Sale, in addition to the purchase-money of the property: 5% on £500, and $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ on residue, to include inventory and valuation.

Sale before Auction.—After issue of advertisements, the same scale as by auction.

Non-Sale.—A charge equivalent to one-fourth of the commission which would have been earned on a sale up to £5,000 calculated on the reserve price, to include valuation for reserves; on larger amounts by arrangement.

Sale after Auction.—In the event of the property being sold within three months after the auction, the charges for non-sale would merge into the ordinary commission then payable.

Furniture, Trade Stocks, and Chattels.—5% on the amount realised, exclusive of preparation of catalogues.

Plant and Machinery.—5% on the amount realised, exclusive of preparation of catalogues.

Live and Dead Farming Stock, except Horses and Pedigree Cattle.— $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ on live stock, and 5% on dead stock, on the amount realised.

Horses and Pedigree Cattle.—5% on the amount realised.

When the lots referred to in the last four paragraphs are reserved or bought in by or on behalf of the vendor—half the commission on sale, calculated on the amount of reserve or buying-in price.

II. PRIVATE TREATY SALES

Freehold and Copyhold Estates and Houses, and Ground Leases.—5% on the first £100; $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ on the next £4,900; $1\frac{1}{2}\%$ on the residue; and a commission, in addition, on the amount paid for *chattels, fixtures, fittings, furniture, trade stocks, and other movable effects, timber, and tenant-right*, of 5% up to £500, and $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ on the residue, to include inventory and valuation.

III. PURCHASES

Freehold, Copyhold, or Leasehold Property.—One-half of the Scale for Sale by Private Treaty, calculated upon the amount of the purchase-money, but including inspection, advising as to value, and negotiating or bidding. Where no purchase is effected, the usual Scale for Valuation should be charged: one guinea % on the first £1,000; half a guinea % on the next £9,000; and a quarter of a guinea % beyond on the value of the property (see No. VII).

IV. LETTINGS

Business Premises, Unfurnished Houses, Flats, &c., or on disposing of all Leases (other than Ground Leases) by assignment or otherwise.—*Where the term is for three years or less, 5% on one year's rent; where the term is for more than three years, $7\frac{1}{2}\%$ on one year's rent; and, in either of the above cases, upon the premium or consideration, 5% up to £1,000, and $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ on the residue; and the commission on any sum obtained for *fixtures, furniture, or effects of any kind*, of 5% up to £500, and $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ on the residue. When a property, which an agent has been instructed to let or sell, is let by him, and the tenant afterwards purchases, the commission for selling, less the commission already paid on the letting, will then become payable.

For negotiating the Renting of Unfurnished Houses or Flats, excluding Survey or Valuation.—Half the commission payable for a letting.

On letting Furnished Houses or Flats, in Town or Country, or Shootings, including Collection of Rent.—5% on the first year's rental, and $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ on the rental for the remainder of the term or for any extension thereof.

For negotiating the Renting of Furnished Houses or Flats, excluding Survey or Valuation.—Half the commission payable for a letting.

For making or checking Inventories of Furniture and Effects.—A minimum fee of 2 guineas per day, exclusive of expenses.

On letting Land on Building Lease.—One year's ground rent on first £50; three-quarter year's ditto on next £50; half year's ditto on next £900; and one-quarter year's ditto on residue.

V. COLLECTIONS OR RECEIVERSHIPS

10% upon gross rental of *weekly property*; 5% upon gross rental of *other property or lities*; $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ to 5% on *ground rents*, according to the amount of the rents and the number of collections.

* In some counties the customary scale for lettings where the term is for more than one year is $7\frac{1}{2}\%$ on one year's rent.

VI. LAYING-OUT OR DEVELOPMENT OF ESTATES

The charge varies with the character and size of the estate, but for road construction, 5% upon the outlay, exclusive of expenses.

VII. VALUATIONS

Valuation of Freehold, Copyhold, or Leasehold Properties.—A fee equivalent to a guinea % on the first £1,000; half a guinea % on the next £9,000; and a quarter of a guinea % beyond on the value of the property. In valuations for mortgage, if an advance is not made, one-third of the above charges, with a minimum fee of 5 guineas, may be made, provided that the intending mortgagee is informed of the arrangement. Where one valuer acts between both parties the minimum charge shall be scale and a half, divisible between both parties.

Compulsory Acquisition of Property.—The fee is on Ryde's Scale, exclusive of attendance on juries or umpires or at arbitrations, in respect of which the fee is 5 guineas per diem.

Valuing for Annual Rental.—(a) Agricultural Property, 5 guineas % up to £500, and 2½ guineas % beyond; (b) Urban and Residential Property: Furniture, Fixtures, and Effects, 5% up to £500, and 2½% on the residue; Plant, Machinery, and Trade Stocks, 5% on first £100, and 2½ guineas % on the residue; Live and Dead Farming Stock, 5 guineas % on first £100, and 2½ guineas % on the residue; Hotel and Public House Fixtures, Fittings, and Stock, 5 guineas % up to £1,000, and 3 guineas % on the residue.

Probate and Estate Duty Purposes: Freehold, Copyhold, and Leasehold Property, one guinea % on the first £1,000, and a quarter guinea % on the remainder; Furniture and Effects, Live and Dead Farming Stock, and other Personal Property, 2½ guineas % on the first £500, and 1½ guineas % on the remainder of the amount of valuation, to include inventory. Minimum fee, 5 guineas.

Valuations under the Finance (1909-10) Act, 1910. For Survey, Completion of Government Returns, Valuation and Report.—(a) County Residential Properties, Agricultural Land, and Undeveloped Land, one-half guinea % up to a "total value" of £20,000, and one-quarter guinea % on the balance above that amount; (b) Urban Properties, one-quarter guinea % on a "total value" of £20,000, and one-eighth guinea % on the balance above that amount. Minimum fee, 3 guineas.

Valuation for Rating Purposes and Assessment Appeals, not exceeding £100 gross assessment, 5 guineas; not exceeding £200, 9 guineas; not exceeding £300, 12 guineas; not exceeding £400, 14 guineas; and add one guinea to the last-mentioned fee for every additional £100.

Preparing Specification of Dilapidations and Settling the Amount, if required.—5 guineas % on the amount. Minimum fee, 5 guineas.

Marking, Valuation, and Sale of Timber and Underwood.—5 guineas % on amount realised. When valuing only, 5 guineas % on the first £100, and 2½ guineas % on the residue.

Valuation of Tenant-Right.—5 guineas % on the first £100, and 2½ guineas % on the next £900, and 1½ guineas % on the residue.

sional sanction of any kind nor any legal weight. A medical man may either charge what he estimates his patient should be able to pay, or what he estimates the value of his individual services, and should the account be disputed it rests with the court to decide whether he has established his legal claim. Hence the wide variation of charges—there is the 6d. doctor, who includes a hottle of medicine; the doctor who pays three visits for a guinea, with medicines extra, etc. The consulting physician's fees vary from £22.0. upwards, and the operating surgeon's charge has the widest of ranges. Emergency calls, long visits, night calls, are usually charged extra. Midwifery cases are usually charged at an inclusive fee, which it is customary to pay at the end of the attendances. The doctor's bill, which is presented half-yearly or quarterly, merely records "attendance and medicine" from date to date, but all visits and items are entered in the doctor's ledger, which he is always prepared to produce when requested.

Solicitors

Solicitors' charges are regulated by various Rules of Court, and their bills of costs are liable to taxation, at the instance of any party chargeable therewith. Apart from conveyancing business, solicitors' charges much depend on the nature of the proceedings taken, the importance of the issues involved, the time spent upon the case, and the expenses incurred, including stamps, fees to counsel and witnesses, etc. As to conveyancing matters, charges are regulated by the Solicitors' Remuneration Act, 1881, and the Schedules attached thereto; on sales, purchases, and mortgages, when the consideration money does not exceed £1,000, the solicitor for each party is entitled to 1½%; between £1,000 and £3,000, to a further fee of 1% on the amount above £1,000, in each case with a minimum fee of £5; as to leases, or agreements for leases, at rack rent, a lessor's solicitor is entitled for preparing, settling, and completing lease and counterpart, where the rent does not exceed £100, to a fee of 7½% on the rental, but not less in any case than £5, where the rent exceeds £100 but not £500, a further fee of 2½% in respect of each subsequent £100 of rent, and where the rent exceeds £500 to a fee of 1% for every subsequent £100 above £500. A lessee's solicitor for perusing draft and completing is entitled to a fee of one-half the amount payable to the lessor's solicitor. Fees are exclusive of stamps, counsel's fees, auctioneer's or valuer's charges, travelling or hotel expenses, fees paid on searches to public officers, on registrations, or to stewards of manors, costs of extracts from any register, record, or roll, or other disbursement reasonably and properly paid, or any extra work occasioned by changes occurring in the course of any business, such as the death or insolvency of a party to the transaction, as well as any business of a contentious character, or any proceedings in any court, but include law stationer's charges, and allowances for time of the solicitor and his clerks, and for copying and parchment, and all other similar disbursements. In most cases solicitors will usually give an approximate estimate beforehand of any particular transaction.

Surveyors

The scale of professional charges of members of the Surveyors' Institution accords with that authorised by the Auctioneers' and Estate Agents' Institute (*vide supra*).

Medical

There is no fixed scale of charges for the medical profession, and scales of charges based on the supposed rental of patients' houses have no profes-

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

The fundamental units of the British systems of weights and measures are the Yard and the Pound for the Imperial; the Metre and the Kilogram for the metric. The gallon, which is a standard measure of capacity for both liquids and dry goods, is based upon the Pound and contains 10 Imperial standard pounds weight of distilled water, weighed in air against brass weights, with the water and the air at 62° F., and the barometer at 30 in.

MEASURES OF VOLUME

Avoirdupois Weight

16 drams (437·5 grains)	= 1 ounce (oz.).
16 oz. (7,000 grains)	= 1 pound (lb.).
28 lb. = 2 stones	= 1 quarter.
4 quarters = 112 lb.	
8 stone	= 1 hundredweight (cwt.).
1 cwt. (or new hundred-weight)	= 100 lb.;
a half-cwt.	= 50 lb.
20 cwt. = 2,240 lb.	= 1 ton.

Troy (Jewellers') Weight

The Troy ounce (= 480 grains), used for weighing gold and silver, is becoming obsolete. For quantities less than an ounce decimal parts (0·5, 0·4, 0·3, etc., down to 0·001) are employed; for larger quantities than an oz. multiples of the ounce. Precious stones are weighed in carats (the legal standard = 1 metric carat = 200 milligrams).
London, Paris, Amsterdam carat = 3·163 grains.
South African carat = 3·174 grains.

Apothecaries' Weight

20 grains	= 1 scruple (℥i).
3 scruples (60 grains)	= 1 drachm (℥i).
8 drachms (480 grains)	= 1 Apothecaries' ounce (oz. Apoth.).
12 ounces	= 1 pound.

The Apothecaries' ounce and pound are obsolete. The scruple and drachm are almost exclusively limited to old-fashioned prescriptions. Avoirdupois weight is used in the British Pharmacopœia.

Apothecaries' Liquid Measure

60 minims (min.)	= 1 fluid drachm (fl. dr.) or "teaspoonful."
8 fluid drachms	= 1 fluid ounce (fl. oz.).
20 fl. oz.	= 1 pint.
4 teaspoonfuls	= 2 dessert-sp. = 1 tablesp.

Dry Measure

4 gills	= 1 pint.
2 pints	= 1 quart.
4 quarts = 8 pints.	= 1 gallon.
2 gallons	= 1 peck.
4 pecks = 8 gallons	= 1 bushel.
8 bushels	= 1 quarter.
36 bushels	= 1 chaldron.

The bushel frequently varies locally with the article measured. For corn and other grains the English bushel varies: for English wheat, 60 lb.; for foreign, 62 lb.; for English barley, 50 lb.; for English oats, 39 lb.; for foreign, 38 lb. and 40 lb.; for rye and maize, 60 lb. In the U.S. the bushel varies also according to the grain measured: wheat, 60 lb.; buckwheat, 48 lb.; barley, 48 lb.; oats, 32 lb.; flax seed, 56 lb.; millet seed, 50 lb.; hemp seed, 44 lb.; and bran, 20 lb.

Cubic Measure

1,728 cubic inches	= 1 cubic foot.
46,656 cubic inches	= 27 cubic feet = 1 cubic yard.

MEASURES OF LENGTH

12 inches (in.).	= 1 foot (ft.).
36 inches = 3 feet	= 1 yard (yd.).
5,280 feet = 1,760 yards	= 1 mile.
5½ yards.	= 1 rod, pole, or perch.
100 links = 1 surveyor's chain	= 22 yards.
10 chains = 1 furlong	= 220 yards.
8 furlongs	= 1 mile.
5,280 yards = 3 miles	= 1 league.

Nautical Measures

6 feet.	= 1 fathom.
608 feet.	= 1 cable.
10 cables = 6,080 ft.	= 1 nautical or sea mile or knot.
38 statute miles	= 33 nautical miles.
60 knots	= 1 degree = 69·04 Eng. miles.

English mile	= 1,760 yards	= 1·000
Scottish mile	= 1,984 "	= 1·127
Irish mile	= 2,240 "	= 1·273

MEASURE OF AREA

Square Measure

144 square inches	= 1 square foot.
9 square feet	= 1 square yard.
30½ square yards	= 1 rod, pole, or perch.
1 square chain	= 16 rods.
40 square rods.	= 1 rood.
4 roods = 10 chains	
4,840 yards.	= 1 acre.
640 acres	= 1 sq. mile (3,097,600 sq. yards).

English acre	= 4,840 sq. yards	= 1·00000
Scottish acre	= 6,150·4 sq. yards	= 1·27034
Irish acre	= 7,840 sq. yards	= 1·61983

MISCELLANEOUS

3 new pennies	} = 1 oz.
5 new halfpennies	
10 new farthings	

There are 48 pennies, 80 halfpennies, or 160 farthings to 1 lb. avoirdupois. 6s. worth of Imperial silver coinage, as it comes from the mint, weighs 1·2 gr. less than 1 oz. Silver of any or every denomination may serve as a safe balance for postal purposes. A halfpenny is 1 inch in diameter. An inch of rain = 101 tons to the acre.

Hay Weight

56 lb. = 1 truss of old hay.	60 lb. = 1 truss of new hay.
36 trusses = 1 load.	1 sq. yd. = 6 stone of new hay = 9 stone of old hay.

Straw Weight

36 lb. = 1 truss.	36 trusses = 11 cwt.
64 lb. = 1 load.	

Fish Weight

1 barrel (anchovies)	= 30 lb.
1 quintal	= 112 lb.
4 fish	= 1 warp.
33 warps (132 fish).	= 1 long hundred.
10 long hundred (1,320 fish)	= 1 thousand.
10 thousand (13,200 fish)	= 1 last.
500 herrings	= 1 code.
600 herrings	= 1 mease.
615 herrings	= 1 maze.
37½ gallons	= 1 cran for fresh
9½ gallons	= 1 cran for herrings.
26½ gallons	= 1 barrel (cured herrings).

Specific Gravities of various Substances compared
with the weight of a similar quantity of Water

Water . . .	1'00	Gunpowder . . .	0'93
Alcohol . . .	0'84	Honey . . .	1'45
Aluminium . . .	2'68	Ice . . .	0'92
Ash . . .	0'84	Iron, cast . . .	7'21
Becch wood . . .	0'85	„ bar . . .	7'79
Beer . . .	1'02	Ivory . . .	1'83
Blood . . .	1'06	Lead . . .	11'35
Brass . . .	8'40	Mahogany . . .	1'06
Cedar wood . . .	0'61	Marble . . .	2'70
Chalk . . .	2'79	Mercury . . .	13'57
Cherry wood . . .	0'72	Milk, woman's . . .	1'02
Clay . . .	1'20	„ cow's . . .	1'03
Coal (Welsh) . . .	1'39	„ goat's . . .	1'04
„ (Staff.) . . .	1'27	Oak wood . . .	1'17
Copper . . .	8'95	Platinum . . .	21'50
Cork . . .	0'24	Silver . . .	10'47
Diamond . . .	3'53	Steel . . .	7'83
Ebony wood . . .	1'33	Tin . . .	7'29
Glass . . .	2'89	Turpentine . . .	0'99
Glycyrine . . .	1'26	Urine . . .	1'01
Gold . . .	19'26	Wine . . .	0'99
Granite . . .	2'78		

1 hogshead of claret = 46 gall.; 1 butt of sherry = 108 gall. ; 1 pipe of port = 115 gall. ; 1 pipe of Madeira = 92 gall.; 1 hogshead of brandy = 45 to 55 gall.; 1 hogshead of rum = 45 to 50 gall.; 1 tun of wine = 240 gall.; 1 pipe or butt = 108 to 117 gall.; an anker = 10 gall.; a tierce = 42 gall.; a puncheon = 72 gall. A bottle of wine holds about one-sixth of a gallon.

Other measures employed for specific things are:

Measure of Angles

A Right Angle is subdivided into :

60 seconds (60") . = 1 minute (1').
60 minutes . . = 1 degree (1°).
90 degrees . . = 1 right angle or quadrant.
4 quadrants . . = 1 circle.
Diam. of circle $\times 3.1416$ = circumference (sym. π).
Diam. squared $\times .7854$ = area of circle.
Diam. squared $\times 3.1416$ = surface of a sphere.
Diam. cubed $\times .5236$ = solidity of sphere.
One degree of circumfer-
ence $\times 57.3$. = radius.
Volume of a cylinder . = area of base \times height.
Volume of a cono . = $\frac{1}{3}$ \times area of base \times
height.

Weight of Water

1 cubic in.	.	.	=	.0361 lb.
1 gallon.	.	.	=	10.0000 "
1 cubic foot	.	.	=	62.3550 "
1 cubic foot	.	.	=	6.2355 gall.
35.2233 feet	.	.	=	1 ton.

ELECTRICAL UNITS

Electrical measurements are expressed in terms of the centimetre, the gramme, and the second (C.G.S. units). In 1893 an Electrical Congress met at Chicago, and unanimously agreed as to the definition of certain practical international units; after subsequent conferences the following were finally adopted by a Conference held in London in Oct. 1908:

As a unit of resistance, the international *Ohm*, which is based upon the ohm equal to 10^9 units of resistance of the C.G.S. system of electromagnetic units, and is represented by the resistance offered to an unvarying electric current by a column of mercury at the temperature of melting ice 14.4521 grammes in mass, of a constant cross-sectional area and of the length of 106.3 cm.

As a unit of current, the international *Ampere*, which is one-tenth of the unit of current of the C.G.S. system of electro-magnetic units, and which is represented sufficiently well for practical use by the unvarying current which, when passed through a solution of nitrate of silver in water, deposits silver at the rate of 0.00111800 of a gramme per second.

As a unit of electromotive force, the international Volt, which is the electromotive force that, steadily applied to a conductor whose resistance is one

Bulder's Measurements

London stock or kiln

bricks = $8\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ in. = 6·81 lb.
 Welsh fire bricks = $8\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ „ = 7·00 „
 Paving blue bricks = $9 \times 4\frac{1}{2} \times 3$ „ = 8·90 „
 Dutch clinker bricks = $6\frac{1}{2} \times 3 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ „ = 1·55 „
 Paving tiles (square) = $6 \times 6 \times 1$ „ = 2·16 „
 One rod of brickwork measures $16\frac{1}{2} \times 16\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ ft.
 = 306 cubic feet = $11\frac{1}{2}$ cubic yards; it requires
 3 cubic yards of mortar.

A piece of wall paper is 12 yards long \times 21 in. wide.

Timber and Wood

40	cubic feet of unhewn	} = 1 load.
50	" " " squared	.	.	.	.
600	superficial feet of 1 in. planks or deals	.	.	.	.
400	" "	1½	"	"	"	
300	" "	2	"	"	"	
240	" "	2½	"	"	"	
200	" "	3	"	"	"	
170	" "	3½	"	"	"	
150	" "	4	"	"	"	

120 deals = 1 standard hundred; a batten = 7 in. in width; a deal = 9 in. in width; a plank = 11 in. in width.

international ohm, will produce a current of one international ampere. It is represented sufficiently well for practical purposes by $\frac{1}{1000000}$ of the E.M.F. of a normal or saturated cadmium Weston cell at 20° C. prepared in the manner described in a certain specification.

As a unit of quantity, the international *Coulomb*, which is the quantity of electricity transferred by a current of one international ampere in one second.

As the unit of capacity, the international *Farad*, which is the capacity of a condenser charged to a potential of one international volt by one international coulomb of electricity.

As a unit of work, the *Joule*, which is equal to 107 units of work in the C.G.S. system, and which is represented sufficiently well for practical use by the energy expended in one second by an international ampere in an international ohm.

As a unit of power, the *Watt*, which is equal to 107 units of power in the C.G.S. system, and which is represented sufficiently well for practical use by the work done at the rate of one joule per second.

As the unit of inductance, the *Henry*, which is the induction in a circuit when an electromotive force induced in this circuit is one international volt, while the inducing current varies at the rate of one ampere per second.

MEASUREMENTS IN MECHANICS

The British unit is the *Poundal*, which is the force which in one second retards or accelerates the velocity of a mass of one pound by one foot per second. The metric unit is the *dyne*. 1 poundal = 13,825.5 dynes.

A unit of force employed by engineers is the *weight of one pound*, i.e. the force equivalent to the gravitational attraction of the earth on a mass of one pound. Depending on gravity, it is not constant; it equals 32.17 poundals or 980 dynes.

The *Erg* is the energy expended when a force of one dyne acts over one centimetre; for practical purposes a unit ten million times as great, the *Joule*, is used. The *poundal-foot* is its equivalent. The metric unit is the *Watt*, the rate equal to one joule per second. The kilowatt equals 1,000 watts, the energy unit being the *kilowatt-second*. 3,600 kilowatt-seconds or 1 kilowatt-hour is a *Board of Trade unit* or *kilvin*. *Horse-power* (H.P.) equals 550 foot-pounds per second, or 33,000 foot-pounds per minute; in the metric system 746 watts.

Unit of Heat.—The common unit, used in the British system, is the *British thermal unit* (B.Th. U.); it is the amount of heat required to raise one pound of water through one degree Fahrenheit.

SHIP'S WATCH AND TIME

A ship's crew when at sea is divided into two watches—the *starboard watch* (the captain's, sometimes commanded by the second mate), and the *port watch* (commanded by the first mate); in the Navy, the watches are commanded by the lieutenants. There are seven watches in the twenty-four hours, the twelve hours of the night being divided into three watches of four hours, and the twelve hours of the day into four watches, two of four hours, and two of two hours. These latter are termed "dog watches," their object being to change the turn of the watches every twenty-four hours, so as to increase the rest of the men on alternate nights. Thus the men who watch from eight to midnight on one night, watch from midnight till 4 a.m. on the next. The seven watches are:

1st Afternoon Watch . . .	12 noon to 4 p.m.
First Dog Watch . . .	4 p.m. to 6 p.m.
Second Dog . . .	6 p.m. to 8 p.m.
First Night . . .	8 p.m. to midnight.
Middle . . .	Midnight to 4 a.m.
Morning . . .	4 a.m. to 8 a.m.
Forenoon . . .	8 a.m. to noon.

Time is kept on board ship by means of "bells," the watch bell being struck with the clapper every half-hour. Thus 12.30 a.m. is one bell in the middle watch, the number increasing every half-hour until 8 bells is 4 a.m.

SHIP MEASUREMENT

The size of a ship is referred to in terms of tonnage. The methods of ascertaining the tonnage of a merchant vessel are laid down in the Merchant Shipping Acts. The word "tonnage," however, is used in different connections.

The *ton-register* is the unit of capacity of a ship, viz. 100 English cubic feet.

Gross tonnage is obtained by dividing the whole cubical capacity of a ship by 100.

Net tonnage is the gross tonnage less deductions for machinery, crew, and other spaces not used for passengers or cargo.

Measurement capacity is the cubic capacity of the hold, i.e. the amount of light measurement goods capable of being carried therein.

Dead-weight tonnage or *tonnage capacity* is the number of tons (2,240 lb.) which can be carried in the holds when the vessel is charged to the load-water line.

Displacement tonnage, used with reference to warships, is the actual weight of sea-water displaced by the vessel when charged with all its weight to the load-water line.

Load-water line is the line placed on the side of ships to indicate the extreme depth to which it is permissible to immerse a ship in loading it with cargo.

The *load draught* of a vessel is the distance in feet from the bottommost part of a vessel to the load-water line. The draught of vessels is always marked in feet on the stem and stern post.

The *freeboard* is the distance from the load-water line to the top of the uppermost deck. There is no regulation as to the amount of freeboard, which may be unlimited.

THE SPEED OF SHIPS

The speed of ships is expressed in knots nautical miles. A nautical mile = 6,080 ft. compared with the 5,280 ft. of a statute mil. The following table shows the equivalents:

Knots.	Miles.	Knots.	Miles.	Knots.	Miles.
1.00	1.152	11.00	12.667	20.00	23.030
1.25	1.439	12.00	13.818	20.50	23.606
1.50	1.727	13.00	14.970	21.00	24.182
1.75	2.015	14.00	16.121	21.50	24.758
2.00	2.303	15.00	17.273	21.75	25.045
3.00	3.455	15.50	17.848	22.00	25.333
4.00	4.606	16.00	18.424	22.50	25.909
5.00	5.758	17.00	19.576	23.00	26.485
6.00	6.909	17.50	20.152	23.50	27.061
7.00	8.061	18.00	20.727	24.00	27.636
8.00	9.212	18.50	21.303	24.50	28.212
9.00	10.364	19.00	21.879	25.00	28.788
10.00	11.515				

The normal temperature of the human body is 98.6 F. The normal pulse-beat is 70 to 75 a minute at the age of 35. In youth and old age it is quicker.

TEMPERATURE

Temperature, or degree of heat, is measured by a thermometer. The three arbitrary scales usually employed are those of Fahrenheit, Centigrade, and Réaumur; conversion from one to another can be seen at a glance:

Réaumur	Centigrade	Fahrenheit	
°	°	°	
80	100	212	Water boils at sea-level.
76	95	203	
72	90	194	
68	85	185	
63·1	78·9	174	
60	75	167	Alcohol boils.
56	70	158	
52	65	149	
48	60	140	
44	55	131	
42·2	52·8	127	Tallow melts.
40	50	122	
36	45	113	
33·8	42·2	108	
32	40	104	
29·3	36·7	98	Blood heat.
28	35	95	
25·8	32·2	90	
24	30	86	
21·3	26·7	80	
20	25	77	
16	20	68	
12·4	15·3	60	Temperate.
10·2	12·8	55	
8	10	50	
5·8	7·2	45	
4	5	41	
1·3	1·7	35	
0	0	32	Freezing-point.
— 0·9	— 1·1	30	
— 4	— 5	23	
— 5·3	— 6·7	20	
— 8	— 10	14	
— 12	— 15	5	
— 14·2	— 17·8	0	Zero Fahr.
— 16	— 20	— 4	
— 20	— 25	— 13	
— 24	— 30	— 22	
— 28	— 35	— 31	
— 32	— 40	— 40	

TIME MEASURES

See Divisions of Time, *ante*, p. 36.

OLD WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

The cubit was the distance between the elbow and the tip of the middle finger, and was considered to be 18 in. The yard and inch or 37·1n. cloth ell, afterwards known as the Scottish ell = 37·06 in. The English ell was 45 in. The hand, still used for measuring horses, was 4 in. The Roman mile was 1,000 paces of 5 ft. each = 1,614 English yards.

A hide of land, originally, possibly, the amount of land necessary to support a family, was a varying area, but as used for the purposes of assessment in Domesday Book (A.D. 1086) was 120 "acres," i.e. 120 times the amount of land which a plough team of eight oxen could plough in a single day. Hides were usually divided into fourths or virgates, the normal holding of a villein with two oxen. In some counties the carucate was used in place of the hide, and was somewhat larger, containing from 180 to 200 "acres."

BIBLICAL WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

Weights

	Grs.	Troy.	£ s. d.	
Gerah = $\frac{1}{16}$ shekel	= 11·2	=	0 0 1·6	= \$0·3·2
Rebah = $\frac{1}{8}$ "	= 56	=	0 0 8	= 0·26
Bekah = $\frac{1}{4}$ "	= 112	=	0 1 4	= 0·32
Shekel	= 224	=	0 2 8	= 0·64
Maneh (Mina) = 50 shekels	= 11,239	=	6 13 4	= 32·00
Kikkar or Talent = 6·0 manehs	= 674,392	= 400 0 0	= 1,920·00	

Long Measure

		Metres.	
Digit	.	= 0·023	= 0·91 in.
4 Digits = 1 Palm	.	= 0·092	= 3·64 "
3 Palms = 1 Span	.	= 0·277	= 10·92 "
2 Spans = 1 Cubit	.	= 0·555	= 21·85 "
6 Cubits = 1 Reed	.	= 3·330	= 10·92 feet.

Liquid Measure

		Litres.	
Log	.	= 0·297	= 0·523 pint.
12 Logs = 1 Hin	.	= 3·570	= 3·142 quarts.
6 Hins = 1 Bath	.	= 21·429	= 4·714 gall.
10 Baths = 1 Cor or Homer	.	= 214·200	= 47·144 "

Dry Measure

		Litres.	
Log	.	= 0·297	= 0·523 pint.
4 Logs = 1 Cab	.	= 1·190	= 1·047 quarts.
7·2 Logs = 1 Omer	.	= 2·142	= 1·885 "
24 Logs or 6 Cabs = 1 Seah	.	= 7·140	= 1·571 gall.
10 Omers or 3 Seahs = 1 Ephah	.	= 21·420	= 2·357 pecks.
10 Ephahs = 1 Cor or Homer	.	= 214·200	= 5·893 bushels.

PAPER AND BOOK MEASURES

Writing Paper.—24 sheets = 1 quire; 20 quires = 1 ream.

Printing Paper.—516 sheets = 1 ream; 2 reams = 1 bundle; 5 bundles = 1 bale.

Sizes of Printing Papers

Description.	Inches.	Description.	Inches.
D'ble Royal	40 × 25	Imperial	30 × 22
Quad Cap	34 × 27	Sheet-and- $\frac{1}{2}$	
D'ble Demy	35 × 22 $\frac{1}{2}$	Post	23 $\frac{1}{2}$ × 19 $\frac{1}{2}$
D'ble Large		Super Royal	27 $\frac{1}{2}$ × 20 $\frac{1}{2}$
Post	33 × 21	D'ble F'cap	27 × 17
D'ble Post	31 $\frac{1}{2}$ × 19 $\frac{1}{2}$	Royal	25 × 20
D'ble Crown	30 × 20	Medium	24 × 19
Elephant	30 × 23	Demy	22 $\frac{1}{2}$ × 17 $\frac{1}{2}$

Sizes of Writing and Drawing Papers

Description.	Inches.	Description.	Inches.
Emperor	72 × 48	Extra Large	
Antiquarian	53 × 31	Post	22 $\frac{1}{2}$ × 17 $\frac{1}{2}$
D'ble Eleph't	40 × 26 $\frac{1}{2}$	Large Post	21 × 16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Atlas	34 × 26	Post	19 × 15 $\frac{1}{2}$
Colombier	34 $\frac{1}{2}$ × 24	Pinched Post	18 $\frac{1}{2}$ × 14 $\frac{1}{2}$
Elephant	28 × 23	D'ble F'cap	26 $\frac{1}{2}$ × 16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Imperial	30 × 22	Sheet-and- $\frac{1}{2}$	
Super Royal	27 $\frac{1}{2}$ × 19 $\frac{1}{2}$	F'cap	24 $\frac{1}{2}$ × 13 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cartridge	26 × 21	Sheet-and- $\frac{1}{4}$	22 × 13 $\frac{1}{2}$
Royal	24 × 19	Foolscap	16 $\frac{1}{2}$ × 13 $\frac{1}{2}$
Medium	22 × 17 $\frac{1}{2}$	Copy	20 $\frac{1}{2}$ × 16
Demy	20 × 15 $\frac{1}{2}$	Pott	15 × 12 $\frac{1}{2}$

Sizes of Bound Books

Size.	Folio.	Quarto.	Octavo.	Long 8vo.	16mo.
Crown	15 × 10	10 × 7½	7½ × 5	10 × 3½	5 × 3½
Demy	17½ × 11½	11½ × 8½	8½ × 5½	11½ × 4½	5½ × 4½
Royal	20 × 12½	12½ × 10	10 × 6½	12½ × 5	6½ × 5
Double Foolscap	17 × 13½	13½ × 8½	8½ × 6½	13½ × 4½	6½ × 4½
„ Crown	20 × 15	15 × 10	10 × 7½	15 × 5	7½ × 5
„ Demy	22½ × 17½	17½ × 11½	11½ × 8½	17½ × 5½	8½ × 5½
„ Royal	25 × 20	20 × 12½	12½ × 10	20 × 6½	10 × 6½

TYPE

All type is of a uniform height, called "type high," a shilling standing edgewise representing the exact height, $\frac{1}{16}$ in. Type is made up in *founts*, consisting of Roman and Italic, with capitals, figures, points, and signs, in all about 275 characters or sorts. Capitals are referred to as caps or upper case, small letters as lower case; the number of lower-case letters in a fount is in proportion to the frequency with which the various letters occur in printing, the following being a fair estimate:

a . 9,000	h . 6,000	o . 8,000	u . 4,500
b . 2,000	i . 9,000	p . 2,400	v . 1,500
c . 4,000	j . 500	q . 600	w . 2,500
d . 5,000	k . 800	r . 7,000	x . 500
e . 14,000	l . 5,000	s . 8,000	y . 2,500
f . 3,000	m . 3,000	t . 10,000	z . 300
g . 2,000	n . 8,000		

Measurement in printing is simplified by the adoption of a uniform *point-system*, the pica em being the standard. The type chiefly used in this ANNUAL is nonpareil, 6 point; the column contains 76 lines to the page, 12 pica ems wide.

Specimens of Type

Double Pica, 22 Point

Hazell's Annual

Great Primer, 18 Point

Hazell's Annual was

English, 14 Point

Hazell's Annual was first

Pica, 12 Point

Hazell's Annual was first p

Small Pica, 11 Point

Hazell's Annual was first publis

Long Primer, 10 Point

Hazell's Annual was first published

Bourgeois, 9 Point

Hazell's Annual was first published in

Brevier, 8 Point

Hazell's Annual was first published in

Brevier, 8 Point.

Hazell's Annual was first published in 18

Minion, 7 Point

Hazell's Annual was first published in 188

Nonpareil, 6 Point

Hazell's Annual was first published in 1886.

Ruby, 5½ Point

Hazell's Annual was first published in 1886.

Pearl, 5 Point

Hazell's Annual was first published in 1886.

THE METRIC SYSTEM

The metric system is in compulsory use in the whole of Europe except the United Kingdom and Russia, and in the United States; in all countries of the world, however, its permissive use has been legalised. The units of the metric system are the *metre*, the unit of length, the *litre*, the unit of capacity, and the *gramme*, the unit of weight. The metre is about one ten-millionth part of the earth's quadrant; the litre is a cube of which the side is one decimetre and represents the capacity of one kilogram of distilled water at 4° C. (= 2201 gall.); the gramme is the weight of one cubic centimetre of water at 4° C. Sub-multiples and multiples of the fundamental units are expressed by the prefixes: deci = $\frac{1}{10}$ th; centi = $\frac{1}{100}$ th; milli = $\frac{1}{1000}$ th; deka = 10 times; hecto = 100 times; kilo = 1,000 times.

Length

Myriametre (*Mm.*) = 10,000 metres = 6'2137 miles.
 Kilometre (*km.*) = 1,000 " = 0'62137 "
 Hectometre (*hm.*) = 100 " = 328 ft. 1 in.
 Dekametre (*dsm.*) = 10 " = 393'7 inches.
 METRE (*m.*) fundamental unit = 39'37 "
 Decimetre (*dm.*) = $\frac{1}{10}$ th of a metre = 3'937 "
 Centimetre (*cm.*) = $\frac{1}{100}$ th " " = 0'3937 "
 Millimetre (*mm.*) = $\frac{1}{1000}$ th " " = 0'0394 "
 To reduce kilometres to miles, multiply by 6 and cut off the last figure, thus—25 kil. × 6 = 150 = 15 miles.

Area

Hectare (*h.*) = 100 ares = 10,000 sq. metres = 2'471 acres.
 Are (*a.*) = 100 " = 119'6 sq. yds.
 Centare (*ca.*) = 1 sq. metre = 1'550 sq. in.

Capacity

Kilolitre (*kl.*) = 1,000 litres = 264'17 gall.
 Hectolitre (*hl.*) = 100 " = 26'417 "
 Dekalitre (*dal.*) = 10 " = 2'6417 "
 LITRE (*l.*) fundamental unit = 1'0567 quarts.
 Decilitre (*dl.*) = $\frac{1}{10}$ th of a litre = 0'845 gill.
 Centilitre (*cl.*) = $\frac{1}{100}$ th " " = 0'338 fl. oz.
 Millilitre (*ml.*) = $\frac{1}{1000}$ th " " = 0'27 fl. dr.

Weight

Tonne (*t.*) = 1,000 kilograms = 2204'6 pounds.
 Quintal (*q.*) = 100 " = 220'46 "
 Kilogram (*kg.*) = 1,000 grammes = 2'2046 "
 Hectogram (*hg.*) = 100 " = 3'5274 oz.
 Dekagramme (*dag.*) = 10 " = 0'3527 "
 GRAMME fundamental unit = 15'432 grains.
 Decigramme (*dg.*) = $\frac{1}{10}$ th of a gramme = 1'5432 "
 Centigramme (*cg.*) = $\frac{1}{100}$ th " " = 0'1543 grain.
 Milligramme (*mg.*) = $\frac{1}{1000}$ th " " = 0'0154 "

METRIC EQUIVALENTS

The central figure in heavy type in each table indicates the value of the column corresponding, thus: 1 centimetre = 0.393 inch, and 1 inch = 2.540 centimetres. By shifting the point higher multiples can at once be ascertained, thus: 3 centimetres = 1.181 inches; 30 centimetres = 11.81 inches; 300 centimetres = 118.1 inches.

Centi- metres.		Inches.	Metres.	Feet.	Kilo- metres.	Miles.	Hectares.	Acres.	Square Metres.	Square Yards.	Square Kilometres.	Square Miles.					
2'540	1	0.393	0.305	1	3'280	1'609	1	0.621	0.404	1	2.471	0.83	1	1.20	2.59	1	0.39
5'080	2	0.787	0.610	2	6.562	3.219	2	1.243	0.809	2	4.942	1.67	2	2.39	5.18	2	0.77
7'620	3	1.181	0.914	3	9.843	4.828	3	1.864	1.214	3	7.413	2.51	3	3.59	7.78	3	1.16
10'160	4	1.574	1.219	4	13.123	6.437	4	2.485	1.618	4	9.884	3.34	4	4.78	10.37	4	1.54
12'700	5	1.968	1.524	5	16.404	8.047	5	3.107	2.023	5	12.355	4.18	5	5.98	12.96	5	1.93
15'240	6	2.362	1.829	6	19.685	9.656	6	3.728	2.428	6	14.826	5.02	6	7.18	15.55	6	2.32
17'780	7	2.755	2.134	7	22.966	11.265	7	4.350	2.832	7	17.297	5.85	7	8.37	18.14	7	2.70
20'320	8	3.149	2.438	8	26.247	12.875	8	4.971	3.237	8	19.769	6.69	8	9.57	20.74	8	3.09
22'860	9	3.543	2.743	9	29.528	14.484	9	5.592	3.642	9	22.240	7.53	9	10.76	23.33	9	3.47
25'400	10	3.937	3.048	10	32.808	16.093	10	6.213	4.046	10	24.711	8.36	10	11.96	25.92	10	3.86
Kilo- grams.		Tons.	Kilograms.	lbs.	Litres.	Quarts.	Litres.	Gallons.	Hectolitres.	Bushels.	Cubic Metres.	Cubic Feet.					
1'016	1	0.984	0.453	1	2.204	0.946	1	1.057	4.542	1	0.220	0.36	1	2.75	0.028	1	35.3
2'032	2	1.968	0.907	2	4.409	1.893	2	2.113	9.085	2	0.441	0.73	2	5.50	0.057	2	70.6
3'048	3	2.952	1.360	3	6.613	2.839	3	3.170	13.627	3	0.661	1.09	3	8.25	0.085	3	105.9
4'064	4	3.936	1.814	4	8.818	3.785	4	4.227	18.170	4	0.882	1.45	4	11.00	0.113	4	141.2
5'080	5	4.921	2.267	5	11.023	4.732	5	5.283	22.712	5	1.102	1.82	5	13.76	0.142	5	176.5
6'096	6	5.905	2.721	6	13.227	5.678	6	6.340	27.255	6	1.323	2.18	6	16.51	0.170	6	211.8
7'112	7	6.889	3.175	7	15.432	6.625	7	7.397	31.797	7	1.543	2.54	7	19.26	0.198	7	247.2
8'128	8	7.873	3.628	8	17.636	7.571	8	8.453	36.340	8	1.764	2.91	8	22.01	0.227	8	282.5
9'144	9	8.857	4.082	9	19.841	8.517	9	9.501	40.882	9	1.984	3.27	9	24.76	0.255	9	317.8
10'160	10	9.842	4.535	10	22.046	9.464	10	10.567	45.425	10	2.205	3.63	10	27.51	0.283	10	353.1

FOREIGN WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

In most countries the metric system of weights and measures is now compulsory, but the following countries, in addition to the United Kingdom and the United States, still retain distinctive weights and measures:

China.—Liang or tael = 1.3 oz.; 10 liang = 1 chin or catty = 1.3 lb.; 100 chin = 1 tan or picul = 133.3 lb.; ts'un = 1.41 in.; 10 ts'un = 1 ch'ih = 1.41 in.; 10 ch'ih = 1 chang = 11.75 ft.; 1 li = $\frac{1}{3}$ mile.

Egypt.—The feddan, the unit of measure for land = 1.03808 acres. The ardeb, the measure of capacity = 43.555 gall. = 5.44436 bush.; the okieh = 1.3207 oz.; the rotl = 99.049 lb.; the oke = 2.7513 lb.; and the qantar = 36 okes = 100 rotls = 99.049 lb. An ardeb of wheat = 334 rotls; of beans = 345 rotls; of barley = 267 rotls; of maize = 312 rotls, and of cotton seed = 270 rotls.

Greece.—The oke = 2.80 lb.; the statar = 123.20 lb.; the livre = 1.05 lb.; the piko = $\frac{1}{2}$ yard.

Japan and Cho-sen.—Ken = 5.965 ft.; chō = 60 ken = $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; ri = 36 chō = 2.44 miles; square ri = 5.9552 sq. m.; liquid koku = 39.703 gall.; dry koku = 4.9629 bush.; liquid to = 3.9703 gall.; dry to = 1.9851 peck.

Russia.—16 vershoks = 1 arshin = 28 in.; 3 arshins = 1 sajene = 7 ft.; 500 sajenes = 1 verst = 0.663 mile; 1 sq. verst = 0.4394 sq. m.;

1 dessiatine = 2.70 acres; 3 zolotniks = 1 loth; 32 loths = 1 pound = $\frac{1}{16}$ lb.; 40 pounds = 1 pood = 36 lb. English; 8 shtoffs = 1 vedro = 2.705 gall.; 8 chetveriks = 1 chetvert = 5.771 bush.

Turkey.—400 drams = 1 oke = 2.832 lb.; 44 okes = 1 cantar = 125 lb. Donum (land measure) = 1,098.76 sq. yd.

United States.—The weights and measures of the United Kingdom are in use, but the gallon of wine = 0.833 imperial gall.; the ale gallon = 1.01695 imp. gall.; the bushel = 0.9692 imp. bush. Instead of the cwt. the cental of 100 lb. is employed, the short ton = 2,000 lb.; the long ton, 2,240 lb.

YARN MEASURES

Cotton and Spun Silk.—120 yards = 1 skein; 7 skeins or leas = 1 hank; 18 hanks = 1 spindle. A Count is the number of hanks of 840 yards in 1 lb.

Reels of sewing cotton vary in length from 30 to 1760, yards; the actual length is marked on each reel.

Worsted Yarn Measure.—80 yards = 1 skein; 7 skeins (560 yards) = 1 hank; counts are the number of hanks in a lb.

Linen Yarn Measure.—300 yards = 1 hank or lea; 20 hanks = 1 bundle. In the West of England wool is expressed by the number of hanks, of 320 yards in 1 lb.

MONETARY UNITS

THE UNITED KINGDOM

Issues of the British Mints

Year.	Gold.			Silver.	Bronze.	Total.
	London Mint.	Australlan and Ottawa Mints.	Total.			
1912 . .	£33,350,249	£9,113,916	£42,464,165	£2,455,623	£323,235	£45,243,023
1913 . .	27,638,789	9,211,209	36,849,998	1,934,404	314,525	39,098,927
1914 . .	15,126,170	8,772,102	23,898,272	6,250,569	261,134	30,409,975
1915 . .	21,301,000	7,934,389	29,235,389	7,598,923	248,415	37,082,727
1916 . .	1,554,000	6,847,449	8,401,449	8,192,381	452,800	17,046,630

There are branch mints at Sydney (opened in 1855), Melbourne (1872), Perth, W.A. (1899), and Ottawa (1908), where gold coins are struck of identically the same design as those struck at the Royal Mint, but with *mint marks* (S., M., P., C.) on the reverse side above the date. There is a mint in Birmingham, worked by a private company, where coinages for foreign governments are struck, and where, occasionally, silver and bronze coins for imperial or colonial use have been struck. A full account of the work of the Mint, with tables giving the amount of the coinage of gold, silver, and bronze in the United Kingdom and Colonies in detail, and a résumé of the coinages of foreign countries, is given in the Annual Reports of the Deputy Master and Comptroller of the Mint.

The coins struck at the Royal Mint are sovereigns, half-sovereigns, half-crowns, shillings, sixpences, threepences, pence, halfpence, and farthings. Maundy fourpences, twopences, and pence are also struck in small quantities, and five-pound and two-pound gold pieces on special occasions. The following figures show the operations of the Royal Mint during the past three years:

Gold Coin Issued

	1914.	1915.	1916.
Sovereigns . .	11,501,170	20,280,000	1,554,000
Half-sovereigns	3,625,000	1,021,000	nil
	15,126,170	21,301,000	1,554,000

Silver Coin Issued

	1914.	1915.	1916.
	£	£	£
England & Wales	5,152,069	5,940,328	6,497,691
Scotland . .	404,500	648,900	617,500
Ireland . .	536,000	625,400	311,100
Colonies . .	157,955	384,295	766,090
	6,250,524	7,598,923	8,192,381

Bronze Coin Issued

	1914.	1915.	1916.
	£	£	£
United Kingdom	257,234	240,600	442,295
Colonies . .	3,900	7,815	10,505
	261,134	248,415	452,800

Number of Pieces Struck

	1914.	1915.	1916.
Imperial:			
Gold . .	18,752,241	22,338,027	1,554,120
Silver . .	92,455,843	105,231,514	127,224,534
Bronze . .	77,237,096	76,003,101	136,790,633
Colonial:			
Silver . .	12,330,000	2,100,000	30,000
Bronze . .	2,335,000	960,000	nil
Nickel-bronze	10,752,000	nil	nil

In 1916 £1,200,000 worth of light gold coins, £167,883 worth of silver coins, and £2,971 worth of bronze coins were withdrawn from circulation.

Life and Wear of Silver Coins.—The ages at which silver coins reach the stage of illegibility is:

Half-crowns	64·66 years.
Florins	45·41 "
Shillings	41·61 "
Sixpences	28·22 "
Threepences	32·76 "

(The average age of a sovereign on its withdrawal is about 24 years, and of a half-sovereign 15 years.)

Standard Gold is the gold used in the coinage of the United Kingdom. Pure gold is 1,000 "fine" or 24 carats. For the purposes of coinage pure gold is mixed with a certain amount of alloy, and the result is expressed either (1) as "carats," *i.e.* the amount of gold in 24 parts of alloy (standard gold contains twenty-two twenty-fourths), or as (2) "fineness," *i.e.* the amount of gold in 1,000 parts of alloy. The fineness of standard gold is 916·6 of gold, the alloy being 83·3 of copper. Twenty troy pounds of standard gold are coined into 934 sovereigns and one half-sovereign; one troy oz. of standard gold is worth £3.17.10½, and one troy oz. of pure gold £4.4.11½.

The balance of trade between the different countries of the world is generally settled by shipments of specie, and in normal times this remitting of gold whenever exchange moved much below the gold point took place practically as a matter of routine. But the war has caused chaos here, as in so many other directions. The increased cost of freight and of insurance against risks which have never before been faced in warfare between civilised peoples have moved the practical gold point considerably, and increased the difficulty of adjusting the adverse balance of trade. See also note on p. 103. As a proof of the sound financial position of the Allies in the present war, regard must be had to (1) the gold holdings of the great State Banks, and (2) to the pre-dominant position of the British Empire with regard to the gold supply of the world. The great State Banks held in 1916 gold as follows:

Bank of England	Belgium('14)	£10,977,000
agst. notes £52,840,165	Denmark . .	3,076,000
Treasury Note	Holland . .	49,210,000
Reserve . .	Norway . .	6,838,000
France . .	Spain . .	49,154,000
Russia . .	Sweden . .	10,152,000
Italy . .	Switzerland	12,821,000
Germany . .	U.S. Treas'ry	49,549,000
Austria-Hun-		
gary (1914)		51,578,000

In addition to the gold held by the Bank of

England, a very large amount is held by English, Scottish, and Irish Banks.

Gold Production.—The gold production of the world in 1916 was £97,970,000. The British contribution to this total was over 60%:

Australasia . £9,117,000	Transvaal . £38,627,000
Canada . 3,262,000	Rhodesia . 3,823,000
India . 2,404,000	United States 20,300,000
West Africa . 1,758,000	Other countries 17,000,000

Standard Silver.—Standard silver contains 925 parts of silver and 75 parts of copper per 1,000. The market price of silver varies for many reasons, but whatever may be the market price of the metal, one oz. of standard silver is always converted into 5s. 6d. in silver coin. The difference between the nominal value of silver coin and its intrinsic value is retained by the State, both to meet expenses of coinage and as a source of profit. Silver, therefore, is only a token coinage. The price of silver is very much less staple than that of gold, and large discoveries of recent years have depreciated the metal.

India is a large buyer and absorber of silver, and her demands at different times of the year cause fluctuations in the price. During 1916 the highest price of silver was 37½d. and the lowest 26½d., the average for the year being 31½d. On Aug. 30, 1917, it reached a price of 46d. per oz., the highest price reached since August 1891. In 1892 it was at its lowest for at least 60 years. The variations in the price may be seen from the following figures:

	d.		d.
1880 . . .	52¼	1913 . . .	27¾
1900 . . .	28¼	1915 . . .	23¾
1910 . . .	24½	1916 . . .	31½

The world's production of silver in 1916 is estimated at 177,400,000 oz.

Copper is the third metal employed in coinage, and the resultant coins are, like silver coins, only token money. Pure copper would not be sufficiently hard for coinage, and a bronze mixture is employed, consisting of copper 95 parts, tin 4 parts, and zinc 1 part. One ton of this mixture yields £418 in pence, or £373.68 in halfpence or farthings. As copper is so necessary for use in war, the variation in its price has been remarkable. Consequently, it is not surprising that the market price of copper in 1916 beat all records for 100 years. In the Napoleonic wars it touched £200 a ton. In the Franco-German war it reached £108 per ton; during the Secretan corner in 1888 it touched £105 a ton, but collapsed in the following year to £35 a ton. In July 1914 the price for standard copper was £59.15.0, but in April 1916 it had risen to £118.5.0, and at the end of July 1917 spot standard was quoted £125. The world's production of copper in 1916 was 1,397,000 metric tons.

Bank of England notes are issued for sums of £5, £10, £20, £50; also for £100, £200, £500, and £1,000.

Currency Notes of the value of £1 and 10s. are also issued, and are legal tender to any amount.

Legal Tender.—Bank of England notes are legal tender in England and Wales for every purpose (except by the Bank of England itself), but a creditor cannot be compelled to give change. Gold coins and currency notes are also legal tender to any amount, silver coins up to a sum of £2, 1d. and ½d. coins up to 1s., and farthings up to 6d.

The Value of the English Pound Sterling

FOREIGN EXCHANGES ON LONDON

(Slight Rates)

In	Par.	July 15, 1914.	July 15, 1915.	July 15, 1916.	July 14, 1917.
New York	4.86: \$to £1	4.8715	4.7645	4.7640	4.7565
Amsterdam	12.10 ¼ g'd'n	12.12	11.92	11.43	11.54
Switzerland	25.22 fr. to £1	25.18½	25.65	25.20	21.94½
Stockholm	13.16 kr. to £1	18.24½	18.65	16.85	15.27½
Paris	25.22 fr. to £1	25.18 ¼	26.65	28.13	27.36½
Rome	25.22 lire to £1	25.27	29.22½	30.52½	34.38

Currency of British Dominions and Colonies

Aden.—As India (q.v.).

Australia.—Of the same denominations as the United Kingdom, but of special design.

Bahama Islands.—Bank of Nassau notes value £1 and 4s. British silver and bronze coins legal tender without limit.

Bermudas.—The same as the U.K. Treasury notes legal tender until 1917. Silver coin legal tender to any amount.

British Guiana.—Accounts are kept in dollars and cents (\$ = 4s. 2d.). British gold, silver, and bronze coins in circulation, with a local coin, the "groat," fourpenny piece.

British Honduras.—The standard is the gold dollar = 4s. 1½d. The British sovereign and half-sovereign are legal tender for \$4.86 and \$2.43 respectively. Paper dollar; silver, 50, 25, 10 and 5 cents; nickel-bronze, 5 cent piece; bronze cent piece.

Canada.—The standard is the dollar of 100 cents. Value of U.K. money fixed by law: £1 = \$4.86½; 5s. = \$1.2. Notes for 5, 4, 2, 1 dollars and 25 cents. Silver, 1 dollar, 50, 25, 10, 5 cents; bronze cent.

Ceylon.—The standard is the Indian rupee = 1s. 4d., 15 to the £1. Currency notes, Rs. 1,000, 100, 50, 10, 5. Silver, 50, 25, and 10 cent pieces; nickel, 5 cent piece; copper, 1 cent and ½ cent pieces (6¼ cents = 1d.).

Cyprus.—The standard is the piastre = 1½d. English gold coins current; silver, 18, 9, 4, 3 plasters; copper, 1, ½, ¼ plasters (9 piales = 1s.).

East Africa.—The standard is the Indian rupee = 1s. 4d., 15 to the £1. Silver, 50, 25 cents; nickel (perforated), 10, 5, 1, ½ cent; aluminium (perforated), 1, ½ cent.

Egypt.—The standard is the gold pound of 100 piales = £1.0.6¼; 97¼ piales = £1. Gold coin, £E; silver, 20, 10, 5, 2, 1 (= 2½d.) piales; nickel, 1, ½, ¼, ⅛ piale; bronze, ⅛, ⅙ piales.

Falkland Islands.—Of the same denomination as the United Kingdom.

Federated Malay States.—The standard is the dollar = 2s. 4d.; \$60 = £7. For other coins, see Straits Settlements.

Fiji.—As in the United Kingdom.

Gambia.—See Nigeria.

Gibraltar.—As in the United Kingdom.

Gold Coast.—As in the United Kingdom.

Hong Kong.—Standard—the British, Mexican, and Hong Kong dollars are current, variable with the price of silver, now = 2s. 2d. Silver, 50, 20, 10, 5 cent pieces; copper, 1 cent.

India.—The standard is the rupee = 1s. 4d., 15 to the £1. Notes, Rs. 100, 50, 10, 5; silver, ½, ¼, ⅛ rupee; nickel (scallop), ⅛ rupee (anna = 1d.); copper, 2, 1 (= ¼d.), ½, ⅛ pice.

Jamaica.—As in the United Kingdom.

Jersey.—As in the United Kingdom.

Malta.—British coins and Treasury notes current.

Additional copper coin, $\frac{1}{16}$ d.

Mauritius.—The standard is the Indian *rupee* = 1s. 4d., 15 to the £1. Silver, 20, 10 cent; bronze 5, 2, 1 cent.

Newfoundland.—The standard is the gold *dollar*, as in Canada (*q.v.*). Silver, 50, 20, 10, 5 cent; bronze, 1 cent.

New Zealand.—As in the United Kingdom.

Nigeria.—The standard is the *sovereign*. Silver special coinage introduced in 1913, 2s., 1s., 6d., 3d.; nickel (perforated), 1d., $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

Seychelles.—As in Mauritius (*q.v.*).

Sierra Leone.—See *Nigeria*.

Straits Settlements.—The standard is the dollar = 2s. 4d.; \$8.57 = £1. Silver, 20, 10, 5 cent; copper, 1, 2, $\frac{1}{2}$ cent.

Uganda.—See East Africa.

Union of South Africa.—As in the United Kingdom.

Moneys of Foreign Countries

(Revised by Thos. Cook & Son, Bankers, Ludgate Circus, London, E.C.4).

In consequence of the financial situation created by the war, the rates shown are in many cases nominal only, but represent the nearest values at Aug. 1, 1917. In practically all countries which in normal times use gold as a circulating medium this coinage has been withdrawn for the purpose of strengthening the reserves, and additional paper currency of small denominations has been substituted.

Abbyssinia.—The Maria Theresa dollar is the current coin, but the standard is the *talari* = 2s. (10 = £1). Silver, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{8}$ talari; copper, the *besa*, $\frac{1}{16}$ of a talari; bars of salt are accepted as currency everywhere, as are also cartridges.

Argentina.—The standard (*nominal*) is the gold *peso* of 100 centavos, of the value of 4s. par; the *actual* is the paper *peso* of value 1s. 9½d.; this circulates mostly, together with 50, 20, 10 centavo coins, and nickel and copper fractional money.

Austria-Hungary.—The standard is the *krone* (= 100 heller) = nominal value 10d., present value 5d. Gold, 100, 20, 10 *krone* piece; silver, 5, 2, 1 *krone*; nickel, 20 heller = 2d.; 10 heller = 1d.; 2 heller = ½d.; 1 heller = $\frac{1}{10}$ d.

Belgium.—The standard is the *franc* of 100 centimes = nominally 9½d., i.e. 25 francs = £1; present value about 7½d. Gold, 20 francs; silver, 5, 2, 1 franc and 50 centimes.

Bolivia.—The standard is the *nominal* gold *boliviano* of 100 centavos; the *actual*, the silver *boliviano* = 1s. 7½d. (12½ *bolivianos* = £1). There are actually two gold coins struck, the British and Peruvian £1 and ½£. Silver, 50, 20 centavos; nickel, 10, 5 centavos.

Brazil.—The standard is the *nominal* gold *milreis* of 1,000 reis = 2s. 3d. par (value); the *actual* is the paper *milreis* = 1s. 1d. (at date, but subject to fluctuation). Silver, 2,000, 1,000, 500 reis; nickel, 400, 200, 100 reis; bronze, 40, 20 reis (100 reis = 1½d.).

Bulgaria.—The standard is the *lev* of 100 *stotinkis*, nominal value 9½d., present value about 5d. Gold—there are a few gold coins of 100, 20, 10 leva, but foreign 20 and 10 franc pieces circulate; silver, 5, 2, 1, ½ leva; nickel, 20, 10, 5, 2½ *stotinkis* (centimes).

Chile.—The standard is the *nominal* gold *peso* of 100 centavos, value 1s. 6d.; the *actual*, the paper *peso*, of varying value, now = 1s. Gold coins, 20 (*condor*), 10 (*doblon*), 5 (*esauco*) pesos; silver, 1 *peso*, 20, 10, 5 centavos; bronze,

2½, 2, 1, ½ centavos (£1 has a legal value of 13½ pesos).

China.—100 *candareens* = 10 *mace* = *tael* of silver = 4s. Silver, 50, 25, 10 cents; nickel, 5 cents; copper, 2, 1, ½, $\frac{1}{10}$ cent.

Colombia.—The standard is the *nominal* gold *peso* = 3s. 11½d., the *actual* the paper *peso* = ½d. The English £ is received in all transactions at a value of 5 pesos. Silver, ½ dollar, *peseta*, and real; nickel, 5, 2, 1 pesos.

Costa Rica.—The standard is the gold *colon* of 100 centesimos = 1s. 10d. English sovereigns legal tender at 10 colons 45 cents. Silver, 50, 25, 10, 5 centesimos.

Cuba.—The standard is the gold *peso* equal to U.S. gold dollar = 4s. 1½d. new (1915) coinage. Gold, 20, 10, 5, 4, 2, 1 pesos; silver, 1 *peso*, 40, 20, 10 cents; nickel, 5, 2, 1 cents.

Denmark.—The standard is the gold *krone* of 100 ore, nominal value 1s. 1½d. per *krone*, i.e. 18 *krone* per £, present value 1s. 3d. Gold coins, 20, 10 *krone*; silver, 2, 1 *krone*, 25, 10 ore.

Ecuador.—The standard is the silver *sucre* of 100 centavos = 2s. Gold coins, 20, 10 *sucre*s; silver, 1 *sucre*, 50, 40, 10, 5 centavos; nickel and copper pieces.

France.—The standard is the *franc* of 100 centimes, nominal value 9½d., i.e. 25 francs for £, present value 8¾d. Gold coins, 20, 10 francs; silver 5, 2, 1, ½ francs, 20 centimes; bronze, 10, 5 centimes. Algeria, Madagascar, and Tunis have the same currency. In Indo-China there is a silver coinage of 1, ½, ¼, $\frac{1}{16}$ *piastre* (*plastre*, present value about 2s. 6d.). Bronze, $\frac{1}{16}$, $\frac{1}{32}$ *piastre*.

German Empire.—The standard is the *mark* of 100 pfennig = 11¾d. (present value = 7d.). Gold coins, 20, 10 *mark*; silver, 5, 2, 1, ½ *mark*; nickel, 25, 10, 5 pfennig; during the war iron coins are in use of 10, 5 pfennig.

Greece.—The standard is the *nominal* *drachma* of 100 *lepta* = to the franc = 9½d. The *actual* is the paper *drachma* of same value. Gold coins, 20, 10, 5 *drachma*s; silver, 5, 2, 1 *drachma*, 50 *lepta*.

Guatemala.—The standard is the *nominal* silver *peso* of 100 centavos = 4s.; the *actual* is an enormously depreciated paper *peso*, at present worth about ¼d. Nickel coins, the real (= 6d.), ½, ¼ real.

Haiti.—The standard is the *nominal* gold *gourde* of 100 centavos = 4s.; the *actual*, the paper *gourde*, value 5d. Nickel, 50, 20, 10, 5 centavos; bronze, 3, 2, 1 centavos.

Honduras.—The standard is the silver *peso* of 100 centavos = 4s. Silver, 50, 25, 10, 5 centavos; bronze, 2, 1 centavos.

Italy.—The standard is the *lira* of 100 centesimi = 9½d. (exchange = about 7d.). Gold coins, 20, 10 *lire*; silver, 5, 2, 1 *lire*; nickel, 20 cents; bronze, 10, 5, 2, 1 cents.

Japan.—The standard is the gold *yen* of 100 *sen* = 2s. 1½d. (97½ *yen* = £1). Gold coins, 20, 10, 5 *yen*; silver, 50, 20, 10 *sen*; nickel, 5 *sen*; bronze, 5 *sen*, 1 *rin*. Cho-sen coinage is now the same as Japan.

Liberia.—The standard is the U.S. *dollar* of 100 cents; silver, 50, 25, 10 cents; copper, 2, 1 cent.

Luxemburg.—As France.

Mexico.—The standard is the *nominal* gold *dollar* of 100 centavos = 2s., the *actual* the silver *dollar* of same value. There is no metallic currency in Mexico at present, but enormous quantities of doubtful paper.

Monaco.—As France.

Montenegro.—The *perper* and the *para*, nominally equal in value to the Austrian *krone* and heller.

Morocco.—The standard is the silver *piastre* = 3s. Silver coins, 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ piastre.

Netherlands.—The standard is the gold *florin* or *guilder* of 100 cents = 1s. 8d. (12 florins = £1). Gold coins, 10, 5 florins; silver, $2\frac{1}{2}$, 1, $\frac{1}{2}$ florins; nickel, 5 cents; bronze, $2\frac{1}{2}$, 1, $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. The colonies have the same coinage as the mother-country.

Nicaragua.—The standard is the gold *cordoba* of 100 centavos = 4s., the actual silver peso = 1s. 8d. Gold coins, 10, 5, $2\frac{1}{2}$, 1 cordobas; silver, 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ cordobas, 10, 5 centavos; bronze, 1, $\frac{1}{2}$ centavos.

Norway.—The unit of value is the *krona* of 100 ore, nominally 1s. $1\frac{1}{2}$ d., i.e. 18 krona = £, present value about 1s. $3\frac{1}{4}$ d. Gold coins, 20, 10 and 5 kroners; silver, 2, 1 krona, 50, 25, and 10 ore; copper, 5, 2 and 1 ore.

Oman.—The *mahmûdi* of 20 gaj = 1s. $0\frac{1}{2}$ d. The Maria Theresa dollar and the Indian rupee also circulate.

Panama.—The standard is the gold *balboa* of 2 pesos = 4s. 2d. 20, 10, 5, $2\frac{1}{2}$, 1 balboas; 1 peso; 50, 20, 10, 5 centavos.

Paraguay.—The standard is the nominal silver *peso* of 100 centavos, subject to fluctuations now = 2s. The actual is the paper peso, equal to about 3d. With the exception of a few nickel coins, paper is the circulating medium.

Persia.—The standard is the silver *kran* of 20 shahs = 4d. (60 krans = £1). Silver, 5, 2, 1 krans, 10, 5 shahs; copper, 4, 2, 1 shahs, 1 pul (= $\frac{1}{2}$ d.).

Peru.—The standard is the gold *libra* of 10 soles = £1. Silver, 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{1}{16}$ sol; bronze, 2, 1 centavo (100 centavos = 1 sol).

Portugal.—The standard is the nominal gold *escudo* of 100 centavos = 4s. $5\frac{1}{4}$ d.; the actual is the paper *escudo* = about 2s. $8\frac{1}{2}$ d. present value. English sovereign legal tender for $4\frac{1}{2}$ escudos. Silver, 50, 20, 10 centavos; bronze, 4, 2, 1, $\frac{1}{2}$ centavos.

Rumania.—The standard is the gold *leu* of 100 bani = nominally $9\frac{1}{2}$ d., present value about 6d. Gold coins, 50, 25, 20, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$, 10 lei; silver, 5, 2, 1 lei, 50 bani; nickel, 20, 10, 5 bani.

Russia.—The standard is the gold *ruble* of 100 kopecks = nominal value 2s. $1\frac{1}{2}$ d., i.e. 9'44 roubles per £, present value (of notes and silver, which are alone circulated) about 11d. Gold coins, 15, 10, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$, 5 roubles; silver, 1 rouble, 50, 25, 20, 15, 10, 5 kopecks. Credit notes, 500, 100, 50, 25, 10, 5, 3, 1 rouble, also notes of 50, 5, 3, 2, and 1 kopek, and currency stamps of 20, 15 and 10 kopecks.

Finland has the gold *markka* of 100 penni = 8d. Gold, 20, 10 markka; silver, 2, 1 markka, 50, 25 penni; bronze, 10, 5, 1 penni.

Salvador.—The standard is the nominal gold *peso* of 100 centavos = 3s. $11\frac{1}{2}$ d.; the actual, the silver peso = 1s. 7d. Silver, 25, 10, 5 centavos.

Serbia.—The standard is the *dinar* of 100 paras = $9\frac{1}{2}$ d. (exchange = 6d.). Gold coins, 20, 10 dinars; silver, 5, 2, 1 dinars, 50 paras; nickel, 20, 10, 5 paras; bronze, 2 paras.

Siam.—The standard is the gold *tical* of 100

satangs = 1s. 6d. (13 ticals = £1). Gold coin, the *elos* = 10 ticals; silver, 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ ticals; nickel, 10, 5 satang; bronze, 1 satang.

Spain.—The standard is the *peseta* of 100 centesimos = nominal value, $9\frac{1}{2}$ d., i.e. 25 pesetas per £, present value about $11\frac{3}{4}$ d. Gold coins, 25, 20, 10, 5 pesetas; silver, 5, 2, 1 pesetas, 50 centimes.

Sweden.—The standard is the gold *krona* of 100 öre = 1s. $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. (18 krona = £1). Gold coin 20, 10, 5 kronor; silver, 2, 1 kronor, 50, 25, 10 öre. Bank notes, 1,000, 100, 50, 10, 5, 1 kronor.

Switzerland.—As in France.

Turkey.—The standard is the gold 100 piastre piece (£1) = 18s. (111 piastres = £1). Silver, 20, 10, 5, 2 piastres; nickel, 1 piastre (= 40 para), 20, 10, 5 para.

United States.—The standard is the gold *dollar* of 100 cents = 4s. $5\frac{1}{2}$ d. Gold coins, 20, 10, 5 dollar pieces (double and half eagle). Paper notes of 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 20, 10, 5, 2, 1 dollar; silver, 50, 25, 10 cents; bronze, 5, 1 cent. The Philippines have the *peso* = 50 U.S. cents, as the standard (9'6 pesos = £1).

Uruguay.—The standard is the nominal gold *peso* of 100 centesimos = 4s. 4d.; the actual is the silver peso = about 4s. $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. Silver, 1 peso, 50, 20, 10 centesimos; nickel, 5, 2, 1 centesimos.

Venezuela.—The standard is the gold *bolivar* of 100 centavos = $9\frac{1}{2}$ d. Gold coins, 50, 20, 10, 5 bolivares; silver, 5, 2, 1 bolivares, 50, 20 centavos.

Approximate Equivalents (Peace-time Values) for Conversion, £1 Sterling =

10 Talaris	Abyssinia.
5 Dollars	Argentina.
24 Crowns	Austria-Hungary.
9 Milreis	Brazil.
25 Leva	Bulgaria.
10 Dollars, Pesos, etc.	Central American States.
13'3 Dollars	Chile.
10 Dollars	China.
5 Pesos	Colombia.
18 Crowns	Denmark, Norway, and Sweden.
97'5 Piastres	Egypt.
25 Francs, Lire, etc.	France, Belgium, Greece, Italy, and Switzerland.
20 Marks	Germany.
12 Florins	Holland.
15 Rupees	India, etc.
4'6 Piastres	Indo-China.
9'75 Yen	Japan.
9'75 Dollars	Mexico.
5 Piastres	Morocco.
60 Krans	Persia.
9'6 Pesos	Philippine Islands.
4'5 Escudos	Portugal.
10 Dollars	Sarawak.
25 Dinars	Serbia.
13 Ticals	Siam.
25 Pesetas	Spain.
111 Piastres	Turkey.
4'8 Dollars	United States.
25 Bolivares	Venezuela.

Greenwich Hospital, originally a Royal Palace, was appropriated as "a memorial of the virtues of good Queen Mary, of the love and sorrow of King William, and the great victory of La Hogue," to receive disabled seamen and relieve the widows and orphans of seamen. The funds are derived from the investment of over £4,000,000 of capital, landed estates, house property at Greenwich, freehold ground and other rents of property in

London, etc. In 1865 it was resolved to close the Hospital as an asylum for disabled seamen, and to devote the Hospital funds to pensions for officers and men, the education and maintenance of their children, gratuities to relatives dependent on men who died in the naval service, etc. The buildings are now used as a Royal Naval College. Est. income, 1917-18, £219,235; expenditure, £218,431. Director, C. H. R. Stansfield.

STAMPS, TAXES, DEATH DUTIES, ETC., 1917-18

(ADMINISTERED BY THE BOARD OF INLAND REVENUE)

The use of adhesive stamps is obligatory in the case of foreign bills of exchange and promissory notes (Stamp Act, 1891, ss. 34, 35, 38), and contract notes (Finance Act, 1909-10) Act, 1910). The use of adhesive stamps is permitted in the case of agreements chargeable with 6d. (Stamp Act, 1891, s. 22), bills of exchange payable on demand (*ibid.* ss. 34(1), 38, Finance Act, 1899, s. 10, Revenue Act, 1909, s. 10), charter parties (Stamp Act, 1891, s. 49), certified copies or extracts from any register of births, etc. (*ibid.* s. 64), leases for less than one year of a dwelling-house or part thereof, at a rent of less than £10, or of a furnished dwelling-house or apartments (*ibid.* s. 78), letters of renunciation (*ibid.* s. 79, Finance Act, 1899, s. 9), letters of attorney for the purpose of appointing a proxy to vote at a meeting and voting papers chargeable with 1d. stamp (Stamp Act, 1891, s. 80), notarial acts and protests of a bill of exchange or promissory note (*ibid.* s. 90), policies of insurance other than sea or life, and chargeable with 1d. (*ibid.* s. 99), receipts (*ibid.* s. 101), transfers of shares to cost-book mines (*ibid.* s. 110), warrants for goods (*ibid.* s. 111), and writs of resumption and *clere constat* (Titles to Land Consolidation (Scotland) Act, 1868, s. 116). Except where the use of an appropriated stamp is required, duties of less than 2s. 6d. on instruments for which the use of an adhesive stamp is permitted may be devoted by the same stamps as are used for postage (Stamp Act, 1891, s. 7).

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Admission of any person—				Agreement, or Memorandum of Agreement under hand only, and not otherwise specifically charged	0	0	6
In England:				Agreement for a lease or tack, or for any letting. See Lease or Tack.			
To the degree of Barrister-at-Law:				Agreement (under hand) on deposit of Deeds. See Mortgage (Equitable). Allotment. See Letter of Allotment.			
If previously admitted as such in Ireland	10	0	0	Appointment of a new trustee, and Appointment in execution of a power of any property, etc., by any instrument not being a will	0	10	0
In any other case	50	0	0	Appraisal or Valuation.			
In Scotland:				Where the amount of the appraisal does not exceed £5	0	0	3
As an Advocate:				Exceeds £5 and does not exceed £10	0	0	6
If previously admitted as a Barrister-at-Law in Ireland	10	0	0	" £10 " " "	20	0	1
In any other case	50	0	0	" £20 " " "	30	0	1
In Ireland:				" £30 " " "	40	0	2
To the degree of Barrister-at-Law:				" £40 " " "	50	0	2
If previously admitted as such in England, or as an Advocate in Scotland	10	0	0	" £50 " " "	100	0	5
In any other case	50	0	0	" £100 " " "	200	0	10
To be a member of either of the four Inns of Court in England, or a student of the Society of King's Inns in Dublin	25	0	0	" £200 " " "	500	0	15
In England or Ireland:				" £500 " " "	1	0	0
As a solicitor of the Supreme Court in England, or of the Court of Judicature in Ireland	25	0	0	Apprenticeship, instrument of	0	2	6
In Scotland:				Articles of Association of a Company under The Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908 (8 Edw. 7, c. 69), sec. 12, to be stamped as a deed	0	10	0
(1) As a law agent to practise before the Court of Session, or as Writer to the Signet:				Articles of Clerkship whereby any person first becomes bound to serve as a clerk in order to his admission.			
If he has previously paid the sum of £60 for duty upon his articles of clerkship	25	0	0	As a solicitor of the Supreme Court in England or of the Court of Judicature in Ireland	80	0	0
If he has been previously duly admitted as a law agent to practise before a Sheriff Court	30	0	0	As a law agent to practise before the Court of Session, or as Writer to the Signet in Scotland	60	0	0
In any other case	85	0	0	As a law agent to practise before a Sheriff Court in Scotland	0	2	6
(2) As a law agent to practise before a Sheriff Court:				Whereby any person having been before bound by duly stamped articles, and not having completed his service, becomes bound afresh for the same purpose:			
If he has previously paid the sum of 2s. 6d. for duty upon his articles of clerkship	54	17	6	Where the duty upon the previous articles was 2s. 6d.	0	2	6
In any other case	55	0	0	In any other case	0	10	0
As a Fellow of the College of Physicians in England, Scotland, or Ireland	25	0	0	Award in England or Ireland, and Award or Decree Arbitral in Scotland, uniform duty as from Oct. 1, 1906	0	10	0
As a Burgess, or into any corporation or company, in any city, borough, or town corporate, in England or Ireland,				Bank Note—			
In respect of birth, apprenticeship, or marriage, or, in Ireland, in respect of being engaged in any trade, mystery, or handicraft	1	0	0	For money not exceeding £1	0	0	5
Upon any other ground	3	0	0	Exceeding £1 and not exceeding £2	0	0	10
As a Burgess, or into any corporation or company in any burgh in Scotland	0	5	0	" £2 " " "	5	0	1
Affidavit or Statutory Declaration	0	2	6	" £5 " " "	10	0	1
				" £10 " " "	20	0	2
				" £20 " " "	30	0	3
				" £30 " " "	50	0	5
				" £50 " " "	100	0	8
				" £60 " " "	100	0	8

		£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.
Bankers' Notes—Composition for.					Bond on obtaining letters of administration.				
Bank of England on each £1,000,000 of bills in circulation		3,500	0	0			0	5	0
Other bankers, for every £100 or fractional part of £100 of the average amount or value of notes and bills in circulation during every half-year—					Bond of any kind whatsoever not specifically charged with any duty, same as Mortgage Bond, but not to exceed				
England and Ireland		0	3	6	Capital Duty (Limited Partnerships).				
Scotland		0	4	2	Statement of the amount contributed by a limited partner, and statement of any increase in that amount.				
Notes		0	3	6	For every £100 or fractional part of £100 of original or additional capital so contributed				
Bills		0	3	6			0	5	0
Bill of Exchange (Inland or Foreign), payable on demand or at sight or on presentation within 3 days after date or sight					Capital Duty (Share).				
		0	0	1	Companies and Corporations.				
Bill of Exchange (Inland) of any other kind whatsoever (except a Bank Note) and Promissory Note of any kind whatsoever (except a Bank Note) drawn, or expressed to be payable, in the United Kingdom:					For every £100 or fractional part of £100 of the nominal Share Capital or of any increase thereof				
Where the amount or value of the money for which the bill or note is drawn or made does not exceed £5		0	0	1			0	5	0
Exceeds £5 and does not exceed £10		0	0	2	Capital Duty (Loan).				
" £10 " " £25		0	0	3	Local Authorities, Corporations, Companies, etc. Issue of Loan Capital not secured by an Instrument bearing the Mortgage or Marketable Security Duty—				
" £25 " " £50		0	0	6	For every £100 or fractional part of £100 of the amount secured by the issue				
" £50 " " £75		0	0	9			0	2	6
" £75 " " £100		0	1	0	Certificate to be taken out yearly by every solicitor in England and Ireland, law agent, or writer to the signet in Scotland, or as a notary public, conveyancer, special pleader, or draughtsman in equity:—				
Exceeds £100—					If such person practises in London within ten miles of the General Post Office; within the city or shire of Edinburgh; or in the city of Dublin, or within three miles therefrom				
For every £100, and also for any fractional part of £100, of such amount or value		0	1	0			9	0	0
Bill of Exchange (Foreign) drawn and expressed to be payable out of the United Kingdom, and actually paid or endorsed, or in any manner negotiated, in the United Kingdom:					If such person practises beyond the above-mentioned limits				
Where the amount does not exceed £5		0	0	1			6	0	0
Exceeds £5 and does not exceed £10		0	0	2	If he has not been in practice three years, half the foregoing rates.				
" £10 " " £25		0	0	3	Certificate of registration of the alkali work				
" £25 " " £100		0	0	6			5	0	0
Exceeds £100—					Charter Party				
For every £100 and also for any fractional part of £100		0	0	6			0	0	6
Bill of Lading of, or for, any goods or merchandise, or effects to be exported or carried coastwise					Cheque. See Bill of Exchange.				
		0	0	6	Commission of Lunacy				
Bill of Sale—							0	5	0
Absolute. See Conveyance on Sale.					Companies' Capital. See Capital Duty.				
By way of Security. See Mortgage, etc.					Contract Note for or relating to the sale or purchase of any stock or marketable security.				
Bond, Covenant, or Instrument of any kind whatsoever.					Where the value of the stock or marketable security is £5 and does not exceed £100				
(1) For securing an annuity:							0	0	6
For a definite and certain period, so that the total amount to be ultimately payable can be ascertained. See Mortgage, etc.					Exceeds £100, does not exceed £500		0	1	0
For the term of life or any other indefinite period—					" £500 " " £1,000		0	2	0
For every £5, and also for any fractional part of £5, of the annuity or sum periodically payable		0	2	6	" £1,000 " " £1,500		0	3	0
(2) Being a collateral security		0	2	6	" £1,500 " " £2,500		0	4	0
In any other case:					" £2,500 " " £5,000		0	6	0
For every £5, and also for every fractional part of £5, of the annuity or sum periodically payable		0	0	6	" £5,000 " " £7,500		0	8	0
Bond for duties of Excise or Customs, same as Mortgage Bond, but not to exceed					" £7,500 " " £10,000		0	10	0
		0	5	0	" £10,000 " " £12,500		0	12	0
					" £12,500 " " £15,000		0	14	0
					" £15,000 " " £17,500		0	16	0
					" £17,500 " " £20,000		0	18	0
					" £20,000 " " "		1	0	0
					Conveyance or Transfer, whether on sale or otherwise—				
					(1) Of any stock of the Bank of England				
							0	7	9
					(2) Of any stock of the Government of Canada inscribed in books kept in the U.K., or of				

	£	s.	d.
any Colonial stock to which the Colonial Stock Act, 1877, applies—			
For every £100, and also for any fractional part of £100, of the nominal amount of stock transferred	0	2	6
Conveyance or Transfer on sale, Of any property (<i>except a conveyance or transfer of any stock or marketable security as defined by section 122 of the Stamp Act, 1891</i>), Where the amount or value of the consideration for the sale does not exceed £5	0	1	0
Exceeds £5, does not exceed £10	0	2	0
" £10 " " £15	0	3	0
" £15 " " £20	0	4	0
" £20 " " £25	0	5	0
For every additional £25 up to £300	0	5	0
Exceeds £300— For every £50, and also for any fractional part of £50 of such amount or value	0	10	0

NOTE.—Where the amount or value of the consideration for the sale does not exceed £500 and the instrument contains a statement certifying that the transaction thereby effected does not form part of a larger transaction or of a series of transactions in respect of which the amount or value, or the aggregate amount or value, of the consideration exceeds £500, duty is chargeable at one-half of the above-mentioned rates.

Conveyance or Transfer on sale of any stock or marketable security as defined by section 122 of the Stamp Act, 1891 (except (1) stock of the Bank of England or (2) stock of the Government of Canada inscribed in books kept in the United Kingdom or Colonial stock to which the Colonial Stock Act, 1877, applies). Where the amount or value of the consideration for the sale does not exceed £5	0	0	6
Exceeds £5 and does not exceed £10	0	1	0
" £10 " " £15	0	1	6
" £15 " " £20	0	2	0
" £20 " " £25	0	2	6
For every additional £25 up to £300	0	2	6
Exceeds £300— For every £50, and also for any fractional part of £50 of such amount or value	0	5	0

Conveyance or Transfer operating as a voluntary disposition <i>inter vivos</i>. The like duty as if it were a conveyance or transfer on sale with the substitution in each case of the value of the property conveyed or transferred for the amount or value of the consideration for the sale.			
Conveyance or Transfer of any kind not hereinbefore described	0	10	0
Copy or Extract (attested or in any manner authenticated). The same duty as original, but not to exceed	0	1	0
Copy or Extract (certified) of or from any register of births, baptisms, marriages, deaths, burials, or cremations	0	0	1

	£	s.	d.
Copyhold and Customary Estates—Instruments relating thereto. Upon a sale thereof. See <i>Conveyance on Sale</i> . Upon a mortgage thereof. See <i>Mortgage, etc.</i> Upon a demise thereof. See <i>Lease or Tack</i> . Upon any other occasion : Surrender or grant made out of court, or the memorandum thereof, and copy of court roll of any surrender or grant made in court	0	10	0
Counterpart. See <i>Duplicate</i> . Covenant for securing the payment or repayment of money, or the transfer or retransfer of stock. See <i>Mortgage, etc.</i> Covenant in relation to any annuity upon the original creation and sale thereof. See <i>Conveyance on Sale</i> . Covenant in relation to any annuity (<i>except upon the original creation and sale thereof</i>) or to other periodical payments. See <i>Bond, Covenant, etc.</i> Covenant. Any separate deed of covenant (<i>not being an instrument chargeable with ad valorem duty as a conveyance on sale or mortgage</i>) made on the sale or mortgage of any property, and relating solely to the conveyance or enjoyment of, or the title to, the property sold or mortgaged, or to the production of the muniments of title relating thereto, or to all or any of the matters aforesaid. Where the <i>ad valorem</i> duty in respect of the consideration or mortgage money does not exceed 10s. (A duty equal to the amount of such <i>ad valorem</i> duty.) In any other case	0	10	0
Declaration of any use or trust of or concerning any property by any writing, not being a will, or settlement	0	10	0
Deed of any kind whatsoever, not otherwise described	0	10	0
Deputation or Appointment of a gamekeeper	0	10	0
Dock Warrant. See <i>Warrant for Goods</i> . Draft for money. See <i>Bill of Exchange</i> . Duplicate or Counterpart of any instrument chargeable with any duty— The same duty as the original instrument, but not to exceed	0	5	0
Equitable Mortgage. See <i>Mortgage</i> . Estate Duty (in the case of persons dying after August 15, 1914) :—			

Value of the Estate		Rate per cent. of Estate Duty
£	£	%
101 to	500	1
501 "	1,000	2
1,001 "	5,000	3
5,001 "	10,000	4
10,001 "	20,000	5
20,001 "	40,000	6
40,001 "	60,000	7
60,001 "	80,000	8
80,001 "	100,000	9
100,001 "	150,000	10
150,001 "	200,000	11

Value of the Estate		Rate per cent. of Estate Duty
£	£	£
200.001 to	250.000	12
250.001 "	300.000	13
300.001 "	350.000	14
350.001 "	400.000	15
400.001 "	500.000	16
500.001 "	600.000	17
600.001 "	800.000	18
800.001 "	1,000.000	19
Above 1,000.000		20

Upon the principal value ascertained as provided by law of all property, real or personal, settled or not settled, passing by deaths occurring after April 29, 1909, and before August 16, 1914, Estate Duty is leviable at the under-mentioned rates:

Where the Net Principal Value of the Estate		Rate of Duty per cent.
Exceeds	And does not exceed	
£	£	
100	500	1
500	1,000	2
1,000	5,000	3
5,000	10,000	4
10,000	20,000	5
20,000	25,000	6
25,000	40,000	6
40,000	50,000	7
50,000	70,000	7
70,000	75,000	8
75,000	100,000	8
100,000	150,000	9
150,000	200,000	10
200,000	250,000	11
250,000	400,000	11
400,000	500,000	12
500,000	600,000	12
600,000	750,000	13
750,000	800,000	13
800,000	1,000,000	14
1,000,000	1,500,000	15
1,500,000	2,000,000	15
2,000,000	2,500,000	15
2,500,000	3,000,000	15
3,000,000	—	15

Settled property is subject to a further Estate Duty called Settlement Estate Duty at the under-mentioned rates:

Where the death occurred after August 1, 1894, and before April 30, 1909 1 per cent.

Where the death occurred after April 29, 1909 2 per cent.

Small estates—where the gross value does not exceed £300—a fixed Duty of 30s. } Inclusive of all other

Small estates—where the gross value exceeds £300 and does not exceed £500—a fixed Duty of 50s. } Death Duties.

Estates not exceeding £100 net are exempt.

"Where the net value of the property, real and personal, in respect of which Estate Duty is payable on the death of the deceased, exclusive of property settled otherwise than by the will of the deceased, does not exceed one thousand pounds, such property, for the purpose of Estate

Duty, shall not be aggregated with any other property, but shall form an estate by itself; and where the fixed duty or Estate Duty has been paid upon the principal value of that estate, the Settlement Estate Duty and the Legacy and Succession Duties shall not be payable under the will or intestacy of the deceased in respect of that estate."—Finance Act, 1894, Section 16 (3).

Excess Profits Duty charged on the amount by which the profits from all trades or businesses (except husbandry, offices or employments, and professions) exceed by more than £200 the pre-war standard of profits.

A duty equal to 80% of the excess. Faculty, Licensee, Commission, or Dispensation for admitting or authorising any person to act as a notary public—

	£	s.	d.
In England	30	0	0
In Scotland or Ireland	25	0	0
Faculty or Dispensation of any other kind—			
In England	30	0	0
In Ireland	20	0	0

Grant or Letters Patent.

Of the honour or dignity of a Duke	350	0	0
" " of a Marquess	300	0	0
" " of an Earl	250	0	0
" " of a Viscount	200	0	0
" " of a Baron	150	0	0
" " of a Baronet	100	0	0

Grant or Warrant of Precedence to take rank among nobility, under the sign manual of His Majesty 100 0 0

Grant or Licence under the sign manual of His Majesty to take and use a surname and arms, or a surname only—

In compliance with the injunctions of any will or settlement 50 0 0

Upon any voluntary application 10 0 0

Grant of arms or armorial ensigns only 10 0 0

Grant of the custody of the person or estate of any lunatic 2 0 0

Income Tax. See Special Article.

Inherent Value Duty. See Land Values Duties.

Inhabited House Duty—Great Britain. (The duty does not extend to Ireland.)

Class of Premises	Duty charged for each £1 of the Annual Value where the Annual Value of the House			
	Amounts to £20 but does not exceed £40.	Exceeds £40 but does not exceed £60.	Exceeds £60.	
Dwelling House of £20 annual value or more:				
(a) Private Dwelling House	3d.	6d.	9d.	
(b) Residential Shop (c) Hotel, Public House, or Coffee House	2d.	4d.	6d.	
(d) Farmhouse (e) Lodging House				

Instrument to Bearer (not being a share warrant or stock certificate to bearer)
For every £25 and also for every fractional part of £25, of the nominal value of the share or stock £ s. d. 0 0 3

Land Values Duties—

Increment Value Duty.—£1 for every £5 of the increment value of any land accruing after April 30, 1909. (So far as it has not been previously paid, the duty is payable on the occasion of the fee simple of the land or any interest in the land being transferred on sale, being leased for more than fourteen years or passing on death. In lieu of the occasion, passing on death, in the case of land held by bodies corporate or unincorporate the duty is payable in 1914, and in every subsequent 15th year.)

Reversion Duty.—£1 for every £10 of the value of the benefit accruing to the lessor through the determination of any lease of land. (Duty to be paid on the determination of the lease.)

Undeveloped Land Duty.—A yearly duty of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. for every £1 of the site value.

Mineral Rights Duty.—A yearly duty of 1s. for every £1 of the rental value of rights to work minerals and of mineral way-leaves. This duty is now subject to the Excess Profits Duty.

Excess Mineral Rights Duty.—Payable in addition to Mineral Rights Duty where the amount payable as rent varies according to the price of the minerals, and exceeds the pre-war rent.

A duty equal to 80% of the excess.

Lease or Tack:

- (1) For any definite term not exceeding a year:
Of any dwelling-house, or part thereof at a rent not exceeding the rate of £10 per annum 0 0 1
- (2) For any definite term less than a year:
Of any furnished dwelling-house or apartments where the rent for such term exceeds £25 0 5 0
Of any lands, tenements, or heritable subjects except or otherwise than as aforesaid. (The same duty as a lease for a year at the rent reserved for the definite term.)
- (3) For any other definite term, or for any indefinite term:
Of any lands, tenements, or heritable subjects—
Where the consideration, or any part thereof, moving to the lessor or to any other person, consists of any money, stock, or security:
In respect of such consideration. (The same duty as a conveyance on a sale for the same consideration. See heading "Conveyance or Transfer on sale of any property. etc.")

Where the consideration, or any part thereof, is any rent:
In respect of such consideration:
If the rent, whether reserved as a yearly rent or otherwise, is at a rate or average rate:

	If the term does not exceed 35 years, or is indefinite.	If the term exceeds 35 years, but does not exceed 100 years.	If the term exceeds 100 years.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Not exceeding £5 per ann.	0 1 0	0 6 0	0 12 0
Exceeding—			
£5 and not exceeding £10	0 2 0	0 12 0	1 4 0
£10 £15	0 3 0	0 18 0	1 16 0
£15 £20	0 4 0	1 4 0	2 8 0
£20 £25	0 5 0	1 10 0	3 0 0
£25 £50	0 10 0	3 0 0	6 0 0
£50 £75	0 15 0	4 10 0	9 0 0
£75 £100	1 0 0	6 0 0	12 0 0
£100 £100	1 0 0	6 0 0	12 0 0
For every full sum of £50 and also for any fractional part of £50 thereof	0 10 0	3 0 0	6 0 0

(4) Of any other kind whatsoever not before described 1 0 0

NOTE.—In accordance with Section 15 of the Revenue Act, 1911, where the consideration, or any part of the consideration, for any lease or tack consists of any money, stock, or security (other than rent) the amount or value of which does not exceed five hundred pounds, and the instrument contains a statement certifying that the transaction thereby effected does not form part of a larger transaction or of a series of transactions in respect of which the amount or value or the aggregate amount or value of the consideration other than rent exceeds five hundred pounds, the rate of duty chargeable in respect of the consideration, or part thereof, which consists of any money, stock, or security other than rent, is only one-half of the rates set out under the heading "Conveyance or Transfer on sale of any property, etc." This section does not, however, apply to any case where part of the consideration for the lease or tack consists of rent, and that rent exceeds the sum of twenty pounds a year.

Rate of duty per cent.

Legacy and Succession Duties—

- To the husband or wife of the deceased *1 0 0
- To a child, or a descendant of a child, of the deceased, or father or mother, or any lineal ancestor of the deceased *1 0 0
- To a brother or sister of the deceased, or any descendant of a brother or sister 5 0 0

* Provided that the duty shall not be levied:

- (a) Where the principal value of the property in respect of which Estate Duty is payable does not exceed fifteen thousand pounds, whatever may be the value of the legacy or succession; or
- (b) Where the amount or value of the legacy or succession, together with any other legacies or successions derived by the same person from the testator, does not exceed one thousand pounds, whatever may be the principal value of such property; or
- (c) Where the person taking the legacy or succession is the widow or a child under the age of twenty-one years of the testator, and the value of the legacy or succession together with any other legacies or successions does not exceed two thousand pounds, whatever may be the principal value of such property.

	Rate of Duty per cent.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
To an uncle or aunt of the deceased, or any descendant of an uncle or aunt	10 0 0		Excdg. £150 and not excd. £200	0 5 0
To a great uncle or aunt of the de- ceased, or any descendant of a great uncle or aunt	10 0 0		" £200 " " £250	0 6 3
To any other person	10 0 0		" £250 " " £300	0 7 6
Letter of Allotment and Letter of Re- nunciation—			Exceeds £300, For every £100 and also for any fractional part of £100, of the amount secured	0 2 6
Where the nominal amount which is allotted or to which the letter of renunciation relates is less than £5	0 0 1		(2) Being a collateral security (other than an equitable mortgage): For every £100, and also for any fractional part of £100, of the amount secured	0 0 6
Do., do., not less than £5	0 0 6		(But the whole amount of duty shall not exceed 10s.)	
And Scrip Certificate, Scrip, or other document	0 0 1		(3) Being an equitable mortgage: For every £100, and any frac- tional part of £100, of the amount secured	0 1 0
Letter or Power of Attorney.			(4) Transfer, Assignment, Disposition, or Assignment: For every £100, and also for any fractional part of £100, of the amount trans- ferred, assigned, or dis- posed, exclusive of interest which is not in arrear	0 0 6
(1) For a proxy to vote at a meeting	0 0 1		And also where any further money is added to the money already secured. (The same duty as a principal security for such further money.)	
(2) For receiving prize money or wages	0 1 0		(5) Reconveyance, Release, etc. For every £100 or fractional part	0 0 6
(3) For the receipt of the dividends or interest of any stock: For the receipt of one payment only	0 1 0		Mortgage of Stock or Marketable Se- curity— Under hand only. See Agreement. By deed. See Mortgage.	
In any other case	0 5 0		Notarial Act of any kind except pro- tests	0 1 0
(4) For the receipt of any sum of money, or any bill or note, not exceeding £20, or any periodical payments not exceeding the annual sum of £10 (<i>not being hereinbefore charged</i>)	0 5 0		Passport	0 0 6
(5) For the sale, transfer, or accept- ance of any of the Government funds not exceeding £100	0 2 6		Policy of Indemnity. Where the annual premium— Does not exceed £2	0 0 1
In any other case	0 10 0		Exceeds £2 (Instrument under hand)	0 0 6
Licence.			Exceeds £2 (Instrument under seal)	0 10 0
(1) To hold the office of lecturer, reader, chaplain, church clerk, chapel clerk, parish clerk, or sexton	0 10 0		Policy of Insurance against Accident and Policy of Insurance or any payment agreed to be made during the sick- ness of any person, or his incapacity from personal injury, or by way of indemnity against loss or damage of or to any property	0 0 1
(2) For licensing a building for the performance of Divine service	0 10 0		Policy of Life Insurance— Where the sum insured does not ex- ceed £10	0 0 1
(3) For licensing any chapel for the solemnisation of marriages therein	0 10 0		Exceeds £10 but not £25	0 0 3
(4) For any other purpose	2 0 0		" £25 " £500: For every full sum of £50, and also for any fractional part of £50 of the amount insured	0 0 6
Licences.			Exceeds £500, but not £1,000: For every £100 or any part	0 1 0
Baukers'	30 0 0		Exceeds £1,000: For every £1,000 or any part	0 10 0
Marriage, if special (in England or Ireland)	5 0 0		Policy of Sea Insurance— (1) Where the premium does not ex- ceed 2s. 6d. per cent.	0 0 1
Marriage, not special (in England)	0 10 0		(2) In any other case— (a) For or upon any voyage— In respect of every £100 or part of £100	0 0 1
Attorneys', Solicitors', Notaries', etc. See Certificate and Faculty.				
Limited Partnerships. See Capital Duty.				
Marketable Security transferable by delivery: For every £10 and fractional part— In the case of Colonial Municipal Securities	0 1 0			
In other cases	0 2 0			
Memorandum of Association	0 10 0			
Mortgage, Bond, Debenture, Covenant, and Warrant of Attorney to confess and enter up judgment. (1) Being the only or principal or primary security (other than an equitable mortgage): Not exceeding £10	0 0 3			
Excdg. £10 and not excd. £25	0 0 8			
" £25 " " £50	0 1 3			
" £50 " " £100	0 2 6			
" £100 " " £150	0 3 9			

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
(b) For time—		Scrp Certificate or Scrp. See Letter of	
In respect of every £100 or any part of £100 :		Allotment.	
For any time not exceeding six months	0 0 3	Settlement :	
Not exceeding twelve months	0 0 6	For every £100 or any part of £100 .	0 5 0
Containing a continuation clause, fixed duty of 6d., in addition to the duty which is otherwise chargeable		Share Certificates (Foreign). See Instrument to Bearer.	
Power of Attorney. See Letter of Attorney.		Share Warrant or Stock Certificate to Bearer,	
Procuration, deed, or other instrument of	0 10 0	(1) Of a company formed or established in the U.K. (A duty of an amount equal to three times the amount of the <i>ad valorem</i> stamp duty which would be chargeable on a deed transferring the share or shares or stock specified in the warrant or certificate if the consideration for the transfer were the nominal value of such share or shares or stock.)	
Promissory Note. See Bank Note, Bill of Exchange.		(2) Of a company formed or established out of the U.K.	
Protest, of any bill of exchange or promissory note :		For every £10, or any part of £10	0 2 0
Where the duty on the bill or note does not exceed 1s. (The same duty as the bill or note.)		Surrender—	
In any other case	0 1 0	Of copyholds. See Copyhold.	
Proxy. See Letter or Power of Attorney.		Of any other kind whatsoever not chargeable with duty as a conveyance on sale or a mortgage .	0 10 0
Receipt, £2 or upwards	0 0 1	Transfer. See Conveyance or Transfer.	
Release or Renunciation—		Voting Paper	0 0 1
Upon a sale. See Conveyance on Sale.		Warrant of Attorney. See Mortgage, etc.	
By way of security. See Mortgage, etc.		Warrant of Attorney of any other kind	0 10 0
In any other case	0 10 0	Warrant for Goods	0 0 3
Revocation of any trust of property not being a will	0 10 0		

CUSTOMS TARIFF OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1917-18

Showing the several articles subject to import duties in the United Kingdom, and the duty levied upon each article, according to the tariff in operation upon July 1, 1917, together with an account of Customs Drawbacks.

Import Duties		Rates of Duty.		ARTICLES.		Rates of Duty.		
ARTICLES.		£ s. d.				£ s. d.		
BEER of the descriptions called Mum, Spruce, or Black Beer, and Berlin White Beer, and other preparations, whether fermented or not fermented, of a character similar to Mum, Spruce, or Black Beer, where the worts thereof are, or were before fermentation, of a specific gravity—				CINEMATOGRAPH FILMS imported for the purpose of the exhibition of pictures or other optical effects by means of a cinematograph or other similar apparatus :				
Not exceeding 1215°		36 gals.	5 2 0	Blank film, on which no picture has been impressed, known as raw film or stock . . . per linear foot of the standard width of 1½ in.		0 0 0½		
Exceeding 1215°		36 gals.	5 19 6	Positives, i.e. films containing a picture and ready for exhibition per linear foot of the standard width of 1½ in.		0 0 1		
Beer of any other description where the worts thereof were, before fermentation, of a specific gravity of 1055°				36 gals.	1 5 6	Negatives, i.e. films containing a photograph from which positives can be printed . per linear foot of the standard width of 1½ in.		0 0 5
And so on in proportion for any difference in gravity.				CLOCKS, WATCHES, and the component parts of clocks and watches, <i>ad valorem</i> 33⅓%.				
CARDS, PLAYING		doz. packs	0 3 9	COCOA		2 2 0		
CHICORY :				Husks and Shells		0 6 0		
Raw or kiln-dried		cwt.	1 19 8	Cocoa Butter		0 0 4½		
Roasted or ground		lb.	0 0 6	Preparations of Cocoa, etc., charged under Sec. 7, Finance Act, 1901.				
CHLORAL HYDRATE		lb.	0 1 9	COFFEE, not kiln-dried, roasted, or ground		2 2 0		
CHLOROFORM		lb.	0 4 4	Kiln-dried, roasted, or ground		0 0 6		
CIDER or PERRY, not containing added spirit		gal.	0 0 4					

ARTICLES.	Rates of Duty.
£ s. d.	
COFFEE—cont.	
Coffee and Chicory, roasted and ground; mixed . . . lb.	0 0 6
COLLODION . . . gall.	1 14 11
ETHER, ACETIC . . . lb.	0 2 7
ETHER, BUTYRIC . . . gall.	1 1 10
ETHER, SULPHURIC . . . gall.	1 16 6
ETHYL BROMIDE . . . lb.	0 1 5
ETHYL CHLORIDE . . . gall.	1 1 10
ETHYL IODIDE . . . gall.	0 19 0
FRUIT, Dried, or otherwise preserved without sugar:	
Currants . . . cwt.	0 2 0
Figs and Fig Cake, Plums, commonly called French Plums, and Pruneloes, Plums Dried or Preserved, not otherwise described, Prunes, and Raisins . . . cwt.	0 10 6
FRUIT, preserved with sugar. <i>See</i> Sugar.	
GLUCOSE, Solid . . . cwt.	0 8 10½
GLUCOSE, Liquid . . . cwt.	0 6 4½
MATCHES, safety, and other sorts:	
On any number in a box not exceeding 80	
standard gross of 10,000 matches	0 3 6
On any number in a box in excess of 80	
standard gross of 10,000 matches	0 1 9
MECHANICAL LIGHTERS:	
Requiring the use of spirit . . . each	0 1 0
Other sorts . . . each	0 0 6
MOLASSES and invert Sugar and all other Sugar and extracts from Sugar which cannot be completely tested by the Polariscopes and on which duty is not otherwise charged:	
If containing 70% or more of sweetening matter . . . cwt.	0 8 10½
If containing less than 70% and more than 50% of sweetening matter . . . cwt.	0 6 4½
If containing not more than 50% of sweetening matter . . . cwt.	0 3 1½
Molasses is free of duty when cleared for use by a licensed distiller in the manufacture of Spirits, or if it is to be used solely for purposes of food for stock.	
MOTOR CARS, including motor bicycles and motor tricycles, <i>ad valorem</i> 33½%.	
ACCESSORIES and component parts of motor cars, motor bicycles, or motor tricycles, other than tyres, <i>ad valorem</i> , 33½%.	
Motor cars which are proved to the satisfaction of the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to be constructed and adapted for use, and intended to be used solely, as motor omnibuses, or motor ambulances, or in connection with the conveyance of goods or burden in the course of trade or husbandry, or by a local authority as fire engines or otherwise for the purposes of their fire brigade service, and chassis, component parts, and accessories, which are so proved to be intended to be used solely for any such motor cars, shall not be charged with import duty.	

ARTICLES.	Rates of Duty.
£ s. d.	
MOTOR CARS—cont.	
In the case of a motor car (including a motor bicycle and a motor tricycle) imported with tyres attached, the value of the tyres shall be deducted from the value of the car for the purpose of the charge of duty.	
Engineers' hand tools are admitted free of duty.	
MOTOR SPIRIT . . . gal.	0 0 6
An allowance or repayment of the duty is made in respect of Motor Spirit used for other purposes than supplying motive power to motor cars, and of half the duty payable if the Spirit is used for supplying motive power to motor cars employed for commercial, etc., purposes.	
In cases in which the Commissioners of Customs and Excise may approve, Motor Spirit may be delivered without payment of duty or on payment of half the duty.	
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, including gramophones, pianolas, and other similar instruments, <i>ad valorem</i> , 33½%.	
ACCESSORIES and component parts of musical instruments, and records and other means of reproducing music, <i>ad valorem</i> , 33½%.	
<i>Note.</i> —Complete musical instruments, of a value not exceeding one shilling each, and mouth organs are admitted free of duty.	
PERRY. <i>See</i> Cider.	
SACCHARIN and mixtures containing Saccharin, or other substances of like nature or use . . . oz.	0 4 6
<i>Note.</i> —Saccharin and mixtures containing Saccharin, or other substances of like nature or use, must not be imported into the United Kingdom in packages containing less than 11 lb., must not be packed with goods of any other description, must be specially reported, and may be imported and entered for warehousing at the following ports only: Dover, Folkestone, Goole, Grangemouth, Grimsby, Harwich, Hull, Leith, London, Newhaven, Southampton, and West Hartlepool.	
SOAP, TRANSPARENT, in the manufacture of which spirit has been used . . . lb.	0 0 3
SPIRITS and STRONG WATERS:	
For every gallon computed at hydrometer proof of Spirits of any description (except Perfumed Spirits), including Naphtha or Methylic Alcohol purified so as to be potable and mixtures and preparations containing Spirits:	
Enumerated Spirits:	
Brandy, if warehoused 3 years or more (a)	
Proof gal. (in casks)	0 15 1
Proof gal. (in bottles)	0 16 1

ARTICLES.	Rates of Duty. £ s. d.
SPIRITS, ETC.—<i>cont.</i>	
Rum, if warehoused 3 years or more	
proof gal. (in casks)	0 15 1
proof gal. (in bottles)	0 16 1
If warehoused 2 and less than 3 years	
proof gal. (in casks)	0 16 1
proof gal. (in bottles)	0 17 1
If warehoused 18 months and less than 2 years	
proof gal. (in casks)	0 16 7
proof gal. (in bottles)	0 17 7
If not warehoused, or warehoused less than 18 months (b)	
proof gal. (in casks)	0 16 7
proof gal. (in bottles)	0 17 7
Imitation Rum, if warehoused 3 years or more (a)	
proof gal. (in casks)	0 15 2
proof gal. (in bottles)	0 16 2
Geneva, if warehoused 3 years or more	
proof gal. (in casks)	0 15 2
proof gal. (in bottles)	0 16 2
If warehoused 2 and less than 3 years	
proof gal. (in casks)	0 16 2
proof gal. (in bottles)	0 17 2
If not warehoused, or warehoused less than 2 years	
proof gal. (in casks)	0 16 8
proof gal. (in bottles)	0 17 8
<i>Note.</i> —Spirits of the above descriptions sweetened to such an extent that the spirit thereby ceases to be an Enumerated Spirit are, if tested, to be charged as Unenumerated Sweetened Spirits.	
Unenumerated Spirits:	
Sweetened (Including Liqueurs, Cordials, Mixtures, and other preparations containing Spirits, if tested):	
If warehoused 3 years or more	
proof gal. (in casks)	0 15 9½
proof gal. (in bottles)	0 16 9½
If warehoused 2 and less than 3 years	
proof gal. (in casks)	0 16 9½
proof gal. (in bottles)	0 17 9½
If not warehoused, or warehoused less than 2 years	
proof gal. (in casks)	0 17 3½
proof gal. (in bottles)	0 18 3½
Not sweetened (Including Liqueurs, Cordials, Mixtures, and other preparations containing Spirits, provided such Spirits can be shown to be both unenumerated and not sweetened; if tested):	
proof gal. (in casks)	0 15 2
proof gal. (in bottles)	0 15 2
If warehoused 2 and less than 3 years (b)	
proof gal. (in casks)	0 16 2
proof gal. (in bottles)	0 16 2

ARTICLES.	Rates of Duty. £ s. d.
SPIRITS, ETC.—<i>cont.</i>	
If not warehoused, or warehoused less than 2 years (b)	
proof gal. (in casks)	0 16 8
proof gal. (in bottles)	0 16 8
Liqueurs, Cordials, Mixtures, and other preparations containing Spirits, not sweetened, when such Spirits are not shown to be unenumerated; if tested (c):	
If warehoused 3 years or more	
proof gal. (in casks)	0 15 2
proof gal. (in bottles)	0 16 2
If warehoused 2 and less than 3 years	
proof gal. (in casks)	0 16 2
proof gal. (in bottles)	0 17 2
If not warehoused, or warehoused less than 2 years	
proof gal. (in casks)	0 16 8
proof gal. (in bottles)	0 17 8
Liqueurs, Cordials, Mixtures, and other preparations containing Spirits in bottle, entered in such a manner as to indicate that the strength is not to be tested (c):	
If warehoused 3 years or more	
liquid gal. (in bottles)	1 1 5
If warehoused 2 and less than 3 years	
liquid gal. (in bottles)	1 2 9
If not warehoused, or warehoused less than 2 years	
liquid gal. (in bottles)	1 3 5
Perfumed Spirits:	
If warehoused 3 years or more	
liquid gal. (in casks)	1 4 1
liquid gal. (in bottles)	1 5 1
If warehoused 2 and less than 3 years	
liquid gal. (in casks)	1 5 8
liquid gal. (in bottles)	1 6 8
If not warehoused, or warehoused less than 2 years	
liquid gal. (in casks)	1 6 6
liquid gal. (in bottles)	1 7 6
(a) Brandy and Imitation Rum warehoused less than three years may not be delivered for home consumption in any circumstances.	
(b) Rum warehoused less than 18 months and unenumerated, unsweetened, plain Spirits warehoused less than three years must be of a strength not less than 60 o.p. and may be delivered to authorised persons only on receipt of a requisition.	
(c) On Mixtures, Compounds, or Preparations charged with duty in respect of the Spirit contained in them or used in their preparation or manufacture, if recognised by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise as being used for medical purposes, the duty, irrespective of age, is that chargeable on Liqueurs, etc., which have been warehoused for three years or upwards.	
Any Importations of Naphtha or Methylic Alcohol purified so as to be potable are taken under the heading of Unenumerated Spirits.	
Spirits (other than Cordials or Perfumed or Medicinal Spirits and Spirits imported in cases) must be contained in casks or other vessels of a size or content of not less than nine gallons.	
Upon payment of the difference between the Customs Duty on Foreign Spirits and the Excise Duty on British Spirits, Foreign Spirits may be delivered under certain conditions for Methylation or for use in art or manu-	

ARTICLES.	Rates of Duty.
£ s. d.	
SPIRITS, ETC.— <i>cont.</i>	
facture, but Foreign Methylic Alcohol may be used in art or manufacture without the payment of this differential duty.	
SUGAR:	
Not exceeding 76 degrees of Polarisation	cwt. 0 6 9
Excdg. 76 and not excdg. 77	" 0 6 11 3
" 77 "	" 0 7 2
" 78 "	" 0 7 4 7
" 79 "	" 0 7 7 3
" 80 "	" 0 7 10
" 81 "	" 0 8 0 7
" 82 "	" 0 8 3 4
" 83 "	" 0 8 6 4
" 84 "	" 0 8 9 5
" 85 "	" 0 9 0 5
" 86 "	" 0 9 3 5
" 87 "	" 0 9 6 9
" 88 "	" 0 9 10 2
" 89 "	" 0 10 2 3
" 90 "	" 0 10 6 3
" 91 "	" 0 10 10 3
" 92 "	" 0 11 2 4
" 93 "	" 0 11 6 4
" 94 "	" 0 11 10 4
" 95 "	" 0 12 2 4
" 96 "	" 0 12 6 5
" 97 "	" 0 12 10 5
" 98 "	" 0 14 0
Blacking, Liquid, containing Sugar or any other sweetening matter* cwt. (Together with the duty on any spirit contained therein.)	0 3 1½
<i>Note.</i> —An additional ½d. the lb. is chargeable in respect of any of the undermentioned Sugar articles in the manufacture of which spirit has been used; any such article in the manufacture of which a greater percentage of spirit has been used than that covered by the spirit charge of ½d. the lb. is chargeable with a spirit duty rate of 1d. the lb., or such spirit duty rate in excess of 1d. the lb. as analysis may show to be necessary.	
Blacking, Solid, containing Sugar or any other sweetening matter* cwt.	0 3 1½
Candied or Drained Peel	cwt. 0 10 1½
Caramel, Solid	cwt. 0 14 0
" Liquid	cwt. 0 10 1½
Cherries, Drained	cwt. 0 7 7½
Chutney	cwt. 0 6 4½
Cocoa nut, Sugared	cwt. 0 6 4½
Confectionery:	
Hard, including:	
Sugared Almonds (except as below), Caraway Seeds, etc.	cwt. 0 14 0
Sugared Almonds, on the entry for which the Importer has declared that the duty on the Sugar or other sweetening matter* used in the preparation of the goods did not exceed 10s. 1½d. per cwt.	cwt. 0 10 1½

* The term "sweetening matter" does not include Saccharin.

ARTICLES.	Rates of Duty.
£ s. d.	
SUGAR— <i>cont.</i>	
Soft, viz.:	
A.B. Gums imported in bulk, in barrels or cases, on the entry for which the Importer has declared that the duty on the combined quantity of Sugar and Glucose used in the manufacture of the goods did not exceed the rate of 6s. 4½d. per cwt.	cwt. 0 6 4½
Other A.B. Gums, Caramels, Chewing Gums, Jelly Beans, Turkish Delight, etc.	cwt. 0 10 1½
Confectionery, Fig	cwt. 0 10 6
Confectionery made from Sugar, and containing no other ingredients except flavouring	cwt. 0 14 0
Licorice—on the entry for which the Importer has declared that the duty on the Sugar or other sweetening matter* used in the preparation of the goods did not exceed 4s. 6d. per cwt.	cwt. 0 4 6
Flowers, as Violets and Rose Petals, etc., in Crystallised Sugar, as Crystallised Fruit	cwt. 0 14 0
Fruit, preserved in Sugar:	
(1) Fruit, not liable to duty as such:	
Canned or Bottled, in <i>thin</i> Syrup, on the entry for which the Importer has declared that the duty on the Sugar or other sweetening matter* used in the preparation of the goods did not exceed 1s. 10½d. per cwt.	cwt. 0 1 10½
Canned or Bottled, in <i>thin</i> Syrup, in other cases	cwt. 0 3 1½
Canned or Bottled, in <i>thick</i> Syrup	cwt. 0 8 3
Crystallised, Glacé or Metz	cwt. 0 14 0
Fruit Pulp, in <i>thin</i> Syrup	cwt. 0 3 1½
Fruit Pulp, in <i>thick</i> Syrup	cwt. 0 10 1½
(2) Fruit liable to duty as such:	
Crystallised, Glacé or Metz, or in pulp, including Jam and Fruit Jellies	cwt. 0 14 0
Canned or Bottled, in Syrup	cwt. 0 14 0
<i>Note.</i> —Unless the Importer elects to pay duty on the whole weight at 14s. per cwt. the Fruit is charged as Fruit preserved without Sugar, and the Syrup at 1s. 10½d. (subject to declaration on entry as indicated above), 3s. 1½d. or 8s. 3d. per cwt., in accordance with the proportion of Sugar.	
Mixtures of dutiable and non-dutiable Fruit are charged as though the whole were dutiable, unless a separate account can be taken of the non-dutiable Fruit.	
Apricots, Crystallised and Glacé, are chargeable with duty at 14s. per cwt., but Tinned and Bottled Apricots and Apricot Pulp, including Jam,	

ARTICLES.	Rates of Duty.
£ s. d.	
SUGAR—cont.	
Fruit, preserved in Sugar— <i>cont.</i>	
are chargeable with duty as non-dutiable Fruit preserved in Sugar, <i>i.e.</i> on the Sugar or Syrup only.	
Fruits, Imitation, Crystallised or not, on the entry for which the Importer has declared that the duty on the Sugar or other sweetening matter* used in the preparation of the goods did not exceed 11s. 6d. per cwt. . . cwt.	0 11 6
Fruits, Imitation, Crystallised or not, in all other cases . . . cwt.	0 14 0
Ginger, preserved in Syrup or Sugar . . . cwt.	0 10 1½
Marmalade, Jams, and Fruit Jellics, if not made from Fruit liable to duty as such . . . cwt.	0 10 1½
Marzipan . . . cwt.	0 8 3
Milk, Condensed, sweetened, whole . . . cwt.	0 5 9
Milk, Condensed, sweetened, separated or skimmed . . . cwt.	0 6 4½
Milk, Condensed, slightly sweetened, whether whole, separated or skimmed, on the entry for which the Importer has declared that the duty on the Sugar or other sweetening matter* used in the preparation of the goods did not exceed 2s. 6d. per cwt. . . cwt.	0 2 6
Milk Powder:	
If declared by the Importer not to contain any added Sugar	Free
On the entry for which the Importer has declared that the duty on the Sugar or other sweetening matter* used in the preparation of the goods did not exceed 5s. 1½d. per cwt. . . cwt.	0 5 1½
In all other instances, and in cases in which the Importer wishes to dispense with sampling and testing . . . cwt.	0 11 6
<i>Note.</i> —Importations entered as Free will be delivered on deposit of duty at the lower rate, pending analysis. Importations entered at the lower rate are liable to sampling and testing.	
Soy, when containing Molasses or other sweetening matter* . . . cwt.	0 3 1½
Tamarinds, preserved in Syrup . . . cwt.	0 3 1½
Other preparations made with added Sugar or sweetening matter.* Charged under Sec. 7, Finance Act, 1901.	
TABLE WATERS which contain as the result of the ordinary process of manufacture, or are prepared in the ordinary process of manufacture with Sugar or other sweetening matter, or which are fermented beverages . . . gal.	0 0 4
Herb Beer . . . gal.	0 0 2
Other Table Waters . . . gal.	0 0 8
<i>Note.</i> —Herb Beer means the beverage usually known as herb beer or botanic beer, but does not include ginger beer.	

* The term "sweetening matter" does not include Saccharin.

ARTICLES.	Rates of Duty.
£ s. d.	
TEA . . . lb.	0 1 0
TOBACCO , Manufactured, viz.: . . . lb.	0 12 3
Cigars . . . lb.	0 9 4
Cavendish or Negrohead, Manufactured in Bond . . . lb.	0 8 2
Other Manufactured Tobacco, viz.: . . . lb.	0 9 11
Cigarettes . . . lb.	0 8 2
Other sorts . . . lb.	0 8 2
Snuff containing more than 13 lb. of moisture in every 100 lb. weight thereof . . . lb.	0 7 8½
Snuff not containing more than 13 lb. of moisture in every 100 lb. weight thereof . . . lb.	0 9 4
TOBACCO , Unmanufactured, if stripped or stemmed, containing 10 lb. or more of moisture in every 100 lb. weight thereof . . . lb.	0 6 5½
Containing less than 10 lb. of moisture in every 100 lb. weight thereof . . . lb.	0 7 2
TOBACCO , Unmanufactured, if unstripped or unstemmed, containing 10 lb. or more of moisture in every 100 lb. weight thereof . . . lb.	0 6 5
Containing less than 10 lb. of moisture in every 100 lb. weight thereof . . . lb.	0 7 1½
<i>Note.</i> —The minimum weight of packages of Tobacco allowed to be imported into the United Kingdom is 80 lb. gross. Packages of Tobacco must contain Tobacco only, and under Tobacco are included Cigars, Cigarillos, Cigarettes, and Snuff.	
WATCHES. See Clocks.	
WINE:	
Not exceeding 30° of Proof Spirit . . . gal.	0 1 3
Exceeding 30° but not exceeding 42° of Proof Spirit . . . gal.	0 3 0
And for every degree or part of a degree beyond the highest above charged, an additional duty . . . gal.	0 0 3
The word "degree" does not include fractions of the next higher degree.	
Wine includes Lees of Winc.	
Additional:	
On Still Wine imported in bottles . . . gal.	0 1 0
On Sparkling Wine imported in bottles . . . gal.	0 2 6
All Wines must be entered according to their commercial designations, those from Spain being also described on the entry as "Red" or "White."	

Customs Drawbacks

Articles subject to *ad valorem* duties and Cinematograph Films:
If it is proved to the satisfaction of the Commissioners of Customs and Excise that an import duty has been duly paid in respect of any of these articles, and that the article has not been used in Great Britain or Ireland, a drawback

equal to the amount of duty paid shall be allowed on that article if exported as merchandise.

BEER:

Imported or brought into Great Britain or Ireland and subsequently exported as merchandise, or shipped for use as ships' stores, or removed to the Isle of Man, of an original gravity of 1055°

for every 36 gal. 1 4 3°
1 5 3°

according to the duty paid on importation.

(And so on in proportion for any difference of gravity.)

CHICORY. See Coffee.

COCOA:

Goods exported or shipped for use as ships' stores, in the manufacture or preparation of which in Great Britain or Ireland any duty-paid cocoa, or cocoa butter, or cocoa husks and shells, has or have been used, a drawback equal to the duty paid in respect of the quantity of that cocoa, or cocoa butter, or cocoa husks and shells, as the case may be, which appears to the satisfaction of the Treasury to have been used in the manufacture or preparation of the goods.

COFFEE, Chicory, Mixtures of Coffee and Chicory:

Roasted Coffee or Roasted Chicory, or any mixture of Roasted Coffee and Roasted Chicory exported or shipped for use as ships' stores, if it is shown to the satisfaction of the Commissioners of Customs and Excise that the duties on importation have been duly paid, and subject to conditions prescribed by the Commissioners:

Coffee	100 lb.	2 2 0°
Chicory	100 lb.	1 14 4°
Mixtures of Coffee and Chicory	100 lb.	1 14 4°

No drawback is allowed on any Coffee, Chicory or mixture, if any substance, other than Coffee, Chicory or a substance necessarily or ordinarily used in the manufacturing of Chicory, is mixed therewith.

FRUIT, DRIED (Figs, Fig Cake, Raisins, Currants):

Goods exported or shipped for use as ships' stores, in the manufacture or preparation of which in Great Britain or Ireland any of the following articles, viz.: Dried Figs, Fig Cake, Raisins or Currants have been used, a drawback equal to the duty in respect of the quantity of the article which appears to the satisfaction of the Treasury to have been used in the manufacture or preparation of the goods, if it is shown to the satisfaction of the Commissioners

Rates of
Drawback
£ s. d.

Rates of
Drawback.
£ s. d.

of Customs and Excise that the duties on importation have been duly paid.

GLUCOSE. See Sugar.

MOLASSES:

Produced by a Refiner in Great Britain or Ireland from imported sugar and delivered by him to be used solely for purposes of food for stock, or to a Licensed Distiller for use in the manufacture of Spirits† cwt. 0 3 1½°

Used in the manufacture of goods other than Beer. See Sugar.

SACCHARIN used in the manufacture of goods other than Beer. See Sugar.

SUGAR:

Sugar which has passed a refinery in Great Britain or Ireland, and on which the proper Import duties have been paid—upon being exported, or deposited in any bonded warehouse for use as ships' stores or removed to the Isle of Man, a drawback equal to the duty on Sugar of the like polarisation.

Goods (other than Beer) exported or deposited in any bonded warehouse for use as ships' stores, or removed to the Isle of Man, in the manufacture or preparation of which in Great Britain or Ireland any imported duty-paid Sugar, Glucose, Saccharin or Molasses has been used, a drawback equal to the duty in respect of the quantity of that article which appears to the satisfaction of the Treasury to have been used in the manufacture or preparation of the goods, or, in the case of residual products, to be contained therein.

TOBACCO:

(1) Tobacco manufactured in Great Britain or Ireland on being, by any licensed manufacturer, exported as merchandise, or shipped as stores, or deposited in any bonded warehouse to be used as ships' stores, or exported by parcel post:

Cigars	lb. 0 7 3¼°
Cigarettes	lb. 0 7 1¼°
Cut, Roll, Cake, or other manufactured Tobacco	lb. 0 7 0°
Snuff (not being offal Snuff)	lb. 0 6 8¼°

(2) Shorts, stalks, or other refuse of Tobacco, including offal Snuff, on being, by any licensed manufacturer, exported as merchandise, or deposited:

In an approved bonded warehouse for exportation as merchandise;

In a bonded warehouse approved for the manufacture of sheepwash, etc.; or

for abandonment in an approved King's Warehouse lb. 0 6 6¾°

* This drawback only takes effect where it is shown that the import duty has been paid at the corresponding rate.
† Drawback is not payable in respect of Molasses produced from non-duty-paid Sugar in refineries working in bond.

The above rates of drawback are allowed on Tobacco, etc., containing 14% of moisture, a proportionate increase or deduction being made if the moisture is less or more than 14%.

A deduction is made from the drawback for every lb. of inorganic matter in excess of 22% (calculated on the Tobacco, etc., exclusive of water), but the Commissioners of Customs and Excise may allow drawback at the full rate on Tobacco (including Cigars and Cigarettes), and shorts, stalks, or other refuse of Tobacco not of the fineness of Snuff, if they are satisfied that there has been no artificial increase of inorganic matter during manufacture.

The following are the minimum weights for Drawback Tobacco, viz.:

British Manufactured Tobacco

- (i) When removed direct from the premises of a licensed manufacturer—

(a) for exportation as merchandise to places other than the Channel Islands—

Cigars	12 lb. net.
Cigarettes	8 "
Other manufactured Tobacco	20 "

- (b) for shipment as stores—

Cigars, Cigarettes, and Snuff	2 "
Other manufactured Tobacco	7 "

- (c) for exportation by Parcel Post—

Manufactured Tobacco including Cigars, Cigarettes, and Commercial Snuff (subject to Post Office regulations as to gross weight of parcels)	2 "
--	-----

- (ii) When deposited in an approved bonded warehouse—

For ships' stores or for exportation by Parcel Post 80 lb. gross.

Stalks, Shorts, or other Refuse of British Manufactured Tobacco, including Offal Snuff

- (i) When deposited in a King's Warehouse for abandonment, or in an approved bonded warehouse for the manufacture of sheepwash, or for exportation as merchandise—in packages of not less than 50 lb. and not more than 100 lb. net.

- (ii) But when exported direct from the premises of a licensed manufacturer, or deposited in an approved bonded warehouse for exportation, the maximum quantity per package may under certain conditions be extended up to a limit not exceeding 1,400 lb.

Note.—Tobacco of any description for exportation to the Channel Islands must be in packages of not less than 80 lb. gross.

Note.—Goods not prohibited to be imported into or used in Great Britain or Ireland, composed of any article liable to duty as a part or ingredient thereof, shall be chargeable with the full duty payable on such article, or, if composed of more than one article liable to duty, then with the full duty payable on the article charged with the highest rate of duty. (See Customs Tariff Act, 1876.)

Where any manufactured or prepared goods contain, as a part or ingredient thereof, any article liable to any duty of Customs, duty shall be charged in respect of such quantity of the article as shall appear to the satisfaction of the Treasury to be used in the manufacture or preparation of the goods, and in the case of goods so containing more than one such article, shall be charged in a similar manner on each article liable to duty at the rate of duty respectively applicable thereto, unless the Treasury shall be of opinion that it is necessary for the protection of the revenue that duty should be charged in accordance with the Customs Tariff Act, 1876.

Any rebate which can be allowed by law on any article when separately charged, shall be allowed in charging goods in respect of the quantity of that article used in the manufacture or preparation of the goods.

As respects the first levying or repealing of any duty of Customs, the time at which the importation of any goods shall be deemed to have had effect shall be the time at which the entry of the goods under the Customs Act is delivered, instead of the time mentioned in sect. 40 of the Customs Consolidation Act, 1876. (See Finance Act, 1901.)

The value of any article for the purposes of *ad valorem* duty shall be taken to be the price which an importer would give for the article if the article were delivered, freight and insurance paid, in bond at the port of importation, and duty shall be paid on that value as fixed by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise.

EXCISE DUTIES AND LICENCES

	£	s.	d.
Appraisers and House Agents, ann. U.K.	2	0	0
Auctioneers, ann. U.K.	10	0	0
Beer—per barrel (36 galls.) of specific gravity of 1055 (55° of gravity)	1	5	0
Beer dealer, wholesale	10	10	0
" brewer for sale: not exceeding 100 barrels brewed in preceding year	1	0	0
For every further 50 barrels or fraction	0	12	0
By a beginner	1	0	0
Brewer, not for sale, brewing solely for domestic use, and occupying house not exceeding £8 annual value	0	4	0
Occupying house not exceeding £10	0	4	0
£15	0	9	0
In other cases in addition to beer duty	0	4	0

	£	s.	d.
Beer retailer's on-licence*: a duty equal to one-third annual value of the premises, subject to the following minimum according to population of area:			
Population less than 2,000	3	10	0
" " " 5,000	6	10	0
" " " 10,000	10	0	0
" " " 50,000	13	0	0
" " " 100,000	20	0	0
" " " above 100,000	23	10	0
Beer retailer's off-licence,* whose annual value does not exceed £10	1	10	0
Up to maximum of annual value £500	10	0	0

* The full duty is subject to a deduction of one-seventh in the case of a six-day or early-closing licence, and of two-sevenths in the case of a six-day and early-closing licence.

	£	s.	d.
Card (Playing) makers, for selling	1	0	0
" " per pack, duty	0	0	3
Chicory, raw or kiln-dried, per cwt.	1	18	6
Cider, per gall.	0	0	4
" for selling	0	10	0
" retailer, on-licence,* according to annual value of premises :			
minimum, under £30	2	5	0
maximum, £100 or over	6	0	0
off-licence	2	0	0
Coffee mixtures or substitutes, per $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	0	0	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Compensation levy (on publicans), in all areas, except 5, a charge is levied and paid as part of the Excise licence, but a separate account is kept.			
Distiller's licence, annual—not exceeding 50,000 galls. distilled during the preceding year	10	0	0
For every further 25,000 galls. or fraction	10	0	0
Entertainments duty † :			
Where the payment does not exceed 2d.	0	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Exceeds 2d. but does not exceed 4d.	0	0	1
" 4d. " " 6d.	0	0	2
" 6d. " " 1s.	0	0	3
" 1s. " " 2s.	0	0	4
" 2s. " " 3s.	0	0	6
" 3s. " " 5s.	0	0	9
" 5s. " " 7s. 6d.	0	1	0
" 7s. 6d. " " 10s. 6d.	0	1	6
" 10s. 6d. " " 15s.	0	2	0
" 15s. " " 20s.	0	2	6
" 20s. " " "	0	3	0
Glucose, solid, the cwt.	0	8	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
" liquid, the cwt.	0	6	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
" Saccharin, or Moist Sugar manufacturer	1	0	0
Hawker, annual licenec (see also Pedlar)	2	0	0
House Agent	2	0	0
Herb Beer, per gall.	0	0	2
Matches	0	3	4
(per 10,000)			
(No in proportion for any less quantity.)			
Matches, manufacturers of	1	0	0
Mechanical Lighters. See Tinder Box.			
Medicines (Patent), Great Britain :			
Not exc. 1s.	0	3	
" 2s. 6d.	0	6	
" 4s.	1	0	
" 10s.	2	0	
Not exc. 20s.	0	4	0
" 30s.	0	6	0
" 50s.	1	0	0
Exceed. 50s.	2	0	0
Medicines (Patent), maker or vendor (Great Britain)	0	5	0
Motor Spirit, manufactrned in U.K., per gall.	0	0	6
Motor Spirit licenee duty on a lience to be taken out by any person who desires to be supplied with motor spirit for supplying motive power to a motor car or cycle, per gall.	0	0	6
Duty repayable to persons who have received repayment for the use of their car (see Local Taxatol Licences) and as to half to medical praictioners and veterinary surgeons.			

* See note on previous page.

† This duty is not charged where the whole of the takings are devoted to charitable or philanthropic purposes, or where the entertainment is of a wholly educational character, or is a school entertainment, or is provided for partly educational or partly scientific purposes by a society or institution not conducted or established for profit, or is provided by any such society with the object of reviving national pastimes. The expression "entertainment" is defined as including any exhibition, performance, amusement, game, or sport to which persons are admitted for payment.

	£	s.	d.
MOTOR SPIRIT—cont.			
Motor Spirit manufacturer, annual licence	1	0	0
Motor Spirit dealer, annual licence	0	5	0
Occasional Licences to licensed traders:			
For sale of any intoxicating liquor, per day	0	10	0
" " beer or wine only	0	5	0
Passenger Vessel licence, for sale of intoxicating liquors, annual	10	0	0
Ditto, per day	2	0	0
Pawnbrokers, annual	7	10	0
Pedlars (police licence)	0	5	0
Plate Dealers:			
To sell above 2 dwts. and under 2 oz. gold, or silver above 5 dwts. and under 30 oz. in one article	2	6	0
2 oz. gold or 30 oz. silver or upwards	5	15	0
Refiners of gold and silver	5	15	0
Publicans, annual licence, for the sale of spirits, beer, cider, wine, and sweets—on-licence—duty equal to half the annual value of the premises, varying from a minimum of £5 to £35, according to population of the area. In the case of large premises and "seasonal" hotels the licensee has an option to pay an amount equal to one-third of the annual licence value subject to a minimum of £250 in the case of fully licensed premises, or of £166.13.4 in the case of a beer-house			
Hotels and restaurants, in certain cases, a duty bearing the same proportion to the full duty as the receipts from intoxicating liquors bear to the total receipts, or, optionally, a duty of 25% on the annual licence value, subject to a certain minimum charge.			
Clubs pay an excise duty of 6d. in the £ on their purchases of intoxicating liquors, but do not pay any licence duty.			
The full duty is subject to a deduction of one-seventh in the case of a six-day or early-closing licence, and of two-sevenths in the case of a six-day and early-closing licence.			
War restrictions are also contained in reducing the existing duties.			
Railway Passenger duty: on passenger fares in Great Britain exceeding the rate of 1d. per mile per £100:			
Urban traffic	2	0	0
Other	5	0	0
Railway Restaurant Car, annual (not including the sale of tobacco)	1	0	0
Refreshment Houses (England and Ireland):			
Premises under £30 annual value	0	10	6
" £30 and upwards	1	1	0
Saccharin (or substances of a like nature)	0	4	6
Spirits:			
Home-made . . . the gall.	0	14	9
Immature spirits, additional, in respect of:			
Not warehoused, or warehoused less than 2 years . . proof gall.	0	1	6
Warehoused 2 years and less than 3 years . . . proof gall.	0	1	0
Rectifier's or compounder's, annual	15	15	0
Dealer, wholesale, annual	15	15	0
Methylated, maker of	10	10	0
" retailer of	0	10	0

SPIRITS—cont.

	£	s.	d.
Retailer of, for consumption on the premises: <i>see</i> Publiean.			
Retailer, off-licence—annual value of licensed premises,			
Not exceeding £10	10	0	0
" " £20	11	10	0
" " £30	14	0	0
" " £50	15	0	0
" " £75	16	0	0
" " £100	17	10	0
" " £250	19	0	0
" " £500	30	0	0
Exceeding £500	50	0	0
Still or Retorts other than licensed distillers	0	10	0
Sweets, maker's annual licence	5	5	0
" wholesale dealer, annual	5	5	0
" retailer, as for Cider retailers.			
Table Waters,* which contain as the result of the ordinary process of manufacture, or are prepared with, sugar or other sweetening material, or which are fermented beverages			
per gall.	0	0	4
Other table waters.	0	0	8
To sell, annual	0	10	0

* Syrups or other liquors intended to be consumed only in a diluted form are exempt.

	£	s.	d.
Tinder Box, or other mechanical lighter requiring the use of spirits	0	1	0
In any other case	0	0	6
Tobacco, home-grown:			
Manufactured in bond . . . per lb.	0	8	2
Unmanufactured, containing 10% moisture or more in every 100 lb.			
per lb.	0	6	9
Less than 10% moisture . . . per lb.	0	6	11½
Tobacco grower, cultivator or curer.	0	5	0
Tobacco and Snuff manufacturers, not exceeding 20,000 lb.	5	5	0
Exc. 20,000 and not exc. 40,000 lb.	10	10	0
" 40,000 " " 60,000 "	15	15	0
" 60,000 " " 80,000 "	21	0	0
" 80,000 " " 100,000 "	26	5	0
" 100,000 lb.	31	10	0
Beginners	5	5	0
Tobacco and Snuff dealers or sellers	0	5	3
" " " occasional, per day	0	0	4
Vinegar makers, for sale, annual	1	0	0
Wine dealer, wholesale	10	10	0
" retailer, on-licence, according to annual value of premises, from £4.10.0 to £10.			
" retailer, off-licence, according to annual value of premises, from £2.10.0 to £10.			
Wines, British. <i>See</i> Sweets.			

LOCAL TAXATION LICENCES

The following duties on licences are levied by County Councils, who have had transferred to them (Order in Council, Oct. 19, 1908) within their county the powers, duties, and liabilities of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue. The licences taken out in respect of armorial bearings, carriages (including motor cars), and male servants are known as Establishment Licences. Licences, except licences to drive motor cars and cycles, are obtainable at any postal money order office.

Armorial Bearings (Great Britain):	£	s.	d.
Painted on or affixed to a carriage	2	2	0
Otherwise worn or used	*1	1	0

† Carriages and Motors:

A. Horse-drawn, etc.:

(a) With four or more wheels, drawn by two or more horses	2	2	0
(b) Ditto, drawn by one horse	1	1	0
(c) With less than four wheels	0	15	0
(d) Hackney	0	15	0

B. Motor cars:

Not exceeding 6½ h.p.	2	2	0
" " 12 "	3	3	0
" " 16 "	4	4	0
" " 26 "	6	6	0
" " 33 "	8	8	0
" " 40 "	10	10	0
" " 60 "	21	0	0
Exceeding 60 "	42	0	0

A medical practitioner or veterinary surgeon is allowed half the duty in respect of a car kept for professional purposes; if a car has been during any year or continuous period of a year not less than two months used exclusively for ambulance or hospital work or on naval or military services by agreement with the Government, the duty or a proportionate part of it will be repaid.

Motor bicycles and tricycles . . . 1 0 0

* Not required by holders of the £2.2.0 licence.

† If the duty charged on carriages kept or used after Oct. 1 in any year.

Motor hackneys (Great Britain):	£	s.	d.
---------------------------------	---	----	----

Not exceeding 1 ton and exceeding 5 tons	0	15	0
Exceeding 1 ton but not exceeding 2 tons	2	17	0

(Including £2.2.0 Light Locomotive Duty.)

Exceeding 2 tons, but not exceeding 5 tons	3	18	0
--	---	----	---

(Including £3.3.0 Light Locomotive Duty.)

Dogs (6 months of age or over; Great Britain)	0	7	6
---	---	---	---

[Exemption in favour of certain dogs belonging to shepherds, farmers, and others.]

Game licences (to kill)—whole year	3	0	0
------------------------------------	---	---	---

 " " " occasional; 14 consecutive days . . . 1 0 0

 " " " *Game keepers (Gt. Brit.) . . . 2 0 0

 " " " " (Ireland) . . . 3 0 0

Game Dealers	2	0	0
--------------	---	---	---

[£2 charged for a licence for first or second part year.]

Guns, to use or carry	0	10	0
-----------------------	---	----	---

Male Servants (Great Britain)	0	15	0
-------------------------------	---	----	---

† Motor Car, registration of	1	0	0
------------------------------	---	---	---

† Motor Cycle	0	5	0
---------------	---	---	---

† Motor Driver's licence	0	5	0
--------------------------	---	---	---

* Chargeable also as male servants.

† Registration of motor cars and cycles and licences to drive must be made with and obtained from the clerks of the respective County Councils.

PRINCIPAL CLUBS AND CLUB HOUSES

Names of Club.	Established.	Club House.	No. of Members.	Subscription.		Secretary.	Description.
				Entrances.	Annual.		
Afbemarle Almack's	1874 1904	37 Dover St., W. 20 Berkeley St., W.	1,150 300	6 Gs. 5 Gs. (T) 4 Gs. (C)	6 Gs. 5 Gs. (T) 4 Gs. (C)	(Vacant) Mrs. Oxenden	Ladies and gentlemen. Social and bridge.
Alpine	1857	28 Saville Row.	No limit	4 Gs.	2 Gs.	C. H. R. Wollaston	Interested in mountain exploration.
Argentine Army & Navy Arthur's	1910 1837 1765	1 Hamilton Pl., W. 38 Pall Mall 69 St. James's St.	700 2,600 600	Suspd. £40 \$0 Gs.	100 & \$50 10 Gs. 11 & 12 Gs.	C. F. Munro H. M. Miller Col. C. Rawnsley, C.M.O., D.S.O.	Officers of Army and Navy. Social.
Arts	1863	40 Dover Street, W.	600	£10 share 80 Gs.	7 Gs.	Maj. Raymond	Art, literature, and science.
Athenæum Authors'	1824 1891	107 Pall Mall 2 Whitehall Court	1,200 1,450	2½ Gs. (T) 1½ Gs. (S)	8 Gs. 5 Gs. (T) 3 Gs. (Sb)	H. R. Tedder Algernon Rose, F.R.S.	Literary, scientific, artistic. Literary.
Bachelors'	1881	11 & 12 Hamilton Pl. W	1,080	50 Gs.	10 Gs.	E. A. Smith	Social. Ladies adm. visitors.
Badminton	1876	100 Piccadilly, W.	1,000	10 Gs.	8 Gs.	Ernest H. Mande	Sporting & coaching club.
Baldwin	1887	10 Bolton St., W.	225	10 Gs.	8 Gs.	W. Pitkin	Social, whist and bridge.
Bath	1894	34 Dover St., W.	2,000	30 Gs.	10 Gs.	J. Wilson Taylor	Social, swimming, &c.
Beefsteak	1876	9 Green St., W.C.	300	15 Gs.	8 Gs.	J. Attfield	Social.
Boodle's	1782	28 St. James's St.	650	None	11 Gs.	C. Wyles	Social.
British Empire	1910	12 St. James's Sq. S.W.	1,200	None	8 Gs.	C. Freeman Morray	Imperialist.
Brooks's	1764	St. James's St.	850	30 Gs.	11 Gs.	Wm. Lovelace	Liberal, social.
Burlington Fine Arts	1866	17 Saville Row.	500	5 Gs.	5 Gs.	J. Beavan	Amateurs, artists and art collectors.
Caledonian Camera	1897 1910	St. James's Sq., S.W. 17 John St., Adelphi	1,500 No limit	10 Gs. £1	5, 6 & 8 Gs. 1, 2 & 3 Gs.	Frank E. Stanley C. S. Laurence	Strictly Scottish. Photographic and social.
Carlton	1832	94 Pall Mall	2,000	£40	10 & 11 Gs.	Astley J. S. Morris (actg.)	Conservative Unionist.
Cavalry	1890	127 Piccadilly, W.	1,800	30 Gs.	10 Gs.	Maj. H. R. Darley, D.S.O.	Mounted forces.
City Carlton	1868	24-27 St. Swinham Lane, E.C.	800 (T) 200 (C)	10 Gs. (T) 10 Gs. (C)	10 Gs. (T) 5 Gs. (C)	T. J. Woodrow	Imperialist.
City of London Cocoa Tree	1832 1746	19 Old Broad St. E.C.	800 700	40 Gs. 10 Gs.	10 Gs. 8 & 4 Gs.	E. Luscombe-Browne W. Keen	Merchants, bankers, &c. Social.
Conservative	1840	74 St. James's St.	1,600	£21	12 Gs.	Capt. R. P. H. Bernard	Conservative.
Constitutional	1833	Hotel Cecil, W.C.	6,000	15 & 10 Gs.	7 & 4 Gs.	F. M. Remnant	Political, constitutional.
Devonshire	1875	50 St. James's St.	1,200	15 Gs.	10 Gs.	Maj. C. Fairbanks Smith	Social.
Dutch	1873	31 Backville St., W.	542	None	1 & 3 Gs.	P. H. D. Sways	Officers of Indian Mil. & Civ. Serv. and of A. & N.
East India	1849	18 St. James's Sq.	2,500	£21	10 Gs. & 30s.	P. Wblts	Social, drama, arts.
Eccentric	1890	Ryder St., St. James's, S.W.	909	5 Gs.	5 Gs. (T) 3 Gs. (C)	J. A. Harrison (Hon.)	Legal and social.
Eldon	1877	3 Curator St., W.C.	200	None	4 Gs. (T) 2 Gs. (C)	W. E. Goodman	Legal and social.
Farmers'	1842	2 Whitehall Court	1,097	1 G.	1 G. (C) 3 Gs. (T)	W. A. Harland	Agricultural and social.
Garrick's	1831	15 Garrick St., W.C.	650	£21	10 Gs.	C. J. Flitch	Theatrical, literary, &c.
Golfers'	1893	2a Whitehall Court	1,000	1 G. (figs. mem.)	5, 3, 2 & 1 Gs.	L. B. Gullick	For golfers.
Green Room	1877	46 Leicester Square	500	6 Gs.	5 Gs.	B. K. Huggins	Dramatic, literary, artistic.
Gresham	1843	15 Abchurch L., E.C.	500	20 Gs.	10 Gs.	H. S. Cole	Merchants, bankers, &c.
Guards'	1813	70 Pall Mall	600	30 Gs.	11 & 10 Gs.	F. C. Evans	Officers' past and present of 4 regts. of Guards.
Hurlingham	1868	Fulham, S.W.	1,700	£21 Service 10 Gs.	8 & 5 Gs. members 5 Gs.	Maj. P. Egerton Green	Polo and social.
Isthmian	1882	105 Piccadilly	1,500	—	10 & 7 Gs.	Herbert Lyndon	Urs., pub. schls., A. & N.
Junior Army & Navy	1902	Horse Gds. Av., S.W.	4,500	—	5, 4 & 1 Gs.	Lt.-Commr. C. V. L. Norcock, R.N.	Officers past and present.
Jr. Athenæum	1864	118 Piccadilly	1,200	None	10 Gs.	Hy. de Carteret	Social, non-political.
Jr. Carlton	1864	30-35 Pall Mall	2,100	37 Gs.	10 Gs.	Francis R. Pike	Strictly conservative.
Jr. Conserv. Jr. Constitutional	1889 1887	4 Grafton St. Piccadilly 101-4 Piccadilly, W.	2,000 4,500	Suspd. None	5, 3 & 2 Gs. 6 & 4 Gs.	W. T. Weeks W. Wakefield	Conservative and social. Unionist.
Jr. Nav. & Mil.	1899	98 Piccadilly	2,800	—	10, 5 & 10s.	Lt.-Col. W. H. Annesley, D.S.O.	Officers of A. & N.
Jr. Untd. Serv. Kennel	1827 1873	Ch'ries St. S. James's 84 Piccadilly, W.	2,000 300	£40 —	5 Gs. 5 Gs.	H. A. White E. W. Jaquet	Officers of A. & N. Social. Cause authority.
Knights of the Round Table	1866	180 Strand, W.C.	101	2 Gs.	1 G.	Ernest Nicks (Hon.)	Social.
Managers'	1906	5 Wardour St., W.	300	1 G.	2 Gs.	Cecil Perry	Theatrical managers.
Marlborough	1869	52 Pall Mall, S.W.	600	30 Gs.	10 Gs.	J. Lombard Hobson	Social.
Marylebone C.C.	1787	Lord's, St. John's W. N.W.	5,000	£5	£3	F. E. Lacey	Headqrs. of cricket.
Motor	1907	Coventry St., W.	3,000	—	6 & 3½ Gs.	Walter Jenks (Hon.)	Social & motor locomotion.
Municipal & Co. National	1002 1845	Whitehall Cl., S.W. 12 Queen Anne's Gte	250 800	None Suspd.	1, 2 & 3 Gs. 4½-7½ Gs.	D. W. Martinson Lt.-Col. C. Russell	Social, municipal officers. Protestant.
Nat. Liberal	1852	Victoria St., S.W. 1	4,500	Suspd.	6 & 3 Gs., Jr. 2 & 10s.	John Henderson	Liberal.
Nat. Sporting	1891	43 King St., W.C.	1,400	6 Gs. (T) 4 Gs. (C)	5 Gs. (T) 2 Gs. (C)	J. G. Travers	Social and athletic.
Nav. & Mil. New City	1862 1016	94 Piccadilly 5 & 6 Walbrook, E.C.	2,000 500	£40 None	10 Gs. 8 & 40s (C)	Capt. R. S. Bailey H. Bows Clark	Army, Navy & Marines. Social, non-political.
New Ox. & Cam.	1854	68 Pall Mall	1,100	—	5, 4 & 2 Gs.	Basil A. Slade	Gx., Camb., T.C.D. & approved pub. schls.
New Univ. Northern Cos.	1864 1891	57 & 58 S. James's St. 2 Whitehall Ct., S.W.	1,200 120	30 Gs. None	9 Gs. 1, 2, 3 & 4 Gs.	R. P. P. Rowe F. C. Challoner (Ch'man)	Mems. of Gx. & Cam. Univ. Social.

Name of Club.	Estab-lished.	Club House.	No. of Mem-bers.	Subscription.		Secretary.	Description.
				Entrance.	Annual.		
O.P. Club	1900	Adelphi Hotel, W. C	800	£1	1½ Gs.	J. Evans (Hon.).	Theatre-goers and Inter-ested in drama.
Oriental	1824	18 Hanover Sq., W.	800	£31	8 Gs.	Col. B. G. Bird, D.S.O.	Social.
Orleans	1877	29 King St. S. James's	500	£21	10 Gs.	Col. Grimshawe	Social. Ladies as guests.
Oxf. & Camb.	1830	71 to 78 Pall Mall	1,200	£42	8 Gs.	W. Woodstock	Mems. of Oxf. & Camb. Univ.
Phyllis Court.	1905	Henley-on-Thames	1,200	10 Gs.	5 Gs.	R. G. Finlay (Hon.)	River Headqrs., social.
Playgoers'	1884	Cranbourn St., W.C. (W.C.)	800	£12½	3 Gs.	C. E. B. Kibblewhite (Hon.)	Interested in theatre.
Polyglot	1905	4, Southampton Row,	300	2 Gs.	4 & 2 Gs.	G. Young	Linguistic attainments.
Portland	1818	9 S. James's Sq. S.W.	300	10 Gs.	10 Gs.	Maj. J. H. Montagu	Non-political.
Pratt's	1841	14 Park Place, St. James's, S.W.	700	—	5 Gs.	Hon. W. Walsh	Social.
Press	1882	St. Bride's House, Salisbury Sq., E.C.	600	1 G.	3 Gs.	Arthur Moreland	Strictly journalistic.
Primrose	1886	4 & 5 Park Place, St. James's	3,000	Snsd.	2 & 1 Gs.	E. G. Hall	Conservative.
Prince's, Ten- nis & Racq.	1853	197 Knightsbridge	800	—	7 Gs.	H. R. Hackney	Social, and for practice of these games.
Queen's	1886	West Kensington	1,200	—	3 to 7 Gs.	E. B. Noel	Sports, athletics, racquets, tennis, lawn tennis, squash racquets, &c.
Ranelagh	1894	(Barn Elms.) Barnes, S.W.	2,400	30 Gs.	10 Gs.	(J. H. Neat Capt. B. Levett	Polo, golf, croquet, tennis, &c.
Reform	1836	104 Pall Mall, S.W.	1,450	£40	10 Gs.	H. E. Chorley	Liberal.
Roehampton	1902	Roehampton L., S.W.	1,600	7 Gs.	10 & 7 Gs.	H. G. Arnold	Golf, croquet, tennis.
Roy. Aero Club.	1901	3 Clifford St., W.	1,500	2 Gs.	5 Gs.	H. E. Perrin	Interested in aviation.
Roy. Automobile.	1897	3 Clifford St., W.	15,500	None	6 (T) 4 (C)	J. W. Orde	Interested in motor loco- motion.
Roy. Societies'	1894	St. James's St.	3,000	1 G.	8, 6, & 2 Gs.	R. H. Humphreys	Memb. of learned societies.
R. Watercolor.	1884	5a Pall Mall E., S.W.	250	1 G.	1 G.	H. Philip	Art, conversational, &c.
St. James'	1837	106 Piccadilly	900	£26 5s.	11 Gs.	Maj. W. E. S. Tyler	Diplomatic.
St. Stephen's	1870	1 Bdg. St., Westmin.	1,150	Susp.	10 Gs.	C. E. Kennedy	Conservative.
Savage	1857	6 & 7 Adelphi Tor.	875	5 Gs.	5 Gs. (T) 3 Gs. (C)	David Urquhart (Hon.)	Literature, art, science, music and drama.
Savile	1868	107 Piccadilly, W.	875	10 Gs.	7 Gs.	Maj. W. E. C. Hood	Social.
Sesame	1895	29 Dover St., W.	950	8 Gs.	8 Gs.	Miss E. K. Luff	Ladies and gentlemen.
Smithfield Club. (Incorp.)	1798	12 Hanover Square	1,100	None	1 G.	E. J. Powell	Fat cattle, table poultry & implement show.
Sports	1893	8 S. James's Sq. S.W.	3,400	£10	8, 4, 3, 2, & 1 Gs.	A. E. Young	Social.
Thatched Hse. Travellers'	1863	86 St. James's St.	1,000	10 Gs.	10 Gs.	F. W. Hume	Non-political.
Turf	1819	108 Pall Mall	800	30 Gs.	10 & 11 Gs.	Marquis of Sarzano	Travellers.
Union	1858	83 Piccadilly	550	30 Gs.	12 Gs.	B. Gen. A. G. Balfour	Social.
United Service	1805	Tratagar Square	1,250	21 Gs.	10 Gs.	A. Leslie	Social, non-political.
United Sports	1815	116-119 Pall Mall	2,000	£30	£10 5s.	F. R. Bennett	Officers of Regular Forces.
United Univ.	1903	4 Whitehall Ct., S.W.	800	—	1 to 4 Gs.	C. W. Bourne	Social.
Univ. of Lond.	1822	1 Suffolk Street	1,000	£42	9 Gs.	E. O. Pope	Mems. of Ox. & Cam. Univ.
	1914	19 & 21 Gower St.	800	1 G.	2 & 1 Gs.	T. Ll. Humberstone, B.Sc.	Graduates and teachers of the Univ.
Wellington	1885	1 Grosvenor Place	1,400	£21	10 Gs. (T) 5 Gs. (C)	Lt.-Col. G. F. Paske	Social. Ladies as visitors.
Whitehall	1864	Princes St., West- minster	600	Snsd.	10 Gs. (F) 1 G. (C)	J. Hodgkin	Social, non-political.
White's	1697	37 St. James's St.	800	30 Gs.	11 Gs.	R. H. G. Wright	Social, non-political.
Windham	1828	13 St. James's Sq.	700	31 Gs.	£10 & 10 Gs.	Lt.-Col. C. Hope Willis	Social.
Yorick	1889	29 & 30 Bedford St., Strand.	300	2 Gs.	2 & 3 Gs.	A. C. R. Carter	Literature, drama, arts.

LADIES' CLUBS

Name of Club.	Estab-lished.	Club House.	No. of Mem-bers.	Subscription.		Secretary.	Description.
				Entrance.	Annual.		
Albemarle	1874	37 Dover St., W.	1,100	8 Gs.	6 Gs.	(Vacant)	Ladies and gentlemen.
Alexandra	1884	12 Grosvenor St., W.	800	5 Gs.	5 & 4 Gs.	Miss A. M. Commins	Ladies of position only.
Bath	1894	16 Berkeley St., W.	500	15 Gs.	7 Gs.	J. Wilson Taylor	Swimming, social.
Empress	1897	35 Dover St., W.	2,200	Various	7 & 5 Gs.	H. B. Clark	Ladies of social position.
Ladies' A. & N.	1902	Burlington Gdns., W.	3,000	Snsd.	5 & 3 Gs.	Miss Vera Lelen.	Connected with A. or N.
.. Athen'm	1904	31 & 32 Dover St., W.	010	5 Gs.	5 Gs.	Mrs. FitzClarence	Literary and social.
.. Empire	1902	69 Grosvenor St., W.	1,150	3 & 5 Gs.	3 & 8 Gs.	Miss Beatrice Bowman	Social.
.. Imperial	1906	17 Dover St., W.	2,300	5 Gs.	5 Gs.	Mrs. Elderton	Social & political (C.U.)
.. Park	1905	32 Knightsbridge, S.W.	1,400	—	4 & 3 Gs.	Lady Wolsley (Hon.)	Social.
Lyceum	1904	128 Piccadilly, W.	2,400	2 Gs.	4 & 3 Gs.	Miss K. E. Kirkbride	Arts and literature.
New Century	1899	Hay Hill, Berkeley Sq., W.	3,000	2 Gs.	1 G.	Mrs. Rice	Social.
.. Victorian	1896	30a Sackville St., W.	800	2 Gs.	2 & 3 Gs.	Miss A. K. Taylor	Social.
Pioneer	1892	9 Park Place, St. James's, S.W.	700	3 & 2 Gs.	3 & 2 Gs.	Miss Catherine E. Spink	Temp. Gentlemen as vists.
Three Arts	1911	19a Marylebone Rd.	1,200	1 G.	2 Gs. & 1 G.	Miss A. B. Hambling	Music, art, drama.
University	1837	4 George St., Han- over Sq., W.	No limit	1 G.	£1 10s.	Miss Brindell	University & medical.
Victoria	1894	145 Victoria St.	450	Snsd.	4 & 5 Gs.	Miss E. Botting	Co. Ladies (as Town Ho.).
Writers'	1891	10 Norfolk St. Strand	400	1 G.	2 & 1 Gs.	Miss L. R. Aitchell (Hon.)	Literary, journalist, social.

YACHT CLUBS

Name of Club.	Station.	Club House.	Date of Estab- lishment.	Date of Admiral- ty Warrant.	Subscription.		Secretary.
					Entr.	Ann.	
Royal Yacht Sqdn.	Cowes .	Cowes .	1815	1839	£105	£16	T. H. S. Pasley, M.V.O.
— Albert .	Southsea .	Clifton Road, Southsea .	1864	1865	5 Gs.	5 Gs.	H.H.O'Connell(Hon.)
— Alfred .	Kingstown .	(None) .	1864	1870	2 Gs.	1 G.	H. M. Wright (Hon.)
— Anglesey .	Menai Straits	Beaumaris .	1802	1885	2 Gs.	1 G.	Capt. F. G. Langdon, R.N.
— Canoe Club	Hamptn. Wk.	Trowlock Is. .	1866	—	2 Gs.	1 G.	Maitland Chater.
— Channel Islands	Jersey .	St. Helier's, Jersey .	1863	1863	20s.	20s.	C. V. Hawksford (Hon.).
— Cinque Ports .	Dover .	Marine Parade, Dover .	1872	1872	None	3 Gs.	Thos. A. Terson, J.P. (Hon.).
— Clyde .	Hunter's Qy.	Hunter's Quay	1856	1857	4 Gs.	2 Gs.	Sec., 11 Bothwell St., Glasgow.
— Corinthian	Burnham .	Burnham, Essex	1872	1884	3 Gs.	2 Gs.	T. G. F. Winsor, 72 Mark Lane, E.C.
— Cork .	Queenstown	Queenstown .	1720	1831	£7	70s.	H. Becher Bruce.
— Cornwall .	Falmouth .	Green Bank Ter., Falm'th	1871	1872	1 G.	2 & 1 G.	Robert G. Borne.
— Cruising .	London .	1 Bolton St., Piccadilly .	1880	1902	2 Gs.	2 Gs.	Donald O. L. Cree (Hon.).
— Dart .	Dartmouth .	Kingswear .	1866	1870	1 G.	2 Gs.	A. L. Hine-Haycock.
— Dec. .	Holyhead .	6 Rumford Pl., Liverpool .	1845	1847	—	1 G.	C. A. Robinson.
— Dorset .	Weymouth .	Weymouth .	1875	1875	4 Gs.	4 Gs.	Ernest B. Beck.
— Eastern .	Ph. of Forth	37 Queen St., Edinburgh .	1836	1836	2 Gs.	None	A. N. G. Aitken(Hon.)
— Engineers	Chatham .	Chatham .	1846	1872	—	—	Maj. V. P. Smith, R.E.
— Powey .	Powey .	Powey .	1894	1905	1 G.	3 & 1 G.	N. P. Jaffrey (Hon.).
— Harwich .	Harwich .	G.E. Hotel, Harwich .	1843	1845	1 G.	1 G.	John Paterson.
— Highland	Oban .	Esplan'de, Oban	1881	1881	5 Gs.	3 Gs.	Alex. MacLennan.
— Irish .	Kingstown	Kingstown, Co. Dublin .	1846	1846	£10	5 Gs.	T. J. Duncan.
— London Yacht	Cowes .	Cowes, I. of W.	1838	1838	None	3 Gs.	Gerald H. L. Watson.
— Mersey .	Liverpool	8 Bedford Rd., Rock Ferry .	1844	1844	3 Gs.	1 G.	W.P. Davidson(Hon.).
— Motor .	Off Hytho .	—	1905	1905	3 Gs.	5 Gs.	Guy Standing (Hon.).
— Norfolk and Suffolk	Lowestoft .	Lowestoft .	1859	1898	2 & 3 Gs.	2 & 3 Gs.	A. Townley Clarkson.
— Northern	Rothsay .	Rothsay .	1824	1831	60s.	60s.	A. Herbert Aspin.
— Portsmouth Corin. .	Portsmouth	Western P'r'de, Southsea .	1880	1880	None	3 Gs.	Maj. J. A. Miall, V.D. (Hon.).
— St. George .	Kingstown	Kingstown .	1838	1845	5 Gs.	5 Gs.	D. Henry Bailey, J.P.
— Southampton	Southampton	Southampton .	1875	1877	—	3 & 2 Gs.	Lt.-Col. Sir G. A. E. Hussey.
— Southern .	Southampton	By Pier Gates, Southampton	1837	1840	4 Gs.	4 Gs.	Major G. H. Gason.
— South Western	Plymouth .	West Hoe, Ply- mouth .	1890	1891	2 Gs.	1 & 2 Gs.	Capt. W. E. Norris (Hon.).
— Temple .	Ramsgate .	Savoy Hotel and Ramsgate .	1857	1898	2 Gs.	2 & 3 Gs.	R. Wilks; F. O. Llewellyn(Hon.).
— Thames .	London .	80, Piccadilly, W.	1775	1842	10 Gs.	8 Gs.	Capt. J. E. H. Orr.
— Torbay .	Torquay .	Torquay .	1875	1875	5 Gs.	4 Gs.	E. J. G. Coles(Hon.).
— Ulster .	Bangor .	Bangor, co. Down .	1866	1870	5 Gs.	2 & 1 Gs.	H. L. Garrett (Hon.).
— Victoria .	Ryde .	Ryde .	1844	1845	5 Gs.	6 Gs.	Capt. A. F. Weldon, R.N.
— Welsh .	Carnarvon	Carnarvon .	1847	1847	3 Gs.	2 & 1 Gs.	W. S. Jones (Hon.).
— Western of England .	Plymouth	Tho Hoe, Ply- mouth .	1827	1834	7 Gs.	£5	R. B. Harding.
— Western of Scotland	Clyde .	156 St. Vincent St., Glasgow	1875	1886	1 G.	1 G.	Francis A. Downes, C.A.
— Windermere	Windermere	Bowness-on- Windermere	1860	1887	2 Gs.	1 to 3 Gs.	F. Croft.
— Yorkshire	Hull .	Victoria Cham., Bowalley Lane, Hull .	1847	1847	2 Gs.	1 G.	T. C. Jackson (actg.).

Yacht Clubs—Continued

Name of Club.	Station.	Club House.	Date of Estab- lishment.	Date of Admi- nistrative Warrant.	Subscription.		Secretary.
					Entr.	Ann.	
Alexandra . .	Southend .	Southend .	1873	1881	1 & 2 Gs.	1 & 2 Gs.	Arthur F. Allen (Hon.)
Bristol Channel .	Southend .	Mumbles .	1875	—	2 Gs.	3 Gs.	D. H. Morgan.
British Motor Boat Club . .	London .	4 Grafton St., W.	1904	1905	—	1 & 2 Gs.	T. Desnos (Hon.).
Hythe . . .	Southampton Water .	Hythe Pier .	1893	—	—	2 Gs.	Maj. E. T. Dixon.
Lytham . . .	Lytham .	Central Beach, Lytham .	1890	—	2 Gs.	2 Gs.	Percy Bibby (Hon.).
Mimima . . .	Southampton .	Royal Pier .	1903	—	1 G.	1 G.	A. E. A. Cole.
Mudhook . . .	Clyde . .	—	1873	—	5 Gs.	1 G.	James S. Craig, 45 Hope St., Glasgow
Nore . . .	Southend .	Southend .	1903	—	1 G.	1 G.	Henry Potter.
Seaview . . .	Solent . .	Seaview .	1893	—	2 Gs.	2 Gs.	H. C. Maudslay (Hon.).
Solent . . .	Yarmouth, I. of W. .	Yarmouth, I. of W. .	1878	1902	—	2 & 3 Gs.	E. T. Carlyon (Hon.).

A TABLE OF THE NUMBER OF DAYS FROM ANY DAY IN ONE MONTH TO THE SAME IN ANY OTHER

Months.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
January . .	365	31	59	90	120	151	181	212	243	273	304	334
February . .	334	365	28	59	89	120	150	181	212	242	273	303
March . . .	306	337	365	31	61	92	122	153	184	214	245	275
April . . .	275	306	334	365	30	61	91	122	153	183	214	244
May . . .	245	276	304	335	365	31	61	92	123	153	184	214
June . . .	214	245	273	304	334	365	30	61	92	122	153	183
July . . .	184	215	243	274	304	335	365	31	62	92	123	153
August . .	153	184	212	243	273	304	334	365	31	61	92	122
September .	122	153	181	212	242	273	303	334	365	30	61	91
October . .	92	123	151	182	212	243	273	304	335	365	31	61
November .	61	92	120	151	181	212	242	273	304	334	365	30
December .	31	62	90	121	151	182	212	243	274	304	335	165

To find the number of days from May 10 to Oct. 15. Look along the table from May to October, which gives 153 days; add five, being the difference between May 10 and Oct. 15 = 158, days required. Number of days from Oct. 15 to May 10. Looking along the table we get 212, subtract 5 = 207, days required. For leap year add one more day after Feb. 28.

CIVIL LIST PENSIONS, 1916-17

Miss Rose Kingsley (daughter of Charles Kingsley), £100.	Albert Mansbridge (founder and sec. of Workers' Educational Association), £70.
Miss Hester Pater (sister of late Walter Pater), £50, in addition to her existing pension of £50.	Mrs. Phillips (widow of late Stephen Phillips, poet and dramatist), £50.
Lady Laughton (widow of late Prof. Sir J. Knox Laughton, naval history), £100.	Lady Murray (widow of the Editor of the <i>New English Dictionary</i>), £30, in addition to her existing pension of £170.
Mrs. Llewellyn Bebb (widow of late Rev. Dr. Llewellyn Bebb, Lampeter, theology), £100.	Mrs. Momerie (widow of late Rev. Dr. Momerie), £25.
Mrs. Charlton Bastian (widow of late Dr. Bastian, science), £100.	Lady Blunt (widow of late Sir John E. Blunt, C.B., a consul-general), £150.
Mrs. Hughes (widow of late Arthur Hughes, painter), £30.	Lady Russell (widow of late Sir Wm. Howard Russell, war correspondent), £25, in addition to her existing pension of £80.
Misses Almée, Clotilde, and Norah E. Legros (daughters of late Prof. Legros, artist), £75.	Miss Clementina Black, social work for women, £25, in addition to her existing pension of £75.
Mrs. Minchin (widow of late Prof. E. A. Minchin, science), £75.	Mrs. Trimen (widow of late Roland Trimen, biologist), £75.
Mrs. Gunther (widow of late Dr. A. Gunther, science), £70.	

CLOSE-TIME FOR GAME, WILD BIRDS, AND FISH

Game, Wild Birds, etc.

On certain special days, Sunday and Christmas Day, it is illegal to kill or take any game. The close season, during which it is forbidden to kill or take game and other birds or animals, varies for the different kinds, as set out below:

Kind.	England.	Scotland.	Ireland.
Black Game or Heath Fowl	Dec. 11 to Aug. 19 (in Somerset, Devon and New Forest to Aug. 31)	Dec. 11 to Aug. 19	Dec. 11 to Aug. 19
Bustard	Mar. 2 to Aug. 31	None	Jan. 11 to Aug. 31
Deer, Male	None	None	Jan. 1 to June 9
„ Fallow Male	None	None	Jan. 1 to June 9
Grouse or Red Game	Dec. 11 to Aug. 11	Dec. 11 to Aug. 11	Dec. 11 to Aug. 11
Hare	None	None	Apr. 21 to Aug. 11
Heath or Moor Game	None	As "Mulr-fowl"	Dec. 11 to Aug. 11
Landrail	See "Wild Brds," <i>infra</i>	See "Wild Brds," <i>infra</i>	Jan. 11 to Sept. 19
Mulr-fowl or Ptarmigan	None	Dec. 11 to Aug. 11	Dec. 11 to Aug. 19
Partridge	Feb. 2 to Aug. 31	Feb. 2 to Aug. 31	Feb. 2 to Aug. 31
Pheasant	Feb. 2 to Sept. 30	Feb. 2 to Sept. 30	Feb. 2 to Sept. 30
Quail	See "Wild Brds," <i>infra</i>	See "Wild Brds," <i>infra</i>	Jan. 11 to Sept. 19

In England, the word "game," strictly speaking, denotes only the birds and animals defined in the Game Act, 1831, viz. hares, pheasants, partridges, grouse, heath or moor game, black game, and bustards. Other animals and birds, commonly the objects of sport, for which no close time is fixed, are, however, protected by the Game Laws; they are rabbits, woodcock, snipe, quail, and landrail, and the eggs of swan, wild duck, teal, and widgeon. Throughout the United Kingdom these and other wild birds are protected by a series of enactments known as the Wild Birds Protection Acts, 1880-1904. With the exception of landrail and quail in Ireland (for which *see ante*), the close time under these Acts is from March 2 to July 31, both inclusive. The penalty for shooting or attempting to shoot any wild bird between these dates, or offering for sale or having in possession after March 15, any wild bird recently killed or taken, is a reprimand and payment of costs for the first offence, and 5s. and costs for each subsequent offence, or, in the case of the birds mentioned below, £1 for each bird for each offence. The following is the list of birds (in reference to the Island of St. Kilda it is to be read as if the fork-tailed petrel and the St. Kilda's wren were included and the fulmar, gannet, guillemot, puffin, and razorbill were deleted therefrom).

American quail.	Blttern.	Coultarneb.
Auk.	Bouzie.	Cuckoo.
Avocet.	Colin.	Curlew.
Bee-eater.	Cornish chough.	Diver.

Dotterel.	Night-hawk.	Sea-swallow.
Dunbird.	Night-jar.	Shorwater.
Dunlin.	Nightingale.	Sheldrake.
Bider-duck.	Oriole.	Shoveller.
Fern-owl.	Owl.	Skua.
Fulmar.	Ox-bird.	Smew.
Gannet.	Oyster-catcher.	Snipe.
Goatsucker.	Peewit.	Solan goose.
Godwit.	Petrel.	Spoonbill.
Goldfueh.	Phalarope.	Stint.
Grebe.	Plover.	Stone curlew.
Greenshank.	Ploverspage.	Stonehatch.
Guillemot.	Pochard.	Summer snipe.
Gull (except black-beaded gull).	Puffin.	Tarlock.
Hoopoe.	Purrr.	Teal.
Klingfisher.	Razorbill.	Tern.
Kittiwake.	Redshank.	Thick-knee.
Kittiwake.	Reeve or Ruff.	Tystey.
Lark.	Roller.	Whaup.
Loon.	Sanderling.	Whimbrel.
Mallard.	Sandpiper.	Widgeon.
Marrot.	Scout.	Wild duck.
Merganser.	Sealark.	Willcock.
Murre.	Seamew.	Woodcock.
	Sea-parrot.	Woodpecker.

The sand-grouse is an absolutely protected bird throughout the year. The Secretary of State (or in Ireland, the Lord Lieutenant), upon the application of a local authority, may extend or vary the close time, prohibit the taking and killing of any particular kind of wild bird or of all wild birds during the whole or any part of the other months of the year, exempt any county or parts of a county from the operation of the Acts as to all or any wild birds, or prohibit the taking or destroying of wild birds' eggs in any place or places in a county. The local authority which applies for and obtains an order must give public notice of it during the three weeks preceding the beginning of the period during which it operates.

Any person may demand the name and address of an offender. A refusal to give the information or the giving of incorrect information is in itself a distinct offence punishable by an additional penalty not exceeding 10s., but there is an exemption in favour of the owner or occupier of land, or anyone authorised by him, who shoots on such land any wild bird not included in the above list.

By the Wild Birds' Protection Act, 1904, it is an offence to set or knowingly allow to be set any spring, trap, gin, etc., on a pole, tree, mound, etc., so as to injure wild birds.

HUNTING

Cub hunting, the object of which is to prepare the young foxhounds for the serious business of the winter, is usually carried out in September and October, the fox-hunting season proper by an unwritten law beginning on Nov. 1 and lasting until the following April. Otter hunting, which is less practised now than formerly, begins just as all other hunting is drawing to a close—from mid-April to mid-September.

Stag hunting begins on August 12 and ends on October 8; at the end of October hmi hunting begins and continues up to Christmas, beginning again about Lady Day and lasting until May 10. Hare hunting affords good sport, but the scent of the hare is weaker than that of any other animal hunted. There is no close time for hares, but it is illegal to sell hares or leverets (with the exception of foreign hares) in Great Britain between March

and July. In Ireland there is a close time for hares which varies in different counties, but is generally from April 1 to August 12.

Salmon Fishing

I. ENGLAND AND WALES

Salmon and freshwater fisheries have been the subject of numerous regulatory statutes from as early as the reign of Henry III. They are now regulated chiefly by the Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Acts 1861-1907. For salmon (a word including all migratory fish of the genus salmon, whatever name known by) an annual and a weekly close-time have been fixed. From Sept. 1 to Nov. 1 salmon may be caught only by rod and line. From Nov. 2 to Feb. 1 following, both inclusive, salmon may not be captured. From Feb. 2 to May 1 salmon may be caught by any lawful method except putts and putchers. During the part of the year when the weekly close-season is in force, salmon may be caught only by rod and line between noon on Saturday and six o'clock on Monday morning, or by means of putts and putchers at week-ends between May 2 and Aug. 31. Boards of conservators may vary the whole or part of a fishery by bye-law, provided it does not begin later than Nov. 1 for all modes of fishing except putts and putchers and rod and line, and must be of at least 154 days' duration; as regards fishing with rod and line, the season must begin not later than Dec. 1 and must last for at least 92 days. Boards of conservators have no power to vary the close seasons for putts and putchers. The variations in the dates for the different rivers are:

Close-time for	Nets.	Rods.
Adur . . .	Sept. 1-Feb. 2	Oct. 1-Feb. 2
Avon (Devon)*	„ 30-May 1	Nov. 30-May 1
Axe . . .	„ 20-Apr. 30	„ 20-Apr. 30
Ayron . . .	—	„ 15-Feb. 14
Camel . . .	„ 21-Apr. 4	Dec. 1-Apr. 30
Cleddy . . .	„ 15-Mar. 15	Nov. 1-Feb. 1
Clwyd & Elwy	„ 15-May 15	„ 15-May 15
Conway . . .	„ 1-Apr. 30	„ 1-Apr. 30
Coquet . . .	„ 15-Mar. 25	„ 1-Jan. 31
Dart . . .	Aug. 17-Feb. 28	Oct. 1-Mar. 31
Dee . . .	Sept. 1-Mar. 31	„ 14-Mar. 31
Derwent . . .	„ 15-Mar. 10	Nov. 15-Mar. 10
Dovey . . .	„ 14-Apr. 30	„ 1-Apr. 30
Dwyfach . . .	„ 15-Mar. 1	„ 15-Mar. 1
Eden**	„ 10-Feb. 10	„ 16-Feb. 15
Eze . . .	„ 1-Mar. 1	Oct. 20-Mar. 1
Fowey . . .	„ 11-Nov. 1-Apr. 4	Dec. 1-Apr. 30
Hampshire†	July 31-Feb. 1	Oct. 2-Feb. 1
Kent & Bida	Sept. 15-Mar. 31	Nov. 1-Mar. 31
Lune . . .	„ 1-Mar. 1	„ 2-Mar. 1
Ognore . . .	„ 15-Apr. 30	„ 15-Apr. 30
Ouse (Sussex)	„ 1-Apr. 1	„ 1-Apr. 1
Rhymney . . .	„ 1-Apr. 1	„ 2-Apr. 1
Seiont . . .	„ 1-Mar. 1	„ 1-Mar. 1
Severn††	Aug. 16-Feb. 15‡	Oct. 2-Feb. 1
Stour (Kent)	Sept. 1-May 1	Nov. 2-May 1
Taff & Ely	Aug. 31-Apr. 30	„ 15-Apr. 30
Tamar & Plym,		
Usk, Ribble,		
Wear§	Sept. 1-Mar. 1	Nov. 2-Mar. 1
Taw & Torridge	„ 14-Apr. 30	„ 1-Mar. 31
Telfy . . .	„ 1-Feb. 15	„ 2-Mar. 31
Telzgn . . .	„ 1-Mar. 2	„ 1-Mar. 2
Towy . . .	„ 1-Apr. 1	Oct. 15-Apr. 1
W. Cumberland	„ 15-Mar. 31	Nov. 14-Mar. 10
Wye . . .	Aug. 16-Feb. 15‡	Oct. 16-Feb. 1
Yorkshire . . .	—	Nov. 16-Feb. 28

Between Sept. 3 and Feb. 1 following, both inclusive, no person may buy, sell or expose for sale any salmon or part of any salmon, except (1) such as has been cured, salted, pickled, or dried beyond the limits of the United Kingdom, or so treated in the United Kingdom between Feb. 1 and Nov. 3; (2) clean fresh salmon caught within the limits of the Salmon Fishery Act, 1873, by any net or device other than a rod and line lawfully in use at the time and in the place of capture; (3) clean fresh salmon caught at any time beyond the limits of the Salmon Fishery Act, 1873, provided that its capture by any net or instrument other than a rod or line, if within the United Kingdom, was lawful at the time and in the place where it was caught. Proof of the exceptions to the general rule lies on the vendor. The export of unclean and unseasonable salmon from any part of the United Kingdom is forbidden at all times. The roe of any sort of fish may not be used for the purpose of fishing in a salmon river, nor may anybody ever sell or expose for sale any roe of salmon.

II. SCOTLAND

The annual close-time in Scotland must not be less than 163 days. On the following rivers it is from Aug. 27 to Feb. 10 for nets, and from Nov. 1 to Feb. 10 for rods, unless where otherwise stated:

Aline, Alnness, Applecross, Arnisdale, Awe (rods, Oct. 16-Feb. 10), Aylort, Ayr, Baa and Goladoir, Badachro and Kerry, Ballyg and Shieldg, Beaully (rods, Oct. 16-Feb. 10), Berriedale, Bladenoch, Broom, Brora (rods, Oct. 1-Jan. 10), Carron, Clyde and Leven, Conon (rods, Oct. 16-Jan. 25), Cree, Creed or Stornoway and Laxay, Creran, Oree and Shiel, Dee, Devron, Don, Doon, Dunbeath (rods, Oct. 16-Feb. 10), Ewe, Findhorn (rods, Oct. 11-Feb. 10), Forss (rods, Nov. 1-Feb. 24), Forth (rods, Nov. 1-Jan. 31), Glenelg, Gour, Greiss, Laxdale or Thunga, Grudie or Dionard, Gruinard and Little Gruinard, Halladale—Strathly—Naver and Borgie (rods, Oct. 1-Jan. 11), Helmsdale (rods, Oct. 1-Jan. 10), Hope and Polla or Strathbeg (rods, Oct. 1-Jan. 11), Inchard, Inver, Kannalrd, Kilchoan or Inverie, Kinloch, Kirkaig, Kyle of Sutherland (rods, Oct. 1-Jan. 10), Laxford, Leven, Little Loch Broom, Lochy, Loch Duich, Loch Lulng, Loch Roag, Lossic (rods, Oct. 16-Feb. 10), Lussa, Moldart, Morar, Nairn, Nell-Feochan and Euchar, Ness (rods, Oct. 16-Feb. 1), Ormsay—Loch Head and Stornoway, Pennygown or Glenforsa and Aros, Resort, Sanda, Seaddle, Shiel, Sligachan—Broadford and Portree, Snizort—Orley—Oze and Drynoch, Spey (rods, Oct. 16-Feb. 10), Thurso (rods, Oct. 6-Jan. 10), Torridon—Balgay and Shelday, Ullapool, Wick.

From Sept. 1 to Feb. 15 for nets and Nov. 1 to Feb. 15 for rods, unless otherwise stated:

Add, Drummachloy or Glenmore (rods, Oct. 16-Feb. 15), Ecknig, Esk, North & South, Fyne—Shira and Aray, Ruel.

* Except R. Erne, Sept. 30 (rods, Nov. 30)—Apr. 4.

** Below Old Sandsfield for nets. For rods these dates do not apply in R. Eden above Irthing Foot, or in R. Eamont.

† Except above Woodbury Road Station, Sept. 1-Apr. 15.

†† Below Lostwithel only.

‡ East of Needles Lighthouse the dates are: for nets, Sept. 1-Feb. 14; for rods, Oct. 16 (Beaulieu Maur, Oct. 31)—Feb. 1.

‡‡ Above Tewkesbury Weir, June 1-Feb. 1.

§ Above S. Biddick.

§§ Aug. 16-Apr. 13 for putts and putchers.

§§§ Above Lostwithel, Dec. 1-Apr. 1.

From Sept. 10 to Feb. 24 for nets and Nov. 1 to Feb. 24 for rods, unless otherwise stated:

Annan (rods, Nov. 16-Feb. 24), Bervie, Carradale, Clayburn—Finnisbay—Avennageren—Strathgravat—North Lacastle—Scalladale and Mawrig, Fincastle—Meaveg—Ballanachist—South Lacastle—Borve and Obb, Fleet, Girvan, Howmore, Inner, Iorsa, Irvine and Garnock, Laggan and Sorn, Luce, Mullanageren—Horasary and Lochnaciste, Orkney Islands, Shetland Islands (rods, Nov. 16-Jan. 31), Stinchur (rods, Nov. 15-Feb. 24), Ugie (rods, Nov. 16-Feb. 24), Urr (rods Nov. 30-Feb. 24), Ythan.

The Earn (nets, Aug. 21-Feb. 4; rods, Nov. 1-Jan. 31), Tay (except Earn) (nets, Aug. 21-Feb. 4; rods, Oct. 16-Jan. 4), and Tweed (nets, Sept. 15-Feb. 14; rods, Dec. 1-Jan. 31), are to be specially noted.

The weekly close-time for salmon in Scotland is between 6 p.m. Saturdays and 6 a.m. Mondays; and, for rods, on Sundays. The Esk, in Dumfries, is included in England for the purpose of the Salmon Acts.

III. IRELAND

In Ireland close-time is the same both for salmon and trout, the close-time for nets being not less than 168 days.

Close-time varies frequently in different parts of the same district, but the general close-time for the various portions of the coast inclosing the respective districts is:

District.	Coast Limits.	Cl.-T. Net.	Cl.-T. Rod.
Dublin	Skerries to Wicklow	Aug. 16 to Feb. 1	Nov. 1 to Jan. 31
Wexford	Wicklow to Kiln Bay	Sept. 16 to Apr. 19	Oct. 1 to Mar. 14
Waterford	Kiln Bay to Kelvelick Head	Aug. 16 to Jan. 31	Oct. 1 to Jan. 31
Lismore	Kelvelick Head to Ballycotton H.	July 31 to Feb. 1	Sept. 30 to Feb. 1
Cork	Ballycotton H. to Galley Head	Aug. 16 to Feb. 14	Oct. 13 to Feb. 14
Skibbereen	Galley Head to Milzen Head	Sept. 30 to Mar. 31	Nov. 1 to Mar. 16
Bantry	Milzen Head to Crow Head	Sept. 16 to Mar. 31	Nov. 1 to Mar. 31
Kenmare	Crow Head to Lamb Head	Sept. 16 to Dec. 31	Nov. 1 to Feb. 1
Waterville	Lamb Head to Bray Head	July 16 to Jan. 16	Oct. 15 to Mar. 16
Killarney	Bray Head to Dunmore Head	Aug. 1 to July 20	Nov. 1 to Jan. 31
Limerick	Dunmore Head to Hags Head	July 20 to Feb. 15	Nov. 1 to Jan. 31
Galway	Hags Head to Cashla Coast-guard Station	Sept. 1 to Jan. 31	Oct. 16 to Jan. 31
Connemara	Cashla Coast-guard Station to Slyne Head	Aug. 16 to Feb. 15	Oct. 1 to Jan. 31
Ballinakill	Slyne Head to Pigeon Point	Sept. 1 to Feb. 15	Nov. 1 to Jan. 31
Bangor	Pigeon Point to Benwee Head	Sept. 1 to Aug. 13	Oct. 1 to Oct. 11
Ballina	Benwee Head to Coonamore	Aug. 13 to Dec. 31	Oct. 11 to Jan. 31
Sligo	Coonamore to Mullaghmore	July 16 to Feb. 28	Oct. 1 to Feb. 28
Ballyshannon	Mullaghmore to Rossan Point	Aug. 19 to Feb. 3	Oct. 10 to Nov. 2
Letterkenny	Rossan Point to Malin Head	Aug. 20 to Sept. 1	Nov. 2 to Oct. 21
London-derry	Malin Head to	Sept. 1 to Apr. 14	Oct. 21 to Mar. 31

District.	Coast Limits.	Cl.-T. Net.	Cl.-T. Rod.
Coleraine	Downhill to Portrush	Aug. 20 to Feb. 3	Oct. 1 to Feb. 28
Ballycastle	Portrush to Donaghadee	Sept. 20 to Mar. 16	Nov. 1 to Jan. 31
Dundalk	Donaghadee to Clogher Head	Aug. 13 to Feb. 11	Oct. 16 to Feb. 28
Drogheda	Clogher Head to Skerries	Aug. 13 to Feb. 11	Sept. 16 to Feb. 11

CLOSE-TIME FOR TROUT AND CHAR

The annual close-season for trout and char is from Oct. 2 to Feb. 1 following, both inclusive, during which season trout may not be taken by any method of fishing, except for purposes of artificial propagation or other purposes with the written consent of the conservators of the district. Boards of conservators may by bye-law alter the beginning of this season to a date between Sept. 2 and Nov. 2, but it must continue if altered for 123 days. The close-time for the following districts, as so altered, is:

Adur	Oct. 1-Mar. 31
*Avon (Devon).	1-Feb. 28
*Ayrton	1-Mar. 15
Camel	1-Mar. 15
*Cledly	Sept. 29-Mar. 1
Clwyd & Elwy	Oct. 2-Feb. 28
Conway	1-Feb. 28
*Coquet	Nov. 1-Mar. 3 (rods only)
Cuckmere	Oct. 1-Mar. 31
*Dart	2-Feb. 28
*Dee	14-Feb. 14 (rods only)
Derwent	Sept. 15-Mar. 10
(except char in Crummock and Buttermere)	
Eden	Sept. 2 (rods Oct. 2)-Feb. 28
*Esk	Oct. 1-Mar. 15
*Exe	Sept. 15-Feb. 28
Powey**	Oct. 1-Mar. 15
*Hampshire †	1-Mar. 31
Kent & Bels	2-Mar. 3
*Lune	2-Mar. 1
Norfolk ††	1-Feb. 28
*Ogmore	Sept. 30-Feb. 28
*Ouse & Nene	Oct. 2-Mar. 31
Rhymney	2-Mar. 1
Ribble	2-Mar. 1
Rother	1-Mar. 31
*Selont ‡	Sept. 22-Feb. 21
(except Anglesey, Feb. 13)	
*Severn	Oct. 2-Mar. 1
*Suffolk & Essex	2-Apr. 10
*Taff & Ely	Sept. 20-Feb. 1
Tamar & Plym	Oct. 2-Mar. 1
*Tees	1-Mar. 18
Teify	1-Feb. 28
*Teign	1-Mar. 2
Towy ‡	2-Mar. 1
Trent	2-Mar. 15
Tyne	1-Mar. 21
*Usk	Sept. 2-Feb. 14 ‡
W. Cumberland	2-Mar. 10

* Applies only to trout.

** Apr. 30 between Lostwithiel and St. Winnow.

† R. Avon between Amesbury and Bickton only; above Amesbury, Oct. 15-Mar. 31.

‡ Oct. 2-Apr. 1 for R. Duddon; and Sept. 16-Feb. 15 for R. Bels.

§ In area of Norfolk Fisheries Provisional Order only elsewhere in Norfolk, close time for nets, Sept. 10-Jan. 2.

¶ Char close-time throughout district, Nov. 1-Mar. 1.

‡ From R. Gwill to G.W.R. Bridge, Oct. 2-June 30.

§ In certain reservoirs, Oct. 2-Mar. 14.

Wear	Oct. 2-Mar. 1
*Wye	2-Feb. 14
Yorks	2-Apr. 1 §§

The sale of trout and char is absolutely prohibited between Oct. 2 and Feb. 1, both inclusive. In Scotland the close-time for trout is from Oct. 15 to Feb. 28. In Ireland the close-time for salmon and trout is the same. For pollen the close-time is from Nov. 14 to Jan. 31.

CLOSE-TIME FOR FRESHWATER FISH

By the Freshwater Fisheries Act, 1878, it is unlawful, between March 15 and June 15, to fish in any lake, river, stream, or other water for any kind of fish (other than pollen, trout, char, and eels) which live in fresh water, except those kinds which migrate to or from the open sea, unless the fishing takes place (1) in a private or several fishery, the owner, when trout, char, or grayling are specially preserved, may destroy freshwater fish other than grayling, or any person, with the leave of the owner of the fishery, may angle or take fish for scientific purposes or for use as bait, which latter (2) in a public fishery may also be done with the leave of the board of conservators. During their close season freshwater fish other than eels may not be sold, even though caught outside the kingdom. In a salmon-river, eels or elvers may not be caught by baskets, net, or traps between Jan. 1 and June 24, except in eel baskets not exceeding 10 in. in diameter and conducted so as to be fished with bait. Boards of conservators may exempt the whole or any part of their district from the provisions as to the close-season for freshwater fish, and the Axe, Avon, Stour, Wye, Eden, and Towy have been so exempted; the Kent, Leven, and Severn as regards pike; the Usk as regards eels; and parts of the Severn as regards other fish than grayling.

CRABS AND LOBSTERS

Under the Fisheries (Oyster, Crab, and Lobster) Act, 1877, it is illegal to take, buy, or sell any edible crab which is less than 4 in. across the broadest part of the back, or which has spawn attached to it or has recently cast its shell, unless it was intended for use as bait for fishing, and there is no local bye-law forbidding such use. It is also illegal under the same Act to take, buy, or sell any lobster which measures less than 8 in. from the top of the beak to the end of the tail when spread as far as possible flat. In many cases these sizes are increased by local bye-laws.

OYSTERS

By the Fisheries (Oyster, Crab, and Lobster) Act, 1877 (which applies only to England and Scotland), deep-sea oysters may not be sold between June 15 and Aug. 4, nor any other description of oysters between May 14 and Aug. 4. This does not apply to oysters taken within the waters of some foreign State, though they be afterwards laid down and stored in English waters where they do not breed. In Ireland, oysters may not be taken between May 1 and Sept. 1, but there are variations in this close-season as follows:

Tralee Bay	Mar. 11-Oct. 31
Galway Bay	Jan. 1-Nov. 30
Achil Sound, Clew Bay	Apr. 2-Sept. 30
Silgo, Ballisodare, and Drum-cliffe Bays	Apr. 30-June 1

* Applies only to trout.
§§ Or Thursday preceding Good Friday, whichever date is the earlier.

Shooting and Fishing Licences

A game licence is required before the right to kill or take game is exercised, whether by shooting or in any other manner. The following exceptions, however, are made: persons authorised under the Hares Act to kill hares upon land to which such authority extends; the occupier and persons duly authorised by him for the purpose of killing ground game on the land in his occupation; the proprietor of any warren or of any enclosed ground whatever, or the tenants of lands or persons directed or permitted by him to take or destroy rabbits; the owner or occupier of enclosed lands and persons permitted by him to take and kill deer thereon; persons taking woodcock and snipe with net and springs; persons hunting hares or deer with hounds. A game licence is in force on the day of issue and from the time of issue, and continues in force until the close of the day on which it is stated to expire. A gun licence is required in the case of every person who uses or carries a gun elsewhere than in a dwelling-house or the curtilage thereof. Persons excepted are persons in the service of the Crown, persons holding a game licence (which covers a gun licence), persons carrying a gun belonging to the holder of a game or gun licence by his order and for his use, occupiers of land scaring birds or killing vermin, or persons acting under their orders for such purposes. The possession of a gun licence does not qualify the holder to kill game or even rabbits. A gun licence is an annual licence, and, at whatever date it is taken out, it expires on July 31 next ensuing.

For rates of gun and game licences, see p. 119.

Salmon, Trout, and Char Licences.—In England and Wales and in Ireland boards of conservators issue licences for salmon fishing, and in England and Wales for trout and char fishing, which latter, however, are included in a salmon licence. In Scotland no licence is required. A licence is either special or general, and is available only in the district, and for the season, for which it is issued. A general licence can be issued only to a person entitled to an exclusive right of fishing for salmon, trout, or char. Special licences are for particular modes of fishing, and must be issued to anyone who tenders the amount of the licence duty. A licence for rod and line may be used only by the person to whom it is granted, and is for the use of a single rod and line. In Ireland a rod licence is available in any part of the country. The Salmon Fishery Act, 1873, lays down a maximum scale for nets, which is from £20 downwards in England and £30 downwards in Ireland. For draft nets, which are most used, the rate is in England from £5 to £2 according to size; in Ireland the rate is £3. The licence duty on a salmon rod and line in Ireland is £1. In England and Wales the rate varies according to districts as follows (those marked with an asterisk charging lower rates for short periods or for certain parts of the district):

*Derwent, *Exe, Hampshire, *Usk, *Wye, 30s.; Taw and Torridge, 24s.; *Dwyfach, *Eden, *Seint, Towy, 21s.; Avon (Devon), Clwyd and Elwy, *Conway, *Dart, *Dee, *Dovey, Frome, *Lune, *Ribble, Stour (Kent), Tees, *Teify, *Teln, *Tyne, Yorkshire, 20s.; Avon, Brue and Parret, *Fowey, 15s.; *Camel, 12s.; Cleddey, Taff and Ely, Ogmere, W. Cumberland, 10s. 6d.; Axe, *Ayron, *Kent and Leven, Rhymney, Severn, Tamar and Plym, Trent, 10s.; *Esk (Yorks), 7s. 6d.; Adur, Coquet, Cuckmere, Ouse (Sussex), Rother, Wear, 5s.

FISHERY DISTRICTS, BOARDS OF CONSERVATORS, ETC.

England and Wales.—The general superintendence of salmon and freshwater fisheries throughout England and Wales is vested in the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, which issues an Annual Report of Proceedings under the Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Acts, as well as an Annual Report on Sea Fisheries. From these Reports, as well as from those issued by the Scottish and Irish Departments, much information can be gathered supplementary to that given in these pages. Any salmon river may, on the application of a county council, be formed into a fishery district, and managed thereafter by a board of conservators appointed by the council. The members of the boards are appointed annually (by county councils in March and by county boroughs

Name of District.	Coast Limits of District.	Address of Clerk.
Eden	Sark Foot to Seaton	J. B. Slater, Wetheral, Carlisle.
Derwent	Seaton to St. Bees Head	Thos. Rook, Court Buildings, Cocker-mouth
West Cumberland	St. Bees Head to Haverigg Point	W. H. Chapman, 42 Lowther St., Whitehaven.
Kent and Bela	Haverigg Point to Warton	Messrs. Hart, Jackson & Son, Ulverston.
Lune	Warton to Blackpool	J. T. Sanderson, 67 Church St., Lancaster.
Ribble	Blackpool to Formby Point	T. Reveley, 15 Winekey St., Preston.
Dee	New Brighton to Meliden Church	Hy. Jolliffe, 13 St. John St., Chester.
Elwy and Clwyd	Meliden Church to Rhos Bay	F. W. Grimsley, Bryn Gobaith, St. Asaph.
Conway	Rhos Bay to R. Aber	C. T. Allard, Station Road, Llanrwst.
Seiont	Garth Point to Llanaelhaiarn Point, and to Twyn y Pare Point, Anglesey	R. Wynn Roberts, Palace Chambers, Carnarvon.
Dwyfach	Llanaelhaiarn Point to Criccleth	D. Jones, Masonic Buildings, Portmadoc.
Dovey	Criccleth to Cynvelin	D. Oswald Jones, Dolgelly.
Agron	Carreg Tipog to Now Quay Head	E. Lima Jones, 5 Bridge St., Aberayron.
Telfy	New Quay Head to Dinas Head	J. Angus, Ponttewly, Llandysul.
Cledly	Dinas Head to St. Gowan's Head	R. T. P. Williams, 12 High St., Haverford-west.
Towy	St. Gowan's Head to Worm's Head	C. H. Morgan Griffiths, Carmarthen.
Ogmore and Ewenny	Porthcawl to Cold Knap	S. H. Stockwood, Bridgend.
Taff and Ely	Cold Knap to Bute Dock	A. Waldron, 17 Church St., Cardiff.
Rhymney	Bute Dock to Ty ton y Pill	H. S. Lyne, W'tg'te Chamb., Newport, Mon.
Usk	Ty ton y Pill to Collister Pill	H. S. Lyne, W'tg'te Chamb., Newport, Mon.
Wye	Collister Pill to Cone Pill	R. H. Morant, 46 Commercial St., Hereford.
Severn	Cone Pill to Avon Battery	J. Stallard, 3 Pierpoint St., Worcester.
Avon, Brue and Parrett	Avon Battery to County Boundary	T. Foster Barham, Bridgwater.
Taw and Torridge	North Coast of Devon	R. E. C. Balsdon, 109 Boutport St., Barnstaple.
Camel	W. Boundary of Devon to Peel Point	G. L. Ellis, Wadebridge.
Powey	Peel Point to Rame Head	W. Pease, Lostwithiel.
Tamar and Plym	Rame Head to Stoke Point	W. W. Mathews, Tavistock.
Avon (Devon)	Stoke Point to Start Point	W. Beer, Kingsbridge.
Dart	Start Point to Hope Ness	E. Windeatt, Totnes.
Teign	Hope Ness to Clerk Roek	Messrs. Haeker & Michelmore, N'wt'n Abbot.
Exe	Clerk Roek to Ottermouth	H. Ford, 25 Southernhay, Exeter.
Otter	Ottermouth to Beer Head	W. G. Forward, The Elms, Axminster.
Axe	Beer Head to Portland Bill	P. E. L. Budge, Wareham.
Frome	Portland Bill to Hants. Boundary	C. J. Haydon, Westover Chamb'rs, Bournemouth.
Hants. Rivers	East Bound. of Dorset to Ryde	E. W. Oxborrow, 114 Queen's Rd., Brighton.
Adur	West Tarring to Portobello	F. Holman, 86 High St., Lewes.
Ouse (Sussex)	Portobello to Seaford Head	H. J. Woodhams, Berwick Station, Sussex.
Cuckmere	Seaford Head to Fairlight	T. J. Smith, Market St., Rye.
Rother	Fairlight to Dungeness	A. T. Cobbold, County Hall, Ipswich.
Suffolk and Essex	Dovercourt Light to Covehithe Coastguard Station	A. J. Rudd, 54 London St., Norwich.
Norfolk	—	H. Brittain, 83 Newmarket Rd., Norwich.
Norfolk and Suffolk	—	J. Miller, De Parys Avenue, Bedford.
Ouse and Nene	—	S. B. Sharpe, The Park, Market Deeping.
Welland	—	J. Duranee, 6 Free School Lane, Lincoln.
Witham	—	C. K. Eddowes, 34 Irongate, Derby.
Trent	—	J. E. Jones, 1 Market St., York.
Yorkshire	—	W. Brown, The Sawmills, Whitby.
Esk (Yorks.)	—	T. M. Barron, 6 Church Row, Darlington.
Tees	—	W. E. Raine, 43 Frederiek St., Sunderland.
Wear	—	J. Gibson, York Bank Chambers, Hexham.
Tyne	—	C. Perey, Alnwick.
Coquet	—	

in Nov.). They are of 3 classes—members appointed by the county council, *ex officio* members (owners or occupiers of fisheries rated on a rental of £30 a year or owners of lands of an annual value of £100 having a frontage on the river of one mile), and representative members, *i.e.* chosen by those who have paid licence duty to fish (otherwise than by rod or line) during the preceding season. There are in England and Wales 52 such fishery districts.

SCOTLAND.—Practically all the rivers given *ante* form separate Fishery Districts, but the Boards of Conservators number only 40, with powers restricted to salmon fisheries.

IRELAND.—The 24 districts given *ante*, which cover the whole country, have each a separate Board of Conservators.

SEA FISHERIES DISTRICTS.—Under the Sea Fisheries Regulation Acts 1833-1894, sea fisheries districts have been created under the jurisdiction

of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries for the protection of local fisheries. These districts have powers for regulating the capture of sea fish (including shell fish, but excluding salmon). The districts created are: 1. *Cumberland*, Sark Foot to Haverigg Point; 2. *Lancashire and Western*, Haverigg Point to Cemmaes Head; 3. *South Wales*, Cemmaes Head to a line drawn through Flatholm; 4. *Cornwall*, Northern boundary to Rame Head; 5. *Devon*, in two sections; 6. *Southern*, western boundary to Hayling Island; 7. *Sussex*, Hayling Island to Dungeness; 8. *Kent and Essex*, Dungeness to Dovercourt; 9. *Eastern*, southern boundary of Norfolk to Donna Nook Beacon; 10. *North-Eastern*, Donna Nook to the Tyne; 11. *Northumberland*, the Tyne to Scottish boundary line.

Similar sea fishery districts may be formed in Scotland under the Sea Fisheries Regulation (Scotland) Act, 1895.

SPORTING RECORDS

(For addresses of Associations governing Sport, see end of Section)

THE OLYMPIC GAMES

The Olympic Games were the outcome of a meeting of delegates from different nations, held at Paris on June 16, 1894. They are held every fourth year in a different country. The first meeting was held at Athens, 1896; at Paris, 1900; St. Louis, 1904; London, 1908; and Stockholm, 1912. The Sixth Olympiad was to have been held at Berlin, 1916, but it is improbable if any Games will be held for many years to come, or if England will again take part in them. The placings of the competing countries in the 1912 games were as follows: United States, 26 events won; Sweden, 23; United Kingdom, 10; Finland, 9; France, 8; Germany, 6; Italy, 5; S. Africa, 4; Canada, Hungary, and Norway, 3 each; Australasia and Belgium, 2 each; and Denmark, Greece, and Switzerland 1 win each.

Winners of the Marathon Race

(22 kilometres = 26 miles)

1896	Louis, Greece	2h. 55m. 20s.
1900	M. Theato, France	2h. 59m. 45s.
1904	Hicks, U.S.	3h. 28m. 53s.
1908	J. J. Hayes, U.S.	2h. 59m. 18½s.
1912	K. K. McArthur, S. Africa	2h. 36m. 54½s.

Olympic Records

		M. S.
100 metres	c R. C. Craig, U.S.	0 10⅞
200 "	b A. Hahn, U.S.	0 21⅜
400 "	c C. D. Reidpath, U.S.	0 48½
800 "	c J. E. Meredith, U.S.	1 51⅞
1,500 "	c A. N. S. Jackson, U.K.	3 56½
3,000 "	c H. Kolehmainen, Finland	8 36⅞

		M. S.
5,000 metres	c H. Kolehmainen, Finland	14 36⅜
10,000 "	c H. Kolehmainen, Finland	31 20½
110 "		
hurdles	c F. C. Smithson, U.S.	0 15
400 "		
hurdles	a C. J. Bacon, U.S.	0 55
10,000 "		
walk	c G. H. Goulding, Can.	46 28⅞
		Metres.
Long jump	c A. L. Gutterson, U.S.	7'60
High "	c A. W. Richards, U.S.	1'93
Pole "	c H. S. Babcock, U.S.	3'95
Hammer	c M. J. McGrath, U.S.	54'13
Weight	c P. J. McDonald, U.S.	15'34
	a London. b St. Louis. c Stockholm.	

ATHLETICS

The Amateur Athletic Association abandoned the Championships after the war broke out, and determined instead to organise athletic meetings for members of His Majesty's forces. The existing champions of England (those of 1914) are as follows:

100 Yards: W. R. Applegarth, Polytechnic Harriers, 10 sec.
220 Yards: W. R. Applegarth, Polytechnic Harriers, 21½ sec., equals "world's record."
Quarter-mile: C. N. Seedhouse, Blackheath Harriers, 50 sec.
Half-mile: H. Baker, New York A.C., U.S.A., 1 m. 54¼ sec.
One Mile: G. W. Hutson, Surrey A.C., 4 min. 22 sec.

Four Miles: G. W. Hutson, Surrey A.C., 19 min. 41½ sec.
Two Miles Steeplechase: S. Frost, Sparkhill Harriers, 11 min. 10½ sec.
Two Miles Walk: R. Bridge, Lancashire W.C., 13 min. 57½ sec.
120 Yards Hurdles: G. H. Gray, Salford Harriers, 15½ sec.
440 Yards Hurdles: J. C. English, Manchester A.C., 59½ sec.
High Jump: W. M. Oler, Jun., New York A.C., U.S.A., 6 ft. 2½ in.
Long Jump: P. C. Kingsford, L.A.C., 23ft. 3¼ in.
Hop, Step, and Jump: I. Sahlin, Sweden, 46 ft. 0½ in.
Pole Jump: R. Sjoeborg, Sweden, 11 ft. 2 in.
Putting the Weight: A. R. Taipale, Finland, 44 ft. 7½ in.

Throwing the Hammer: C. Lind, Sweden, 163 ft. 3½ in.

Throwing the Discus: A. R. Taipale, Finland, 144 ft. 6½ in.

Throwing the Javelin: M. Koczau, Hungary, 195 ft. 11 in.

One Mile Relay Race: Polytechnic Harriers beat Surrey A.C., 3 min. 31¾ sec. British record.

Ten Miles Running Championship: T. Fennah, Crewe Harriers, 53 min. 33½ sec.

Seven Miles Walking Championship: R. Bridge, Lancashire W.C., 52 min 32 sec.

The Oxford and Cambridge University Sports 1914 ended in the victory of Cambridge by six events to four.

Cambridge have won 25 times, Oxford 22 times, and there have been 3 ties (1864, 1893, 1912).

The Cross-country Championships winners in 1914 were: International, England (at Chesham); National, Surrey Athletic Club; Scottish, Bellahouston Harriers; Welsh, Newport Harriers; Irish, Clonliffe Harriers; Northern, Hallamshire Harriers; Southern, Herne Hill Harriers.

Athletic Records (Amateur)

		H. M. S.
100 yards	{ *A. F. Duffy 1902 †D. J. Kelly 1906 †H. P. Drew 1914 *R. E. Walker 1909 †H. P. Drew 1914	0 0 9¾ 0 0 11¾
120 "		
120 "		
hurdles	*F. C. Smithson 1908	0 0 15
150 yards	*W. R. Applegarth 1913	0 0 14¾
200 "	*W. R. Applegarth 1912	0 0 19¾
	{ *B. J. Wefers 1896 †D. C. Craig 1910 †R. F. Lippincott 1913 †H. P. Drew 1914 *W. R. Applegarth 1914	0 0 21¾
220 "		
250 "	E. H. Pelling 1888	0 0 24¾
300 "	{ †R. J. Wefers 1896 *W. Halswell 1908	0 0 30¾ 0 0 31½
300 "		
hurdles	O. Groenings 1907	0 0 36¾
440 yards	{ †M. W. Long 1900 *W. Halswell 1908	0 0 47 0 0 48¾
440 "		
hurdles	*G. R. L. Anderson 1910	0 0 56¾
500 yards	†M. W. Sheppard 1910	0 0 57¾
600 "	†M. W. Sheppard 1910	0 1 10¾
	{ *E. H. Montague 1908 J. E. Meredith 1912	0 1 11 0 1 52½
880 "		
1,000 "	{ †M. W. Sheppard 1910 *W. E. Lutyens 1898	0 2 12¾ 0 2 13
	{ †N. S. Taber 1915 *W. G. George 1886 *J. Binks 1902 *A. Shrubbs 1904 †T. S. Berna 1912 *A. Shrubbs 1903 †H. Kolehmainen 1913 *A. Shrubbs 1904 *A. Shrubbs 1904 †H. Kolehmainen 1913 *A. Shrubbs 1904	0 4 12¾ 0 4 12¾ 0 4 16¾ 0 9 9¾ 0 9 17¾ 0 14 17¾ 0 14 22¾ 0 19 23¾ 0 24 33¾ 0 25 8 0 50 40¾ 0 51 3¾ 1 51 54 3 17 36½ 4 50 12 6 13 58
1 mile		
2 miles		
3 "		
4 "		
5 "		
10 "		
20 "		
30 "		
40 "		
50 "		
Running	{ *P. J. O'Conner 1901	24ft. 11¾ in.
long jump	†M. Prinstein 1900	24 " 7¼ "
Running	*P. J. Leahy 1898	6 " 4¾ "
high jump	†E. Beeson 1914	6 " 7¾ "

Standing high jump	{ †L. Gochring 1913	5 ft. 5¾ in.
Standing long jump	{ †R. C. Ewry 1904	11 " 4¾ "
Hop, step and jump	{ †D. F. Ahearne 1909	50 " 11 "
Pole jump	{ †M. S. Wright 1912	13 " 2¼ "
	*C. Harleman 1913	12 " 6½ "

Walking

1 mile	†G. H. Goulding	6m. 25¼s.
2 miles	*G. E. Larner	13m. 11¾s.
3 "	*G. E. Larner	20m. 25¼s.
4 "	*G. E. Larner	27m. 14s.
5 "	*G. E. Larner	36m. 0¾s.
10 "	*G. E. Larner	1h. 15m. 57¾s.
20 "	*T. Griffith	2h. 47m. 52s.
25 "	*S. C. A. Schofield	3h. 37m. 6¼s.

* British records. † U.S. records. ‡ Canada.

BADMINTON

(Court, 44 ft. by 17 ft.; or 44 ft. by 20 ft. for double court)

The last (the 16th) All-England Championships resulted: Gentlemen's Singles: G. A. Soutter (holder) beat A. Chesterton, 15/4, 15/10.

Ladies' Singles: Miss Radeglia (holder) beat Mrs. Bottomley, 11/3, 11/5.

Gentlemen's Doubles: F. Chesterton and G. A. Thomas (holders) beat G. A. Soutter and E. Hawthorn, 17/16, 15/7.

Ladies' Doubles: Mrs. R. C. Tragett and Miss E. G. Peterson beat Miss L. C. Radeglia and Miss A. M. Gowenlock, 15/4, 18/6, 17/15.

Mixed Doubles: G. A. Thomas and Miss Hogarth beat F. Chesterton and Mrs. Tragett, 15/10, 15/12.

BILLIARDS

Billiard Championship

1849	Kentfield.
1849-70	J. Roberts, sen.
1870	W. Cook b. J. Roberts, sen.
1870	J. Roberts, junr., b. W. Cook.
1870	J. Roberts, junr., b. Bowles.
1870	J. Bennett b. J. Roberts, junr.
1871	J. Roberts, junr., b. J. Bennett.
1871	W. Cook b. J. Roberts, junr.
1871	W. Cook b. J. Bennett.
1872	W. Cook b. J. Roberts, junr.
1874	W. Cook b. J. Roberts, junr.
1875	J. Roberts, junr., b. W. Cook.
1875	J. Roberts, junr., b. W. Cook.
1877	J. Roberts, junr., b. W. Cook.
1880	J. Bennett b. W. Cook.
1881	J. Bennett b. Taylor.
1885	J. Roberts, junr., b. W. Cook.
1885	J. Roberts, junr., b. J. Bennett.

Billiard Association Championship

1899	C. Dawson.
1901	H. W. Stevenson b. C. Dawson.
1905	H. W. Stevenson b. C. Dawson.
1908	M. Inman.
1912	M. Inman b. T. Reece.

BOXING

At Havana Jesse Willard defeated Jack Johnson in the 25th round for the World's Championship, 1915.

COURSING

Waterloo Cup Winners

Year.	Nominator.	Winner.
1906	Mr. H. Hardy . . .	Hoprend.
1907	Sir R. W. B. Jardine . . .	Long Span.
1908	Mr. E. Hulton . . .	Hallow Eve.
1909	Mr. J. E. Dennis . . .	Dendraspie.
1910	Mr. S. Hill-Wood . . .	Heavy Weapon.
1911	Sir R. W. B. Jardine . . .	Jabberwock.
1912	Mr. J. W. Fullerton . . .	Title Time.
1913	Mr. S. Hill-Wood . . .	Hang Well.
1914	Mr. A. F. Pope . . .	Dilwyn.
1915	Sir T. Dewar . . .	Winning Number
1916	Mr. E. Hulton . . .	Harmonicon.
1917	Abandoned . . .	—

CRICKET

County Cricket Championship

1901 . Yorkshire.	1909 . Kent.
1902 . Yorkshire	1910 . Kent.
1903 . Middlesex.	1911 . Warwick.
1904 . Lancashire.	1912 . Yorkshire.
1905 . Yorkshire	1913 . Kent.
1906 . Kent.	1914 . Surrey.
1907 . Notts.	1915 . Not held.
1908 . Yorkshire.	1916-17 Not held.

OXFORD v. CAMBRIDGE

1905, Camb.; 40 runs.	1911, Oxon; 74 runs.
1906, Camb.; 94 runs.	1912, Camb.; 3 wks.
1907, Camb.; 5 wks.	1913, Camb.; 4 wks.
1908, Oxon; 2 wks.	1914, Oxon; 194 runs.
1909, Drawn.	1915, Not played.
1910, Oxon; Inn. & 126 runs	1916-17, Not played.

Cambridge have won 38 and Oxford 34 times.

ENGLAND v. AUSTRALIA

Of the 102 matches played, England has won 46 and Australia 35. Of the matches played in England, the home team won 17 and Australia 8, and 17 were drawn. In matches played in Australia, England has won 30 and Australia 27, and 3 have been drawn.

Various Records.—Highest individual score, A. E. J. Collins (who was killed in the war, Nov. 1914), 628 not out in House Match at Clifton College, 1899; highest individual score in first-class match, A. C. Maclaren, 424, for Lancs. v. Somerset, at Taunton, July 1895; highest individual aggregate in one season (first-class), T. Hayward, 3,518, in 1906; highest average in one season (first-class), Major R. M. Poore, 91.23; 13 centuries in one season, C. B. Fry and T. Hayward; 6 successive centuries, C. B. Fry; highest single innings in first-class match, New South Wales v. South Australia, 918, and Yorks v. Warwickshire, 887; lowest single innings, Oxford Univ. v. M.C.C., 12, in 1887, and Northants v. Glos., 12; greatest number of first-class wickets in one season, 290, by T. Richardson.

ETON v. HARROW

1901, Harrow; 10 wks.	1910, Eton; 9 runs.
1902, Harrow, 8 wks.	1911, Eton; 3 wks.
1903, Eton; Inn. & 154 runs.	1912, Eton; 6 wks.
1904, Eton; Inn. & 12 runs.	1913, Eton; 9 wks.
1905, Drawn	1914, Eton; 4 wks.
1906, Eton; 4 wks.	1915, Not played.
1907, Harrow; 79 runs.	1916, Not played.
1908, Harrow; 10 wks.	1917, Not played.
1909, Drawn—rain.	

In 1917 two one-day matches, not counting in the series, were played between Eton and Harrow. The first, at Harrow, resulted in a victory for Eton by 86 runs with only 4 wickets down, and the second also in a victory for Eton by 46 runs.

CRUQUET

(Croquet court, 35 yds. by 28 yds.)

Winners of the principal events in 1914:

The Championships.—Gentlemen: P. D. Matthews. Ladies: Miss E. M. Bramwell. Mixed Doubles: O. L. Callaghan and Mrs. G. G. Lockett. **Champion Cups.**—Gentlemen: H. W. J. Snell. Ladies: Miss D. D. Steel.

Gold Medals.—Gentlemen: C. L. Callaghan. Ladies: Miss N. E. Coote.

Roeampton Challenge Cup.—Upper Division: Capt. A. F. Becke.

County Championship.—Middlesex.

Club Championship.—Hurlingham.

FOOTBALL

ASSOCIATION

The records of matches between the countries stand as under:

Scotland v. England. Scotland has won 18, England, 13, drawn 12.

England v. Wales. England has won 23, Wales 2, drawn 6.

Ireland v. Wales. Wales has won 16, Ireland 12, drawn 5.

Wales v. Scotland. Scotland has won 27, Wales 4, drawn 8.

Ireland v. Scotland. Scotland has won 26, Ireland 2, drawn 3.

Ireland v. England. England has won 28, Ireland 2, drawn 3.

The records of matches between the various Leagues are as under:

English League v. Southern League. English League has won 3, Southern League 1, drawn 1.

English League v. Irish League. English League has won 19, Irish League 0, drawn 2.

Scottish League v. Irish League. Scottish League has won 16, Irish League 3, drawn 0.

English League v. Scottish League. English League has won 12, Scottish League 7, drawn 5.

Scottish League v. Southern League. Southern League has won 2, Scottish League 2, drawn 1.

Southern League v. Irish League. Southern League has won 3, Irish League 0, drawn 2.

League Championships :

First League Champions

1901-2, Sunderland.	1909-10, Aston Villa.
1902-3, Sheffield Wed.	1910-11, Manchester U.
1903-4, Sheffield Wed.	1911-12, Blackburn Rovers.
1904-5, Newcastle U.	1912-13, Sunderland.
1905-6, Liverpool.	1913-14, Blackburn Rovers.
1906-7, Newcastle U.	1914-15, Everton.
1907-8, Manchester U.	1915-16, Not played.
1908-9, Newcastle U.	1916-17, Not played.

In the last Championships played, Chelsea and Tottenham Hotspur, being at the bottom of the First League table, descended to the Second League, whilst Derby County and Preston North End, being the first pair of the Second League, obtained promotion to the First League.

Southern League Champions

1901-2, Portsmouth.	1909-10, Brighton.
1902-3, Southampton.	1910-11, Swindon.
1903-4, Southampton.	1911-12, Q. P. Rangers.
1904-5, Bristol Rovers.	1912-13, Plymouth A.
1905-6, Fulham.	1913-14, Swindon.
1906-7, Fulham.	1914-15, Watford.
1907-8, Q. P. Rangers.	1915-16, Not played.
1908-9, Northampton.	1916-17, Not played.

Association Cup Winners

1900-1, Tottenham Hotspur.	1909-10, Newcastle U.
1901-2, Sheffield United.	1010-11, Bradford City.
1902-3, Bury.	1911-12, Barnsley.
1903-4, Manchester City.	1912-13, Aston Villa.
1904-5, Aston Villa.	1913-14, Burnley.
1905-6, Everton.	1914-15, Sheffield United.
1906-7, Sheffield Wed.	1915-16, Not played.
1907-8, Wolverhampton W.	1916-17, Not played.
1908-9, Manchester U.	

Cambridge and Oxford.—Cambridge has won 20, Oxford 18, drawn 3.

RUGBY

The records of International matches are as follows:

England v. Scotland. Scotland has won 17, England 15, drawn 9.
 England v. Wales. England has won 15, Wales 14, drawn 2.
 England v. Ireland. England has won 24, Ireland 12, drawn 2.
 England v. France. England has won 9, France 0, drawn 0.
 Wales v. Scotland. Wales has won 16, Scotland 13, drawn 1.
 Wales v. Ireland. Wales has won 19, Ireland 9, drawn 1.
 Wales v. France. Wales has won 7, France 0, drawn 0.
 Ireland v. Scotland. Scotland has won 25, Ireland 9, drawn 3.
 Ireland v. France. Ireland has won 6, France 0, drawn 0.

County Champions

1901-2, Durham.	1909-10, Gloucester.
1902-3, Durham.	1910-11, Devon.
1903-4, Kent.	1911-12, Devon.
1904-5, Durham.	1912-13, Gloucester.
1905-6, Devon.	1913-14, Midland Counties.
1906-7, Devon	1914-15, Not decided.
1907-8, Durham	1915-16, Not decided.
1908-9, Cornwall.	1916-17, Not decided.

Cambridge and Oxford. Oxford has won 18, Cambridge 14, drawn 9.

GOLF

Record Drive.—J. Braid, 395 yds.; Ladies, Miss C. Leitch, 254 yds.

The Open Championship was instituted in 1860 and until 1892 was decided in a single day over 36 holes. In 1892 play was extended to 72 holes and two days; in 1898 it was decided that any competitor who was 20 strokes behind the leading score at the end of the second round on the first day be compulsorily retired. In subsequent years other modifications were found necessary, and for the 1914 championship it was decided that qualifying rounds be held on courses other than the championship course; that all competitors play one round on each course, and that the first 100 (hundred) scores play on the championship four rounds of the green; that any ties for the last place play off.

Open Championship

Previous winners:

1901, J. Braid (309).	1909, J. H. Taylor (295).
1902, A. Herd (307).	1910, J. Braid (299).
1903, H. Vardon (300).	1911, H. Vardon (303).
1904, J. White (298).	1912, E. Ray (295).
1905, J. Braid (319).	1913, J. H. Taylor (304).
1906, J. Braid (300).	1914, H. Vardon (306).
1907, A. Massy (312).	1915, Not decided.
1908, J. Braid (291).	1916, Not decided.

Amateur Championship

Previous winners:

1901, H. H. Hilton.	1910, John Ball.
1902, C. Hutchings.	1911, H. H. Hilton.
1903, R. Maxwell.	1912, John Ball.
1904, W. J. Travis.	1913, H. H. Hilton.
1905, A. G. Barry.	1914, J. L. C. Jenkins.
1906, J. Robb.	1915, Not decided.
1907, John Ball.	1916, Not decided.
1908, E. A. Lassen.	1917, Not decided.
1909, R. Maxwell.	

The next Amateur Championship is to be held at Muirfield.

Ladies' Championship

Previous winners:

1901, Miss Graham.	1910, Miss E. Grant-Suttie.
1902, .. M. Hezlet.	1911, .. D. Campbell.
1903, .. Adair.	1912, .. G. Ravenscroft.
1904, .. L. Dod.	1913, .. Muriel Dodd.
1905, .. B. Thompson.	1914, .. C. Leitch.
1906, Mrs. Kennon.	1915, Not decided.
1907, Miss M. Hezlet.	1916, Not decided.
1908, .. M. Titterton.	1917, Not decided.
1909, .. D. Campbell.	

Oxford and Cambridge.—Oxford have won on 17 occasions and Cambridge on 16, and three of the matches have been halved.

Indian Championship, 1916.—J. D. Gatheral, beat W. Fern by 5 and 4.

American Amateur Championship at Minikahda Club, Minneapolis, 1916: Mr. Charles ("Chick") Evans (Edgewater) beat Mr. R. A. Gardner (Hinsdale) by 4 and 3.

American Open Championship at Haverford, Philadelphia, 1916: Mr. Charles ("Chick") Evans (Edgewater), 286; J. Hutchinson (Allegheny), runner-up, 288; James Barnes (Whitemarsh), 290.

HUNTING

The strengths of the various packs in 1914 were: Staghounds.—England 15 packs (285 couples); Ireland 3 packs (99 couples).

Foxhounds.—England 176 packs (6,787 couples); Scotland 10 packs (332 couples); Ireland 26 packs (1,076 couples).

Harriers.—England 87 packs (1,683 couples); Ireland 39 packs (731 couples).

Beagles.—England 66 packs (1,025 couples); Scotland 4 packs (50 couples); Ireland 4 packs (70 couples).

Draghounds.—England 8 packs (122 couples).

Otterhounds.—England 18 packs (289 couples); Scotland 2 packs (26 couples); Ireland 1 pack (27 couples).

There were in the U.S. 12 packs, with 353 couples; in Europe (Gibraltar, Potsdam, Rome, and Pau) 4 packs, with 182 couples; in India 10 packs, with 238 couples; in Australia 3 packs, with 78 couples; in New Zealand 14 packs, with 207 couples; and in Canada 3 packs, with 90 couples.

LAWN TENNIS

(Court, 78 ft. x 30 ft.; single, 27 ft.)

Winners of the International Davis Cup

1900, United States.	1909, Australasia.
1902, United States.	1911, Australasia.
1903, British Isles.	1912, British Isles.
1904, British Isles.	1913, United States.
1905, British Isles.	1914, Australasia.
1906, British Isles.	1915, Not decided.
1907, Australasia.	1916, Not decided.
1908, Australasia.	1917, Not decided.

Holdes of the English Singles Cbampionships

1903, H. L. Doherty.	1911, Mrs. Lambert Cham-
.. Miss M. Sutton.	bers.
1906, H. L. Doherty.	1912, A. F. Wilding.
.. Miss D. K. Douglass.	.. Mrs. Larcombe.
1907, N. E. Brookes.	1913, A. F. Wilding.
.. Miss M. Sutton.	.. Mrs. Lambert Cham-
1908, A. W. Gore.	bers.
.. Mrs. Sterry.	1914, N. E. Brookes.
1909, A. W. Gore.	.. Mrs. Lambert Cham-
.. Miss D. Boothby.	bers.
1910, A. F. Wilding.	1915, Not decided.
.. Mrs. Lambert Cham-	1916, Not decided.
bers.	1917, Not decided.
1911, A. F. Wilding.	

United States Doubles Cbampionship.—W. M. Johnston and Clarence J. Griffin beat the holders,

M. E. McLoughlin and T. C. Bundy (2—6, 6—3, 6—4, 3—6, 6—3).

United States Ladies' Cbampionship.—Miss M. Bjurstedt, of Norway, beat Mrs. G. Wightman (4—6, 6—2, 6—0).

POLO

International Challenge Cup Winners:—1886, at Newport, Great Britain (10—4, 14—2); 1900, at Hurlingham, Great Britain (8—2); 1902, at Hurlingham, Great Britain (1—2, 6—1, 7—1); 1909, at Hurlingham, U.S. (9—5, 8—2); 1911, at Meadow Brook, U.S. (4½—3, 4½—3½); 1913, at Meadow Brook, U.S. (5½—3, 4½—4¼); 1914, at Meadow Brook, Great Britain (8½—3, 4—2¾).

Winners of the Derby Stakes, Epsom, from 1873

	Name of Winner.	Owner.	Trainer.	Jockey.	Winner's Starting Price.	Time. M. 8.
1873	Doncaster	Mr. J. Merry	R. Peck	F. Webb	40 " 1 agst.	2 50
1874	George Frederick	Mr. Cartwright	Leader	Custance	9 " 1 "	2 46
1875	Galopin	Count Batthyany	J. Dawson	Morris	2 " 1 "	2 48
1876	Kisber	Mr. Baltazzi	A. Hayhoe	Maidment	7 " 2 "	2 44
1877	Silvio	Lord Falmouth	M. Dawson	F. Archer	100 " 9 "	2 50
1878	Sefton	Mr. Crawford	A. Taylor	Constable	8 " 1 "	2 56
1879	Sir Bevys	Mr. Acton	J. Hayhoe	G. Fordham	20 " 1 "	3 2
1880	Bend Or	Duke of Westminster	R. Peck	F. Archer	2 " 1 "	2 46
1881	Iroquois	Mr. Lorillard	J. Pincus	F. Archer	11 " 2 "	2 50
1882	Shotover	Duke of Westminster	J. Porter	T. Cannon	11 " 2 "	2 46
1883	St. Blaise	Sir F. Johnstone	J. Porter	C. Wood	5 " 1 "	2 48
1884	* { Harvester { St. Gatien	{ Sir J. Willoughby { Mr. Hammond	{ Jewitt { Sherwood	{ C. Wood { S. Loates	{ 14 " 1 " { 12 " 1 "	2 46
1885	Melton	Lord Hastings	M. Dawson	F. Archer	15 " 8 "	2 44
1886	Ormonde	Duke of Westminster	J. Porter	F. Archer	9 " 4 on	2 45
1887	Merry Hampton	Mr. Abington	Gurry	J. Watts	100 " 9 agst.	2 43
1888	Ayrshire	Duke of Portland	G. Dawson	F. Barrett	6 " 5 on	2 43
1889	Donovan	Duke of Portland	G. Dawson	T. Loates	11 " 8 "	2 44
1890	Sainfoin	Sir J. Miller	J. Porter	J. Watts	100 " 15 agst.	2 50
1891	Common	Sir F. Johnstone	J. Porter	G. Barrett	11 " 8 on	2 56
1892	Sir Hugo	Lord Bradford	Wadlow	Allsopp	40 " 1 agst.	2 44
1893	Isinglass	Mr. McCalmont	Jewitt	T. Loates	9 " 4 on	2 43
1894	Ladas	Lord Rosebery	M. Dawson	J. Watts	7 " 2 "	2 45
1895	Sir Visto	Lord Rosebery	M. Dawson	S. Loates	9 " 1 agst.	2 43
1896	Persimmon	H. R. H. the Prince of Wales	R. Marsh	J. Watts	5 " 1 "	2 42
1897	Galtee Moro	Mr. Gubbins	Darling	C. Wood	4 " 1 on	2 44
1898	Jeddah	Mr. Larnach	R. Marsh	O. Madden	100 " 1 agst.	2 47
1899	Flying Fox	Duke of Westminster	J. Porter	M. Cannon	5 " 2 on	2 42
1900	Diamond Jubilee	H. R. H. the Prince of Wales	R. Marsh	H. Jones	6 " 4 agst.	2 42
1901	Volodyovski	Mr. Whitney	Huggins	L. Reiff	5 " 2 "	2 41
1902	Ard Patrick	Mr. Gubbins	Darling	J. H. Martin	100 " 14 "	2 42
1903	Rock Sand	Sir J. Miller	Blackwell	Maher	6 " 4 on	2 43
1904	St. Amant	Mr. L. de Rothschild	Cannon, jun.	K. Cannon	5 " 1 agst.	2 45
1905	Cicero	Lord Rosebery	P. Peck	Maher	11 " 4 on	2 40
1906	Spearmint	Major Loder	Gilpin	Maher	6 " 1 agst.	2 37
1907	Orby	Mr. Croker	Allen	J. Reiff	100 " 9 "	2 44
1908	Signorinetta	Cbevalier Ginistrelli	Chev. Ginistrelli	W. Bullock	100 " 1 "	2 40
1909	Minoru	H. M. King Edward	R. Marsh	H. Jones	7 " 2 "	2 42
1910	Lemberg	Mr. Fairie	A. Taylor	B. Dillon	7 " 4 "	2 36
1911	Sunstar	Mr. J. B. Joel	C. Morton	G. Stern	11 " 8 "	2 37
1912	Tagalie	Mr. Raphael	D. Waugh	J. Reiff	100 " 8 "	2 39
1913	† Aboyeur	Mr. O'Neill	Lewis	Piper	100 " 1 "	2 38
1914	Durbar II.	Mr. H. B. Duryea	In Franco	MacGee	20 " 1 "	2 38
1915	† Pommern	Mr. S. B. Joel	C. Peck	S. Donoghue	11 " 10 "	2 32
1916	† Flinella	Mr. E. Hulton	R. C. Dawson	J. Childs	11 " 2 "	2 37
1917	† Gay Crusader	Mr. Fairie	A. Taylor	S. Donoghue	7 " 4 "	2 40½

* Dead heat. Stakes divided. † Crasnonr, who came in first, was disqualified.
; "New Derby" run at Newmarket.

	Grand National. 4 miles 856 yds.	Stewards' Cup, Goodwood. 6 furlongs.	Goodwood Cup. 2½ miles.	Doncaster Cup. 2 miles.
1903	Drumcree, aged, 11st. 8lb	Dumbarton Castle, 3y, 7st. 4lb	Rabelais, 3y, 7st. 2lb	Wavelet's Pride, 6y, 9st. 5lb
1904	Molfaa, aged, 10st. 7lb	Melayr, 3y, 6st. 9lb	Saltpetre, 4y, 7st. 10lb	Robertie Diable, 6y, 9st. 5lb
1905	Kirkland, aged, 11st. 5lb	Xeny, 4y, 7st. 9lb	Red Robe, 4y, 7st. 10lb	Bachelor's Button, 6y, 9st. 12lb
1906	Ascelle's Silver, ag, 10st. 9lb	Rocketter, 3y, 7st. 6lb	Plum Tree, 3y, 7st. 12lb	Velocity, 4y, 9st. 4lb
1907	Eremon, aged, 10st. 1lb	Romney, 3y, 6st. 3lb	White Knight, 4y, 9st. 10lb	Velocity, 5y, 10st. 1lb
1908	Rubio, aged, 10st. 5lb	Elmstead, 3y, 7st.	Radium, 5y, 9st. 2lb	Radium, 5y, 10st. 1lb
1909	Lutteur III, 5y, 10st. 11lb	Mediant, 3y, 7st. 13lb	Carrousel, 3y, 7st. 8lb	Anadisa, 3y, 8st. 11lb
1910	Jenkinson, aged, 10st. 6lb	Golden Rod, 4y, 8st. 1lb	Magic, 3y, 7st. 2lb	Bronzino, 3y, 8st. 4lb
1911	Glenaid, aged, 10st. 3lb	Braxted, 3y, 7st. 5lb	Killbroney, 4y, 9st. 3lb	Lemberg, 4y, 10st.
1912	Jerry M, aged, 12st. 7lb	Golden Rod, 6y, 8st. 13lb	Tallbairdine, 4y, 8st. 12lb	Prince Palatine, 4y, 10st.
1913	Covert Coat, aged, 11st. 3lb	Lord Annandale, 3y, 6st. 10lb	Catmint, 4y, 9st. 3lb	Long Bat, 6y, 9st. 5lb
1914	Sunloeb, aged, 9st. 7lb	{ Golden Sun, 4y, 8st. 12lb } { Lord Annandale, 4y, 7st. 9lb }	{ Son-in-Law, 3y, 7st. 8lb }	Willbrook, 3y, 8st. 3lb
1915	Ally Sliper, 6y, 10st. 5lb	Not run	No race	No race
1916	Not run	Not run	No race	No race
1917	Not run	Not run	No race	No race

	Doncaster St. Leger. 1m. 6f. 132 yds.	Oaks Stakes, Derby Course.	2,000 Guineas, Newmarket. 1 mile.	1,000 Guineas, Newmarket.	Alexandra Plate, Ascot. 2m. 6f. 85y.
1904	Pretty Polly	Pretty Polly	St. Amant	Pretty Polly	Zinfandel, 4y, 9st. 5lb
1905	Challacombe	Cherry Laes	Vedas	Cherry Laes	Hammerkop, 5y, 9st. 2lb
1906	Troutbeck	Keystone II	Gorgos	Flair	Hammerkop, 6y, 9st. 8lb
1907	Woolwinder	Glass Doll	Slieve Gallion	Witch Elm	Torpoint, aged, 9st. 7lb
1908	Your Majesty	Signorinetta	Norman III	Rhodora	Torpoint, aged, 9st. 12lb
1909	Bayardo	Perola	Minorn	Electra	Pure Gem, 5y, 9st. 6lb
1910	Swynford	Rosedrop	Nell Gow	Winkipop	Lagos, 5y, 9st. 6lb
1911	Prince Palatine	Cherimoya	Sunstar	Atmap	Royal Realm, 6y, 9st. 7lb
1912	Tracery	Miraka	Sweeper II	Tagallo	Jackdaw, 4y. 9st.
1913	Night Hawk	Jest	Louvois	Jest	Rivoli, 4y. 9st.
1914	Black Jester	Princess Dorrie	Kennymore	Princess Dorrie	Flz Yama, 6y, 9st. 2lb
1915	Not run	* Snow Marten	Pommern	Silver Tag	No race
1916	Not run	* Fifiella	Charlesmus	Canyon	No race
1917	Not run	* Sunny Jane	Gay Crusader	Diadem	No race

* Run at Newmarket.

	New Stakes, Ascot. 2y.: 8f.	Newmarket Stakes, Newmarket.	City and Suburban, Epsom.	Gold Cup, Ascot. 2m. 4f.
1903	Montein, 8st. 7lb	Flotsam	Brambilla, 3y, 7st. 1lb	Maximum 11, 4y, 9st.
1904	Llangibby, 8st. 1lb	Henry the First	Robertie Diable, 5y, 8st. 2lb	Throwaway, 5y, 9st. 4lb
1905	Colonia, 8st. 7lb	Cicero	Pharisee, 6y, 8st. 6lb	Zinfandel, 5y, 9st. 4lb
1906	Slieve Gallion, 8st. 10lb	Lally	Dean Swift, 5y, 7st. 11lb	Bachelor's Button, a, 9st. 4lb
1907	Sir Archibald, 8st. 10lb	Aoclaim	Velocity, 5y, 9st. 2lb	White Knight, 4y, 9st.
1908	Bayardo, 8st. 10lb	St. Wolf	Dean Swift, aged, 8st. 12lb	White Knight, 5y, 9st. 4lb
1909	Lemberg, 8st. 10lb	Loulers	White Eagle, 4y, 8st. 7lb	Bomba, 3y, 7st. 7lb
1910	Seaforth, 8st. 3lb	(Race abandoned)	Bachelor's Double, 4y, 8st.	Bayardo, 4y, 9st.
1911	Lomond, 8st. 10lb	Sunstar	Mushroom, 3y, 7st.	Willouyx, 4y, 9st.
1912	Craganour, 8st. 10lb	Cyklad	Chilli 11, 4y, 6st. 13lb	Prince Palatine, 4y, 9st.
1913	Hapsburg, 8st. 10lb	Craganour	Drinmore, 6y, 7st. 3lb	Prince Palatine, 5y, 9st. 4lb
1914	Lef Fly, 8st. 10lb	Corcyra	Malden Erleigh, 6y, 8st. 9lb	Aleppn, 5y, 9st. 4lb
1915	No race	Danger Rock	Black Jester, 4y. 9st.	No race
1916	No race	Figaro	No race	No race
1917	No race	No race	No race	No race

	Gold Vase, Ascot. 2 miles.	Grand Prize of Paris, Paris.	Eclipse Stakes, Sandown Park.	Cesarowitz, Newmarket.
1904	Bachelor's Button, 6y, 9st. 3lb	Ajax	Darley Dale	Wargrave, 6y, 7st. 4lb
1905	Bachelor's Button, 6y, 9st. 13lb	Fineasseur	Val d'Or	Hammerkop, 5y, 8st. 9lb
1906	The White Knight, 3y, 7st. 8lb	Spearmint	Llangibby	Mintagon, 5y, 7st.
1907	Golden Measure, 5y, 9st. 8lb	San Souci	Lally	Demure, 4y, 6st. 9lb
1908	Pilo, 3y, 7st. 10lb	North East	Your Majesty	Ventol, 4y, 7st. 11lb
1909	Amadis, 3y, 7st. 9lb	Verdun	Bayardo	Submit, 3y, 6st. 13lb
1910	Charles O'Malley, 3y, 7st. 8lb	Nuage	{ Lemberg } { Nell Gow }	Verney, 4y, 7st. 11lb
1911	Martingale II, 3y, 6st. 10lb	As d'Atout	Swynford	Willouyx, 4y, 9st. 6lb
1912	Tidal Wave, 3y, 7st. 8lb	Houli	Prince Palatine	Warringham, 3y, 6st. 12lb
1913	Shogun, 3y, 7st. 8lb	Bruleur	Tracery	Flz Yama, 4y, 7st. 7lb
1914	Glorvina, 3y, 7st. 3lb	Sardapala	Ilapeburg	Troubadour, 3y, 6st. 9lb
1915	No race	Not run	Not run	Son-in-law, 4y, 8st. 6lb
1916	No race	Not run	Not run	Sanctum, 4y, 7st. 9lb
1917	No race	Not run	Not run	Furore, 4y, 6st. 6lb

* Dead heat. Stakes divided.

	Hunt Cup, Ascot. 71. 166y.	Kempton Jubilee. 1m. 2f.	Lincolnshire Handicap.	Cambridgeshire Stakes, Newmarket.
1904	Caardas, 5y, 7st. 5lb	Ypsilanti, 6y, 9st. 5lb	Uninsured, 4y, 7st. 10lb	Hackler's Pride, 4y, 8st. 10lb
1905	Andover, 4y, 8st	Ambition, 4y, 7st. 1lb	Sansovino, 4y, 7st. 6lb	Velocity, 3y, 6st. 5lb
1906	Bluneford, 4y, 7st. 8lb	Donnetta, 6y, 8st. 11lb	Ob, 5y, 8st	Polymelus, 4y, 8st. 10lb
1907	Lilly, 4y, 8st	Polar Star, 3y, 7st. 12lb	Ob, 6y, 8st. 10lb	Land League, 4y, 7st. 13lb
1908	Billy the Verger, 4y, 6st. 13lb	Hayden, 4y, 8st. 12lb	Katir Chief, 6y, 7st. 11lb	Marcovill, 5y, 7st. 11lb
1909	Dark Ronald, 4y, 7st. 2lb	Ehor, 4y, 7st. 7lb	Duke of Sparta, 5y, 6st. 11lb	Christmas Daisy, 4y, 7st. 2lb
1910	Bachelor's Double, 4y, 8st. 4lb	No race—death of King	Cinderello, 5y, 7st. 2lb	Christmas Daisy, 4y, 7st. 2lb
1911	Moscato, 5y, 7st. 2lb	Bachelor's D'ble, 5y, 8st. 11lb	Mercutio, 6y, 8st. 4lb	Long Set, 4y, 6st. 12lb
1912	Eton Boy, 4y, 7st. 10lb	Bachelor's Hope, 4y, 7st. 2lb	Long Set, 5y, 8st. 2lb	Adam Bede, 4y, 7st. 12lb
1913	Long Set, 6y, 9st. 1lb	Absolute, 4y, 6st. 12lb	Berrillon, 4y, 7st. 4lb	Cantilever, 3y, 7st. 13lb
1914	Lie-a-Bed, 3y, 6st	Curragh, 4y, 6st. 12lb	Outram, 5y, 7st. 1lb	Honeywood, 3y, 7st. 8lb
1915	No race	Diadumenos, 5y, 7st. 12lb	Vlew Law, 4y, 6st. 1lb	Silver Tag, 3y, 8st. 3lb
1916	No race	No race	No race	Eos, 3y, 7st. 6lb
1917	No race	No race	No race	Brown Prince, 3y, 7st. 7lb

	Dewhurst Plate, Newmarket. 2y.; 7f.	New Stakes, Ascot. 2 y.; 5 fur.	Liverpool Cup. 1m. 2f.
1903	Henry I, 9st. 2lb	Montem, 8st. 7lb	Captain Kettle, 6y, 7st. 5lb
1904	Rouge Croix, 8st. 9lb	Llangibby, 8st. 10lb	Bachelor's Button, 5y, 9st.
1905	Picton, 8st. 9lb	Colonla, 8st. 7lb	Chaucer, 5y, 7st. 6lb
1906	My Pet II, 9st. 2lb	Slieve Gallon, 8st. 10lb	Chaucer, 6y, 8st. 3lb
1907	Rhodora, 8st. 7lb	Sir Archibald, 8st. 10lb	Dinneford, 5y, 8st. 10lb
1908	Bayardo, 9st. 5lb	Bayardo, 8st. 10lb	Dean Swift, aged, 9st. 1lb
1909	Lemberg, 8st. 5lb	Lemberg, 8st. 10lb	Adversary, 6y, 6st. 9lb
1910	{ King William, 8st. 9lb } { Phryxus, 8st. 9lb }	Seaforth, 9st. 3lb	Swynford, 3y, 7st. 4lb
1911	White Star, 9st. 5lb	Lomoud, 8st. 10lb	Dalnacrag, 4y, 8st. 8lb
1912	Louvois, 9st. 2lb	Cranganour, 8st. 10lb	Coastwise, 6y, 7st. 8lb
1913	Kennymore, 8st. 9lb	Hapshurg, 8st. 10lb	Long Set, 4y, 9st. 4lb
1914	Let Fly, 9st. 5lb	Let Fly, 8st. 10lb	China Cock, 4y, 8st. 4lb
1915	Athelling, 8st. 13lb	No race	No race
1916	Telephus, 8st. 9lb	No race	No race
1917	No race	No race	No race

ROWING

Oxford v. Cambridge

Winners since 1900 :

	M.	S.
1900 Cambridge	18	47 21 lengths
1901 Oxford	22	31 2 lengths
1902 Cambridge	19	9 5 lengths
1903 Cambridge	19	35 6 "
1904 Cambridge	21	34 4 1/2 "
1905 Oxford	20	85 3 "
1906 Cambridge	19	24 3 1/2 "
1907 Cambridge	20	26 4 1/2 "
1908 Cambridge	19	19 2 1/2 "
1909 Oxford	19	60 3 1/2 "
1910 Oxford	20	14 3 1/2 "
1911 Oxford	18	29 2 1/2 "
1912 Oxford	22	5 6 "
1913 Oxford	20	53 4 lengths
1914 Cambridge	20	23 4 1/2 lengths
1915 Not rowed.		
1916 Not rowed.		
1917 Not rowed.		

Oxford have won 39 times, Cambridge 31. In 1877 the race resulted in a dead-heat.

Henley Royal Regatta

Grand Challenge Cup. Previous winners :

	M.	S.		M.	S.
1901 Leander	7	5	1910 Magdalen (Oxford)	7	19
1902 Third Trinity (Cambs.)	7	17	1911 Magdalen (Oxford)	7	2
1903 Leander	7	9	1912 Sydney (N.S.W.)	7	6
1904 Leander	7	20	1913 Leander	7	11
1905 Leander	6	58	1914 Harvard A.A. Boat Club	7	20
1906 Club Nautique de Belgique	7	9	1915 Not rowed.		
1907 Club Nautique de Belgique	7	31	1916 Not rowed.		
1908 Christ Ch. (Oxford)	7	10	1917 Not rowed.		
1909 Club Nautique de Belgique	7	8			

Diamond Sculls. Previous winners :

	M.	S.
1901 C. V. Fox, Guards Brigade R.C.	8	52
1902 F. S. Kelly, Leander	8	59
1903 F. S. Kelly, Leander	8	41
1904 L. F. Scholcs, Toronto	8	23
1905 F. S. Kelly, Leander	8	10
1906 H. T. Blackstaffe, Vesta R.C.	8	35
1907 Capt. W. H. Darrell, Household Brig.	9	24
1908 A. McCulloch, Leander	8	25
1909 A. A. Stuart, Kingston	8	30
1910 W. D. Kinnear, Kensington R.C.	8	51
1911 W. D. Kinnear, Kensington R.C.	8	14
1912 E. W. Powell, Vikings R.C.	8	49
1913 C. McVilly, Tasmania	8	49
1914 G. Sinigaglia, Como, Italy	9	0
1915 Not rowed.		
1916 Not rowed.		
1917 Not rowed.		

The Wingfield Sculls (Amateur Championship of the Thames). Previous winners :

	M.	S.
1901 H. T. Blackstaffe, Vesta R.C.	24	16
1902 A. H. Cloutie, Thames R.C.	24	33
1903 F. S. Kelly, Leander	23	52
1904 St. O. Ashe, Thames	23	25
1905 H. T. Blackstaffe, Vesta R.C.	23	17
1906 H. T. Blackstaffe, Vesta R.C.	23	10
1907 J. G. de Edyo, A.R.C.	26	51
1908 H. T. Blackstaffe, Vesta R.C.	25	53
1909 A. A. Stuart, Kingston	26	26
1910 W. D. Kinnear, Kensington R.C.	23	12
1911 W. D. Kinnear, Kensington R.C.	rowed over	
1912 W. D. Kinnear, Kensington R.C.	26	51
1913 C. W. Wise, London R.C.	24	12
1914 J. L. Tann, Thames R.C.	23	39
1915 Not rowed.		
1916 Not rowed.		
1917 Not rowed.		

Record time. 22 min. 50 sec., C. V. Fox, 1900.

Doggett's Coat and Badge. Previous winners :

1902 R. G. Odell, Lambeth.	1911 W. J. W. Fisher, Milwall.
1903 E. Barry, Brentford.	1912 L. B. Francis, Kingston.
1904 W. A. Plazey, Lambeth.	1913 G. H. J. Gobbett, Greenwich.
1905 H. Silvester, Ham-mersmith.	1914 S. G. Mason, Jun., Charlton.
1906 E. L. Brewer, Putney.	1915 Not rowed.
1907 A. T. Cook, Ham-mersmith.	1916 Not rowed.
1908 J. Graham, Erith.	1917 Not rowed.
1909 G. R. Luck, Erith.	
1910 E. J. Pocock, Eton.	

Championship of the World. Previous winners :

	M.	S.
1901 G. Towns beat J. Gandaur on Rat Portage, Canada	20	30
1904 G. Towns beat A. Tressler on Parramatta River	21	48½
1905 J. Stanbury beat G. Towns on Parramatta River	19	50
1906 G. Towns beat J. Stanbury on Parramatta River	19	53½
1907 G. Towns beat E. Durnan on Nepean River, N.S.W.	23	27
1907 W. Webb beat G. Towns on Parramatta River	20	45
1908 W. Webb beat A. Tresler on Wanganni River	20	28
1908 R. Arnat beat W. Webb on Wanganni River	19	52
1909 R. Arnat beat W. Webb on Wanganni River	18	14½
1910 K. Arnat beat G. Welch on Akaroa Harbour	20	50½
1910 R. Arnat beat E. Barry on Zambesi, Rhodesia	20	14½
1911 R. Arnat beat H. Pearce on Parramatta River.	19	46
1912 E. Barry beat R. Arnat on Thames River	23	8
1912 E. Barry beat E. Durnan on Thames River	22	31
1913 E. Barry beat H. Pearce on Thames River	24	9
1914 E. Barry beat J. Paddon on Thames River	21	28

SHOOTING**The National Rifle Association**

This Association was founded in 1860 (Incorporated by Royal Charter '90) to encourage rifle shooting throughout the King's dominions. The Secretary is Lieut.-Col. O. R. Crosce. The offices of the Association are at the Bisley Camp Ground.

Previous Winners of the King's Prize

- 1900. Pte. Ward, 1st V.B. Devon.
- 1901. Lce.-Cpl. Ommundsen, Queen's Edin.
- 1902. Lieut. Johnson, 1st London.
- 1903. Col.-Sergt. Davies, 3rd Glamorganshire.
- 1904. Pte. Perry, Canada.
- 1905. Col.-Sergt. Comber, 2nd V.B. E. Surrey.
- 1906. Capt. Davies, 1st Middlesex V.R.O.
- 1907. Lieut. Addison, Australia.
- 1908. Pte. Gray, 5th Scottish Rifles.
- 1909. Cpl. H. G. Burr, London Rifle Brigade.
- 1910. Cpl. F. K. Radice, Oxford University.
- 1911. Pte. W. J. Clifford, Royal Gren., Toronto.
- 1912. Pte. A. G. Fulton, Queen's Westminster.
- 1913. Pte. W. Hawkins, Canada.
- 1914. Sergt. J. L. Dewar, 4th Royal Scots.
- 1915. Abandoned owing to the war.
- 1916-17. Abandoned owing to the war.

SWIMMING**English Swimming Records**

100 yds., 55¾ sec.; 220 yds., 2 min. 28¾ sec.; 440 yds., 5 min. 26¾ sec.; 500 yds., 6 min. 7¼ sec.; ½ mile, 11 min. 25¾ sec.; 1,000 yds., 13 min. 16¾ sec.; 1 mile, 24 min. 1½ sec. Ladies, 100 yds., 1 min. 11¼ sec.; 200 yds., 2 min. 52 sec.; 300 yds., 4 min. 25¾ sec. T. W. Burgess swim

the English Channel on Sept. 5 and 6, 1911, in 22 hr. 35 min. Capt. Webb's time in 1875 was 21 hr. 45 min.

ASSOCIATIONS, ETC.

Athletics.—*Amateur Athletic Association:* England, Harry J. Barclay, 10 John St., Adelphi, London, W.C.2; Scotland, D. S. Duncau, 133 Morningside Drive, Edinburgh; Ireland, H. M. Finlay, 11 Charlemont Terrace, Clontarf, Dublin.

Badminton Association.—Hon. Sec. and Treas. Col. Arthur Hill, The Priory, Selham, Petworth, Sussex.

Bowling Association, English.—Sec. Thos. Baines, Solicitor, 1 Gresham Buildings, Guildhall, London, E.C.2.

Boxing.—*National Sporting Club*, 43 King St., Covent Garden, London, W.C.2. *Manager*, A. F. Bettinson.

Coursing.—*National Coursing Club.* Sec. H. A. Groom, 11 Haymarket, London, S.W.1.

Cricket.—See M.C.C., p. 120.

Croquet.—*Croquet Association*, 4 Southampton Row, London, W.C.1. Sec. Charles Crawley.

Cycling.—*National Cyclists' Union*, 27 Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2. Hon. Sec. Capt. S. R. Noble, J.P.

Football (Association).—*English Football Association*, 42 Russell Square, London, W.C.1; Sec. F. J. Wall, F.C.I.S. *Scottish Football Association*, 6 Carlton Place, Glasgow; Sec. J. K. McDowall. *Irish Football Association*, 18 Wellington Place, Belfast; Sec. J. Ferguson. *Welsh Football Association*, 3 High Street, Wrexham; Sec. T. Robbins.

Football (Rugby).—*England: The Rugby Football Union*, Rugby Union Ground, Twickenham; Sec. O. J. B. Marriott. *Scottish Rugby Union*, 3 North Street, David Street, Edinburgh; Sec. (vacant). *Irish Rugby Union*, 17 Westmoreland St., Dublin; Sec. O. F. Ruxton. *Welsh Rugby Union*, Norwood, Neath, Glam.; Sec. W. F. Rees. *Northern Rugby Union* (Professional), Church Lane, Oldham; Hon. Sec. J. Platt.

Golf.—*Royal and Ancient Golf Club*, St. Andrews, N.B. Sec. Henry Gullen.

Hockey.—*Hockey Association*, Hon. Sec. H. J. Greening, 304 Hagley Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.

Lacrosse.—*English Lacrosse Union.* Sec. F. B. O. Hawes, 18 and 21 Park Mansions, Vauxhall Park, London, S.W.11.

Lawn Tennis.—*Lawn Tennis Association*, Alfred Sterry (Correspondent), 24 St. Martin's Lane, Cannon Street, London, E.C.4.

Racing.—*Jockey Club*, 15 Cavendish Square, London, W.1; Sec. E. M. Weatherby; Stewards, Sir John Thursby, Bt., Lord Penrhyn. *Irish Turf Club*, 14 Upper Merion St., Dublin. Sec. O. W. Brindley; Stewards, Lord Decies, Earl of Enniskillen, K.P., Percy La Touche.

Rowing.—*Amateur Rowing Association.* Hon. Sec. (acting), C. M. Pitman, 3 Harecourt Buildings, Temple, E.C.4.

Skating.—*National Skating Association*, 76 Hamilton House, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2. Hon. Sec. Col. G. T. B. Cobbett.

Swimming.—*Amateur Swimming Association.* Hon. Sec. T. M. Yeaden, East Clere, Whitburn, nr. Sunderland.

Yachting.—*Yacht Racing Association*, c/o Messrs. Harrison & Sons, St. Martin's Lane, London, W.C.2. Sec. Major B. Heckstall-Smith, Bowcombe Cottage, Carisbrooke, I.W.

HOSPITALS IN LONDON

For further particulars of Hospitals, see Advertisement pages; the figures in brackets indicate the last reported annual receipts.

King Edward's Hospital Fund for London. Founded 1897 on the initiative of the late King Edward VII, who was then Prince of Wales, to commemorate the sixtieth anniversary of Queen Victoria's reign. Total receipts for 1916 were £326,474, of which £9,448 were contributions to capital and £317,026 receipts on general account. Since the foundation of the Fund a total amount of £2,098,416 has been distributed, an average annual distribution of £113,421. *Governors*, The Marquess of Cambridge, Viscount Iveagh, the Speaker of the House of Commons; *Hon. Treas.* Lord Revelstoke; *Hon. Secs.* Lord Somerleyton, Fredk. M. Fry, John G. Griffiths, C.V.O., F.C.A.; *Sec.* H. R. Maynard. *Office*, 7 Walbrook, London, E.C.4.

The League of Mercy. Incorp. 1898 to secure support for King Edward's Hospital Fund. In connection with the League the "Order of Mercy" was instituted by his late Majesty as a reward for distinguished personal service. *Grand President and Lady Grand President*, B.-Gen. Earl of Athlone, G.O.B., G.C.V.O., D.S.O. H.R.H. Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone; *Hon. Secs.* The Lord Wolverton, Sir William J. Collins, K.C.V.O., M.D., M.P., Sir J. Harrison, C.V.O.; *Hon. Registrar*, Sir E. W. Wallington, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.; *Sec.* Arthur H. H. Franklyn; *Assist. Sec.* Miss A. E. Milnes. *Offices*, 29 Southampton Street, Strand, London, W.C.2.

Metropolitan Hospital Saturday Fund. A regular weekly collection controlled by delegates. Total collections in 1916, £45,547, and donations £529, the whole divided amongst 226 hospitals, dispensaries, etc. *Sec.* A. W. Davis. *Offices*, 54 Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.1.

Metropolitan Hospital Sunday Fund (1872). Total sum collected 1916, £70,700. *Sec.* Arnold James. *Address*, Mansion House, London, E.C.2.

GENERAL

St. Bartholomew's Hospital, West Smithfield, E.C.1. (£103,432). Ordinary cases admitted from 9 to 10 daily; accidents at all times. Out-patients daily, medical and surgical, at 10; women, M. 9 and Th. 1.30; eye, M. and F. 1.30; throat, Tu. 9.30, Th. 1.30; ear, M. and Th. 1.30, and F. at 9; orthopaedic, M. 1.30; skin, Tu. W. and F. 9; children, W. 1.30; electrical, M. Tu. Th. F. 1.30; x-rays, 9.30 and 1.30, except W. and Sat.; dental, daily at 9. Visiting days, W. 3-4 p.m.; Sun. 2-3 p.m. *Clerk*, Thos. Hayes; *Matron*, Miss Annie McLutosh, C.B.E.

St. Thomas's Hospital, Lambeth Palace Road, S.E.1. (ordinary, £105,560). In- and out-patients daily at 11.45; accidents and urgent cases at all times; throat, W.; skin, Tu. W. F.; ear, M. and Th.; eye, daily, Sat. except, 1.30; dental, M. and Th. 9; mental, Tu. 10; women, M. W. and F.; x-rays, M. W. and F. 12. Visiting days, W. 3.30-4.30; Sun. 3-4.30. *Sec.* G. Q. Roberts, M.A.; *Treas.* Hon. Arthur Stanley; *Matron*, Miss Lloyd Still, C.B.E.

Charing Cross Hospital, Agar Street, Strand, W.C.2 (ordinary, £43,468; extraordinary, £335). Urgent cases at all times; medical cases, M. W. Th. F. 1-1.30; surgical cases, M. Tu. W. F. 1-1.30; out-patients, daily at 1. *Sec.* Walter Alvey.

Guy's Hospital, London Bridge, S.E.1 (£75,837, and £27,582 extraordinary). Accidents and urgent cases at all times. Out-patients' department, 10-12, as follows: medical cases, M. W. F.; surgical cases, daily (except Fri.); eye, M. Tu. Th. F.; ear and throat, Tu. W. Th. F.; skin, Tu.; children, M. W. F.; women, M. Th.; nervous system, W.; orthopaedic, M. W.; genito-urinary system, W. Sat.; teeth, daily. Visiting days, W. 3-4, Sun. 2-4. Beds, 643; patients—in, 9,371; out, 106,326. *Treas.* Viscount Goschen; *Supt.* Sir E. C. Perry, M.D.; *Matron*, Miss Margaret Hogg, C.B.E.; *Clerk*, W. J. Curry; *Reiter*, R. W. Robbins.

King's College Hospital, Denmark Hill, S.E.5 (£58,256; extraordinary, £16,712). Urgent cases at all times. Out-patients; medical cases—men, Tu. Th. Sat. 1.30; women, M. W. F. 1.30; surgical cases, daily 1.30; diseases of women, Tu. F. 1.30; children, M. 9.30, W. and Sat. 1.30; throat, Tu. F. 1.30; eye, M. Th. 1.30; ear, M. Th. 1.30; skin, Tu. F. 1.30; teeth, Tu. Th. 9. Visiting days, Sun. 2-4, W. 5-6. *Sec.* Capt. H. S. Tunnard; *Sister-Matron*, Miss M. E. Ray, R.R.C.

London Hospital, Whitechapel, E.1 (£149,600; extraordinary, £3,054). Patients admitted at any time. Out-patients: eye, Tu. W. F. Sat. 9; women, W. Sat. 1.30; ear, throat, nose, M. Tu. W. F. 9; skin, Tu. Th. 9. Visiting days, W. 4-5, Sun. 3-5; Hebrews, W. 4-5, Sat. 3-5. *House Governor*, E. W. Morris; *Matron*, Miss Eva C. E. Luckes, C.B.E.

Middlesex Hospital, Mortimer Street, W.1 (£27,337). Accident and urgent cases at all times. Out-patients: medical cases, daily 1.30; children, W. Sat. 9; male surgical, M. W. F. Sat. 1.30; female surgical, Tu. W. Th. 1.30; skin, Tu. F. 2.30; nervous system, Th. 1.30 and Sat. 10; women, M. 9 and W. 9.30; eye, Tu. Th. F. 9; ear and throat, Tu. F. 9; teeth, M. W. F. 9; electrical, daily 10 and 2. Visiting days: Sun. 2-4; Th. 4-5; F. 4-5; children, Sun. 2-4. *Sec.* Walter Kewley.

North London or University College Hospital, Gower Street, W.C.1. (£22,000). Attendance: general medical, daily 1 and M. Th. 10; general surgical, daily 1; women, M. 1.30 and Th. 9.30; eye, M. Tu. W. F. 1.30; ear, nose, throat, Tu. F. 9; skin, M. 9.30 and Th. 1; teeth, daily at National Dental Hospital (q.v.); mental, Sat. 10. Visiting days: Tu. and F. 4-5; Sun. 3-4; children, Sun. 3-4. *Sec.* J. Gerald T. Buckle, B.A.

Royal Free Hospital, Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1 (£15,714). Free for sick poor; no letters of recommendation required. Accidents and emergency at all times. Out-patients, daily 12.30-1; diseases of women, W. and Sat. 9.30; eye, Tu. and F. 9; skin, Th. 9.30; throat, nose, ear, W. and Sat. 9.30. Visiting days: Sun. 3-4; Th. 3.30-4.30. *Sec.* Reginald R. Garratt.

St. George's Hospital, Hyde Park Corner, S.W.1 (income, £30,690; expenditure, £48,629). Accidents at any time. Medical and surgical out-patients, daily 11.30; throat, nose, ear, M. and F. 1.30; eye, W. and Sat. 1.30; skin, Wed. 2; teeth, M. W. F. 11-30; genito-urinary, Th. 1.30; diseases of women, Tu. Th. 1.30. Visiting days, Sun. and W. 3-4. *Sec.* James M. Churchfield.

St. Mary's Hospital, Praed Street, Paddington, W.2

- (£87,772). Accidents and urgent cases at all times. Out-patients, medical and surgical, daily, 1; eye, Tu. F. 9.15; diseases of women, M. and Th. 1; ear and nose, M. and Th. 9.15; teeth, W. and Sat. 9.15; throat, F. 2; skin, M. and Th. 9.15; nervous diseases, Tu. and F. 9.15. Visiting days: W. and Sats. 4-5; Sun. 3-4; children, W. 4-5; Sun. 3-4. *Sec.* Thomas Ryan.
- Seamen's Hospital Society**, maintains *Dreadnought* Hospital, Greenwich, S.E.10, to which is attached *London School of Clinical Medicine*; *Albert Dock Hospital, E.*, to which is attached the *London School of Tropical Medicine*. Dispensaries for out-patients, East India Dock Road, E.14, and Gravesend. *Sec.* P. J. Michelli, C.M.G.
- Westminster Hospital**, Broad Sanctuary, S.W.1 (£27,472). Urgent cases at any time. Visiting days: Sun. 2-3; Th. 4-5. *Sec.* S. M. Quennell; *Matron*, Miss Edith Smith.
- Bolingbroke Hospital**, Wandsworth Common, S.W. 18. Free accident and emergency. Patients—in, 821; out, 5,698. Paying patients received. *Resident Med. Officer*, Isabel Hill, M.B., Ch.B.
- Empire Hospital**, Vincent Square, S.W.1. For paying patients: fees, £3.3.0-£10.10.0 per week. Visiting, daily, 3-5. *Sec.* (vacant).
- German Hospital**, Dalston Lane, E.8 (£10,992). *Sec.* W. F. Cochrane.
- Great Northern Central Hospital**, Holloway Road, N. (£32,414). Out-patients, medical cases, daily, except Sat. 1; surgical, M. Th. Th. F. 1; eye, M. Th. 1; skin, W. 1; ear, throat, and nose, Tu. F. 1; teeth, Wed. Visiting days, Sun. 2.30-4; W. 1-2.30. *Sec.* Gilbert G. Panter; *Matron*, Miss A. M. Bird.
- Hampstead General and N.W. London Hospital**, Haverstock Hill, N.W.3. Accidents and urgent cases at any hour. Out-patient Dept., Bayham Street, Camden Town, N.W.1. Visiting days, Sun. and Th. 3-4.30. *Sec.* Harold Wigg.
- Italian Hospital**, Queen Square, W.C.1. No fees of any kind. Out-patients daily (except Sat.) 9-10; Sats. 4-5. Throat, nose, and ear, W. 2-3; eye, W. 2-3; teeth, W. 8.45-9.30 a.m. Visiting days: S.3-4, W.2-3. *Sec.* F. Hornyk.
- Kensington and Fulham General Hospital**, Earl's Court, S.W.5. Free to necessitous poor. Accidents any time. Out-patients daily, 9 a.m. and 2 p.m. *Sec.* B. Ellis (*actg.*).
- London Homœopathic Hospital**, Great Ormond Street and Queen Square, W.C.1 (£13,223). Out-patients, daily 9-10 a.m., 1.30-2.30 a.m.; medical cases, daily; surgical cases, M. Tu. Th. F.; diseases of women, Tu. W.; skin, Th.; nervous system, Th.; throat, nose, ear, W. and Sat.; eye, M. and Th.; dental, F.; electro-therapeutics, Tu. F. *Sec.* Edward A. Attwood, F.C.I.S.
- London Radium Institute**, 16 Ridling House Street, Portland Place, W.1. Patients treated with radium in direct relation with their ordinary medical attendants. *Medical Supt.* A. E. Hayward Pinch; *Sec.* Thos. A. Garner.
- London Temperance Hospital**, Hampstead Road, N.W.1 (income, £7,541; exp. £10,116). Out-patients: medical cases, M. Tu. W. F. 1; surgical cases, M. Tu. Th. F. 1; eye, M. 12.30 and Th. 1; ear, nose, throat, F. 1; skin, W. 1; dental, M. 12. *Chairman*, Rt. Hon. Sir T. Vezey Strong, K.C.V.O.
- Metropolitan Hospital**, Kingsland Road, E.8 (£31,588). Accidents and urgent cases at all times. Out-patients, M. Tu. W. Th. F. 2, Sat. 9. Diseases of women, M. 2; throat and ear, Th. 2; eye, W. 2; dental, Tu. Th. 9; electrical, M. W. F. 2. Visiting days: Th. 3-4, Sun. 3-4.30. *Sec. and House Governor*, J. Courtney Buchanan; *Matron*, Miss L. C. Bennett, R.R.C.
- Miller General Hospital** for South-East London. Greenwich Road, S.E.10. New patients, 9 a.m. daily; urgent cases and accidents all times, *Sec.* Harry A. Bone.
- Poplar Hospital for Accidents**, East India Dock Road, E.14 (income, £17,004; expenditure, £12,479). Open free at all hours. Visiting days: Tu. and F. 3-4, Sun. 2-4. *Sec. and House Governor*, Percy Rogers, B.A.
- Prince of Wales's General Hospital**, The Green, Tottenham, N. Beds. 125. Visiting days: Sun. and W. 2-3.30. *Director*, F. W. Drewett.
- St. John and St. Elizabeth Hospital**, of 40 Grove End Road, N.W.8. The Res. Medical Officer can be seen daily at noon. *Sec.* M. J. Griffin.
- West London Hospital**, Hammersmith Road, W.6 (£25,067). Accidents and urgent cases at all times. Out-patients, daily 2. Diseases of women, M. 2; throat, nose, ear, Tu. F. 2; eye, M. Th. 2; skin, Tu. F. 2; children, W. S. 10; dental, Tu. F. 9.30; electrical, Tu. F. 10. Visiting days, W. and Sun. 3-4 p.m. *Sec.* A. Betteridge.

CANCER

- Cancer Hospital**, Fulham Road, S.W.3. Free, no letters of admission required. Out-patients seen each week-day (except Sat.) at 2. Visiting days: Sun. and Th. 2-4. *Sec.* F. W. Howell; *Matron*, Miss B. Sherratt.
- Cancer Charity of the Middlesex Hospital**, Nassau Street, W.1 (£1,971). Out-patients, W. 1; cases deemed incurable admitted as in-patients "until relieved by art or released by death." No letters of recommendation required. Visiting days: Sun. 2-4; Tu. and F. 4-5. *Sec.* Walter Kewley.

CHILDREN

- Alexandra Hospital for Children with Hip Disease**, Queen Square, Bloomsbury, W.C.1 (£6,630). Visiting days: Sun. 3-4. *Sec.* Stanley Smith.
- Belgrave Hospital for Children**, 1 Clapham Road, S.W.9 (£1,954). Out-patients, medical and surgical, M. Tu. Th. F. 9; dental, W. 9; ophthalmic, Tu. 2. *Sec.* Thomas Clapham.
- Cheyne Hospital for Sick and Incurable Children**, Cheyne Walk, Chelsea, S.W.3. For cases ineligible at general hospitals. Visitors, every week-day 3.15-4.30; parents, Sun. 2-4.30. Branch Hospital at St. Nicholas-at-Wade, nr. Birchington, Kent. *Sec.* H. Kemp Welch.
- Children's Hospital for Treatment of Hip Disease**, Sevenoaks. Admission by weekly payment. *Lady Supt.* Miss M. Rose.
- East London Hospital for Children and Dispensary for Women**, Shadwell, E.1 (£8,838). Open daily, morn. at 9, aft. at 1. *Sec.* W. M. Wilcox; *Lady Supt.* Miss A. Row.
- Evelina Hospital for Sick Children**, Southwark Bridge Road, S.E.1 (£7,000). Free and for the poor only. New cases, daily 9.30-12. Visitors, daily 2-4. *Sec.* H. O. Staniland Smith; *Matron*, Miss F. Goode.
- Hospital and Home for Sick Children**, Lower Sydenham, S.E. *Sec.* (vacant); *Matron*, Miss Scott.
- Hospital and Home for Incurable Children**, Northcourt, College Crescent, Hampstead, N.W.3. Visiting hours, daily 3-5. *Hon. Secs.* Cumber-

land Clark, Edward Brown; *Matron*, Miss Mackenzie-Rose.

Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street, W.C.1 (income, £21,002; extraordinary income, £2,975). For sick children of the poor. 240 beds. Branch Hospital, Cromwell House, Highgate, N. *Acting Sec.* James McKay; *Matron*, Miss Gertrude Payne.

Lord Mayor Treloar Cripples' Hospital and College, Alton, Hants (*London Office*, 61 Moorgate St., E.C.2). Hospital: for treatment of children under 12 suffering from acute tuberculous bone disease. College: for technical training of crippled lads between 14 and 18 not needing medical attention. *Chairman*, Sir Wm. P. Treloar, Bt.; *Hon. Treas.* Sir Wm. H. Dunn.

Paddington Green Children's Hospital, London, W.2 (£4,300). Free to the sick children of the poor without letter of recommendation. 46 cots. Convalescent Home at Fairview, Slough, for 24 in summer, 16 in winter. *Chairman*, Sir Douglas Owen, K.B.E.; *Sec.* W. H. Pearce; *Matron*, Miss M. C. Tisdale.

Queen's Hospital for Children (1867), Hackney Road, Bethnal Green, E.2., and Little Folks' Convalescent Home. For medical and surgical treatment of children of the poor under 14. In-patients admitted on order of member of medical staff. Out-patients daily at 12.30, Sat. and W. 9.30; additional surgical cases, W. 12.30, F. S. 9.30; eye, Th. 12.30; skin, F. 12.30; dental, Tu. F. 12.30; ear, nose, throat, M. 9.30, Th. 9. Beds, 164. In-patients (1916), 2,029; out-patients, 42,225. *Sec. T.* Glenton-Kerr; *Lady Supt.* Miss A. M. Bushby.

Royal Waterloo Hospital for Children and Women, Waterloo Road, S.E.1. *Hon. Treas.* J. T. Richardson.

Royal Sea-Bathing Hospital for Surgical Tuberculosis, Margate (£14,930). 200 beds. Full-pay patients and insured patients, £7 for 4 weeks. Free patients by Governor's free letter. Governor's ordinary letter, 48s. or 32s. for 4 weeks, according to age. *Sec.* A. Nash, 13 Charing Cross, S.W.1.

Victoria Hospital for Children, Tite Street, Chelsea (£10,757). Out-patients, daily at 9.30. *Sec.* H. G. Evered.

West-End Hospital for Nervous Diseases, 73 Welbeck Street, W.1. Attendance: M. W. Th. and F. 1.30; Tu. 5.30. *Sec.* D. D. Kirkaldy Willis, B.A.

CONSUMPTION

City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, Victoria Park, E. Out-patients, daily at 2. *Sec.* George Watts.

Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest (Brompton Hospital), Fulham Road, S.W. (£46,306). Out-patients, daily 11.30. Visiting days, Tu. and F. 2-3; Sun. 2-4. *Sec.* Frederick Wood; *Res. Med. Officer*, T. Gwynne Maitland, M.D.

Mount Vernon Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, Northwood and Fitzroy Square, W.1 (£11,768). Out-patients, daily 2 (except Sats.) at 7 Fitzroy Square, W.1. Visiting day, Sun. 3-4. *Sec.* William J. Morton.

Royal Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, 231 City Road, E.C.1 (£7,033). In- and out-patients daily, M. to F. at 1, Sats. 9. *Sec.* A. T. Mays.

Royal National Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest on the Separate Principle, Ventnor, Isle of Wight (£17,931). *London Office*, 18 Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C.2. *Sec.* Charles W. Cox.

CONVALESCENCE

Catherine Gladstone Free Convalescent Home for the Poor, more especially of the East of London (£1,875). *Office*, 147 Leadenhall Street, E.C.3. *Assist. Sec.* James Attfield.

St. Mary's Convalescent Home for Children of the Poor, Stone Road, Broadstairs (£1,969). Subscriber's letter or 10s. 6d. weekly. *Hon. Sec.* Miss A. Brimble.

DENTAL

National Dental Hospital, Dental Depart., University College Hospital, Great Portland Street, W.1. Daily, 9-11. *Clerk*, M. P. Collings.

Royal Dental Hospital of London, 32 Leicester Square, W.C.2 (£6,497). Free, from 9 to 11 morn. and 1 to 3 aft. For extractions under gas and for stoppings, a ticket from a governor or subscriber is necessary. *Sec.* Mrs. J. Francis Pink.

FEVER

London Fever Hospital, Liverpool Road, Islington, N.1. Specially for infectious patients who are able to contribute a small fee. *Sec.* Maj. W. Christie.

The Metropolitan Asylums Board has under its control 13 fever hospitals: Eastern, Homerton; North-Eastern, Tottenham; North-Western, Hampstead; Western, Fulham; South-Western, Stockwell; Grove, Tooting Graveney; South-Eastern, New Cross; Park, Hither Green; Joyce Green; Northern, The Brook, Orchard, and Southern are temporarily occupied by the Army medical authorities.

FISTULA, PILES, ETC.

Gordon Hospital, Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W.1. For rectal diseases. Out-patients, Tu. Th. F. at 2. *Sec.* Carl St. Amory, M.A.

St. Mark's Hospital, City Road, E.C.1 (£5,542). For cancer, fistula, and other diseases of the rectum. Out-patients, Tu. Th. F. 5; Sats. 2. Visiting days, F. and Sun. 2-3.30. *Sec.* H. Coope.

HEART DISEASE

National Hospital for Diseases of the Heart, Westminster Road, Marylebone, W.1 (£3,660). Out-patients, Tu. F. 12 noon; Tu. W. Th. 2 p.m. *Chairman and Hon. Sec.* Sir James Harrison, C.V.O.; *Sec. R. G. B. Whitney* (on war service).

INCURABLES

British Home and Hospital for Incurables, Streatham, S.W. (ordinary, £12,646; legacies, £15,807). *Office*, 72 Cheapside, E.C.2. *Sec.* Edgar Penman.

Royal Hospital for Incurables, Putney (£36,255; legacies, £17,429). *Office*, 4 St. Paul's Churchyard, E.C.4. *Sec.* Charles Cutting.

LOCK HOSPITAL

London Lock Hospital and Rescue Home, Harrow Road, Paddington, W.2. Male Hospital and Out-patients' Depart., Dean Street, Soho. W.1. Male out-patients seen, M. 1 and 6.30, Tu. and W. 6.30, Sats. at 2. Female out-patients, Th. 5.30, P. 2. There are special wards for men, married women, single women, girls and children. 10 private wards. *Sec.* H. J. Eason, F.C.I.S.

LUNATICS, ETC.

Bethlem Royal Hospital, Lambeth Road, S.E.1. For mental and nervous diseases. Presumably curable patients of the better class only received. Visiting days: males, 1st and 3rd M. 2-4; females, 2nd and 4th M. 2-4. *Physician Supt.* J. G. Porter Phillips, M.D., M.R.C.P.

Royal Earlswood Institution, for Mental Defectives, Redhill. *Office*, 14-16 Ludgate Hill, E.C.4. *Sec.* H. Howard.

St. Luke's Hospital. For mental diseases. Private nursing department and offices, 19 Nottingham Place, London, W.1. *Sec.* W. H. Baird.

LYING-IN HOSPITALS

British Hospital for Mothers and Babies, Wood Street, Woolwich, S.E.18. *Lady Supt.* Miss Allee Gregory.

City of London Lying-in Hospital, 102 City Road, E.C.1 (£6,938). In-patients, W. 10; out-patients, W. and F. 11. Visiting days: W. evening, 7-8; Sun. 4-5. *Sec.* E. Lionel Brown.

East-End Mothers' Lying-in Home, 394-398 Commercial Road, E.1 (£3,134). Daily at any hour. *Sec.* Arthur W. Laeey; *Res. Lady Supt.* Miss Margaret Anderson.

General Lying-in Hospital, York Road, Lambeth, S.E.1. Patients present subscriber's letter any day, Sats. excepted, between 10 and 11. Training school for midwives and nurses. *Matron*, Miss E. Watkins.

Plastow Maternity Charity and District Nurses' Home, Howard's Road, E. *Lady Supt.* Miss Pritchard.

Queen Charlotte's Lying-in Hospital, 191 Marylebone Road, N.W.1 (£9,225). Receives into the wards, or attends at their own homes, poor women in their confinements. Monthly nurses supplied for private cases. *Sec.* Arthur Watts.

Royal Maternity Charity of London (1757). To provide midwives and doctors (gratis) for poor married women in their homes, and training school for pupil midwives and maternity nurses. *Sec.* Maj. G. L. B. Killik, 31 Finsbury Square, E.C.2.

NERVOUS DISEASES, EPILEPSY, PARALYSIS, ETC.

British Hospital for Mental Disorders and Nervous Diseases. "Forbes Winslow Memorial," 72 Camden Road, N.W.1. *Hon. Sec.* Lady Archibald Campbell; *Sec.* F. J. Lee-Smith.

Hospital for Epilepsy, Paralysis, and other Diseases of the Nervous System, 4 Maida Vale, W.9 (£10,037). Free and paying patients received. Out-patients seen daily (except Sat. and Sun.) at 2. Massage, electrical, and rest-cure treatment. 85 beds, and 100 beds for discharged soldiers at branch at Golders Green. *Sec.* H. W. Burleigh.

National Hospital for the Paralysed and Epileptic (Albany Memorial), Queen Street, Bloomsbury, W.C.1. (ordinary, £23,867; extraordinary, £2,190). Convalescent Home, East Finchley. Visiting days: Th. and Sun. at 2. *Treas.* The Earl of Harrowby; *Sec.* Godfrey H. Hamilton.

West-End Hospital for Diseases of the Nervous System, Paralysis, and Epilepsy, 73 Welbeck Street, W.1. Out-patients M. W. Th. and F. 1.30; Tu. and F. 5.30. Visiting days: Wed. 3-4; Sun. 2-4. *Sec.* D. D. Kirkaldy Willis, B.A.

OPHTHALMIC

Central London Ophthalmic Hospital, Judd Street, St. Pancras, W.C.1 (£3,553). Attendance, daily at 1. *Sec.* Harry R. S. Druee.

Royal Eye Hospital or Royal South London Ophthalmic Hospital, St. George's Circus, Southwark, S.E.1 (£4,937). Open for out-patients daily 1.30-2.30. *Sec.* Chas. H. Warren.

Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital (Moorfields Eye Hospital), City Road, E.C.1 (£18,299).

Out-patients daily (except Sundays and holidays) from 8.30-10. Out-patients coming over 20 m. admitted until 11. Visiting days, W. and Sun. 3-4. *Sec. Supt.* R. J. Bland; *Lady Supt.* Miss M. L. Pollett.

Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital, King William Street, West Strand, W.C.2 (ordinary, £3,777; legacies, £456). Attendance daily 12-1. *Sec.* John Hy. Johnson.

Western Ophthalmic Hospital, 155 Marylebone Road, N.W.1. Out-patients, M. Tu. Th. F. 1.30; W. and S. 9 a.m.; F. evening, 5. *Hon. Sec.* H. W. Burleigh.

ORTHOPÆDIC

Royal National Orthopædic Hospital, 234 Great Portland Street, W.1 (ordinary, £16,686; instrument fund, £5,366). For crippled children and for the cure of all deformities or malformations. Out-patients daily, except Sat., at 1.30. *Sec.* Arthur Morley, M.A.

SKIN

Hospital for Diseases of the Skin, 71 Blackfriars Road, S.E.1 (£2,282). Out-patients daily at 1 and F. at 6. *Sec.* Frederick Hayter.

London Skin Hospital, 40 Fitzroy Square, W.1 (£1,000). Out-patients, daily, aft. 1-2.30; evening M. to Th. 6-7.30, F. 5.30-7. *Sec.* James B. Hole.

St. John's Hospital for Diseases of the Skin, 49 Leicester Square, W.C.2 (£5,617). Out-patients daily at 2, and in evening at 6, except Sat. In-patient Depart. at 262 Uxbridge Road, W.12. *Sec.* Geo. A. Arnaudin.

St. Paul's Hospital for Skin and Genito-Urinary Diseases, Red Lion Square, W.C.1. Out-patients: men, M. Tu. Th. 2-3 and 6.30-8 p.m.; W. 6.30-8 p.m.; F. 2-3; Sat. 2-3.30; women and children, Wed. 2-3; F. 6.30-8 p.m. *Hon. Sec.* A. W. Johnston.

Western Skin Hospital, 44-46 Hampstead Road, N.W.1. Out-patients daily at 2 (Sats. excepted), and Tu. Th. and F. evenings at 5.30. *Sec.* Arthur W. Adeney.

STONE

St. Peter's Hospital for Stone and other Urinary Diseases, 27 Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, W.C.2. Out-patients, M. 2-3 and 5-7; Tu. 2-3; W. 5-7; Th. 5-7; F. 2-3. Women and children only, Sat. 4-7. *Sec.* Irwin H. Beattie.

THROAT, NOSE, EAR

Central London Throat, Nose, and Ear Hospital, 330 Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1. Out-patients daily at 1.30, except Tu., which is 4.30. *Sec.* Richard Kershaw.

Hospital for Diseases of the Throat, Nose, and Ear, Golden Square, Regent Street, W.1 (£7,393). Out-patients, daily (except Sat. Sun. and holidays) 1.30; Tu. Fri. 6.30; Sat. 9-11 a.m. Children only, M. 9-10. *Sec.* W. Holt.

London Throat Hospital (now amalgamated with the foregoing), 204 Great Portland St., W.1; Out-patients daily (Sat. excepted), 1.30-3; Tu. and F. evening, 6-7.30. *Sec.* L. Hellis.

Metropolitan Ear, Nose, and Throat Hospital (1838), 2 Fitzroy Square, W.1. Daily at 2.30, and M. W. and F. evening at 6. *Sec.* John MacKinna.

Royal Ear Hospital, Dean Street, Soho, W.1. Out-patients, daily 2-3 and 6-7.30. In-patients admitted daily. Visiting days, Tu. and Sun. 2-4. *Sec.* Arthur Barranger.

WOMEN

Chelsea Hospital for Women, Arthur Street, Chelsea, S.W. (£5,960). Patients seen daily at 1.45, except Sat. *Sec.* Herbert H. Jennings.

Clapham Maternity Hospital, Bromfield Road, Jeffreys Road, S.W.4. *Matron*, Miss E. Chippindale.

Grosvenor Hospital for Women, Vincent Square, S.W.1. Out-patients daily (except Sat.) at 1.30. *Sec.* W. J. Davidson; *Matron*, Miss H. G. Palin.

Hospital for Women, 30 Soho Square, W.1 (£7,681). Out-patients. M. to F. 12.30; Sat. 9 a.m. *Sec.* Alfred Hayward; *Matron*, Miss Squier.

New Hospital for Women, 144 Euston Road, N.W.1 (£9,992). Out-patients must attend daily between 1 and 1.30. *Sec.* Imogen H. Murphy.

Samaritan Free Hospital for Women, 161-171 Marylebone Road, N.W.1 (£10,037). Out-patients daily, 12-2. *Sec.* G. H. Hawkins; *Matron*, Miss F. Tice.

St. Mary's Hospital for Women and Children, Plaistow, E.13. Out-patients; ophthalmic, M. 12.30; medical and surgical, Tu. W. 1; ear, nose, and throat, F. 1. Patients (1916): in, 535; out, 4,195. *Sec.* A. Ernest Wilkes; *Matron*, Miss Kate L. Ray.

South London Hospital for Women, 103 South Side, Clapham Common, S.W.4. A general hospital (80 beds) for the treatment of women and children by medical women. Out-patient Depart., 86-90 Newington Causeway, S.E.1. Women, daily at 1.30; children, Tu. F. and S. 9 a.m.; eye, Tu. 1.30, F. 9. *Sec.* Miss M. E. Ridler.

NEWSPAPERS

According to *The Newspaper Press Directory*, there are now published in the United Kingdom 2,366 newspapers, distributed as follows: England and Wales: London, 451, Provinces, 1,458; Scotland, 254; Ireland, 186; Isles, 17. Of these there are—40 morning and 81 evening dailies published in England and Wales; 19 in Scotland, 16 in Ireland, and 5 in the Isles. In 1846 there were published in the United Kingdom 550 Journals; of these 14 were issued daily—viz. 12 in England and 2 in Ireland.

London Morning Dailies

DAILY CHRONICLE, 1d., Independent Liberal. *Managing Editor*, Robert Donald; 12 Salisbury Square, E.C.4.

DAILY EXPRESS, ½d., Unionist and Fiscal Reform. *Ed.* Ralph D. Blumenfeld; St. Bride Street, E.C.4.

DAILY GRAPHIC, 1d., Illustrated. *Ed.* —; Tallis House, Whitefriars, E.C.4.

DAILY MAIL, 1d., Independent. *Ed.* Thomas Marlowe; Carmelite House, E.C.4.

DAILY MIRROR, 1d., Illustrated and Independent. 23-29 Bouverie Street, E.C.4.

DAILY NEWS AND LEADER, ½d., Liberal. *Ed.* A. G. Gardiner; 19 Bouverie Street, E.C.4 and 53 Dale Street, Manchester.

DAILY SKETCH, 1d., Illustrated. *Managing Ed.* James Heddle; 46-47 Shoe Lane, E.C.1, and at Manchester.

DAILY TELEGRAPH, 1d., Unionist. *Managing Ed.* J. M. Le Sage; 135, Fleet Street, E.C.4.

FINANCIAL NEWS, 1d. *Ed.* Ellis T. Powell, D.Sc.; 111 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4.

FINANCIAL TIMES, 1d. *Ed.* C. H. Palmer; 72 Coleman Street, E.C.4.

MORNING ADVERTISER, 1d., Unionist. *Ed.* H. C. Byshe; 127 Fleet Street, E.C.4.

MORNING POST, 2d., Conservative and Tariff Reform. *Ed.* H. A. Gwynne; 346 Strand, W.C.2.

SPORTING LIFE, 1d. *Ed.* W. S. Morley-Brown; 27 St. Bride Street, E.C.4 and 148 Fleet Street, E.C.4.

SPORTSMAN, THE, 1d. *Ed.* H. Batty-Smith; * Bridewell House, Bridewell Place, E.C.4.

THE TIMES, 2d., National, Imperial, Independent. *Chairman*, John Walter, *Ed.* Geoffrey Dawson; Printing House Square, E.C.4.

London Evening Papers

EVENING NEWS, ½d., Ind. Unionist. Carmelite Street, E.C.4.

EVENING STANDARD and **ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE**, 1d., Unionist. *Ed.* A. H. Mann; Shoe Lane, E.C.4.

GLOBE, 1d., Independent. *Ed.* Edward Foster; 367 Strand, W.C.2.

PALL MALL GAZETTE, 1d., Unionist. *Ed.* D. M. Suberland; 8 Temple Avenue, E.C.4.

STAR, ½d., Liberal. Bouverie Street, E.C.4.

WESTMINSTER GAZETTE, 1d., Liberal and Free Trade. *Ed.* J. A. Spender; Tudor House, Tudor Street, E.C.4.

Principal London Weekly Papers

AGRICULTURAL GAZETTE, 1d. *Ed.* G. T. Burrows; 8 Bream's Buildings, E.C.4.

AMATEUR GARDENING, Wed. 2d. *Ed.* T. W. Sanders, F.L.S.; 148 and 149 Aldersgate Street, E.C.1.

AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHER, Mon. 3d. *Ed.* F. J. Mortimer; 52 Long Acre, W.C.2.

ARCHITECT, 4d. *Eds.* F. R. Farrow, F.R.I.B.A., P. A. Gilbert Wood, F.J.I.; Imperial Buildings, Ludgate Circus, E.C.4.

ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE, 6d. *Ed.* Col. H. C. Wylie, C.B.; 22 Essex Street, Strand, W.C.2.

AUTOCAR, Sat., 2d. *Ed.* H. W. Staner; 20 Tudor Street, E.C.4.

BAPTIST TIMES (Baptist Union), 1½d. weekly. *Ed.* Rev. J. H. Shakespear, M.A.; 4 Southampton Row, W.C.1.

BAZAAR, EXCHANGE AND MART, Wed. Thur. Sat. 2d.; Windsor House, Bream's Buildings, E.C.4.

BOARD OF TRADE JOURNAL, Thur. 3d.; Fetter Lane, E.C.4.

BRITISH AUSTRALASIAN, Thur. 6d. *Ed.* C. H. Chomley; 115 High Holborn, W.C.1.

BRITISH CONGREGATIONALIST, 1d. *Ed.* Chas. J. Hankinson; 41 Memorial Hall, E.C.4.

BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL (the journal of the British Medical Association), 8d. *Ed.* Dawson Williams, M.D.; 429 Strand, W.C.2.

BRITISH WEEKLY, 2d. *Ed.* Sir W. Robertson Nicoll; St. Paul's House, Warwick Square, E.C.4.

BUILDER, 4d.; 4 Catherine Street, W.C.2.

BUILDING NEWS, Wed. 6d.; 1 Arundel Street, Strand, W.C.2.

BYSTANDER, 6d. *Ed.* —; Tallis Street, E.C.2.

CANADA, 7d. *Ed.* W. J. M. Lefroy; Kingsway House, Kingsway, W.C.2.

CATHOLIC TIMES, Fri. 2d.; 8 Bonverie Street, E.C.4.

- CHEMICAL NEWS, Fri. 4d. Ed. Sir William Crookes, O.M., F.R.S.; 16 Newcastle Street, E.C.4.
- CHRISTIAN WORLD, 2d. Ed. Herbert Clarke; 13 and 14 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
- CHURCH FAMILY NEWSPAPER, 2d. Ed. Herbert Upward; 17 Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, W.C.2.
- CHURCH TIMES, 2d.; 7 Portugal Street, Kingsway, W.C.2.
- CITIZEN, Sat. 2d. 2 Copthall Buildings, E.C.2.
- CITY PRESS, Sat. 2d.; 148 and 149 Aldersgate Street, E.C.1.
- CLARION, 1d. Eds. Robert Blatchford and Alex. M. Thompson; 44 Worship Street, E.C.2.
- COMMERCIAL MOTOR, 1d. Ed. E. S. Shrapnell Smith; 7-15 Rosebery Avenue, E.C.4.
- COUNTRY LIFE, 8d. Ed. P. Anderson Graham; 20 Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, W.C.2.
- CYCLING, Thur. 2d.; 7-15 Rosebery Avenue, E.C.4.
- ECONOMIST, 8d. Ed. Hartley Withers; 3 Arundel Street, W.C.2.
- EDUCATION, 1d. Ed. R. S. Hyams; 28 Victoria Street, S.W.1.
- ELECTRICAL REVIEW, 4d. Ed.-in-Chief, T. E. Gatehouse, F.R.S.E., M.I.E.E.; 4 Ludgate Hill, E.C.4.
- ELECTRICAL TIMES, Thur. 2d. Ed. Ernest Slater, M.I.E.E., A.M.I.M.E.; Sardinia House, Kingsway, W.C.2.
- ELECTRICIAN, 6d. Ed. W. R. Cooper, M.A., B.Sc., M.I.E.E.; 8 Bouverie Street, E.C.4.
- ELECTRICITY, Fri. 2d. Ed. S. Rentell, A.M.I.E.E.; 36 Maiden Lane, W.C.2.
- ENGINEER, 6d.; 33 Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C.2.
- ENGINEERING, 6d. Eds. William H. Maw, B. Alfred Raworth; 35 and 36 Bedford Street, Strand, W.C.2.
- ENGLISH MECHANIC, Fri. 3d. 1 Arundel Street, W.C.2.
- ERA, Wed. 3d. Ed. Alfred Barnard; 35 Wellington Street, Strand, W.C.2.
- FARM AND HOME, Tues. 1d. Ed. W. Robinson; 63 Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2.
- FARM LIFE, Thur. 1d. Ed. —; Hatton House, Great Queen St., W.C.2.
- FARMER AND STOCKBREEDER, Mon. 2d. 6 Essex Street, W.C.2.
- FIELD, 1s. Ed. Sir Theodore A. Cook; Bream's Buildings, E.C.4.
- FISHING GAZETTE, Fri. 3d., for anglers. Ed. R. B. Marston; 19 Adam Street, W.C.2.
- FLIGHT, Fri. 3d. Ed. Stanley Spooner; 36 Great Queen St., W.C.2.
- FRUIT-GROWER, FRUITERER, FLORIST AND MARKET GARDENER, 1d.; 8 Bouverie Street, E.C.4.
- GARDENERS' CHRONICLE, Fri. 4d.; Eds. Dr. F. W. Keeble, F.R.S., R. Kooper Pearson; 41 Wellington Street, W.C.2.
- GARDENING ILLUSTRATED, Wed. 1d. Ed. Wm. Robinson; 63 Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2.
- GAS JOURNAL, 6d. Ed. Walter King; 11 Bolt Court, Fleet Street, E.C.4.
- GENTLEMAN, Wed. 6d. Ed. J. S. Wood; 70-77 Long Acre, W.C.2.
- GRAPHIC, 7d. Ed. J. M. Bulloch; Tallis Street, E.C.4.
- GROCEER AND OIL TRADE REVIEW, Sat. 4d. Eastcheap Buildings, E.C.3.
- GUARDIAN, 1d. Ed. J. Penderel-Brodhurst; 29 King Street, Covent Garden, W.C.2.
- HOSPITAL, Thur. 1d. 28 and 29 Southampton Street, W.C.2.
- ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, 7d. Ed. Bruce S. Ingram; Milford Lane, Strand, W.C.2.
- ILLUSTRATED SPORTING AND DRAMATIC NEWS, 6d. 172 Strand, W.C.2.
- IRON AND COAL TRADES REVIEW, Fri. Ed. Harold Jeans; 165 Strand, W.C.2.
- JEWISH CHRONICLE, 3d. Ed. L. J. Greenberg, 2 Finsbury Square, E.C.2.
- JEWISH WORLD; 2 Finsbury Square, E.C.2.
- JOHN RILL, Thur. 1d. Ed. Horatio Bottomley; 93 and 94 Long Acre, W.C.2.
- LADIES' FIELD, 6d. Ed. Mrs. Arnold; 8 Southampton Street, W.C.2.
- LADY'S PICTORIAL, 6d. Ed. Mark E. Perugini; 172 Strand, W.C.2.
- LANCET, 8d. Ed. S. Squire Sprigge, M.A., M.D.; 423, Strand, W.C.2.
- LAW JOURNAL, 6d.; 37 and 39 Essex Street, W.C.2.
- LAW TIMES, 1s. Ed. W. de B. Herbert; Bream's Buildings, E.C.4.
- LIVE STOCK JOURNAL, Fri. 4d. Ed. G. T. Burrows; 8 Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.4.
- LLOYD'S WEEKLY NEWS, 1d. Ed. Robert Donald; 12 Salisbury Square, E.C.4.
- LONDON GAZETTE, Tues. and Fri. 1s.; Fetter Lane, E.C.4.
- LONDON OPINION, Tues. 2d. Ed. Lincoln Springfield; 67-68 Chandos Street, W.1.
- MARK LANE EXPRESS, Mon. 3d.; Ed. A. W. Stanton; 3 Wellington Street, Strand, W.C.2.
- MEDICAL TIMES, Sat. 2d. Ed. Dr. George Brown; 49 Watling Street, E.C.4.
- METHODIST RECORDER, Thur. 1½d.; 161 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
- METHODIST TIMES, 1½d. Ed. Rev. Dr. J. Scott Lidgett; 125 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
- MINING WORLD AND ENGINEERING RECORD, Sat. 6d. Ed. W. Chisholm; Gresham House, Old Broad Street, E.C.2.
- MOTOR, 1d.; 7-15 Rosebery Avenue, E.C.4.
- MUNICIPAL JOURNAL, Fri. 3d. Sardinia House, Sardinia Street, W.C.2.
- NATION, Sat. 6d. Ed. H. W. Massingham; 10 Adelphi Terrace, W.C.2.
- NATURE, 6d.; St. Martin's Street, W.C.2.
- NEAR EAST, THE, 6d. Ed. H. V. Geere; Devonshire Square, E.C.2.
- NEW AGE, 6d. Ed. A. R. Orage; 38 Cursitor Street, Chancery Lane, E.C.4.
- NEW STATESMAN, 6d. Ed. Clifford D. Sharp; 10 Great Queen Street, W.C.2.
- NEWS OF THE WORLD, Sun. 1d. Ed. Emsley Carr; 6, 8, 30 and 31 Bouverie Street, E.C.4.
- NURSING TIMES, Thur. 2d. Macmillan & Co.; St. Martin's Street, W.C.2.
- OBSERVER, 2d. Ed. J. L. Garvin; 22 Tudor Street, E.C.4.
- OUTLOOK, 6d.; 167 Strand, W.C.2.
- PEOPLE, Sun. 1d. Ed. John Sansome; Milford Lane, Strand, W.C.2.
- PHOTOGRAPHY AND FOCUS, Wed. 2d. Ed. R. Child Bayley; 20 Tudor Street, E.C.4.
- PUBLIC OPINION, 2d. (est. 1861). Ed. Percy L. Parker; 32 and 33 Temple House, Tallis Street, E.C.4.
- PUBLISHERS' CIRCULAR AND BOOKSELLERS' RECORD—the book-trade organ; 3d. Ed. R. B. Marston; 19 Adam Street, W.C.2.
- PUNCH, 6d. Ed. Sir Owen Seaman; 10 Bouverie Street, E.C.4.
- QUEEN 1s. Ed. G. B. Dibblee; Bream's Buildings, E.C.4.
- RAILWAY GAZETTE, Fri. 6d. Managing Ed. J. A. Kay; Queen Anne's Chambers, Westminster, S.W.1.
- REFREE, 2d. Ed. Richard Butler; 12 Salisbury Square, Fleet Street, E.C.4.

REYNOLDS'S, *1d.* *Ed.* Sir H. Dalziel; 8 Temple Avenue, E.C.4.
 SATURDAY REVIEW, *6d.* *Ed.* Arthur A. Baumann; 10 King Street, Covent Garden, W.O.2.
 SHIPPING WORLD, *6d.* *Ed.* Maj. E. R. Jones; Effingham House, Arundel Street, Strand, W.C.2.
 SKETCH, *7d.* *Ed.* Bruce S. Ingram; Mlford Lane, Strand, W.C.2.
 SOUTH AFRICA, *Sat. 6d.* *Ed.* Edward P. Mathers; 83 Bishopsgate, E.C.2.
 SPECTATOR, *6d.* *Ed. and Proprietor.* J. St. Loe Strachey; 1 Wellington Street, W.C.2.
 SPHERE, *6d.* *Ed.* Clement Shorter; Great New Street, E.C.1.
 STAGE, *Thurs. 3d.* 16 York Street, W.C.2.
 STATIST, *6d.* *Ed.* Thos. Lloyd; 51 Cannon Street, E.C.4.
 SUNDAY TIMES, *1d.*; Windsor House, Kingsway, W.C.2.
 SYREN AND SHIPPING, *6d.* *Ed.* J. L. Carozzi; 93 Leadenhall Street, E.C.3.
 TABLET, *5d.* *Ed.* J. G. Sneed-Cox, J.P.; 19 Henrietta Street, W.C.2.
 TAILOR, *7d.* *Ed.* Edward Huskinson; Great New Street, E.C.4.
 TIMES WEEKLY EDITION, *2d.* *Ed.* W. A. Ackland; Printing-house Square, E.C.4.
 TRUTH, *6d.* *Ed.* R. A. Bennett; Carteret Street, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1.
 UNITED SERVICE GAZETTE, *Thur. 6d.*; 11 Gough Square, E.C.4.
 WEEKLY DISPATCH, *1d.* *Ed.* Hannen Swaffer, Carmelite House, E.C.4.
 WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, *1d.*; 180 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
 WORLD, *6d.*; 1 York Street, Covent Garden, W.C.2.

Provincial Morning Dailies

London Offices in brackets

ABERDEEN DAILY JOURNAL (estab. 1748), *1d.*, Unionist. *Ed.* Wm. Maxwell. (5 New Bridge Street, E.C.)
 ABERDEEN FREE PRESS, *1d.*, Liberal. *Ed.* Hy. Alexander. (149 Fleet Street, E.C.)
 BELFAST NEWS-LETTER (estab. 1737), *1d.*, Conservative. *Ed.* W. G. Anderson. (170 Fleet Street, E.C.)
 BIRMINGHAM DAILY POST, *1d.*, Unionist. *Ed.* G. W. Hubbard. (88 Fleet Street, E.C.)
 BIRMINGHAM GAZETTE (founded 1741), $\frac{1}{2}d.$, Liberal. *Managing Ed.* T. Taylor Stanley. (17 Bouverie Street, E.C.4.)
 BRISTOL TIMES AND MIRROR, *1d.*, Unionist; *Sat* (24 pp.) *2d.* (185 Fleet Street, E.C.)
 COUNIER, THE (Dundee), $\frac{1}{2}d.$ *Ed.* J. Mitchell, J.P. (12 Fetter Lane, E.C.)
 DAILY DISPATCH (Manchester), *1d.*, Independent. *Managing Ed.* A. Paterson (46 and 47 Shoe Lane, E.C.)
 DAILY EXPRESS (Dublin), *1d.* (85 Fleet Street, E.C.)
 DAILY RECORD AND MAIL (Glasgow), *1d.*, Liberal. (65 Fleet Street, E.C.)
 DUNDEE ADVERTISER, *1d.* Independent. *Ed.* Alexander Urquhart.
 EAST ANGLIAN DAILY TIMES (Ipswich), *1d.*, Independent. *Ed.* Sir F. Wilson, D.L. (149 Fleet Street, E.C.)
 EASTERN DAILY PRESS (Norwich), *1d.*, Liberal. *Ed.* A. Cozens-Hardy. (151 Fleet Street, E.C.)
 EASTERN MORNING NEWS (Hull), $\frac{1}{2}d.$, Independent. *Managing Ed.* T. Bell.
 FREEMAN'S JOURNAL (Dublin), *1d.*, Irish Nationalist. *Ed.* P. J. Hooper. (211 Strand, W.C.)
 GLASGOW HERALD, $\frac{1}{2}d.$, Independent. *Ed.* Robert Bruce. (112 Fleet Street, E.C.)
 HULL DAILY MAIL, $\frac{1}{2}d.$, Unionist. *Ed.* Edgar S. Lewis. (92 Fleet Street, E.C.)

IRISH TIMES (Dublin), *1d.*, *Sat. 2d.* Unionist. *Ed.* John E. Healy. (59 Fleet Street, E.C.)
 LEEDS MERCURY, *1d.*, Liberal. *Ed.* Ernest Outhwaite. (65 Fleet Street, E.C.)
 LIVERPOOL COURIER, *1d.*, Unionist. *Managing Ed.* A. Burchill. (187 Fleet Street, E.C.)
 MANCHESTER GUARDIAN, *1d.*, Liberal. *Ed. and Governing Director,* C. P. Scott. (43 Fleet Street, E.C.)
 NEWCASTLE DAILY CHRONICLE, *1d.*, Independent. *Ed.* T. Bambridge. (84 Fleet Street, E.C.)
 NOTTINGHAM DAILY EXPRESS, $\frac{1}{2}d.$, Liberal. *Managing Director,* A. Lloyd Edwards.
 NOTTINGHAM GUARDIAN, *1d.*, Conservative. (59 Fleet Street, E.C.)
 SCOTSMAN, $\frac{1}{2}d.$, Unionist, Edinburgh. *Ed.* John P. Croal. (45 Fleet Street, E.C.)
 SHEFFIELD DAILY INDEPENDENT, $\frac{1}{2}d.$, Liberal. *Ed.* W. W. Osholm. (17 Bouverie St., E.C.)
 SHEFFIELD DAILY TELEGRAPH, *1d.*, Conservative. *Ed.* John Oakley. (181 Fleet Street, E.C.)
 SOUTH WALES DAILY NEWS (Cardiff), *1d.*, Liberal. (190 Fleet Street, E.C.)
 WESTERN DAILY MERCURY (Plymouth), *1d.*, Liberal. *Ed.* R. A. J. Walling. (88 Fleet St., E.C.)
 WESTERN DAILY PRESS (Bristol), *1d.*, Independent Liberal. *Ed.* W. E. Hicks. (59 Fleet Street, E.C.)
 WESTERN MAIL (Cardiff), *1d.* Unionist. *Ed.* Wm. Davies. (176 Fleet Street, E.C.)
 WESTERN MORNING NEWS (Plymouth), $\frac{1}{2}d.$, Unionist. *Ed.* T. Canning Baily. (47 Fleet Street, E.C.)
 YORKSHIRE OBSERVER, THE (Bradford and Leeds), *1d.*, Liberal. *Ed.* F. E. Binns. (172 Fleet Street, E.C.)
 YORKSHIRE POST (Leeds), $\frac{1}{2}d.$, Conservative. *Ed.* J. S. R. Phillips. (171 Fleet Street, E.C.)

Provincial Evening Dailies

ABERDEEN EVENING EXPRESS, $\frac{1}{2}d.$, Neutral. (5 New Bridge Street, E.C.)
 BIRMINGHAM DAILY MAIL, $\frac{1}{2}d.$, Unionist. *Ed.* H. F. Harvey. (88 Fleet Street, E.C.)
 BIRMINGHAM EVENING DISPATCH, *1d.* Liberal (17 Bouverie St., E.C.4.)
 BOLTON EVENING NEWS, $\frac{1}{2}d.$, Liberal.
 BRADFORD DAILY TELEGRAPH, $\frac{1}{2}d.$, Liberal.
 BRISTOL EVENING NEWS, $\frac{1}{2}d.$, Independent Liberal. (59 Fleet Street, E.C.)
 BRISTOL EVENING TIMES AND ECHO, $\frac{1}{2}d.$ (185 Fleet Street, E.C.)
 DUBLIN EVENING MAIL. (London Office, 85 Fleet Street, E.C.)
 DUBLIN EVENING TELEGRAPH, *1d.*, Nationalist. *Ed.* J. P. Gaynor. (118 and 120 Fleet Street, E.C.)
 EDINBURGH EVENING DISPATCH, *1d.*, Unionist. (45 Fleet Street, E.C.)
 EDINBURGH EVENING NEWS, *1d.*, Independent Liberal. *Ed.* Robert Wilson.
 EVENING EXPRESS (Cardiff), $\frac{1}{2}d.$, Independent.
 EVENING TELEGRAPH and Post (Dundee), $\frac{1}{2}d.$, Independent. (12 Fetter Lane, E.C.)
 EVENING TIMES AND ECHO (Bristol), $\frac{1}{2}d.$, Unionist.
 EXPRESS AND STAR (Wolverhampton), *1d.*, Liberal. *Ed.* A. Meikle.
 GLASGOW EVENING NEWS, *1d.*, Independent. (47 Fleet Street, E.C.)
 LANCASHIRE DAILY POST (Preston), $\frac{1}{2}d.$, Liberal. (174 Fleet Street, E.C.)
 MANCHESTER EVENING NEWS, $\frac{1}{2}d.$, Liberal. *Ed.* W. A. Balmforth. (54 Fleet Street, E.C.)
 NORTH-EASTERN DAILY GAZETTE (Middlesbrough), *1d.*, Liberal. *Ed.* W. Robertson.

NORTHERN DAILY TELEGRAPH (Blackburn), 1d., Liberal. *Ed.* R. S. Mackie.
 NOTTINGHAM EVENING POST, ½d., Neutral. (59, Fleet Street, E.C.)
 STAFFORDSHIRE SENTINEL (Hanley), ½d., Independent.
 WESTERN EVENING HERALD (Plymouth), 1d., Independent. (88 Fleet Street, E.C.)
 YORKSHIRE EVENING POST (Leeds), 1d., Conservative. *Ed.* Arthur Grime. (171 Fleet Street, E.C.)
 YORKSHIRE TELEGRAPH AND STAR (Sheffield), 1d. *Ed.* H. L. Cooper. (180 Fleet Street, E.C.)

Provincial Weeklies

BANFFSHIRE JOURNAL (Banff), Tues. 1d., Unionist.
 BIRMINGHAM WEEKLY POST, 1d., Unionist. (88 Fleet Street, E.C.)
 BLACKBURN WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, 1½d., Liberal. *Ed.* R. S. Mackie.
 BRISTOL OBSERVER, 1d., Neutral. (59 Fleet Street, E.C.)
 DERBYSHIRE TIMES, twice a week. Chief issue: Fri. for Sat. (85 Fleet Street, E.C.)
 DUNFERMLINE JOURNAL, Sat. 1½d., 1d. issues Tues., Wed., Thur. *Ed.* J. B. Mackie.
 GLASGOW WEEKLY HERALD, 1d. *Ed.* Geo. C. Porteous. Independent. (112 Fleet Street, E.C.)
 GLASGOW WEEKLY MAIL, 1d., Liberal. (175 Fleet Street, E.C.)
 LIVERPOOL POST AND MERCURY, 1d., Liberal. *Ed.* A. G. Jeans. (138 Fleet Street, E.C.)
 NOTTINGHAMSHIRE GUARDIAN (Nottingham), 1d., Neutral. (59 Fleet Street, E.C.)
 PEOPLE'S JOURNAL (Dundee, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, Belfast, and London); eleven editions weekly, 1d.
 PRESTON GUARDIAN, 1d., Liberal.
 SHEFFIELD WEEKLY NEWS, 1d. (181 Fleet Street, E.C.)
 SOMERSET COUNTY GAZETTE (Taunton), 1d., Independent.
 SOUTHPORT VISITOR, 1d., Conservative. (Tues., Thur., and Sat.)
 WEEK AND SPORTS SPECIAL, THE (Sheffield), ½d.
 WEEKLY MAIL, 1d. Family, Cardiff.
 WEEKLY NEWS (Dundee, Glasgow, and London), 1d.
 WESTERN GAZETTE (Yeovil), 1d., Independent.
 WESTERN NEWS (Taunton), 1d., Independent.
 WESTERN WEEKLY MERCURY (Plymouth), 1d., Independent.
 YORKSHIRE WEEKLY POST, 1d., Saturday. Established 1754. Conservative. (171 Fleet Street, E.C.)

Colonial Newspaper Offices in London

ADELAIDE ADVERTISER, 160 Fleet Street, E.C.
 ADELAIDE OBSERVER, 80 Fleet Street, E.C.

ADVOCATE OF INDIA (Bombay), 17-18 Basinghall Street, E.C.
 AUCKLAND WEEKLY NEWS, 130 Fleet Street, E.C.
 AUSTRALASIAN (Melbourne), 80 Fleet Street, E.C.
 BLOEMFONTEIN POST, 82-85 Fleet Street, E.C.
 BOMBAY GAZETTE, 80 Fenchurch Street, E.C.
 BRISBANE DAILY MAIL, 6 Great St. Helen's, E.C.
 CANTERBURY TIMES, 134 Fleet Street, E.C.
 CAPE TIMES, 14 St. Mary Axe, E.C.
 CEYLON OBSERVER, 33 Shoe Lane, E.C.
 CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE (Lahore), 14 Cockspur Street, S.W.
 EGYPTIAN GAZETTE, 36 New Broad Street, E.C.
 ENGLISHMAN (Calcutta), 199 Temple Chambers, E.C.
 HONG KONG DAILY PRESS, 131 Fleet Street, E.C.
 INDIAN DAILY NEWS (Calcutta), 119 Temple Chambers, E.C.
 INDIAN DAILY TELEGRAPH (Lucknow), 1 Whitefriars Street, E.C.
 JOHANNESBURG STAR, 82-85 Fleet Street, E.C.
 MADRAS TIMES, 17-18 Basinghall Street, E.C.
 MALAY MAIL, Craven House, Kingsway, W.C.
 MELBOURNE AGE, 160 Fleet Street, E.C.
 MELBOURNE ARGUS, 80 Fleet Street, E.C.
 MONTREAL GAZETTE, Kingsway House, Kingsway, W.C.
 MONTREAL STAR, 17 Cockspur Street, S.W.
 NEW ZEALAND HERALD (Auckland), 130 Fleet Street, E.C.
 OTTAWA FREE PRESS, 17 Cockspur Street, S.W.
 PERTH JOURNAL, 37 Walbrook, E.C.
 PIONEER (Allahabad), 14 Cockspur Street, S.W.
 PRESS, THE (Christchurch, New Zealand), 85 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
 RANGOON TIMES, 80 Fenchurch Street, E.C.
 RHODESIA HERALD, 82-85 Fleet Street, E.C.
 STATESMAN (Calcutta), 232 Strand, W.C.
 SYDNEY MAIL; SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, 40 King Street, Cheapside, E.C.
 TIMES OF CEYLON, 27 Mincing Lane, E.C.
 TIMES OF INDIA, 99 Shoe Lane, E.C.
 TORONTO DAILY STAR, 1/A Torrington Place, W.C.
 TORONTO MAIL, 29 Ludgate Hill, E.C.
 TORONTO NEWS, 4 Budge Row, E.C.

REUTER'S AGENCY, 24 Old Jewry, E.C.2.
 PRESS ASSOCIATION, LTD., 14 New Bridge Street, E.C.4. *Pres.* Meredith T. Whittaker (Scarborough); *Manager.* H. C. Robbins.
 CENTRAL NEWS, LTD., 5 New Bridge Street, E.C.4.
 LONDON NEWS AGENCY, 46 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
 ASSOCIATED PRESS OF AMERICA, Robert M. Collins, Chief of Bureau, 24 Old Jewry, E.C.2.
 AMERICAN NEWSPAPER SYNDICATE, 11 Haymarket, S.W.1.
 AMERICAN ASSOCIATED NEWSPAPERS, 8 Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, S.W.1.

ESPERANTO

The British Esperanto Association (Incorporated) was established in October 1904 as a centre for the promotion of the use of Esperanto in the British Empire as an international medium of communication. This neutral auxiliary language was compiled by Dr. Zamenhof of Warsaw, and its progress, though at first slow, has recently been increasingly rapid. On the outbreak of war there were about 2,000 official societies, besides numerous local groups situated in all parts of the world. More than 100 magazines, partly or wholly in Esperanto, were appearing regularly; representing almost every branch of human activity.

The chief magazines published in England are *The British Esperantist* (the official organ of the

Association) and *The Esperanto Monthly* (for teachers and classes).

Examinations are held by the B.E.A. and other bodies, and the language is taught in evening schools under the London County Council and other educational authorities. It is recognised as a grant-earning subject by the Board of Education.

Congresses of from 1,000 to 4,000 members have been held regularly yearly since 1905 in the following towns: Boulogne, Geneva, Cambridge, Dresden, Barcelona, Antwerp, Cracow, Berne, Paris, and San Francisco.

President. British Esperanto Association, J. M. Warden, F.F.A.

Secretary. Montagu C. Butler.

Office. 17 Hart Street, London, W.C.1.

KINGS AND QUEENS OF ENGLAND

Name.		Access.	Died.	Age.	Rgnd.
<i>Anglo-Saxon Line</i>					
ECGBERT OF WESSEX . . .	Bretwalda or Overlord.	829	839	—	10
ÆTHELWULF	Son of Ecgbert	839	858	—	19
ÆTHELBALD	Son of Æthelwulf	858	860	—	2
ÆTHELBERIT	Second son of Æthelwulf	860	865	—	5
ÆTHELRED I.	Fourth son of Æthelwulf	866	871	—	5
ÆLFRED (ALFRED)	Fifth son of Æthelwulf	871	900	52	29
EDWARD THE ELDER	Second son of Alfred	900	924	—	24
ÆTHELSTAN	Eldest son of Edward	924	940	46	16
EDMUND	Half-brother of Æthelstan	940	946	—	6
EDRED	Half-brother of Æthelstan	946	955	—	9
EDWY	Eldest son of Edmund	955	959	19	4
EDGAR	Youngest son of Edmund	959	975	31	16
EDWARD THE MARTYR	Son of Edgar	975	978	52	3
ÆTHELRED II THE UN- READY	Half-brother of Edward	978	1016	48	38
EDMUND IRONSIDE	Eldest son of Æthelred II	1016	1016	36	—
<i>Danish Line</i>					
CANUTE (CNUT)	By conquest and vote of the States	1017	1035	40	18
HAROLD I	Son of Canute	1035	1040	—	5
HARDICANUTE(HARDACNUT)	Son of Canute	1040	1042	23	2
<i>Anglo-Saxon Line</i>					
EDWARD THE CONFESSOR	Son of Æthelred II	1042	1066	62	24
HAROLD II	Second son of Earl Godwine	1066	1066	44	—
<i>House of Normandy</i>					
WILLIAM I	By conquest	1066	1087	60	21
WILLIAM II	Third son of William I	1087	1100	44	13
HENRY I	Fourth son of William I	1100	1135	67	35
STEPHEN	Grandson (through his mother, Adela) of William I	1135	1154	57	19
<i>House of Plantagenet</i>					
HENRY II	Son of Geoffrey Plantagenet, Count of Anjou, by Matilda, dau. of Henry I	1154	1189	56	35
RICHARD I	Third son of Henry II	1189	1199	42	10
JOHN	Youngest son of Henry II	1199	1216	48	17
HENRY III	Eldest son of John	1216	1272	65	56
EDWARD I	Eldest son of Henry III	1272	1307	68	35
EDWARD II	Fourth son of Edward I	1307	1327	43	20
EDWARD III	Eldest son of Edward II	1327	1377	65	50
RICHARD II	Younger son of the Black Prince, <i>e.s.</i> of Edward III	1377	1399	33	22
<i>House of Lancaster</i>					
HENRY IV	Son of John of Gaunt, fourth son of Ed- ward III	1399	1413	45	13
HENRY V	Eldest son of Henry IV	1413	1422	35	9
HENRY VI	Only son of Henry V (died 1471)	1422	dep. 1461	49	39
<i>House of York</i>					
EDWARD IV	Son of Richard, Duke of York	1461	1483	41	22
EDWARD V	Elder son of Edward IV	1483	1483	13	—
RICHARD III	Younger brother of Edward IV	1483	1485	32	2
<i>House of Tudor</i>					
HENRY VII	By descent, through his mother, from John of Gaunt	1485	1509	52	24
HENRY VIII	Second son of Henry VII	1509	1547	56	38
EDWARD VI	Son of Henry VIII	1547	1553	16	6
MARY I	Daughter of Henry VIII	1553	1558	42	5
ELIZABETH	Daughter of Henry VIII	1558	1603	70	44

KINGS AND QUEENS OF GREAT BRITAIN

Name.		Access.	Died.	Age.	Rgnd.
<i>House of Stuart</i>					
JAMES I	Son of Mary, Queen of Scots, and great-grandson of Henry VII	1603	1625	59	22
CHARLES I	Second son of James I	1625	Beh. 1649	48	24
(Commonwealth 1649-1660.) Oliver Cromwell, Lord Protector. 1653-8; Richard Cromwell, Lord Protector, 1658-9.					
CHARLES II	Eldest son of Charles I (restored 1660) .	1649	1685	55	36
JAMES II	Second son of Charles I (died 1701) .	1685	Dep. 1688	68	3
Interregnum Dec. 11, 1688 to Feb. 13, 1689					
WILLIAM III and MARY II	William, grandson of Charles I . . . } Mary, eldest daughter of James II . }	1689	{ 1702 1694	51 33	13 6
ANNE	Second daughter of James II	1702	1714	49	12
<i>House of Hanover</i>					
GEORGE I	Son of the Elector of Hanover by Sophia, granddaughter of James I	1714	1727	67	13
GEORGE II	Only son of George I	1727	1760	77	33
GEORGE III	Grandson of George II	1760	1820	81	59

KINGS AND QUEENS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM

GEORGE III	Regency declared 1811	1801	1820	81	59
GEORGE IV	Eldest son of George III	1820	1830	67	10
WILLIAM IV	Third son of George III	1830	1837	71	7
VICTORIA	Daughter of Edward, 4th son of George III	1837	1901	81	63
<i>House of Kent</i>					
EDWARD VII	Eldest son of Victoria	1901	1910	68	9
<i>House of Windsor*</i>					
GEORGE V	Second son of Edward VII	1910	WHOM GOD PRESERVE.		

* By a Royal Proclamation of July 17, 1917, His Majesty announced that he had determined that His House and Family should henceforth be known as the House and Family of Windsor.

GREAT OFFICERS OF STATE

The Earl Marshal is the eighth of the great officers of State, and takes precedence next after the Lord High Constable. The latter office ceased to be hereditary in 1521, since which it has been only temporarily revived for successive coronations. The Lord High Constable and the Earl Marshal were formerly judges of the ancient Court of Chivalry; but when the former office ceased to be hereditary, the sole jurisdiction in questions of honour and arms was vested in the Earl Marshal, who is head of the College of Arms (see p. 202). He attends the Sovereign in opening and closing Parliament. It is also his duty to make arrangements for the order of all state processions and ceremonials, especially coronations, royal marriages and funerals. With the Lord Great Chamberlain he assists at the introduction of all newly-created peers into the House of Lords. The office of Earl Marshal is hereditary in the family of the Duke of Norfolk. On the death of the late Duke of Norfolk, his brother, Lord Edmund Talbot, M.V.O., D.S.O., M.P., was appointed as Deputy Earl Marshal, the present Duke being a minor.

The Lord Chamberlain, an important officer of the King's Household, is always a member of the Government of the day, and prior to 1782 was also a member of the Cabinet. The Lord Chamber-

lain has the control of the establishment attached to the chapel royal; of officers and servants attached to the royal chambers, except of those of the henchman; and over the medical men of the Household. The royal tradesmen are appointed by him. He directs all great royal ceremonies, receives all applications to attend levees and drawing-rooms, superintends the royal wardrobe and the jewel house at the Tower, and licenses theatres and plays, his power extending to the cities of London and Westminster, and certain other parts of the Metropolis, as well as to those places within which the Sovereign may reside occasionally. The power of licensing theatres elsewhere belongs to the justices. For the **Examiners of State Plays** (an office which was established under the Licensing Act 1737, and confirmed by the Theatre Regulation Act 1842, which brought all London theatres under the control of the Lord Chamberlain's office) see p. 149.

The Lord Steward is also an important official of the King's Household. He is also always a member of the Government of the day. Under him are the Treasurer and Comptroller of the Household, but the duties of all three are in practice performed by the Master of the Household.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE

The British Empire consists of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Empire of India, and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, including the self-governing Dominions, and the Crown Colonies, Protectorates, and other Dependencies, the whole forming one Empire under George V, King and Emperor, whose title rests upon the Act of Settlement, 1701, which settled the succession to the throne on the Princess Sophia of Hanover and the "heirs of her body being Protestants."

THE KING AND THE ROYAL FAMILY

George V, *R.I.*, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

His Majesty George Frederick Ernest Albert, second but only surviving son of His late Majesty King Edward VII and of Queen Alexandra ("The Queen Mother"), *b.* at Marlborough House June 3, 1865; *cr.* Duke of York, Earl of Inverness and Baron Killarney, 1892, and Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester, 1901; *succeeded to the Throne* (in his 45th year) May 6, 1910; proclaimed King, May 9, 1910; crowned at Westminster Abbey, June 22, 1911; *married* July 6, 1893, H.S.H. Princess Victoria Mary Augusta Louisa Olga Pauline Claudine Agnes ("Princess May") of Teck, *b.* May 26, 1867, and has issue.

Residences—Windsor Castle, Berkshire; Buckingham Palace, S.W.; York Cottage, Sandringham, Norfolk; Barton Manor, Osborne, I. of W.; Balmoral, Ballater, Aberdeenshire.

Children of His Majesty

1. H.R.H. Prince EDWARD Albert Christian George Andrew Patrick David, *cr.* Prince of Wales (invested at Carnarvon Castle, July 13, 1911) and Earl of Chester June 23, 1910, Duke of Saxony, Prince of Coburg and Gotha, Duke of Cornwall (in peerage of England by patent, 1337), Duke of Rothesay, Earl of Carrick, Baron of Renfrew, Lord of the Isles, and Great Steward of Scotland; *b.* at White Lodge, Sheen, June 23, 1894; educated at Royal Naval College, Osborne, at Dartmouth, and at Magdalen College, Oxford; a Lieut. R.N. and Captain Grenadier Guards.

2. H.R.H. Prince ALBERT Frederick Arthur George, K.G., a Lieutenant R.N., *b.* at York Cottage, Sandringham, Dec. 14, 1895.

3. H.R.H. Princess Victoria Alexandra Alice Mary, *b.* at York Cottage, April 25, 1897.

4. H.R.H. Prince HENRY William Frederick Albert, *b.* at York Cottage, March 31, 1900.

5. H.R.H. Prince GEORGE Edward Alexander Edmund, *b.* at York Cottage, Dec. 20, 1902.

6. H.R.H. Prince JOHN Charles Francis, *b.* at York Cottage, July 12, 1905.

The Queen Mother

Her Majesty ALEXANDRA Caroline Mary Charlotte Louisa Julia, *el.* daughter of the late Christian IX of Denmark, *b.* Dec. 1, 1844; *married to His late Majesty* King Edward VII March 10, 1863.

Residences—Marlborough House, Pall Mall; Sandringham Hall, Norfolk.

BROTHER AND SISTERS OF HIS MAJESTY

H.R.H. the late Prince ALBERT Victor Christian Edward of Wales, Duke of Clarence and Avondale and Earl of Athlone, *b.* Jan. 8, 1864; *d.* Jan. 14, 1892.

H.R.H. the Princess Royal of the United Kingdom, Duchess Dowager of Fife, LOUISE Victoria Alexandra Dagmar, *b.* Feb. 20, 1867; *m.* July 27, 1889, the 1st Duke of Fife (*d.* Jan. 29, 1912). *Residences*—Mar Lodge, Braemar, Aberdeenshire; Montcoffer Ho., Banff; 15 Portman Square, W.

Issue:

H.R.H. Princess Arthur of Connaught, Duchess of Fife (Alexandra Victoria Alberta Edwina Louise), *b.* May 17, 1891; *m.* Oct. 15, 1913, H.R.H. Prince Arthur of Connaught, and has issue.

H.H. Princess Maud Alexandra Victoria Georgina Bertha, *b.* April 3, 1893.

H.R.H. Princess VICTORIA Alexandra Olga Mary, *b.* July 6, 1868.

H.R.H. MAUD, Queen of Norway (H.R.H. Princess Maud Charlotte Mary Victoria), *b.* Nov. 26, 1869; *m.* July 22, 1896, H.R.H. Prince Charles of Denmark (now H.M. Haakon VII, King of Norway), and has issue (*see under NORWAY*).

Residences—Royal Castle, Christiania; Appleton House, King's Lynn.

H.R.H. Prince ALEXANDER John Charles Albert, *b.* April 6, *d.* April 7, 1871.

Uncles and Aunts of His Majesty

(Brothers and Sisters of King Edward VII)

H.I.M. the late Victoria, Empress Frederic of Germany (H.R.H. Princess Victoria Adelalde Mary Louisa), *b.* Nov. 21, 1840; *m.* Jan. 25, 1858, the late Crown Prince of Prussia (afterwards H.I.M. Frederic III of Germany, who reigned March 9 to June 15 of 1888); *d.* Aug. 5, 1901, and had issue.

H.R.H. the late Princess Alice Maud Mary, *b.* April 25, 1843; *m.* Prince Louis (afterwards reigning Grand Duke) of Hesse; *d.* Dec. 14, 1878, and had issue.

H.R.H. the late Alfred Ernest Albert, Duke of Edinburgh, succeeded as Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha; *b.* Aug. 6, 1844; *m.* Jan. 23, 1874, Marie Alexandrovna, only *d.* of Alexander II, Emperor of Russia; *d.* July 30, 1900, and had issue.

H.R.H. Princess Helena Augusta Victoria, *b.* May 25, 1846; *m.* July 5, 1866, H.R.H. Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein (*b.* Jan. 22, 1831, *d.* Oct. 28, 1917). *Residences*—Cumberland Lodge, Windsor Park; Schomberg House, Pall Mall, S.W. *Issue:*

H.H. the late Prince Christian Victor, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., *b.* April 14, 1867, *d.* at Pretoria, Oct. 29, 1900.

H.H. Prince Albert, *b.* Feb. 26, 1869.

H.H. Princess Victoria, *b.* May 3, 1870.

H.H. Princess Louise Augusta (Princess Aribert of Anhalt), *b.* Aug. 12, 1872.

H.H. Prince Harold, *b.* May 12, *d.* May 20, 1876.

H.R.H. Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll, *b.* Mar. 18, 1848; *m.* Mar. 21, 1871, John, Marquess of Lorne (afterwards 9th Duke of Argyll), who *died* without issue May 2, 1914. *Residences*—Roseneath, Dumbartonshire; Kensington Palace, W.

H.R.H. Arthur William Patrick Albert, Duke of Connaught and of Strathearn, and Earl of

Sussex (cr. 1874), Duke of Saxony, Prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, K.G., K.T., K.P., P.C., G.M.B., G.O.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.O.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., Field-Marshal; *b.* at Buckingham Palace, May 1, 1850; *m.* Mar. 13, 1879, H.R.H. Princess Louisa Margaret of Prussia (*b.* July 25, 1850, *d.* Mar. 14, 1917). Governor-General of Canada, 1911-16. *Residences*—Bagshot Park, Surrey; Clarence House, St. James's, S.W. *Issue*:

Princess Margaret Victoria Augusta Charlotte Norah (Crown Princess of Sweden, Duchess of Scanla), *b.* Jan. 15, 1882; *m.* June 15, 1905, to H.R.H. Prince Gustavus Adolphus, Duke of Scania, now Crown Prince of Sweden, and has issue (*see under SWEDEN*).

Prince Arthur Frederick Patrick Albert, K.G., K.T., P.C., G.C.V.O., G.B., *b.* Jan. 13, 1883; *m.* Oct. 15, 1913, H.H. Princess Alexandra, Dnchess of Fife, el. dau. of H.R.H. the Princess Royal (*see ante*). *Residence*—54 Mount Street, W. *Issue*: Alastair Arthur, Earl of Maeduff, *b.* Aug. 9, 1914.

H.R.H. Princess Victoria Patricia Helena Elizabeth of Connaught, *b.* Mar. 17 1886.

H.R.H. the late Leopold George Duncan Albert, 1st Duke of Albany, Earl of Clarence and Baron Arklow, *b.* April 7, 1853; *m.* April 27, 1882, Princess Helena of Waldeck and Pyrmont; *d.* Mar. 28, 1884, and had issue:

H.R.H. Princess Alice Marie Victoria Auguste Pauline, *b.* Feb. 25, 1883; *m.* Feb. 10, 1904, the Earl of Athlone, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., D.S.O. (*q.v.*).

H.R.H. Leopold Charles Edward George Albert, Reigning Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, and 2nd Duke of Albany, *b.* (posthumous) July 19, 1884; succeeded in 1900 to the title of Saxe-Coburg; *m.* Oct. 11, 1905, Princess Victoria Adelheid of Holstein-Glücksburg, who has issue.

H.R.H. Princess Beatrice Marie Victoria Feodora, *b.* April 14, 1857; *m.* July 23, 1883, H.R.H. Prince Henry of Battenberg, K.G., P.C. (*b.* Oct. 5, 1858, *d.* Jan. 20, 1896), and has issue:

Alexander Albert Mountbatten, Marquess of Carlsbrooke, G.C.V.O., *b.* Nov. 23, 1886.

H.M. Victoria Eugénie, Queen of Spain (H.H. Princess Victoria Eugénie Julia Ena of Battenberg), *b.* Oct. 24, 1887; *m.* May 31, 1906, H.M. Alfonso XIII, King of Spain, who has issue (*see under SPAIN*).

Lord Leopold Arthur Louis Mountbatten, G.C.V.G., *b.* May 21, 1889.

The late Maurice Victor Donald, K.C.V.O., *b.* Oct. 3, 1891; *d.* of wounds received in action, Oct. 27, 1914.

Cousins of His Majesty

H.R.H. Ernest Augustus, Duke of Brunswick-Lüneburg, *b.* at Hanover, Sept. 21, 1845; *succeeded* his father 1878; *m.* 1878, Princess Thyra of Denmark, who has issue.

H.H. Princess Augusta Caroline (surviving granddaughter of George III and dau. of the 1st Duke of Cambridge), *b.* July 19, 1822; *m.* June 28, 1843, Frederick, Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz.

H.R.H. the late Princess Mary Adelaide Wilhelmina Elizabeth, Duchess of Teck (also dau. of the 1st Duke of Cambridge), *b.* Nov. 27, 1813 *m.* June 12, 1866, H.H. Francis, Duke of Teck, G.C.B., G.C.V.G. (*b.* Aug. 27, 1837, *d.* Jan. 21, 1900). She *died* Oct. 27, 1897, having had issue:

H.M. Queen Mary (H.S.H. Victoria Mary, "Princess May"), *b.* May 26, 1867.

Adolphus Charles Alexander Ladislans, Mar-

quess of Cambridge, G.C.B., G.C.V.G., G.M.G., *b.* Aug. 13, 1868; *m.* Dec. 12, 1894, Lady Margaret Evelyn Grosvenor, dau. of 1st Duke of Westminster (*b.* 1873), and has issue:

George Francis Hugh, Earl of Eltham, *b.* Oct. 11, 1895.

Lady Victoria Constance Mary Cambridge, *b.* June 12, 1897.

Lady Helena Frances Augusta Cambridge, *b.* Oct. 23, 1899.

Lord Frederic Charles Edward Cambridge, *b.* Sept. 23, 1907.

H.S.H. the late Prince Francis Joseph Leopold Frederick of Teck, G.C.V.O., D.S.G., *b.* Jan. 9, 1870; *d.* Oct. 22, 1910.

Alexander Augustus Frederick George, Earl of Athlone, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., D.S.G., *b.* April 14, 1874; *m.* 1904, H.R.H. Princess Alice (*b.* Feb. 25, 1833), and has issue:

Lady May Helen Emma Cambridge, *b.* Jan. 23, 1906.

Rupert Alexander George Augustus, Viscount Trematon, *b.* Aug. 24, 1907.

The late Maurice Francis George, *b.* Mar. 29, *d.* Sept. 15, 1910.

THE CIVIL LIST

In the Civil List of 1910, which was based on that of His late Majesty, no provision was made for the Prince of Wales, as the income of the Duchy of Cornwall, £87,000, was regarded as sufficient; but in the event of his marrying, the Princess of Wales will receive £10,000 per annum, to be increased to £30,000 should she survive His Royal Highness. Provision was also made that each of His Majesty's sons shall receive £10,000 a year on attaining his majority, to be increased to £25,000 a year on marriage; and each daughter £6,000 a year on attaining her majority or marrying. Certain pensions, also, which were granted by the late Sovereign were transferred to the Consolidated Fund, as was done also at the death of Queen Victoria. The provisions, and the effect of the Civil List Act of 1910, will be seen, therefore, in the following statement:

Schedule to the Civil List Act, 1910 £

Their Majesty's Privy Purse	110,000
Salaries of H.M.'s Household, etc.	125,800
Expenses of H.M.'s Household	193,000
Works	20,000
Royal Bounty, etc.	13,200
Unappropriated	8,000
Total	£470,000

Provision for other members of the

Royal Family:—	£
Queen Alexandra	70,000
Princess Christian (Schleswig-Holstein)	6,000
Princess Louise, Dnchess of Argyll	6,000
Duke of Connaught	25,000
Duchess of Albany	6,000
Duchess of Edinburgh	6,000
Princess Henry of Battenberg	6,000
*Grand-Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz	3,000
His late Majesty's daughters	18,000
Total	£146,000

The King in addition to his Civil List receives the revenues of the Duchy of Lancaster. His Majesty pays income tax on the Privy Purse.

Duchy of Lancaster

The honour of Lancaster was confiscated in 1266, owing to Earl Ferrer's rebellion. In 1267

* Suspended during the war; she died Dec. 5, 1916.

Henry III granted it to his son Edmund, whom he created Earl of Lancaster. In 1361 the estates, title, and honour came to John of Gaunt in right of his wife Blanche, and on the accession of his only son Henry IV to the throne, in 1399, the duchy and honour became merged in the crown.

The revenue of the Duchy of Lancaster in 1916 amounted to £116,166, made up of—rents and profits of courts, £62,403; royalties and dues, £32,790, etc. Expenditure consisted of—outlay for the benefit of the estate, £9,794; deducted under various Acts of Parliament, £17,269; allowances, donations, charities, £7,247; salary of the Chancellor of the Duchy, £2,000; expenses of management, £7,604. The sum of £60,000 was paid (for His Majesty's use) to the Keeper of His Majesty's Privy Purse.

Duchy of Cornwall

In 1337 Edward III created Cornwall a duchy for his son Edward, the Black Prince, who was thus the first English duke. The revenue of the Duchy of Cornwall in the year ended Dec. 31, 1916, was £208,058, and was derived principally from rents and profits of courts, £119,338; annuity in lieu of Tin Coinage Duties, £16,216; and dividends on stock, £10,201. The payments included—Outlay for the benefit of the estate, £22,262; deductions under various Acts of Parliament, £34,840; allowances, donations, and charities, £16,515; expenses of management, £12,651. The sum of £80,500 was paid on account of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

HIS MAJESTY'S HOUSEHOLD

Privy Purse Office

Keeper of the Privy Purse, The Rt. Hon. Sir Fredk. E. G. Ponsonby, K.C.V.O., C.B.
Sec. of ditto, Walter M. Gibson, M.V.O., I.S.O.
Assist. Sec. Clifford Longden, M.V.O.
Clerks, H. K. Punshon, M.V.O., and A. V. Marten.
Land Steward, Windsor, W. S. MacWilliam.
Agent, Sandringham, Arthur Beck.
Factor, Balmoral, J. Michie, M.V.O.

Private Secretary's Office

Private Sec. to His Majesty, Lord Stamfordham, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., I.S.O.
Assist. Private Secs. Lt.-Col. Clive Wigram, O.S.I., C.V.O.; Earl of Cromer, M.V.O.
Sec. to Private Sec.'s Office and Registrar of Royal Victorian Order, F. Morgan Bryant, M.V.O., I.S.O.
Clerks, Lt.-Col. G. H. Sotbeby, M.V.O., H. F. Montgomery, H. H. Jalland, H. C. S. Malne, E. J. Glynn Evans.

Lord Steward's Department

Board of Green Cloth, Buckingham Palace
Lord Steward, The Viscount Farquhar, G.C.V.O.
Treasurer, Lt.-Col. James Craig, M.P.
Comptroller, Sir Edwin Cornwall, M.P.
Master of the Household, Hon. Sir Derek Keppel, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., C.I.E.
Deputy Master (vacant).
Clerk Comptroller, Capt. G. Gooding.
Assist. Sec. to the Board, Capt. C. G. H. MacGill, M.V.O.
Accountant, Capt. Benjamin Croft.
Assist. Accountant, F. J. Worledge.
Clerk to the Master of the Household, F. J. Bailey.
Assist. Clerk Comptroller, J. M. C. Barlerin.
Store Clerk, H. Mercer.
Paymaster of the Household, Col. Hon. Sir Henry Charles Legge, K.C.V.O.
Gentleman of the Cellars, T. Kingscote, M.V.O.

Consulting Engineer, W. H. Massey, M.I.C.E.
Coroner of the Verge, A. W. Mills.
Palace Steward, J. T. Warren.

Lord Chamberlain's Department

Office: Stable Yard, St. James's Palace.

Lord Chamberlain, Viscount Sandhurst, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O.
Vice-Chamberlain, Cecil Beck, M.P.
Comptroller, Col. Sir Douglas Dawson, G.C.V.O., C.M.G.
Assist. ditto, Col. Hon. George Crichton, M.V.O.
Chief Clerk, H. A. P. Trendell, M.V.O.
Clerks, F. S. Osgood, M.V.O.; H. T. J. Joist (Accountant); J. Godefroi; A. Hertslet; Major H. H. P. Stockley; G. Montague Critchett; A. Sinclair Buchanan; V. N. Peel (Resident).
Shortland Writer and Typist, Miss J. Webster.
Examiners of Plays, E. A. Bendall, M.V.O., and G. S. Street.
Master of the Ceremonies, Hon. Sir Arthur Walsb, K.C.V.O.
Lords-in-Waiting, Lord Annaly, G.C.V.O. (Permanent); Lord Herschell, K.C.V.O.; Lord Stannore; Maj.-Gen. Lord Ranksborough, C.B., C.V.O.; Lord Hylton; Viscount Valentia, C.B., M.V.O., M.P.; Lord Kenyon, K.C.V.O., Viscount Farquhar, G.C.V.O. (extra).
Grooms-in-Waiting, Hon. H. J. Stonor, C.V.O.; Sir E. W. Wallington, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.; H. L. Verney, M.V.O.; Maj. P. Hunloke, M.V.O.; Col. Hon. Claude Willoughby; R.-Adm. H. H. Campbell, C.B., C.V.O.
Extra Grooms-in-Waiting, Admiral Sir J. R. T. Fullerton, G.C.V.O., C.B.; Sir D. Mackenzie Wallace, K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O.; Sir W. D. S. Campbell, K.C.V.O.
Gentleman Ushers, Sir H. D. Erskine, K.C.V.O.; Hon. H. J. Stonor, C.V.O.; Arnold Royle, C.B.; Horace West; Brook Taylor; Maj. Hon. Arthur Hay; L. H. Cust, C.V.O.; P. Armytage, M.V.O.; T. Kingscote, M.V.O.; Capt. G. A. M. Ellis; Col. H. Fludyer, C.V.O.; Col. Lord Wm. Cecil, C.V.O.; Montague C. Eliot; Maj. J. O. Brinton, M.V.O., D.S.O.; Capt. C. A. L. Irvine, M.V.O.
Gentleman Usher of Black Rod, Adml. Sir H. F. Stephenson, G.C.V.O., K.C.B.
Poet Laureate, Robert Bridges, D.Litt.
Surveyor of the King's Pictures and Works of Art, Lionel H. Cust, C.V.O.
Keeper of the King's Armoury, Sir Guy F. Laking, Bt., C.B., M.V.O.
Librarian at Windsor Castle, Hon. J. Fortescue, C.V.O.
Grooms of the Great Chamber, J. Campbell and S. Asb.
Bargemaster, W. G. East.
Keeper of the Swans, T. R. Abnett.
Keeper of Cottage, Virginia Water (vacant).
Constable and Governor of Windsor Castle, Lt.-Col. Marquess of Cambridge, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., C.M.G.
Deputy Constable and Lt.-Gov. of Windsor Castle, Visct. Esher, G.C.B., G.C.V.O.
Keeper of the Jewel House, Tower, Maj.-Gen. Sir G. J. Younghusband, K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., C.B.
State Pages, W. Thomson and J. Meredith.
Page of the Chambers, E. H. Hammett.
Pages of the Presence, J. Gower, O. Hutchings, F. H. Pooley, J. Copple, A. Twyman, and J. Pottinger.
Pages of the Back Stairs, E. A. Wakeford, J. Waters, E. Smussen, G. Gear, and T. Reynolds.
Pages' Men, F. O. Walker, A. O. Yardley.
Inspectors of Palaces, G. E. Miles, M.V.O. (Windsor Castle); W. S. Sands, M.V.O. (Buckingham Palace); P. Parsons (Holyrood).

Foreman, Buckingham Palace, W. Hunt.
Tapissiers, L. W. Cleave (Windsor); D. Allen
(travelling); J. Marmoy (assist.); T. Batterbee
(York Cottage).

King's Messengers, H. Bailey, D. W. Bruce, J.
Farquharson, and W. Tubbs.

Attendant, State Apartments, Windsor Castle, E. J.
Seymour.

Sergeants-at-Arms, R. Edgecumbe; Maj. E. Martin,
C.V.O.; Capt. E. B. Towse, V.C.; and W. M.
Gibson, M.V.O., I.S.O.

Ditto attending the Lord Chancellor, Capt. Hon.
Sir S. J. Fortescue, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., R.N.

Ditto attending the Speaker, Vice-Adm. Sir Colin
Keppel, K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O.

Master of the King's Music, Sir Walter Parratt,
C.V.O., Mus. Doc.

Secretary, the King's Band, and Librarian, A.
Mapleson

Leader of the Music, A. Gibson.

Medical Department

Physicians in Ordinary, Sir J. Reid, Bt., G.C.V.O.,
K.C.B., M.D.; Sir R. D. Powell, Bt., K.C.V.O.,
M.D.; Sir B. Dawson, K.C.V.O., C.B., M.D.

Physicians Extraordinary, Sir T. Barlow, Bt.,
K.C.V.O., M.D.; Sir A. R. Manby, M.V.O., M.D.

Physician to Household, Sir R. W. Burnet, K.C.V.O.,
M.D.

Sergeant Surgeons, Sir F. Treves, Bt., G.C.V.O.,
C.B.; Sir R. H. Charles, G.C.V.O.

Honorary Surgeons in Ordinary, Sir R. J. Godlee,
Bt., K.C.V.O., F.R.C.S., M.S.; Sir A. A. Bowlby,
K.C.M.G., F.R.C.S.; Sir W. W. Cheyne, Bt.,
K.C.M.G., C.B.; Sir A. D. Fripp, K.C.V.O., C.B.,
F.R.C.S.

Surgeon to Household, H. M. Rigby, F.R.C.S.

Surgeon Apothecary to H.M. and Apothecary to
the Household, F. S. Hewett, M.V.O., M.D.

Surgeons and Apothecaries in Ordinary to the
Household at Windsor, W. Fairbank, M.V.O.,
M.R.C.S.; W. Ellison, M.V.O., M.D.

Ditto at Sandringham, Sir A. R. Manby, M.V.O., M.D.
Surgeon Oculist, Sir G. Anderson Critchett, Bt.,
C.V.O.

Laryngologist to Their Majesties, Sir Milsom Rees,
C.V.O.

Dental Surgeon to the Household, C. Truman, M.R.C.S.

Anæsthetist to the Household, H. Low, M.B.

Chemist and Druggist, P. W. Squire.

College of Chaplains

Clerk of the Closet, Rt. Rev. Bishop Boyd-Car-
peuter, K.C.V.O., D.D.

Deputy Clerks of ditto, Rev. Canon J. N. Dalton,
K.C.V.O., C.M.G.; Rev. Canon E. Sheppard,
K.C.V.O., D.D.

Chaplains in Ordinary, Rev. J. H. J. Ellison,
M.V.O.; Rev. Canon C. Smith, M.V.O.; Rev.
Canon Hou. L. Tyrwhitt, M.V.O.; Rev. F. A. S.
Ffolkes, M.V.O.; Rev. Canon W. Sanday, D.D.;
Rev. M. E. Kennedy, M.V.O.; Ven. Archdeacon
Westcott, D.D.; Ven. Archdeacon H. S. Wood,
D.D.; Rev. H. Gee, D.D.; Rev. Canon E. R.
Bernard; Rev. H. M. Butler, D.D.

Honorary Chaplains, Rev. Hon. J. Stafford North-
cote; Rev. J. C. Cox-Edwards; Rev. J. H.
Berry; Rev. E. H. Goodwin; Rev. W. H.
Bliss; Rev. Canon E. Clarke; Ven. W. Sinclair,
D.D.; Rev. E. Warre, C.V.O., C.B., D.D.; Rev.
W. S. Harris; Rev. Canon H. Gamble; Rev.
Canon A. Mason, D.D.; Rev. Canon H. D.
Rawsley; Rev. G. F. Wilson; Ven. Arch-
deacon H. A. Hall; Ven. Archdeacon W. J.
Wekins; Rev. Preb. Hon. A. G. Lawley;
Rev. E. M. Blackie; Rev. Canon P. Green;

Rev. W. Temple; Rev. J. G. M'Cormick;
Rev. H. R. L. Sheppard; Rev. S. Blekersteth,
D.D.; Rev. E. N. Lovett, M.A.; Rev. E. A.
Burroughs, M.A.

Chapels Royal

Dean of the Chapels Royal, The Bishop of London.
Sub-Dean and Chaplain, Rev. Canon E. Sheppard,
K.C.V.O., D.D.

Priests in Ordinary, Rev. L. J. Percival, M.A.,
Rev. T. R. Hine-Haycock, M.A.; Rev. D. Aikin
Sneath; Rev. G. V. Smith.

Deputy Priest, Rev. N. Morgan-Brown.

Honorary Priests, Rev. A. Cotton, M.A.; Rev.
E. W. Kempe, M.A.; Rev. Canon H. G. Daniell-
Bainbridge, M.A.

Organist and Composer, Charles Harford Lloyd,
M.A., Mus. Doc., M.V.O.

Master of Chapel Boys, Percy F. Davis, M.A.

Buckingham Palace—Domestic Chaplain, Rev.
Canon E. Sheppard, K.C.V.O., D.D.

Windsor Castle—Domestic Chaplains, Very Rev.
Albert Baillie, D.D., Dean of Windsor; Rev.
Canon J. N. Dalton, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.

Sandringham—Domestic Chaplain, Rev. A. Row-
land Grant, M.A.

Hampton Court—Chaplain, Rev. A. G. Ingram, M.A.

Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood

(see p. 153)

Royal Almonry

7 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W.

Hereditary Grand Almoner, Marquess of Exeter.

Lord High Almoner, Very Rev. Dean of Wells, D.D.
Sub-Almoner, Rev. Canon Edgar Sheppard, K.C.V.O.,
D.D. (Sub-Dean of Chapels Royal).

Secretary, Rev. T. T. Norgate, F.R.G.S., F.R.Hist.S.
Assist. ditto, W. G. Hunt.

Master of the Horse

Department of the Master of the Horse

Royal Mews, Buckingham Palace, S.W.

Master of the Horse, Earl of Chesterfield, K.G.,
C.V.O.

Crown Equerry, Capt. Hon. Sir W. C. W. Fitz-
william, K.C.V.O.

Equerries in Ordinary, Commander Sir C. L.
Oust, Bt., K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E., R.N.;
Capt. Bryan G. Godfrey-Faussett, C.V.O., O.M.G.,
R.N.; Lt.-Col. Clive Wigram, C.V.O., C.S.I.;
Maj. R. H. Seymour, M.V.O.; Earl of Cromer,
M.V.O.

Hon. Equerry, Gen. the Duke of Grafton, K.G., C.B.

Extra Equerries, Lord M. T. de la P. Beresford,
C.V.O.; Lt.-Col. C. F. Campbell, C.I.E.; Col. Sir
Arthur Davidson, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.; Lt.-Col. I.
Dugdale, C.V.O.; Maj.-Gen. Sir H. P. Ewart, Bt.,
G.C.V.O., K.C.B.; Capt. Hon. Sir W. C. W. Fitz-
william, K.C.V.O.; Capt. Hon. Sir J. Fortescue,
K.C.V.O., C.M.G., R.N.; Maj.-Gen. Lord Edward
Gleichen, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.; Brig-
-Gen. Hon. A. H. F. Greville, M.V.O.; Lt.-Col.
A. B. Haig, C.V.O., C.M.G.; Sir E. R. Henry,
G.C.V.O., K.C.B., C.S.I.; Lt.-Col. Sir G. L. Holford,
K.C.V.O., C.I.E.; Hon. Sir Derek Keppel, K.C.V.O.,
C.M.G., C.I.E.; Vice-Adml. Sir John H. Keppel,
K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O.; Col. Hon. Sir
H. C. Legge, K.C.V.O.; Adm. Sir A. Berkeley
Milne, Bt., G.C.V.O., K.C.B.; Adm.-of-the-Fleet
Hon. Sir H. Meux, G.C.B., K.C.V.O.; Lt.-Col.
Rt. Hon. Sir F. E. G. Ponsonby, K.C.V.O., C.B.;
Gen. Rt. Hon. Sir D. M. Probyn, V.C., G.C.B.,
G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O., I.S.O.; Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. Lord
Stamfordham, G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., G.C.S.I.
K.C.M.G.; Adm. Sir H. F. Stephenson, G.C.V.O.,

K.C.B.; Col. H. Streatfield, C.V.O., C.B.; Hon. Sir J. H. Ward, K.C.V.O.; Col. (temp. Brig.-Gen.) H. D. Watson, C.I.E., M.V.O.; Rear-Adm. Sir R. E. Wemyss, K.C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O.
Pages of Honour, E. G. Ponsonby, R. Dawnay, I. A. Murray, G. C. Dugdale.
Supt. Royal Mews, London, Capt. A. Benbow.
Ditto, Windsor, Capt. D. Hickey, M.V.O.
Accountant, Wm. Cullen, M.V.O.
Storekeeper, Wm. Shackleton.
Clerk, J. H. Ould.
Hon. Vet. Surgeon, Temp.-Maj. F. Hobday, F.R.C.V.S.

HOUSEHOLD OF H.M. THE QUEEN

Lord Chamberlain, Earl of Shaftesbury, K.P., K.C.V.O.
Treasurer, Hon. Sir Alex. Nelson Hood, K.C.V.O.
Private Sec. Sir Edward W. Wallington, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.
Equerry, Lt.-Col. Frank Dugdale, C.V.O.
Mistress of the Robes, Duchess of Sutherland.
Ladies of the Bedchamber, The Countess of Minto, C.I.; the Lady Amptill, C.I.; the Countess Fortescue; the Countess of Airlie.
Extra Ladies of the Bedchamber, The Countess of Bradford, the Lady Lamington, the Countess of Shaftesbury, the Lady Desborough.
Bedchamber Women, The Lady Eva Dugdale, the Lady Mary Trefusis, the Lady Katharine Coke, the Lady Bertha Dawkins; the Lady Isobel Gathorne-Hardy (extra).
Maids of Honour, Hon. Venetia Baring, Hon. Katherine Villiers, Hon. Mabel Gye, Hon. Ursula Lawley.
Clerk, George A. Titman.

PRINCE OF WALES'S HOUSEHOLD

Comptroller and Treasurer, Hon. Sir Sidney R. Greville, K.C.V.O., C.B.
Attorney-General, Rt. Hon. H. E. Duke, K.C., M.P.

HIS MAJESTY'S MOST HONOURABLE PRIVY COUNCIL

Lord President—Marquess of Crewe.
Aberconway, Lord (Nov. '08).
Aberdeen, Marquess of (Feb. '86).
Abraham, William (Jan. '11).
Acland, Arthur Herbert Dyke (Aug. '92).
Acland, Francis Dyke (June '15).
Addison, Christopher (Jan. '16).
Allen, Charles Peter (Jan. '12).
Allendale, Viscount (May '07).
Ameer Ali (Syed) (Nov. '09).
Ashton, Thomas (June '17).
Asquith, Herbert Henry (Aug. '92).
Atkinson, Lord (Dec. '05).
Baker, Harold Trevor (June '15).
Balfour, Arthur James (June '85).
Balfour, Gerald William (Nov. '00).
Balfour of Burleigh, Lord (June '92).
Banbury, Sir Fredk. George (Jan. '16).
Bankes, Sir John Eldon (Jan. '15).
Barnes, George Nicoll (Jan. '16).
Barton, Sir Edmund (Jan. '01).
Beauchamp, Earl (Jan. '06).
Bertie of Thame, Lord (Mar. '03).
Birrell, Augustine (Dec. '05).
Bond, Sir Robert (Aug. '02).
Borden, Sir Robert Laird (Jan. '12).
Botha, Louis (May '07).
Bowerman, Chas. Wm. (June '16).
Brace, William ('17).
Breadalbane, Marquess of (May '80).
Brownlow, Earl (July '87).
Brunner, Sir John T., Bt. (June '06).
Bryce, Viscount (Aug. '92).
Buchanan, Sir George (Aug. '10).
Buckmaster, Lord (June '15).
Bunseu, Sir Maurice W. E. de (Feb. '06).
Burghclere, Lord (Aug. '92).
Burns, John (Dec. '05).
Burt, Thomas (Jan. '06).
Buxton, Viscount (Dec. '05).
Caldwell, James (June '10).
Canterbury, Archbishop of (Feb. '03).
Carnock, Lord (May '05).
Carson, Sir Edward Henry (Dec. '05).
Cartwright, Sir Fairfax Leighton (Oct. '03).
Cassel, Sir Ernest (Aug. '02).
Cave, Sir George (June '15).
Caveadish, Lord Richard F. (June '12).
Cecil, Evelyn (June '17).
Cecil, Lord Robert (June '15).
Chamberlain, Joseph Austen (Aug. '02).
Channell, Sir Arthur Mosley (April '14).
Chaplin, Viscount (June '85).
Charles, Sir Arthur (July '05).
Chelmsford, Lord (Feb. '16).
Chestfield, Earl of (Apr. '94).
Chilton, Viscount (June '91).
Cholmondeley, Marquess of (July '01).
Churchill, Winston Leonard Spencer- (May '07).
Clarke, Sir Edward George (Nov. '08).
Clyde, James Avon (Dec. '16).
Colebrooke, Lord (Jan. '14).
Collings, Jesse (Aug. '92).
Compton-Rickett, Sir Joseph (Jan. '11).
Connaught, H.R.H. Duke of (May '71).
Connaught, H.R.H. Prince Arthur of (June '10).
Cook, Joseph (June '14).
Courtney of Penwith, Lord (Jan. '89).
Coventry, Earl of (Aug. '77).
Cowdroy, Viscount (Jan. '17).

QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S HOUSEHOLD

Mistress of the Robes, The Duchess of Portland.
Ladies of the Bedchamber, The Countess of Antrim, the Countess of Gosford, the Marchioness of Lincolnshire.
Extra Ladies of the Bedchamber, The Marchioness of Lansdowne, the Marchioness of Salisbury, the Countess of Derby.
Woman of the Bedchamber, Hon. Charlotte Knollys.
Maid-of-Honour, Hon. Violet Virlian.
Lord Chamberlain, The Earl Howe, G.C.V.O.
Vice-Chamberlain, The Earl of Gosford, K.P.
Treasurer, The Marquess of Ripon, G.C.V.O.
Lord-in-Waiting, The Viscount Knollys, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., I.S.O.
Comptroller, Gen. Rt. Hon. Sir Dighton M. Probyn, V.C., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O., I.S.O.
Private Sec. Col. Sir Henry Streatfield, K.O.V.O., C.B.
Equeries, Col. Sir Arthur Davidson, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.; Lt.-Col. Sir G. Liudsay Holford, K.C.V.O., C.I.E.; Capt. Hon. Sir John Hubert Ward, K.C.V.O.; Col. Sir Henry Streatfield, K.C.V.O., C.B.
Extra Equerry, Maj.-Gen. Lord Ranksborough, O.V.O., C.B.
Honorary Domestic Chaplains, Rev. Canon Edgar Sheppard, K.C.V.O., D.D.; Rev. M. E. Kennedy, C.V.O.; Ven. Archdeacon E. E. Holmes; Rev. A. R. H. Grant, M.A.
Surgeon in Ordinary, Sir Frederick Treves, Bt., G.C.V.O., C.B.
Surgeon to the Household, Hugh M. Rigby, F.R.C.S.
Physician Extraordinary and Surgeon Apothecary at Sandringham, Sir Alan Reeve Manby, M.V.O., M.D.
Surgeon Apothecary to H.M. and Apothecary to the Household, Frederick Stanley Hewett, M.V.O., M.D.
Laryngologist, Sir Milsom Rees, C.V.O., F.R.C.S. Ed.
Bacteriologist, H. R. Spitta, M.V.O., M.D.
Clerks, T. G. Watson; R. H. Short.

- Cozens Hardy, Lord (Nov. '01).
 Crawford, Earl of (July '16).
 Crewe, Marquess of (Aug. '92).
 Crooks, William (Jan. '16).
 Curzon, Earl (June '95).
 Dalziel, Sir James Henry (June '12).
 Dartmouth, Earl of (June '85).
 Deane, Sir A. Bargrave (Nov. '17).
 Denmau, Lord (Aug. '07).
 Derby, Earl of (Oct. '03).
 Desart, Earl of (Jan. '13).
 Devonport, Lord (Oct. '09).
 Devonshire, Duke of (Dec. '05).
 Dickinson, Willoughby Hyett (Jan. '14).
 Dickson, Charles Scott (Oct. '03).
 Ducie, Earl of (July '59).
 Dudley, Earl of (Aug. '02).
 Duke, Henry Edward (June '15).
 Dunedin, Lord ('96).
 Durand, Sir Henry Mortimer (Feb. '01).
 Durham, Earl of (Feb. '12).
 Dyke, Sir W. Hart, Bt. (April '80).
 Eady, Sir Charles Swinfen (June '13).
 Edge, Sir John (July '08).
 Emmott, Lord (July '08).
 Evans, Sir Samuel Thomas (Mar. '10).
 Eversley, Lord (Dec. '80).
 Farquhar, Viscount (Nov. '07).
 Farquharson, Robert (June '06).
 Fellowes, Sir Ailwyn E. (Mar. '05).
 Fenwick, Charles (June '11).
 Ferens, Thomas Robinson (Jan. '12).
 Finlay, Lord (June '05).
 Fisher, Andrew (June '11).
 Fisher, Herbert Albert Laurens (Dec. '16).
 Fisher, William Hayes (June '11).
 Fitzmaurice, Lord (April '08).
 Fitzpatrick, Sir Charles (July '05).
 Forrest, Sir John (July '97).
 Forster, Henry Wm. (June '17).
 Foster, Sir George Eulas (June '16).
 Fry, Sir Edward (April '83).
 Fry, Lewis (Jan. '01).
 Gainford, Lord (Nov. '08).
 Gaskell, Charles George Milnes (July '08).
 Geddes, Sir Eric (July '17).
 George, David Lloyd (Dec. '05).
 Gladstone, Viscount (Mar. '94).
 Goddard, Sir Daniel Ford (Jan. '16).
 Gordon-Lennox, Lord Walter (Nov. '31).
 Goscheu, Sir William Edward (May '05).
 Granard, Earl of (Nov. '07).
 Greene, Sir W. Conyngham ('12).
 Grey, Viscount (Aug. '02).
 Griffith, Ellis Jones (July '14).
 Griffith, Sir Samuel Walker (Jan. '01).
 Gulland, John W. (Dec. '16).
 Haldane, Viscount (Aug. '02).
 Halsbury, Earl of (June '85).
 Halsey, Thomas Frederick (Jan. '01).
 Hamilton, Lord Claud (June '17).
 Hamilton, Lord George (April '78).
 Harcourt, Viscount (Dec. '05).
 Hardinge of Penshurst, Lord (Mar. '04).
 Hardinge, Sir Arthur Henry ('13).
 Hardy, Laurence (June '11).
 Harris, Fredk. Leverton (Jan. '16).
 Henderson, Arthur (Jan. '15).
 Heneage, Lord (Feb. '86).
 Hill, Lord Arthur (June '85).
 Hime, Sir Albert Henry (Aug. '02).
 Hobbouse, Sir Charles Edward Henry, Bt. (June '09).
 Hobbouse, Henry (Dec. '02).
 Hodge, John ('17).
 Hughes, William Morris (Mar. '16).
 Huntly, Marquess of (Mar. '81).
 Illingsworth, Albert H. ('17).
 Islington, Lord (June '11).
 Jackson, Frederick Huth (June '11).
 Jameson, Sir Leander Starr, Bt. (May '07).
 Jenkins, Sir Lawrence Hugh (Jan. '16).
 Jones, Sir David Brynmor (June '12).
 Jones, Leifebild S. (Dec. '16).
 Jordan, Sir John Newell (June '15).
 Joyce, Sir Matthew Ingle (Jan. '16).
 Kennaway, Sir John Henry, Bt. (Jan. '97).
 Kenrick, William (Feb. '99).
 Kinnear, Lord (June '11).
 Kintore, Earl of (Aug. '86).
 Knollys, Viscount (June '10).
 Lambert, George (Jan. '12).
 Lambourne, Lord (Dec. '05).
 Lansdowne, Marquess of (July '95).
 Lascelles, Sir Frank Cavendish (April '94).
 Laurier, Sir Wilfrid (July '97).
 Law, Andrew Bonar (June '11).
 Lewis, John Herbert (June '13).
 Lincolnshire, Marquess of (July '81).
 Lindley, Lord (Dec. '81).
 Liverpool, Earl of (July '17).
 London, Bishop of (May '01).
 Long, Walter Hume (July '95).
 Loreburn, Earl (Dec. '05).
 Lough, Thomas (April '08).
 Lowther, James William (July '98).
 Macartney, Sir William Grey Ellison (Dec. '00).
 Macdonald, John Archibald Murray (June '16).
 Macdonald, Sir John Hay Athole (Aug. '85).
 MacDonnell, Lord (Aug. '02).
 Macgregor, Sir William (Jan. '15).
 McKenna, Reginald (Feb. '07).
 MacLay, Sir Joseph ('17).
 Maclean, Sir Donald (Jan. '16).
 Macnamara, Thomas James (June '11).
 Mallet, Sir Louis du Pan ('15).
 Manchester, Duke of (Feb. '06).
 Marchamley, Lord (Dec. '07).
 Marlborough, Duke of (Feb. '99).
 Massey, Wm. Ferguson (Jan. '14).
 Masterman, Charles Frederick Gurney (June '12).
 Mather, Sir William (June '10).
 Maxwell, Sir Herbert Eustace, Bt. (Aug. '97).
 Merriman, John Xavier (July '09).
 Mersey, Viscount (Feb. '09).
 Middleton, Viscount (July '01).
 Mildmay, Francis Bingham (June '16).
 Milford Haven, Marquess of (Nov. '14).
 Milner, Viscount (July '01).
 Milner, Sir Frederick, Bt. (June '00).
 Mond, Sir Alfred Moritz, Bt. (June '13).
 Montagu, Edwin S. (Jan. '15).
 Moor, Sir Frederick (May '07).
 Morley of Blackburn, Viscount (Feb. '86).
 Morris, Sir Edward (June '11).
 Moulton, Lord (Feb. '06).
 Mowatt, Sir Francis (June '06).
 Munro, Robert (Dec. '13).
 Munro-Ferguson, Sir Ronald Crauford (June '10).
 Murray of Elibank, Lord (Jan. '11).
 Murray, Sir George Herbert (June '10).
 Newton, Lord (June '15).
 Northumberland, Duke of (Mar. '74).
 Pales, Christopher (Nov. '92).
 Parker, Lord ('13).
 Parker, Sir Gilbert, Bt. (June '16).
 Parmoor, Lord (Jan. '14).
 Pease, Herbert Pike (June '17).
 Pentland, Lord (Dec. '05).
 Phillimore, Sir Walter, Bt. (Dec. '13).
 Pickford, Sir William (April '14).
 Plymouth, Earl of (Feb. '91).
 Pollock, Sir Frederick, Bt. (June '11).
 Ponsonby, Sir Fredk. E. G. (June '14).
 Portland, Duke of (Aug. '86).
 Pretymann, Ernest George (June '17).
 Primrose, Sir Henry (June '12).
 Probyn, Sir Dighton MacNaghten (Feb. '01).
 Prothero, Rowland E. (Jan. '17).
 Rathmore, Lord (Mar. '80).
 Rayleigh, Lord ('05).
 Reading, Earl (June '11).
 Reay, Lord (Feb. '06).
 Reid, Sir George H. (July '97).
 Revelstoke, Lord (Dec. '02).
 Rhondra, Lord ('17).
 Ribblesdale, Lord (Aug. '92).
 Ridley, Sir Edward (Nov. '17).
 Roberts, George Henry (Aug. '17).
 Robertson, John Mackinnon (June '15).
 Robson, Lord (June '10).
 Rodd, Sir James Rennell (Nov. '08).
 Romer, Sir Robert (March '99).
 Rosebery, Earl of (Aug. '81).

Rose-Innes, Sir James (Jan. '15).	Simon, Sir John Allsebrook (Jan. '13).	Taubman-Goldie, Sir George Dashwood (July '98).
Runciman, Walter (April '08).	Smith, Sir Frederick Edwin (June '11).	Tennant, Harold John (June '14).
Russell, George W. E. (Dec. '07).	Smith, James Parker (June '04).	Tennyson, Lord (July '05).
St. Davids, Lord (June '14).	Smuts, Jan Christiaan (Mar. '17).	Thomas, James Henry (June '17).
Sallsbury, Marquess of (Oct. '03).	Somerleyton, Lord (Dec. '02).	Trevelyan, Sir George Otto, Bt. (June '82).
Samuel, Sir Harry Simon (June '16).	Somerset, Lord Henry R. O. (March '74).	Waldegrave, Earl (Feb. '97).
Samuel, Herbert Lonis (Nov. '08).	Southborough, Lord (Jan. '12).	Waleran, Lord (Mar. '99).
Sanders, John Satterfield (Dec. '05).	Southwark, Lord (Jan. '06).	Ward, Sir Joseph George, Bt. (May '07).
Sandhurst, Viscount (Nov. '07).	Spencer, Earl (Aug. '92).	Warrington, Sir Thomas Rolls (Apr. '15).
Satow, Sir Ernest Mason (July '06).	Speyer, Sir Edgar, Bt. (Nov. '09).	Wason, Eugene (July '07).
Schreiner, William Philip (Feb. '17).	Spicer, Sir Albert, Bt. (June '12).	West, Sir Algernon (Mar. '94).
Scott, Sir Charles Stewart (July '98).	Spring-Rice, Sir Cecil A. ('13).	Whitley, John Henry (June '11).
Scrutton, Sir Thomas E. (Oct. '16).	Stamfordham, Lord (June '10).	Whittaker, Sir Thomas Palmer (July '08).
Seely, Brig.-Gen. John Edward Bernard (Nov. '09).	Stanley, Sir Albert Henry (Jan. '17).	Wiles, Thomas (Dec. '16).
Sefton, Earl of (Jan. '06).	Strachie, Lord (June '12).	Wilson, Sir Guy Fleetwood (Jan. '14).
Selborne, Earl of (Nov. '00).	Strathclyde, Lord (Mar. '09).	Wilson, John William (June '11).
Seymour, Adm. Sir Edward Hobart (Nov. '09).	Strong, Sir Thomas Vezey (June '11).	Wimborne, Lord (Feb. '10).
Shaw, Lord (Jan. '06).	Stuart of Wortley, Lord (Feb. '96).	Wood, Thomas McKinnon (June '11).
Sheffield, Lord (Jan. '10).	Sudeley, Lord (Feb. '86).	Wrenbury, Lord (Dec. '06).
Shuttleworth, Lord (April '86).	Sumner, Lord ('12).	Yarborough, Earl of (Nov. '90).
	Swann, Sir Charles Ernest, Bt. (Jan. '11).	York, Archbishop of (Feb. '09).
		Zetland, Marquess of (Nov. '89).

THE PRIVY COUNCIL IN IRELAND

<i>The Lord-Lieutenant and Governor-General of Ireland—The Right Hon. Ivor C. Guest, Baron Wimborne.</i>	Friend, Maj.-Gen. Lovick Bransby ('16).	O'Connor, James ('16).
Aberdeen, Marquess of ('05).	Gibson, John George ('87).	Ormonde, Marquess of ('02).
Andrews, William Drennan ('97).	Glendinning, Robert Graham ('11).	O'Shaughnessy, Thomas Lopdell ('12).
Arran, Earl of ('17).	Gordon, John ('15).	Paget, Sir Arthur Henry ('12).
Asquith, Herbert Henry ('16).	Goulding, Sir William, Bt. ('17).	Pailes, Christopher ('72).
Atkinson, Lord ('92).	Grenfell, Lord ('04).	Pim, Jonathan ('14).
Balfour, Arthur James ('87).	Harrell, Sir David ('05).	Pirrie, Lord ('97).
Balfour, Gerald William ('95).	Hogg, Jonathan ('02).	Plunkett, Sir Horace Curzon ('97).
Barrymore, Lord ('96).	Johnson, Sir William Moore, Bt. ('81).	Porter, Sir Andrew Marshall, Bt. ('83).
Birrell, Augustine ('07).	Kavanagh, Walter MacMurrough ('16).	Ranfurly, Earl of ('05).
Boyd, Sir Walter, Bt. ('16).	Kenny, William ('02).	Ridgeway, Col. Sir Joseph West ('89).
Bryce, Viscount ('05).	Long, Walter Hume ('05).	Robinson, Sir Henry Augustus ('02).
Campbell, Sir James Henry M. ('05).	Lyttelton, Gen. Sir Neville Gerald ('08).	Ronan, Stephen ('15).
Carlisle, Alexander Montgomery ('07).	Macdonnell, Lord ('03).	Ross, John ('02).
Carson, Sir Edward Henry ('96).	Madden, Dodgson Hamilton ('89).	Russell, Sir Thomas Wallace, Bt. ('08).
Castletown, Lord ('08).	Mahou, Lt.-Gen. Sir Bryan ('17).	Samuels, Arthur Warren ('17).
Chalmers, Sir Robert ('16).	Matheson, Sir Robert Edwin ('10).	Shillington, Thomas ('11).
Cherry, Richard Robert ('05).	Maxwell, Sir John ('16).	Starkie, William Joseph Myles ('14).
Coll, Sir Patrick ('05).	Mayo, Earl of ('00).	Thompson, Robert ('16).
Connaught, H.R.H. Duke of ('00).	Meath, Earl of ('87).	Trevelyan, Sir George Otto, Bt. ('82).
Cox, Michael ('11).	Meredith, Richard Edmund ('07).	Waldron, Laurence A. ('11).
Dodd, William Huston ('13).	Molony, Thomas Francis ('13).	Westmeath, Earl of ('02).
Dougherty, Sir James Brown ('08).	Morley of Blackburn, Viscount ('86).	Wrench, Frederick Stringer ('03).
Duke, Henry Edward ('16).	Nathan, Sir Matthew ('14).	Wylie, James Owens ('09).
Dunraven, Earl of ('99).	O'Brien, Sir Ignatius John ('12).	
Dyke, Sir W. Hart ('85).	O'Connor, Charles Andrew ('11).	
Fingall, Earl of ('92).		

KNIGHTHOOD AND OTHER ORDERS

In modern days knighthoods are conferred as a mark of the Sovereign's esteem, or as a reward for services of any kind, military or civil. They are bestowed by the Sovereign, or the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland as representing him, or by letters patent. The Orders of Knighthood are: the Garter, the Thistle, St. Patrick, the Bath, St. Michael and St. George, Star of India, the Indian Empire, the Victorian Order, and the British Empire.

There are over 800 knights not belonging to any of these orders who are termed knights bachelor.

In 1904 King Edward VII commanded the creation of a Central Chancery of all the Orders of Knighthood, and the issue of insignia and registration of warrants is now carried out by the Lord Chamberlain's Department, the *Comptroller* of which is Col. Sir Douglas Dawson, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., St. James's Palace, S.W.

The Most Noble Order of the Garter

Originally established by King Edward III in 1348, it is now limited to the Sovereign and such other descendants of George I as may be elected to be members of it, and to twenty-five Knight Companions; but sovereigns and princes of other realms, and extra Knight Companions, may be admitted by special statutes. Its abbreviation is K.G., and it is the highest order of knighthood. Its insignia and habit are most elaborate and imposing, and include the **George**—a gold medallion of St. George and the Dragon, suspended from a blue ribbon; the **Garter**, which is worn below the knee of the left leg, and is made of dark blue velvet, edged with gold, its motto being *Honi soit qui mal y pense* (Evil be to him who evil thinks); a mantle of blue velvet lined with taffeta, with the star of the order embroidered on the left breast; a hood and surcoat of crimson velvet, and a hat of black velvet; a collar of gold weighing 30 oz., and the star with the cross of St. George in the centre, encircled by the Garter. The following is a full list of the members of the Order, the date of creation being prefixed in each case:—

THE SOVEREIGN

Wales, H.R.H. Prince of

- 1910. H.M. the Queen (Lady of the Order).
- 1901. H.M. Queen Alexandra (Lady of the Order).
- 1867. Connaught, H.R.H. Duke of.
- 1902. Connaught, H.R.H. Prince Arthur of.
- 1916. H.R.H. Prince Albert.

- 1902. Aosta, Duke of.
- 1914. Belgians, King of the.
- 1914. Denmark, King of.
- 1891. Italy, King of.
- 1912. Japan, Emperor of.
- 1906. Norway, King of.
- 1909. Portugal, King Manuel, of.
- 1893. Russia, Emperor Nicholas, of.
- 1902. Russia, Hereditary Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch, of.
- 1902. Spain, King of.
- 1905. Sweden, King of.

THE KNIGHT COMPANIONS:

- 1917. Bath, Marquess of.
- 1914. Beauchamp, Earl.
- 1902. Bedford, Duke of.
- 1894. Breadalbane, Marquess of.
- 1915. Chesterfield, Earl of.
- 1908. Crewe, Marquess of.
- 1916. Curzou of Kedleston, Earl.
- 1915. Derby, Earl of.
- 1916. Devonshire, Duke of.
- 1909. Durham, Earl of.
- 1883. Grafton, Duke of.
- 1912. Grey, Viscount.
- 1916. Hardinge of Penshurst, Lord.
- 1895. Lansdowne, Marquess of.
- 1906. Lincolshire, Marquess of.
- 1902. Marlborough, Duke of.
- 1899. Northumberland, Duke of.
- 1900. Portland, Duke of.
- 1905. Richmond and Gordon, Duke of.
- 1892. Rosebery, Earl of.
- 1917. Salisbury, Marquess of.
- 1909. Selborne, Earl of.
- 1913. Spencer, Earl.
- 1902. Wellington, Duke of.
- Prelate*, The Bishop of Winchester.
- Chancellor*, The Bishop of Oxford.
- Registrar*, The Dean of Windsor.
- Garter Principal King of Arms*, Sir Alfred S. Scott-Gatty, K.C.V.O.

Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, Admiral Sir Henry F. Stephenson, G.C.V.O., E.C.B.
Sec. Col. Sir Douglas Dawson, G.C.V.O., C.M.G.

Garter King of Arms. The holder of this important office is, within the College of Arms, above all other officers. He has, under the Deputy Earl Marshal, the regulation of the proceedings at State ceremonies, and the guidance of coronations; and he controls and manages all matters concerning the Order of the Garter. At the commencement of every Session he lays on the table of the House of Lords the roll of the lords temporal, and he introduces all newly created peers. The present holder of the office is Sir Alfred S. Scott-Gatty, K.C.V.O. *Office*, College of Arms, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

The Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle

Originally established in 1540, remodelled in 1687, and again in Queen Anne's reign (1703). It was by a statute of 1827 declared that this Order should consist of the Sovereign and 16 knights. Its abbreviation is K.T., and the **badge**, the gold St. Andrew, is suspended from a green ribbon; **motto**, *Nemo me impune lacessit*. The following is a list of the Knights of the Order:—

THE SOVEREIGN

H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught.
 H.R.H. Prince Arthur of Connaught.

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| Duke of Montrose. | Lord Hamilton of Dalzell. |
| Duke of Roxburghe. | Earl of Mar and Kellie. |
| Earl of Rosebery. | Lord Reay. |
| Earl of Hone. | Viscount Haldane. |
| Marquess of Zetland. | Lord Kinnaird. |
| Lord Balfour of Burleigh. | Lord Lovat. |
| Earl of Erroll. | Duke of Buccleuch. |
| Marquess of Aberdeen. | F.M. Sir Douglas Haig. |

Chancellor, The Duke of Montrose.
Dean, Rt. Rev. Andrew Wallace Williamson, D.D.
Secretary, Sir Duncan Alexander Dundas Campbell, Bart., C.V.O.
Lyon King of Arms, Sir J. Balfour Paul, C.V.O.
Gentleman Usher of the Green Rod, B.-Gen. Robert Gordon Gordon-Gilmour, C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O.

The Most Illustrious Order of St. Patrick

Established in 1783 by George III. Statutes revised 1905. Consists of the Sovereign, a Grand Master, who is the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland for the time being, and 22 Knights. Its abbreviation is K.P.; its **badge** is suspended from a sky-blue ribbon, with **motto** *Quis separabit?* The Knights rank amongst themselves in the order in which they have been invested, as given *infra*. The following is a list of the Knights of the Order:—

THE SOVEREIGN

Grand Master, The Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.

H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught.

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| Earl of Gosford. | Lord Pirrie. |
| Earl of Listowel. | Earl of Granard. |
| Earl of Dunraven. | Earl of Arrau. |
| Lord Montague. | Earl of Shaftesbury. |
| Marquess of Ormonde. | Earl of Bessborough. |
| Viscount Iveagh. | Earl of Donoughmore. |
| Earl of Bandon. | Viscount Powerscourt. |
| Earl of Enniskillen. | Viscount Midleton. |
| Earl of Mayo. | Earl of Cavan. |
| Earl of Meath. | F.M. Viscount French. |
| Lord Castletown. | (One vacancy.) |

Chancellor, The Chief Secretary.
Ulster King of Arms and Registrar, Maj. Nevile R. Wilkinson, F.S.A.

Secretary, Sir Francis Lambart, Bt., C.V.O.;
Genealogist, H. Farnham Burke, C.V.O., C.B.
Usher of the Black Rod, (vacant).
Dublin Herald, Maj. Guillemaire O'Grady.
Cork Herald, Capt. R. A. L. Keith.
Athlone Pursuivant, George Dames Burtchaell,
Deputy Ulster.

The Most Honourable Order of the Bath

Originally established by King Henry IV at his coronation, 1399, this order fell into neglect in the seventeenth century, but was revived in 1725 under George I. It was remodelled by the Prince Regent in 1815, to commemorate the auspicious termination of the long and arduous contest in which the empire had been engaged, and was further enlarged in 1845, and now has three classes:—

G.C.B.	Knight Grand Cross.
K.C.B.	Knight Commander.
C.B.	Companion.

The G.C.B.'s are not to exceed 57 for military service, exclusive of the Sovereign and princes of the blood, and those distinguished foreigners upon whom may be conferred the honorary dignity, and 27 for the civil service; of the second class there may not be more than 150 for military and 114 for the civil service, excluding those admitted as honorary members, and except in certain special circumstances when there is power to increase the numbers. Of Companions there may be 1,056, of whom 732 may be for military and 324 for civil service. An officer must have received a medal or some similar honour, or have been specially mentioned in despatches for distinguished service in action before he can be nominated. The badge is suspended by a crimson ribbon, with motto *Tria juncta in uno* (Three joined in one).

Great Master, H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught.

Dean, The Dean of Westminster.

Bath King of Arms (vacant).

Registrar and Secretary, The Comptroller of the Lord Chamberlain's Department, St. James's Palace, S.W.

Genealogist, H. Farnham Burke, C.V.O., C.B.

Gentlemen Usher, Col. Sir C. Wyndham Murray, C.B.

The Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George

Instituted in 1818, and is the order to which subjects of His Majesty who have taken a distinguished part in colonial and foreign affairs are generally admitted. It consists of the Sovereign, a Grand Master, and three classes of members:—

G.C.M.G.	Knight Grand Cross.
K.C.M.G.	Knight Commander.
C.M.G.	Companion.

The ordinary members of the first class are limited to 100, exclusive of princes of the blood, honorary members, and additional members. The second class is similarly limited to 300, and the third class to 725 ordinary members.

The motto of the Order is *Auspicium melioris ævi*.

Grand Master, H.R.H. The Prince of Wales, K.G., G.B.E., M.C.

Prelate, The Rt. Rev. Bishop H. H. Montgomery, D.D.

Chancellor, Marquess of Lansdowne, K.G., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E.

Secretary, The Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies (Sir G. V. Fiddes, K.C.M.G., C.B.)

King of Arms, Sir M. F. Ommanney, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., I.S.O.

Registrar, The Senior Assistant Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies (H. J. Read, C.B., C.M.G.).
Gentleman Usher of the Blue Rod, Sir William Alexander Baillie Hamilton, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Chancery of the Order, Colonial Office, Downing Street, S.W.1.

The Most Exalted Order of the Star of India

Established by letters patent in 1861 and enlarged in '66, '75, '76, '97, 1902, and 1911. Its badge is worn pendent from a light-blue ribbon with white stripes edge-wards; motto, "Heaven's Light our Guide." It consists of the Sovereign, a Grand Master, who is the Viceroy of India for the time being, and three classes of members:

G.C.S.I.	Knight Grand Commander.
K.C.S.I.	Knight Commander.
C.S.I.	Companion.

Of the first class there may be 44, of the second class 100, and of the third (or Companions) 200; but extra and honorary members may be, and have been, from time to time appointed.

Secretary, The Foreign Secretary to the Government of India.

Registrar, The Comptroller of the Lord Chamberlain's Department for the time being.

The Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire

Instituted Dec. 31, 1877, to commemorate the proclamation of H.M. Queen Victoria as Empress of India, and enlarged in '86, '87, '92, '97, 1902, and 1911, as a means of rewarding those whose services to the Indian Empire have merited the Imperial favour. This order consists of the Sovereign, a Grand Master, who is the Viceroy of India for the time being, and of three classes of members—viz. Knights Grand Commanders (G.C.I.E.), Knights Commanders (K.C.I.E.), and Companions (C.I.E.). Of the first class there may be 40, of the second class 120, while 40 appointments may be made annually to the third class, to which no limit of number is assigned. Extra and honorary members may be, and have been, from time to time appointed. The motto of the Order is *Imperatricis Auspiciis*; the badge is suspended from a riband of Imperial purple.

Secretary, The Foreign Secretary to the Government of India.

Registrar, The Comptroller of the Lord Chamberlain's Department for the time being.

The Royal Victorian Order

was created and instituted by H.M. Queen Victoria by letters patent under the Great Seal, April 1896. Those admitted to the order are to be British subjects who may have rendered important personal services to the Sovereign; or foreigners upon whom His Majesty may think fit to confer the distinction, and who are to rank as honorary members. Members of the order are divided into five classes:—

Knights Grand Cross	G.C.V.O.
Knights Commanders	K.C.V.O.
Commanders	C.V.O.
Members of the Fourth Class	M.V.O.
Members of the Fifth Class	M.V.O.

Members of the first and second classes receive the honour of knighthood. The first and second classes rank after the corresponding classes of the Order of the Indian Empire; the third class ranks after Knights Bachelors; the fourth class after Companions of the Order of the Indian Empire; and the fifth class after the eldest sons of Knights.

Chancellor, The Lord Chamberlain for the time being.

Secretary, The Keeper of His Majesty's Privy Purse for the time being.

The Order of the British Empire

Created by King George V, June 21, 1917. The Order is conferred, as the title indicates, for services rendered to the Empire, whether at home or abroad. It consists of five classes, and is given to women as well as men. The first two classes, in the case of men, carry the honour of Knighthood, and in the case of women the privilege of prefixing the title "Dame" to their names. The five classes of the Order are as follows:—

Men.	Women.
1. Knights Grand Cross (G.B.E.).	1. Dames Grand Cross (G.B.E.).
2. Knights Commanders (K.B.E.).	2. Dames Commanders (D.B.E.).
3. Commanders (C.B.E.).	3. Commanders (C.B.E.).
4. Officers (O.B.E.).	4. Officers (O.B.E.).
5. Members (M.B.E.).	5. Members (M.B.E.).

The badge of the Order, worn by members of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd classes, is a silver-gilt cross, enamelled pearl grey, in the centre of which, in a circle enamelled crimson, is a representation of Britannia seated. The circle contains the motto of the Order, "For God and the Empire." The star, worn by members of the first two classes, is an eight-pointed silver star, the centre of which bears the same device as the badge. The treatment of the badge for the 4th class is similar to that for the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd classes, except that it is smaller and is not enamelled. In the case of the 5th class, the badge is of silver, instead of silver-gilt. The members have the privilege of placing the initials (above indicated) after their names.

A medal of the Order of the British Empire is also awarded for services of special merit rendered to the Empire by men and women in manual and other work done for the war. Such services include acts of great courage, self-sacrifice, or high example; of initiative or perseverance; of skill, resource, or invention.

Grand Master, H.R.H. The Prince of Wales, K.G.

The Order of Merit

Created by King Edward VII on June 26, 1902. It is designed to include British subjects who have won conspicuous distinction in the naval and military services, or in letters, art, and science. It carries with it no special title or order of precedence. The badge of the Order consists of a cross of red and blue enamel of eight points, having the words "For Merit" in gold letters within a laurel wreath on a blue enamel centre. The reverse of the badge shows the King's Royal and Imperial cipher in gold, and the whole is surmounted by the Imperial Crown enamelled in colour, and suspended by a ribbon of Garter blue and crimson. The members of the Order are:—

Admiral of the Fleet Sir E. H. Seymour	Admiral of the Fleet Sir A. K. Wilson.
Lord Rayleigh.	Sir Joseph J. Thomson.
Viscount Morley.	Sir Archibald Geikie.
Lord Fisher.	F.M. Visct. French of Ypres.
Viscount Bryce.	Viscount Haldane.
Prof. Henry Jackson.	Admiral Sir J. R. Jellicoe.
Mr. Thomas Hardy.	
Sir William Crookes.	
Sir George Trevelyan.	
Sir Edward Elgar.	
Sec. Col. Hon. Sir Hy. Charles Legge, K.C.V.O.	
Registrar, Francis Morgan Bryant, M.V.O., I.S.O.	

Order of the Companions of Honour

Created by King George V on June 21, 1917. The Order is closely restricted in numbers, and consists of one class only, to which women are equally eligible with men. The Order carries with it no title or precedence, and is conferred upon a limited number of persons for whom this special distinction seems to be the most appropriate form of recognition, constituting, as it does, an honour disassociated either from the acceptance of title or the classification of merit. The Companions of the Order are:—

Lt.-Gen. Rt. Hon. J. C. Smuts	Rt. Hon. Lord Faringdon.
Henry Gosling.	Rt. Hon. Viscount Chatwynd.
Marchioness of Lansdowne.	Prof. Wm. Ripper.
Miss Elizabeth Haldane.	Mrs. H. J. Tennant.
K. B. Quinan.	Mrs. James Carruthers.
Sir H. Babbington Smith, K.C.B.	Wm. John Davies.
Rt. Hon. Lord Bournemouth.	G. J. Wardle, M.P.
Sir Frank Swettenham, G.C.M.G.	Alex. Wilkie, M.P.
Hon. Edward Strutt.	

The Distinguished Service Order

Instituted by H.M. Queen Victoria, who, holding that the means of adequately rewarding the distinguished services of officers in the naval and military service of the Crown who had been honourably mentioned in despatches were limited, instituted and created for the purpose of rewarding individual instances of meritorious or distinguished service in war a new naval and military Order of distinction. The Royal Warrant promulgating the statutes of the Order was issued from the War Office on Sept. 6, 1886. Foreign officers who have been associated in naval and military operations with our forces are eligible to be honorary members; and the Order ranks next to the Fourth Class of the Royal Victorian Order. The badge (which consists of a gold cross, enamelled white, edged gold, having on one side thereof in the centre, within a wreath of laurel enamelled green, the Imperial Crown in gold upon a red enamelled ground, and on the reverse, within a similar wreath and on a similar red ground, the Royal Cypher G.R.V.) is to be suspended from the left breast by a red riband edged blue of one inch in width.

Secretary and Registrar, Sir R. H. Brade, K.C.B., War Office.

The Imperial Service Order

Instituted by H.M. King Edward VII in August 1902 as a decoration for members of the Civil Service of the Empire, to be conferred after long and meritorious service. Only members of the administrative or clerical branches of the Civil Service are eligible as Companions, and their number must not exceed 700, 250 for the Home Civil Service, 250 for the Civil Services of the Colonies and Protectorates, and 200 for the Civil Service of India (100 appointments being reserved for Europeans and 100 for natives of India). Appointments to the Order are made on the recommendation of a Secretary of State after 25 (or in India 20 and in unhealthy Colonies 16) years' service, or for "eminently meritorious service." The statutes of the Order were revised in March 1912. Women as well as men are eligible for the Order. Companions of the Order may add the letters "I.S.O." after their names, and take precedence after Companions of the Distinguished Service Order.

Secretary and Registrar, R. F. Reynard, I.S.O., Home Office, S.W.

The Imperial Order of the Crown of India

Instituted Dec. 31, 1877, enlarged Jan. 30, 1900, and consists of the Sovereign and such as the Sovereign may think fit to appoint of the Princesses of His Majesty's Royal and Imperial House; the wives and female relatives of Indian Princes; and the wives or other female relatives of any of the persons who have held, now hold, or may hereafter hold, the offices of Viceroy and Governor-General of India, Governors of Madras or Bombay, Principal Secretary of State for India, or Commander-in-Chief in India.

Registrar, The Comptroller of the Lord Chamberlain's Department for the time being.

LORD GREAT CHAMBERLAIN

A State office of great antiquity entirely distinct from that of Lord Chamberlain of the Household. The Lord Great Chamberlain assists, with the Earl Marshal, at the ceremony of the introduction of new peers; he issues tickets for the opening and prorogation of Parliament, and orders of admission for viewing the Palace of Westminster when Parliament is not sitting. He arranges the preparation of Westminster Hall for a coronation, the trial of a peer, or for any other ceremony taking place therein. He walks on the right of His Majesty when he opens Parliament in person.

Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England

This Order is not to be confused with the ancient Order of St. John of Jerusalem, or Knights of Malta. It dates only from 1888, and has for its object the carrying on of ambulance and other charitable work. Its charter of incorporation is under the name of "The Grand Prior of the Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England"; it consists of Knights and Ladies of Justice, Chaplains, Knights and Ladies of Grace, and Esquires. Appointments to the Order carry neither rank, style, title, nor personal precedence. The badge is a white enamelled Maltese cross with a lion and unicorn in alternate angles.

CHAMBERLAIN

The office, which is hereditary, has descended through the two sisters and co-heiresses of the 4th Duke of Ancaster, who d. in 1779, to its present holders, the Earl of Ancaster, the Marquess of Cholmondeley, and the Marquess of Lincolnshire, who act in rotation, Lord Lincolnshire performing the duties during the present reign.

Sec. Capt. T. D. Butler, O.V.O. . . . £200
Clerk, W. B. Paley. . . . £100
Resident Supt., House of Lords, T. Whitehead £300
Office, Royal Court, House of Lords, S.W.

THE KING'S BODYGUARD OF THE YEOMEN OF THE GUARD (1485)

Uniform—scarlet. *Facings*—blue velvet.

Captain, Bt.-Col. Lord Suffield, C.B., M.V.O.
Lieutenant, Col. Sir R. Hennell, C.V.O., D.S.O.
Ensign, Maj. Sir E. H. Elliott, M.V.O. *Erons*.
Col. de Sales La Terrière; Capt. C. W. MacRae;

Col. J. C. Wray, C.M.G., M.V.O.; Lt.-Col. G. R. Lascelles. *Clerk of Cheque and Adjutant*, Capt. H. French, M.V.O.

HIS MAJESTY'S BODYGUARD OF THE HONOURABLE CORPS OF GENTLEMEN-AT-ARMS (1509)

Uniform—scarlet. *Facings*—blue velvet.

Captain, Lord Colebrooke, C.V.O.
Lieutenant, Col. Sir H. H. Oldham, K.C.V.O.
Standard Bearer, Col. Sir A. G. Fife, C.V.O.
Gentlemen-at-Arms, J. H. Waller, M.V.O.; Lt.-Col. H. A. St. J. Mildmay, M.V.O.; Col. C. C. Gore, M.V.O.; Col. C. W. Hume; Lt.-Col. C. M. Davidson; Col. W. F. Kelsey; Col. E. G. Keppel, Lt.-Col. A. W. H. Hornsby-Drake; Lt.-Col. B. H. B. Barrington-Kennett; Capt. A. F. Liddell; Lt.-Col. R. H. Brooke-Hunt; Maj. Hon. W. C. Rowley; Col. W. N. Lloyd, M.V.O.; Lt.-Col. B. E. Spragge, D.S.O.; Col. W. K. Mitford, C.M.O.; Col. C. R. Burn; Maj. J. MacRae-Gilstrap; Lt.-Col. W. A. Scott; Col. A. G. A.

Durand, C.B., C.I.E.; Col. H. R. L. Howard, C.B.; Capt. E. B. B. Towse, V.C.; Lt.-Col. J. W. M. Newton; Maj. H. W. R. Ricardo; Col. A. de B. V. Paget; Col. Viscount Maitland; Maj. E. Milner; Col. H. Gore-Browne; Lt.-Col. Q. G. K. Agnew, M.V.O., D.S.O.; Lt.-Col. C. H. Villiers; Col. St. J. C. Gore, C.B.; Lt.-Col. T. M. N. Berkeley; Maj. H. N. Schofield, V.C.; Brig.-Gen. B. R. Mitford, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.; Lt.-Col. C. F. Campbell, C.I.E.; Lt.-Col. E. F. C. Gascoigne, D.S.O.; Lt.-Col. R. S. Webber. *Clerk of Cheque and Adjutant*, Lt.-Col. H. A. Fletcher, O.V.O.
Sub-Officer, Lt.-Col. W. A. Scott.

THE KING'S BODYGUARD FOR SCOTLAND

Uniform—green. *Facings*—green velvet.

Royal Company of Archers (1676 and 1703)—*Headquarters*, Archer's Hall, Edinburgh.

Captain-General, Earl of Rosebery, K.O., K.T.
Captains, Earl of Home, K.T.; Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T.; Lord Polwarth.
Lieutenants, Marquess of Aherdeen, K.T.; Rt. Hon. Sir J. H. A. Macdonald, G.C.B.; Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry; Marquess of Breadalbane, K.G.
Ensigns, Lord Saltoun; J. T. Hutchison; Lord Elphinstone; Sir S. M. Lockhart, Bt., M.V.O.
Brigadiers, Duke of Richmond and Gordon, K.O.;

Col. R. G. Gordon-Gilmour, O.V.O., C.B.; Hon. H. H. Dalrymple; Earl of Mar and Kellie, K.T.; Lord Newlands; Duke of Roxburghe, K.T.; Lord Lamington, O.C.M.G.; P. F. Wood; Master of Bollo, C.B.; C. B. Balfour; Viscount Maitland; Lord H. F. Montagu-Douglas-Scott; Sir R. J. Waldie-Griffith, Bt.
Adjutant, Col. R. G. Gordon-Gilmour, C.V.O., C.B.
Surgeon, R. A. Fleming, M.D.
Chaplain, Rev. Hon. A. Gordon, M.A.

MILITARY KNIGHTS OF WINDSOR (1349)

Governor, Maj.-Gen. O. W. Carey, M.V.O.

Uniform—scarlet. *Facings*—blue.

Royal Foundation

Maj. H. F. S. Bolton
Lt.-Col. M. McP. Battye.
Col. H. G. E. Somerset.
Maj. C. G. O. Norton.
Maj. A. E. Poolo.

Lt.-Col. M. C. Broun.

Capt. E. G. Hasted.

Lt.-Col. J. G. Anderson.

Lt.-Col. A. C. Money.

Lt.-Col. G. Frend.

Maj. E. Hampton.

Lt.-Col. T. L. Coxhead, D.S.O.

Lower Foundation

Capt. J. O. Coley-Bromfield.

Maj. J. Morton-Marshall.

Lt.-Col. A. C. Jackson.

Maj. A. W. Waite.

LYON OFFICE, SCOTLAND

The Court of the Lord Lyon is the department regulating the bearing of coats-of-arms in Scotland. Differing from the College of Arms in England, it is a Government Office, and all the fees exigible by it are paid over to His Majesty's Treasury.
Lyon King of Arms, Sir James Balfour Paul, C.V.O., LL.D.

Heralds.—Ross, A. Ross.

Rothsay (and Lyon Clerk), F. J. Grant.

Albany, W. R. Macdonald.

Pursuivants.—*March*, Capt. G. S. C. Swinton.

Uncorn, J. H. Stevenson.

Carrick, Sir D. A. D. Campbell, nt., C.V.O.
Office, H.M. Register House, Edinburgh.

OFFICE OF ARMS, IRELAND

In Ireland, Ulster King of Arms has the sole heraldic jurisdiction, and has the same duties in Ireland as the Earl Marshal has in England. Like the Lyon Office, however, it is a Government Department. Ulster is *ex-officio* Registrar and Knight Attendant on the Order of St. Patrick and executive officer of this Order. He furnishes each year to the House of Lords "Ulster's Roll" of the Peers of Ireland. The titles of *Ulster King of Arms* and *Athlone Pursuivant* were created in 1552; the Heralds of the Order of St. Patrick were created on the institution of that Order in

1783; but the office itself, under the designation of "Ireland King of Arms," had its origin in 1382.

Ulster King of Arms, Maj. Neville R. Wilkinson, C.V.O.

Athlone Pursuivant and Deputy Ulster, George James Butchaell.

Registrar, Thos. Ulick Sadleir.

Heralds of the Order of St. Patrick:

Dublin Herald, Maj. Guilleam O'Grady.

Cork Herald, Capt. R. A. L. Kelth.
Office, Dublin Castle.

PRECEDENCE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

The Sovereign.

The Prince of Wales.

Younger Sons of the Sovereign.

Grandsons of the Sovereign

Brothers of the Sovereign.

Uncles of the Sovereign.

Nephews of the Sovereign.

Ambassadors.

Archbishop of Canterbury.

Lord High Chancellor.

Archbishop of York.

Prime Minister.

Lord High Treasurer.

Lord President of the Council.

Lord Privy Seal.

Lord Great Chamberlain.

Earl Marshal.

Lord Steward.

Lord Chamberlain.

Master of the Horse.

Dukes:

1. Of England; 2. Of Scotland; 3. Of

Great Britain; 4. Of Ireland; 5.

Those created since the Union.

Eldest Sons of Dukes of the Blood Royal.

Marquesses

(In the order as for Dukes).

Eldest Sons of Dukes.

Earls

(In the same order as for Dukes).

Eldest Sons of Marquesses.

Younger Sons of Dukes.

Viscounts

(In the order as for Dukes).

Eldest Sons of Earls.

Younger Sons of Marquesses.

Bishops of London, Durham, Win-

chester.

Other English Bishops, according to

seniority of creation.

Secretaries of State, if of Baronial rank.

Barons

(In the same order as for Dukes).

Speaker of the House of Commons.

Treasurer of the Household.

Comptroller of the Household.

Vice-Chamberlain of the Household.

Secretaries of State, being under

Baronial rank.

Eldest Sons of Viscounts.

Younger Sons of Earls.

Eldest Sons of Barons.

Knights of the Garter, if not of Baronial rank.

Privy Counsellors.

Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

Lord Chief Justice of England.

Master of the Rolls.

Lords Justices of Appeal, according to

seniority of appointment.

Judges of the High Court, according to

seniority of appointment.

Younger Sons of Viscounts.

Younger Sons of Barons.

Sons of Life Peers.

Baronets, according to date of Patents.

Knights Grand Cross of the Bath.

Knights Grand Commanders of the

Star of India.

Knights Grand Cross of St. Michael and

St. George.

Knights Grand Commanders of the

Indian Empire.

Knights Grand Cross of the Royal

Victorian Order.

Knights Grand Cross of the British

Empire.

Knights Commanders of the above

Orders.

Knights Bachelors.

Commanders of the Royal Victorian

Order.

Commanders of the British Empire.

Judges of the County Courts of England,

Wales and Ireland (including Judges

of the City of London Court), accord-

ing to seniority of appointment.

Serjeants-at-law.

Masters in Chancery.

Masters in Lunacy.

Companions of the Bath, Star of

India, St. Michael and St. George, and

Indian Empire.

Members of the Royal Victorian Order

(4th Class).

Officers of the British Empire.

Companions of the Distinguished Ser-

vice Order.

Companions of the Imperial Service

Order.

Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber.

Eldest Sons of the younger Sons of

Peers.

Eldest Sons of Baronets.

Eldest Sons of Knights of the Garter.

Eldest Sons of Knights Grand Cross in

the precedence of their fathers.

Members of the Royal Victorian Order

(5th Class).

Members of the British Empire.

Younger Sons of Baronets.

Esquires.

Younger Sons of Knights.

Knights of the Thistle and Knights

of St. Patrick have no relative prece-

dence accorded to them by statute in

the Table of General Precedence.

Ladies.—Precedence of Ladies is

always derived from the father, or

husband, except in the case of a Peeress

in her own right.

A Dowager Peeress, or Baroness,

while a widow, takes precedence of the

wife of the Incumbent of the title.

The children of a living Peer, or

Baronet, have precedence above the

children of the previous possessor of

the title. If the daughter of a Peer

marries a Peer, she takes her husband's

rank, but if she marries the eldest or

younger son of a Peer she ranks either

according to her own inherent prece-

dence or according to that of her hus-

band, whichever happens to be the

higher, whatever the courtesy title may

be.

—

Lieutenants and Sheriffs of Counties

have the first place in their own counties

during office, the Lieutenant taking

precedence of the Sheriff, but neither

has assigned to him any place in the

Official Scale of General Precedence

in London and other corporations the

Mayor has first place, followed by the

aldermen, sheriff, chief officers, and

livery.

—

Divines, naval and military officers,

members of the legal and medical pro-

fessions, graduates of universities,

citizens and burgesses, have no prece-

dence assigned to them, either by

statute or on any fixed principle.

THE BARONETAGE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM

The rank of Baronet was instituted by James I in May 1611, professedly to raise money for the support of troops in Ulster. The price of the honour was £1,095. The Baronetage of Ireland, instituted in 1619, was for a similar purpose. In 1624 James I, just before his death, devised a further scheme, this time for the colonisation of Nova Scotia, which was carried out by his successor Charles I, who created the first baronets "of Scotland or of Nova Scotia." The dignity of Baronet is hereditary, descending to heirs male of the body (in the case of Scottish baronets to collateral heirs male of the grantee as well as to those of his body); a Baronet is described as "Sir A. B., Bart.," and his wife as "Lady." In consequence of many wrongful assumptions of the title a Commission was appointed in 1906 to consider steps necessary to protect the dignity of the order, and as a result of its recommendations an Official Roll of Baronets is now kept in the Home Office and is published regularly in the *London Gazette*. In the following list, Baronets of Scotland and Ireland are distinguished by the letters I, S. Baronets of England were created between 1611 and 1707; of Scotland or Nova Scotia between 1625 and 1707; of Ireland between 1619 and 1800; of Great Britain between 1707 and 1800; of the United Kingdom from 1801 to the present time. Baronetcies merged in the peerage are not included.

Ably, Sir Anthony C. B.	1850	Beaumont, <i>Maj.</i> Sir Geo. A. H.	1661	Bruce, <i>lt.-Col.</i> Sir Hervey J. L.	1804
Abercromby, <i>Maj.</i> Sir Geo. Wm.	1836	Beechfield, Sir H. E. Paston	1661	Bruce, Sir Michael W. S.	1828
Acland, Sir C. Thos. Dyke	1644	Beecham, Sir Thomas	1914	Brunner, Rt. Hon. Sir John T.	1695
Acland, <i>Jdm.</i> Sir Wm. A. Dyke	1890	Beeror, Sir Hugh Reeve	1784	Brunton, Sir Jas. Stopford L.	1908
Adair, Sir Robt. S.	1838	Bell, Sir Henry	1903	Buchan-Herburn, Sir Archibald	1815
Adam, Sir Chas. F.	1882	Bell, Sir James, C.B. (c.)	1903	Buchanan, Sir Eric A.	1878
Adam, Sir Frank F., C.I.E.	1917	Bell, Sir John Chas.	1908	Buckley, <i>Capt.</i> Sir Edmund, C.B., R.N.R.	1838
Adeff, Sir Robert	1782	Bell, Sir T. Hugh	1885	Bullough, Sir George	1916
Agnew, Sir Andrew Noel	1629	Bellow, Sir Hy. C. Grattan	1838	Bunbury, Sir Henry C. J.	1861
Agnew, Sir Geo. Wm., M.P.	1895	Bellingham, Sir A. Hy.	1796	Burbridge, Sir E. Woodman	1916
Ainsworth, Sir John S., M.P.	1918	Benn, Sir John W.	1914	Burdett, Sir Chas. G.	1665
Aird, Sir John	1901	Beresford-Peirse, Sir H. M. de la R.N.	1814	Burdett, <i>Capt.</i> Sir Francis	1610
Albu, Sir George	1912	Berney, Sir Thos. Reedham	1620	Burke, Sir John M.	1841
Alexander, Sir Cland	1886	Bethell, Sir J. H., M.P.	1911	Burke, Sir Gerald H.	1797
Alexander, Sir Lionel C. W.	1809	Biddulph, Sir Theophilus G.	1664	Burnaby, Sir Henry	1767
Allison, Sir Archibald	1852	Bilsland, Sir Wm.	1907	Burne-Jones, Sir Philip	1894
Alleyne, Sir John Meynell	1769	Bingham, <i>lt.-Col.</i> Sir Albert E.	1903	Burnett, Sir David	1913
Anderson, Sir Robert	1911	Birkin, Sir Thos. Isaac	1905	Burnett, <i>Col.</i> Sir Thos.	1628
Anson, Sir John H. A.	1831	Blackett, Sir Hugh D.	1673	Burrard, Sir Harry P.	1769
Anstruther, Sir Ralph Wm.	1694	Blackwood, <i>Capt.</i> Sir Francis, R.N.	1814	Burrell, <i>Maj.</i> Sir Merrick R.	1774
Anstruther, Sir Windham F. Car- michael	1700	Blake, Sir Francis D., M.P.	1907	Butler, <i>Maj.</i> Sir Richard Pierce	1628
Antrobus, Sir Cosmo G.	1815	Blake, Sir Patrick J. G.	1772	Buxton, Sir T. Fowell V.	1840
Arbuthnot, B.-Gen. Sir Dal- rymple, C.M.G.	1823	Blake, Sir Thos. P. U. J.	1723	Cameron, Sir Charles	1893
Armstrong, <i>Capt.</i> Sir Andrew H.	1841	Blakiston, Sir Horace N.	1663	Campbell, <i>lt.</i> Sir J. Alex. C.	1668
Armstrong, Sir Geo. Elliot, C.M.G.	1892	Blancherhasset, Sir M. C. H. J.	1809	Campbell, Sir Archibald S. L.	1808
Armstrong, Sir Geo. J.	1738	Blois, <i>Capt.</i> Sir Ralph B. M.	1866	Campbell, Sir Chas. R.	1628
Arnott, Sir John A.	1898	Blomfield, Sir Thos. W. P.	1807	Campbell, Sir Duncan A. D.	1831
Arthur, Sir George C. A., M.V.O.	1911	Blount, Sir Walter A.	1642	Campbell, <i>lt.-Col.</i> Sir Guy T.	1816
Arthur, Sir Matthew	1903	Blunden, Sir Wm.	1766	Campbell, <i>lt.</i> Sir J. H. Purves- Hume	1665
Asbunham-Clement, Sir A. P.	1661	Blunt, Sir John H.	1720	Campbell, Rt. Hon. Sir James H. M.	1916
Astley-Corbett, Sir Francis E. G.	1821	Boehm, Sir Edgar C.	1839	Campbell, Sir John Bruce S.	1904
Austin, Sir W. M. Byron	1894	Bouillon, Sir Maurice C.	1838	Campbell, Sir John Bruce S. Re-creation	1914
Avery, <i>Capt.</i> Sir W. Eric T.	1905	Bonham, Sir Geo. F.	1852	Campbell, Sir Wm. A. A.	1831
Aylmer, Sir Arthur P. F.	1822	Boord, Sir Wm. A.	1896	Carden, <i>Maj.</i> Sir Fredk. H. W.	1887
Backhouse, Sir Jonathan E.	1901	Booth, Sir Jesso	1916	Carden, Sir John C.	1787
Bacon, Sir Hickman B.	1611	Booth, Sir Alfred Allen	1660	Carew, Sir Hy. Paik	1661
<i>Premier Baronet</i>		Boothby, Sir Chas. F.	1645	Carille, <i>Col.</i> Sir E. Hildred, M.P.	1917
Bagge, Sir Alf. Wm. Fras.	1867	Boreel, Sir Jacob W. G. von H.	1616	Cave, Sir Chas. D.	1836
Bagot, Sir Alan D.	1913	Borrowes, <i>lt.-Col.</i> Sir Kildare D.	1916	Cave-Browne-Cave, Sir Genillo	1641
Bailie, Sir Aurlan W. M.	1823	Borwick, Sir Robt. Hudson	1646	Cawley, Sir Fredk., M.P.	1906
Baird, Sir Alex.	1897	Boughton, Rev. Sir Robert	1798	Cawley, Sir Kenelm H. E.	1661
Baird, Sir David	1809	Boughton, Sir Wm. St. A. Rouse- Boulton, Sir Samuel B.	1905	Cayzer, Sir Charles W.	1904
Baird, Sir W. J. Gardiner	1635	Bowater, <i>Col.</i> Sir T. Vansittart	1914	Chamberlain, Sir Henry H. E.	1828
Baker, Ills. Hon. Sir G. Sherston	1796	Bowden, Sir Frank	1915	Champeys, Sir Francis H., M.D.	1910
Baker, Sir Randolph L., M.P.	1802	Bowen-Jones, Sir J. B.	1911	Chance, Sir Wm.	1900
Baker-Wilbraham, Sir Philip W.	1776	Bowman, Rev. Sir Paget M.	1884	Chapman, Sir Thos. R. T.	1782
Balfour, Sir Robert, M.P.	1911	Boyce, Sir Geo. H.	1660	Chaytor, Sir Edmund H.	1831
Ball, Sir Chas. A. K., M.D.	1911	Boyd, Rt. Hon. Sir Walter	1916	Chetwode, <i>lt.-Gen.</i> Sir Philip W., K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.	1700
Banbury, Rt. Hon. Sir F. G., M.P.	1903	Boyle, Sir Edwd. G.	1904	Chetwynd, Sir Geo. G.	1793
Baunerman, <i>Maj.</i> Sir Alex.	1682	Boynton, Sir Griffith H.	1618	Cheyne, Sir W. Watson, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.P.	1908
Barclay, <i>Capt.</i> Sir David E. D.	1668	Bradford, Sir Edwd. M. A.	1902	Chichester, Sir Edwd. G.	1641
Barling, Sir Godfrey, M.P.	1911	Bradstreet, Sir Edwd. S. V.	1759	Child, Sir S. Hill, M.V.O., D.S.O.	1868
Barlow, <i>Col.</i> Sir Hilario W. W., C.B.	1803	Brady, Sir Wm. L.	1869	Chisholm, Sir Samuel	1903
Barlow, Sir J. E., M.P.	1907	Brickman, <i>Col.</i> Sir T. F., C.B.	1831	Cholmeley, Sir Hugh J. F. S.	1906
Barlow, Sir Thos., K.C.V.O.	1902	Brisco, Sir Hyton R.	1732	Christlous, Sir Alex.	1871
Barnewall, Sir John R.	1623	Brice, Sir John J.	1910	Clinch, Sir Geo. Hayter	1900
Barra, Sir J. N., M.P.	1895	Brown, Rev. Sir John F. H.	1893	Church, Sir Wm. Selby, K.C.B.	1901
Barrett-Lennard, Sir Thos.	1801	Brookbank, Sir Aubrey	1885	Churchman, <i>Col.</i> Sir Arthur C.	1917
Barrie, Sir James M.	1913	Brookhurst, Sir Philip L.	1903	Clark, Sir George S.	1917
Barrington, Sir Chas. R.	1831	Broille, Sir Benj. V. S.	1834	Clark, Sir J. R. Andrew, C.B., C.M.G.	1833
Barrow, Sir Francis L. F.	1835	Bromhead, Sir Benj. P., C.B.	1806	Clark, Sir John M.	1886
Barry, Sir Edwd. A.	1899	Brouley-Wilson, <i>Maj.</i> Sir Maurice	1737	Clarke, <i>Gen.</i> Sir Chas. M., C.B., C.V.O.	1831
Bartlett, Sir Herbert H.	1913	Brooke, Sir Edw. S., M.C.	1903	Clarke, <i>lt.-Col.</i> Sir E. H. St. L.	1804
Bartlett, <i>Maj.</i> Sir Walter B.	1875	Brooke, Sir Richard M.	1682	Clarke, Hon. Sir Rupert T. H.	1883
Barwick, Sir John S.	1912	Broughton, <i>Maj.</i> Sir Henry J.	1861	Clarke-Jervoise, Sir Dudley A. L.	1813
Bass, <i>Capt.</i> Sir V. A. Hamar	1880	Brown, Sir Wm.	1661	Clouston, Sir Gilbert H.	1912
Bates, Sir Percy E.	1891	Brown, Sir Alex. H.	1866	Clay, Sir Arthur T. F.	1841
Baynes, Sir Christopher W.	1869	Brown, Sir Melville R.	1853	Clayton-East, Sir G. Ang.	1838
Bealey, Sir Thos.	1912	Brownrigg, <i>Capt.</i> Sir Douglas E. R., R.N.	1816		
Beale, Sir W. Phipson, M.P.	1914				
Beardmore, Sir Wm.	1914				
Beauchamp, Sir E., M.P.	1911				

Clerk, Sir Geo. J. R.	1679	Dewey, Sir Thomas C.	1917	Fitzgerald, Capt. Sir John F. G.	1850
Clerke, Sir Wm. P.	1660	Dilke, Sir Chas. W.	1882	Maurice, c.v.o.	1801
Clifford, Sir Geo. Hugh C.	1887	Dillon, Sir John F.	1801	Fitzgerald, Sir Jos. C. Juddico	1784
Coates, Sir Edw. F., M.P.	1911	Dillwyn-Llewellyn, Sir J. T.	1890	Fitzherbert, Sir Hugo M.	1805
Coates, Sir Stuart A., M.P.	1905	Dinsdale, Sir John H.	1902	Fitzwygram, Capt. Sir P. L. F.	1904
Cochrane, Sir Ernest C.	1903	Dixie, Sir Alex. B. C.	1660	Flannery, Sir J. Portescue, M.P.	1917
Cochrane, Sir Stanley	1915	Dixon, Sir Thos. J.	1903	Flavelle, Sir Joseph W.	1705
Cockburn, Sir Robert	1871	Dolsworth, Sir Matt. B. S.	1814	Fleming, Sir Andrew F. H. Le	1782
Cockburn-Campbell, Sir A. T.	1821	Domville, Sir Conpton M.	1815	Fletcher, Sir L. Aubrey	1818
Coddington, Sir Wm.	1898	Domville, Lt. Sir J. H., M.C.	1907	Floyd, Sir Hy. R. K.	1759
Codrington, Sir Gerald W. H.	1876	Donner, Sir Edw.	1667	Fludyer, Sir Arthur J.	1823
Codrington, Maj. Sir Wm. R.	1721	Don-Wauchop, Sir J. D.	1789	Forbes, Sir Francis C. R.	1793
Coghlin, Sir Egerton Bushe	1778	Douglas, Sir Jas. S.	1831	Forrestier-Walker, Maj. Sir G. P.	1838
Cohen, Sir Herbert B.	1905	Douglas, Sir Geo. B.	1828	Forrest, Sir Wm. Charles	1874
Collet, Sir Mark E.	1688	Douglas, Sir Kenneth	1663	Forster, Sir Francis V.	1895
Colleton, B.-Gen. Sir R. A. W., c.b.	1661	Doyle, Sir Everard H.	1733	Forster, Sir Ralph C.	1831
Colman, Sir Jeremiah	1907	D'Oyly, Sir Warren H.	1909	Forwood, Sir Dudley B.	1895
Colquhoun, Capt. Sir Ian, D.S.O.	1786	Dryden, Sir Arthur	1916	Forster, Sir Augustus V.	1831
Colt, Rev. Sir E. H. Dutton	1694	Duckworth, Sir Dyce, M.D.	1911	Forster, Sir Wm. Y.	1638
Colthrat, Sir Geo. St. J.	1744	Dun Croc, Sir Arthur Philip, M.P.	1813	Foullis, Sir Wm. Liston	1634
Compton-Thorahill, Sir A. J.	1885	Duff, Sir Chas. M. R. V.	1849	Fowler, Rev. Sir Montague	1890
Cook, Sir Fredk. L.	1886	Duff-Gordon, Sir Cosmo E.	1700	Frankland, Sir F. W. F. G.	1660
Cooke, Sir Wm. H. C. W.	1861	Duke, Sir James	1706	Fraser, Maj. Sir Keith A.	1808
Cooper, Sir Geo. A.	1905	Dunbar, Sir Archbd. Edwd., M.C.	1814	Freake, Sir Thos. Geo.	1892
Cooper, Sir R. A., M.P.	1905	Dunbar, Maj. Sir G. Duff-Sutherland	1698	Frederick, Capt. Sir C. E. St. J.	1723
Cooper, Sir Wm. C.	1863	Dunbar, Sir Fredk. G.	1814	Freeling, Rev. Sir Jas. Rob.	1828
Cooper, Sir C. N. P. Pastoor	1821	Dunbar, Sir Geo. A. D.	1694	Freer, Maj. Sir Bartle C. A., D.S.O.	1878
Coote, Sir Algernon C. P.	1621	Dunbar, Sir Wm. Cospatrick, c.o.s.	1821	Fry, Sir John Pease	1894
Coote, Sir Chas. A.	1774	Duncan, Sir Fredk. W.	1898	Fuller, Sir John G. H. F.	1910
Cope, Sir Anthony	1611	Dundas, Sir Geo. W. M.	1916	Furness, Sir Christopher	1913
Corbet, Sir Gerald V.	1808	Dundas, Capt. Sir Hy. H. F., M.V.O.	1917	Gambie, Sir David	1897
Cornwall, Sir Geoff.	1764	Dunlop, Sir Thomas	1874	Gardy, Sir Wm. N. M.	1782
Corry, Sir Wm.	1885	Dunn, Col. Sir William H.	1892	Gethin, Sir R. C. F.	1665
Cory, Sir Clifford J., M.P.	1907	Dunntz, Sir Geo. A.	1784	Gibbes, Sir Edwd. Gashorne	1774
Cory-Wright, Sir Arthur C.	1903	Durand, Lt.-Col. Sir E. Law, c.b.	1678	Gibbons, Sir Alex. D.	1752
Cotter, Sir Jas. L.	1703	Durrant, Sir Wm. H. E.	1677	Gibson-Craig, Sir Hy. Thos.	1831
Cottrell, Sir J. R. G.	1805	Dyer, Sir John L. Swinerton	1821	Gilbey, Sir H. Walter	1893
Couper, Sir Ramsay G. H.	1841	Dyke, Rt. Hon. Sir Wm. Hart	1869	Gilmour, Col. Sir John	1897
Craufurd, Sir Chas. W. F.	1781	Eardley-Wilmot, Sir Jobo	1010	Gladstone, Lt.-Col. Sir John R.	1846
Crawley-Boevey, Sir Francis H.	1784	Earle, Lt.-Col. Sir Hy., D.S.O.	1721	Glen-Coats, Sir Thos. G.	1894
Orlap, Sir Frank	1913	Ebrahim, Sir Currimbooy	1872	Glyn, Sir Gervas F.	1759
Critchett, Sir G. Anderson, c.v.o.	1908	Echlin, Sir Hy. F.	1774	Glyn, Sir Richard G.	1800
Croft, Sir Fredk. L.	1818	Eden, Sir Timothy C.	1907	Godfrey, Sir Wm. C.	1785
Croft, Sir James H.	1671	Edmondstone, Sir Archibald, c.v.o.	1866	Godlee, Sir Rickman J., K.C.V.O.	1912
Crofton, Sir Malby	1838	Edwards, Sir Francis, M.P.	1868	Goldney, Sir G. Florio, c.v.o.	1880
Crofton, Capt. Sir Morgan G.	1801	Edwards, Sir J. H. F. C.	1917	Gooch, Sir Daniel F.	1866
Crosbie, Sir Wm. E. D.	1630	Edwards-Moss, Sir John E.	1905	Gooch, Sir Thos. V. S.	1746
Crosfield, Sir Arthur Henry	1915	Egerton, Sir Philip H. B. Grey	1898	Goodhart, Sir Ernest P.	1911
Cross, Sir Wm. C.	1912	Elliott, Sir Arthur B.	1801	Gould, Sir J. Stephen	1801
Crosley, Sir Kenneth I.	1909	Elliott, Sir Thomas H., K.C.B.	1821	Gordon, Sir Robert Chas.	1708
Cummlog, Lt.-Col. Sir W. G. Gordon	1604	Ellerman, Sir John R.	1816	Gordon, Sir Home Seton C. M.	1831
Cunard, Sir Bache E.	1859	Ellis-Nanner, Sir Hugh J.	1717	Gore, Sir Ralph St. G. C.	1622
Cunliffe, Sir Wm. Stewart-Dick	1630	Elphinstone-Dalrymple, Capt. Sir Francis N.	1885	Gore-Booth, Sir Jocelyn A. R.	1760
Cuninghame, Sir W. E. Fairlie	1876	Elphinstone, Sir Howard G.	1821	Goring, Sir Forster G.	1627
Cuninghame, Lt.-Col. Sir Thos. A. Montgomerie, D.S.O.	1672	Elton, Sir Edmund H.	1806	Goschen, Rt. Hon. Sir Wm. Edwd., c.o.b., c.m.c.o., c.v.o.	1016
Cunliffe, Sir Robert N. H.	1759	Errington, Sir Gen.	1918	Goulding, Sir E. A., M.P.	1915
Cunynghame, Sir Percy F.	1689	Erskine, Maj. Sir Thos. W. H. J.	1902	Goulding, Rt. Hon. Sir Wm. J.	1004
Cunynghame, Sir Percy F.	1702	Esmonde, Sir T. H. Gratton, M.P.	1911	Graaff, Sir David P. De V.	1811
Currie, Sir Fredk. R.	1847	Evans, Sir L. Worthington, M.P.	1841	Grace, Sir Valentine R.	1705
Curtis, Sir Roger C. M.	1794	Evans, Sir Murland de G.	1910	Graham, Sir John H. N.	1006
Curtis, Sir Edgar F. E.	1802	Everard, Col. Sir Nugoot T.	1887	Graham, Sir Reg. H.	1682
Cusack-Smith, Sir Wm.	1703	Every, Sir Edwd. O.	1660	Graham, Sir Richard Jas.	1783
Cust, Comm. Sir Chas. L., K.C.V.O., c.b., c.m.c.o., c.v.o.	1876	Ewart, M.-Gen. Sir Hy. P., c.v.o., c.k.c.b.	1869	Graham, Sir Montrose Stuart	1629
Cuyler, Maj. Sir Chas.	1814	Ewart, Sir Wm. Quartus	1836	Grant, Sir Arthur H.	1708
Dale, Sir J. Backhouse	1895	Fage, Sir John C.	1817	Grant, Sir Ludovic J.	1688
Dallas, Sir Geo. E.	1796	Fairbairn, Sir Thos. G.	1918	Graves-Sawle, Adm. Sir C. J.	1838
Dalrymple, Sir David C. H.	1887	Fairfax-Lucy, Maj. Sir H. W. Ramsay	1778	Gray, Sir William C.	1917
Dalrymple, Sir Walter Hamilton	1698	Falkner, Sir Terence F. P.	1913	Green, Sir Edwd.	1886
Dancer, Sir Thos. J.	1862	Falle, Sir Bertrand Godfrey	1796	Green, Maj. Sir Francis H.	1901
Darrell, Sir Lionel E.	1795	Farquhar, Sir Walter R. Fitzroy	1821	Green-Price, Sir Robert H.	1874
Dashwood, Sir George J. E.	1684	Farquhar, Sir Robt. Townsend	1618	Greenall, Sir Gilbert, c.v.o.	1900
Dashwood, Sir John L.	1707	Farrington, Sir Hy. A.	1897	Greene, Sir E. Walter	1906
David, Sir Bassoon J.	1911	Fauldel-Phillips, Sir G. F., c.o.l.e.	1886	Greenwell, Sir Walpole L.	1915
David-God, Sir Herbert Wm.	1905	Fayrer, Lt.-Col. Sir Joseph, R.A.M.C.	1846	Greenwood, Sir Hamar, M.P.	1611
De Bathe, Sir Hugo G.	1801	Feilden, Sir Wm. H.	1847	Gresley, Sir Robert	1711
De Capell-Brooke, Sir Arthur R.	1803	Ferguson-Davie, Maj. Sir Wm. J.	1879	Grierson, Capt. Sir Robt. G. W.	1685
De Crespiigny, Sir Claude C.	1805	Ferguson, Lt.-Gen. Sir Chas., c.k.c.b., M.V.O., D.A.O.	1703	Griffith, Sir E. J. Waddie	1858
De Houghton, Maj. Sir James	1611	Ferguson, Sir Jas. R.	1860	Grogan, Lt.-Col. Sir E. Ion B.	1859
De La Roe, Sir Evelyn A.	1898	Fetherston, Rev. Sir Geo. R.	1776	Grove, Sir Walter J.	1874
Denny, Sir Archibald	1913	Flinders, Sir Wm. E. B.	1774	Gulone, Sir Alern. A. St. L. L.	1867
Denny, Sir R. Arthur	1782	Floukes, Maj. Hon. Sir Eustace, M.P.	1916	Gulse, Sir Wm. F. G.	1753
Deoys-Burton, Sir Fras. C. E.	1813	Firth, Sir Algernon F.	1909	Gull, Sir W. Cameron	1873
Dering, Maj. Sir Hy. E.	1627	Fison, Sir Fredk. W.	1905	Gunning, Sir Chas. V., c.o.m.o.	1778
Des Vaux, Sir Fredk. H. A.	1787	Fitzgerald, Sir Edward	1903	Gunter, Sir Ronald V.	1901
De Trafford, Sir Humphrey F.	1841			Gwynne-Evans, Sir Wm.	1918
Devitt, Sir Thos. Lane	1916				
Dewar, Sir Thomas R.	1917				

Haddfield, Sir Robert A., F.R.S.	1917	Inglby, Sir Wm.	1866	Leeds, Sir Edwd. T.	1812
Haggerston, Sir John de M.	1642	Ingrain, Sir Wm. J.	1893	Lees, Sir Arthur H. J.	1504
Hall, Sir John R.	1687	Innes, Sir Jas.	1628	Lees, Capt. Sir John Victor E.	1897
Hamilton, Sir Chas. Edwd.	1890	Isham, Sir Vere	1627	Leese, Sir Wm. Hargreaves	1908
Hamilton, Sir Chas. E. A. W.	1776	Jackson, Sir Hy. M. Mather-	1869	Legard, Sir Algernon W.	1660
Hamilton, Maj. Sir Fredk. H. A.	1646	Jackson, Sir Robert M.	1815	Leicester, Sir Peter F. F.	1671
Hamilton, Sir Wm. Stirling	1673	Jackson, B.-Gen. Sir Thos. Dare,		Leighton, Sir Bryan D. M.	1693
Hammond, Col. Sir St. V. A.	1834	M.V.O., D.S.O.	1902	Leith-Buchanan, Sir Alex. W. G.	
Hammond-Oraeme, Sir G. E. W. G.	1783	Jackson, Sir Thos. G., R.A.	1892	T.	1775
Hampson, Sir Geo. F.	1642	Jaffray, Sir Wm. E.	1913	Le Marchant, Sir Denis	1841
Hanham, Sir John Ludlow	1667	James, Sir J. K. F.	1823	Lennard, Sir Hy. A. H. F.	1880
Hanner, Sir Wyndham C. H.	1774	Jardine, Sir R. W. K.C.I.E., M.P.	1916	Leon, Sir Herbert S.	1911
Hanson, Capt. Sir G. S.	1887	Jardine, Sir R. W. Buchanan	1885	Leslie, Lt.-Col. Sir John	1876
Hardinge, Sir Edmund S.	1801	Jardine, Sir Alex.	1672	Leslie, Sir Norman R. A. D.	1625
Harity, Sir Reg.	1876	Jehangier, Sir Jehangier Cowasjee	1908	Lethbridge, Capt. Sir Wroth P. C.	1804
Hare, Sir Geo. R. Leigh	1818	Jejeebhoy, Sir Jamsetjee	1857	Lever, Sir Arthur L.	1811
Hare, Sir Thos. L., M.V.O.	1905	Jenkinson, Sir Anthony B.	1661	Levine, Sir Richard V. H.	1714
Harlington, Sir Richard	1611	Jenner, Lt.-Col. Sir W. K. W.	1868	Levy, Sir M., M.P.	1913
Harpor-Crewe, Sir Vauncey	1626	Jerningham, Sir H. Wm. Stafford	1621	Lewis, Sir Geo. J. G.	1902
Harrison, Sir Heath	1917	Jervis-White-Jervis, Lt.-Col. Sir		Ley, Sir Hy. Gordon	1905
Hart, Sir E. Bruce	1893	J. H.	1797	Lighton, Sir Christopher R.	1791
Hartopp, Sir Chas. E. Cradock	1796	Jessel, Sir Chas. J.	1883	Lipton, Sir Thos. J., K.C.V.O.	1902
Hartwell, Sir B. C. D. A.	1805	Jessel, Col. Sir Herbert M., M.P.	1917	Lister-Kaye, Sir J. P.	1812
Harty, Sir Lionel L.	1831	Jodrell, Sir Alfred	1784	Lloyd, Sir Martineau O. M.	1863
Harvey, Sir Chas. H.	1898	Johnson, Sir Ed. Gordon	1755	Lockhart, Sir Robert D. Sinclair	1636
Harvey, Sir Robt. G.	1868	Johnson, B.-Gen. Sir Hy. A. W.	1818	Lockhart, Col. Sir Simon M.,	
Hatch, Sir Ernest F. G.	1908	Johnson, Rt. Hon. Sir Wm.		M.V.O.	1806
Havelock-Allan, Sir H. S. N., M.P.	1858	Moore	1909	Locock, Sir Chas. B.	1857
Hawkins, Rev. Sir John C.	1778	Johnson-Ferguson, Sir Jahez		Loder, Sir Edmund G.	1887
Hawley, Sir Hy. C. W.	1795	E.	1906	Longman, Sir Il. H.	1909
Haworth, Sir Arthur A.	1911	Johnston, Sir Charles	1916	Lonsdale, Sir J. B., M.P.	1911
Hay, Sir William Hy.	1703	Johnston, Sir George	1626	Lopes, Sir H. Yarde Buller	1805
Hay, Sir Wm. A. Dalrymple	1798	Johnstone, Sir G. F. T. T.	1700	Loraine, Sir Percy L.	1664
Hay, Sir Duncan E.	1635	Jones, Sir Evan D.	1917	Louls, Sir Chas.	1806
Hay, Sir Lewis J. E.	1663	Jones, Sir John Prichard	1910	Low, Sir James	1908
Hazelrigg, Sir Arthur G.	1622	Jones, Sir Lawrence J.	1831	Lowther, Maj. Sir Chas. B.	1824
Head, Sir Robert P. S.	1838	Kay, Lt.-Col. Sir Wm. Algernon	1803	Lucas, Sir Edwd. Lingard	1887
Heath, Sir James	1904	Keane, Maj. Sir John, D.S.O.	1801	Lushington, Maj. Sir Arth. P. D.	1791
Heathcoat-Amory, Sir Ian M.,		Kelk, Sir John Wm.	1874	Lyle, Sir Robert P.	1915
C.B.E.	1874	Kellett, Sir Hy. de C.	1801	Lynch-Blosse, Sir Henry	1623
Heathcote, Rev. Sir Wm. A., S.J.	1733	Kemp, Sir Kenneth H.	1642	Macara, Sir Chas. W.	1911
Heaton, Sir J. Henniker	1912	Kennard, Sir Coleridge A. F.	1891	Macartney, Sir John	1799
Henniker-Hughan, R.-Adm. Sir		Kennaway, Rt. Hon. Sir John		McConnell, Sir Robert J.	1900
A. J., R.N.	1813	H. C.B.	1791	Macdonald, Sir Archibald J.	1813
Henry, Sir Chas. S., M.P.	1911	Kennedy, Sir John Chas.	1836	Macdonald, Sir A. W. M. Bos-	
Hermion-Hodge, Col. Sir R. T.	1902	Key, Rev. Sir J. K. C.	1831	ville	1625
Herschel, Rev. Sir John Chas. Wm.	1838	Kilmer, Sir Hy.	1904	McFarland, Sir John	1914
Hervey-Bathurst, Capt. Sir F.		Kinahan, Sir E. H. Hudson-	1887	MacGregor, Sir Cyril P. McC.	1828
E. W.	1818	King, Sir Chas. S.	1821	Mac Gregor, Capt. Sir Malcolm,	
Hesketh, Sir Thos. G. Fernor-	1761	King, Sir G. H. J. Duckworth-	1792	C.M.G., R.N.	1795
Hewett, Sir Harold G.	1813	King, Sir Gilbert	1815	McGrigor, Capt. Sir J. R. D.	1831
Heygate, Sir Fredk. G.	1831	King, Sir John W.	1888	M'Iver, Sir Lewis, M.P.	1896
Heywood, Sir Graham P.	1838	Kinloch, B.-Gen. Sir David Alex.,		Mackenzie, Sir Arthur G. R.	1673
Hickling, Sir William N.	1917	C.B., M.V.O.	1686	Mackenzie, Sir J. Kenneth D.	1703
Hickman, Sir Alfred E.	1903	Kinloch, Sir Geo.	1873	Mackenzie, Sir Kenneth J.	1703
Hill, Lt.-Col. Sir Hy. Blyth	1779	Kirkpatrick, Sir Chas. S.	1685	Mackenzie, Maj. Sir Victor A. E.,	
Hill, Sir James	1916	Kirkworth, Sir Alex. D.	1909	M.V.D., D.S.O.	1890
Hingley, Sir Geo. B.	1893	Knightley, Sir Chas. V.	1798	Mackworth, Capt. Sir Humphrey	1776
Hoare, Sir Hy. H. A.	1786	Knill, Sir John	1893	Macley, Sir Joseph Paton	1914
Hoare, Sir Samuel J. G., M.P.	1899	Knott, Sir James	1917	Maclean, Col. Sir FitzR. D.,	
Hoare, Sir Sydney J. O.B.	1784	Knowles, Adm. Sir Chas. G. F.	1766	K.C.B.	1631
Hohart, Sir R. H., K.C.V.O., C.B.	1914	Knowles, Sir Lees, C.V.O.	1903	MacLure, Col. Sir John E. S.	1898
Hobhouse, Rt. Hon. Sir Chas. H.		Lacon, Sir Geo. H. U.	1818	McMahon, Col. Sir Horace W.,	
E., M.P.	1812	Lake, Sir Arthur Johnstone	1711	D.S.O.	1817
Hodson, Sir Roht. Adair	1789	Lakin, Sir Michael H.	1909	McMahon, Sir Lionel	1815
Hogg, Sir L. Lindsey	1905	Laking, Sir Guy F., C.N., M.V.O.	1902	Macnaghten, Sir Edwd. H.	1836
Holden, Sir Edwd. H.	1909	Lamh, Sir Archibald	1795	Macpherson-Grant, Sir George	1838
Holder, Sir John Chas.	1898	Lambart, Sir Gustavus F. W.,		Magnay, Sir Christopher B. W.	1844
Holland, Sir R. Sothorn	1917	C.V.O.	1911	Magnus, Sir Philip, M.P.	1917
Hollins, Sir Frank	1907	Lanion, Sir Norman	1910	Mahon, Col. Sir Wm. Il., D.S.O.	1819
Holt, Sir Edward	1916	Lampson, Sir Curtis G.	1866	Mainwaring, Sir Harry S.	1804
Home, Sir Jas.	1671	Lane, Sir W. Arbuthnot, C.B.,		Maitland, Sir John N.	1818
Honywood, Sir Courtenay J.	1660	M.B.	1913	Makgill, Sir Geo.	1627
Hope, Sir Alex.	1628	Langham, Sir Herbert C. A.	1650	Makine, Sir Paul A.	1903
Hope-Dunbar, Sir Chas. Dunbar	1664	Langman, Sir John L.	1906	Malcolm, Sir James W.	1665
Horlick, Sir James	1914	Langrishe, Sir Hercules R.	1777	Mallet, Sir C. St. L.	1791
Hornby, Sir Wm. H.	1899	Larcom, Maj. Sir Thos. P.	1868	Mander, Sir Chas. T.	1905
Horsfall, Sir John C.	1909	Laurie, Sir Thos. N. Dick-	1690	Mann, Sir Edwd.	1905
Hort, Sir Arthur Penton	1767	Laurie, Rev. Sir J. R. L. Emiliu	1834	Manningham-Buller, Lt.-Col. Sir	
Hoekyus, Sir Lekh	1676	Lawes-Witterwronge, Sir John B.	1882	Mervyn E.	1866
Hoete, Sir Wm. Graham	1814	Lawrence, Sir Alex. W.	1858	Manuel, Sir Courtenay C.	1622
Houldsworth, Sir Henry H.	1887	Lawrence, Sir Walter K., O.C.I.E.		Mappin, Sir Frank	1886
Houston-Boswall, Sir Thos. R.	1836	C.B.	1906	Markham, Sir Chas.	1911
Hughes, Sir A. Collingwood	1773	Lawrence, Sir Wm. M. T.	1867	Marling, Sir Wm. Hy.	1882
Hughes-Hunter, Sir Wm. B. H.	1906	Lawson, Capt. Sir Digby	1900	Matheson, Sir Kenneth J.	1882
Hulse, Sir Hamilton J.	1739	Lawson, Sir Hy. J.	1841	Mathews, Sir Charles C.W., K.C.B.	1917
Hulton, Sir Wm. R.	1815	Lawson, Sir John Grant	1905	Mathias, Sir Richard	1917
Hunter, Maj. Sir C. R., M.P.	1816	Lawson, Sir Wilfrid	1831	Maxwell, Rt. Hon. Sir Herbert	
Hunter-Biall, Rev. Sir D. O.	1752	Layland-Barratt, Sir F.	1908	E.	1681
Huntington, Sir Chas. P.	1906	Lea, Sir T. Sydney	1892	Maxwell, Capt. Sir Ivor W. H.	
Imbert-Terry, Sir Henry M.	1917	Lechmere, Sir Edmund A.	1818	Heron-	1683

Maxwell, Sir Wm. F.	1894	Oakes, Sir Reginald L.	1815	Ralli, Sir Lucas E.	1912
Maxwell, Sir J. M. Stirling-	1682	O'Brien, Rt. Hon. Sir Ignatius J.	1916	Ramsay, Sir Herbert	1905
Mellycott, Rev. Sir Hubert J.	1808	O'Brien, Sir Timothy C.	1849	Ramsay, Sir Jas. Hy.	1666
Meredith, Sir H. Vincent	1916	Ochterlony, Sir David F.	1823	Ramsden, Sir John F.	1689
Meredith, Sir Hy. B.	1795	O'Connell, Sir Morgan R.	1869	Rankin, Sir Jas. K. L.	1898
Metcalf, Sir Chas. H. T.	1802	Ogilvy, Sir Herbert K.	1626	Raphael, Maj. Sir H. H., m.p.	1911
Methuen, Sir Algerous M. S.	1916	Ogle, Capt. Sir Hy. A., B.N.	1816	Rasch, Maj. Sir P. Carne	1903
Meyer, Sir Carl F.	1910	O'Loghlin, Sir Michael	1838	Rasleigh, Sir Colman B. W.	1831
Meyrick, Sir Geo. A. E. Tappes-		Onslow, Sir Roger W. B.	1797	Rawlinson, Gen. Sir Hy. S.,	
Gervais.	1791	Orde, Sir Arthur J. Campbell-	1790	c.v.o., k.c.b.	1891
Meyrick, Col. Sir Thos. C., k.c.b.	1880	Orr-Ewing, Sir Archd. E.	1886	Reade, Sir Geo. C.	1861
Middleton, Sir Arthur E.	1602	Osborn, Sir Alg. K. B.	1662	Reckitt, Sir Jas.	1894
Milbank, Sir Powlett C. J.	1882	Osborne, Sir Francis.	1829	Redwood, Sir T. Boverton	1911
Milbanke, Sir J. C. P.	1661	Oseier, Sir Wm. F.K.S.	1911	Reid, Sir Jas., c.v.o., k.c.b.	1807
Milburn, Sir Leonard J.	1905	Outram, Sir James	1858	Renault, Sir James F., m.p.	1917
Mildmay, Sir Gerald A. St. John-	1772	Oxenden, Sir Percy D. N. Dixwell-	1678	Renals, Sir Jas. H.	1895
Miles, Capt. Sir Charles W.	1885	Page, Sir Geo. E.	1871	Renshaw, Sir Chas. B.	1903
Millais, Sir J. Everett	1885	Page, Sir J. Rahere, k.c.	1886	Rich, Lt.-Col. Sir Alberic E. F.	1791
Miller, Capt. Sir Chas. J. H.	1705	Page, Sir Richard A. S.	1886	Richardson, Sir Ian H. H.	
Miller, Sir John Hex.	1874	Palmer, Sir Alfred M.	1886	Richardson-Bauby, Sir Mervyn	1830
Miller, Sir Wm. F.	1788	Palmer, Sir Edward G. B.	1660	Ricketts, Sir Fredk. W. R.	1787
Milman, Sir Francis J.	1800	Palmer, Sir Geo. H.	1701	Riddell, Sir John W. Buchanan	1828
Milne, Adm. Sir A. Berkeley.		Palmer, Sir Samuel Ernest	1916	Ripley, Sir Fredk. H.	1897
c.v.o., k.c.b.	1876	Parker, Rt. Hon. Sir H. Gilbert,		Ripley, Capt. Sir Hy. W. A.	1880
Millner, Rt. Hon. Sir Fredk. G.	1717	m.p.	1915	Ritche, Sir Jas. Wm.	1903
Mitcheil-Thomson, Sir M.	1000	Parker, Rev. Sir Wm. Hyde	1681	Rivett-Carnac, Sir Claude J.	1836
Molr, Sir E. W.	1916	Parker, Sir Wm. Lorenzo	1844	Roberts, Col. Sir Howard	1909
Molesworth, Sir H. Molesworth-		Parkyns, Sir Thos. M. F.	1681	Roberts, Sir James	1909
St. Aubyn	1689	Parry, Sir C. Hubert H., c.v.o.	1902	Roberts, Sir J. Herbert, m.p.	1908
Molyneux, Rev. Sir John C.	1730	Paul, Maj. Sir Thos. E. S.	1704	Robinson, Sir Ernest Wm.	1823
Moncreiffe, Col. Sir Robert D.,		Pausley, Sir Aubrey E. H. D.	1821	Robinson, Capt. Sir Fredk. V. L.	1860
C.M.O.	1685	Paul, Sir Robt. J.	1794	Robinson, Sir John Beverley	1854
Monds, Rt. Hon. Sir A. M., m.p.	1910	Paincefort-Duncombe, Sir E. P.	1859	Robinson, Sir Jos. Benj.	1908
Monson, Sir Maxwell W. E. J.	1905	Payne-Gailway, Capt. Sir W. T.		Roche, Sir Standish D. O'G.	1838
Montefiore, Sir Francis A.	1888	Frankland, m.v.o.	1812	Roper, Col. Sir E. M. O. Robert	1904
Moutgomery, Sir B. T. Graham	1801	Pearson, Sir C. Arthur, o.b.e.	1916	Rose, Sir Chas. Hy.	1909
Montgomery, Sir Alex. Cecil	1808	Pease, Sir Alfred E.	1882	Rose, Sir Francis Cyril S.	1872
Moon, Sir Cecil E.	1887	Pecheil, Lt.-Col. Sir Augustus A.		Rose, Sir Philip F.	1874
Moor, Sir Arthur W. G.	1855	Brooke	1797	Ross, Sir Chas. H. A. F. L.	1672
Moore, Sir Thos. O'C.	1681	Peck, Sir Wilfrid	1874	Rowley, Lt.-Col. Sir Geo. C. E.	1836
Mordaunt, Sir Osbert L'E.	1611	Peel, Sir Robert	1800	Rowley, Col. Sir Joshua T.	1786
Morris, Sir Hy.	1909	Pelly, Sir Harold	1840	Royden, Sir Thos.	1905
Morris, Sir Robt. A.	1806	Pender, Sir James	1897	Rumbold, Sir Horace G. M.,	
Morrison-Bell, Capt. Sir C. W.	1905	Perks, Sir Robert Wm.	1908	k.c.b., m.v.o.	1779
Mosley, Sir Oswald	1781	Perring, Rev. Sir Philip	1808	Runcborel, Sir Girprasad Mad-	
Moslyn, Sir Pyers G. J.	1670	Perrott, Col. Sir Herbert C., c.b.	1716	hawla	1913
Mowbray, Rev. Sir Edmund		Petit, Sir Dinshaw Manockjee	1890	Runchman, Sir Walter, m.p.	1906
G. L.	1880	Peto, Sir Hy.	1855	Rushout, Sir Chas. H.	1809
Muir, Sir Alex. K.	1892	Peyton, Capt. Sir Alg. Thos.	1778	Russell, Hon. Sir Charles	1916
Muir Mackenzie, Sir R. S.	1805	Phillips, Sir Chas. E. G.	1887	Russell, Sir Geo. A. C.	1812
Munro, Sir Hugh T.	1825	Phillips-Stow, Sir Elliot P.	1907	Russell, Rt. Hon. Sir Thomas W.,	
Munro, Col. Sir Hector	1634	Phillimore, Rt. Hon. Sir Walter		m.p.	1917
Munzt, Sir Gerard A.	1902	G. F.	1881	Rutherford, Col. Sir John, m.p.	1916
Murphy, Sir James J.	1903	Phillips, Sir Lionel	1912	Ryeford, Sir Rd. Nelson	1784
Murphy, Sir Michael	1912	Piers, Sir Chas. P.	1661	St. George, Sir John	1766
Murray, Lt.-Col. Sir Edwd. R.,		Pigot, Sir Geo.	1764	Salomon, Sir David L., Goldsmith-	
D.S.O.	1630	Pikott, Sir Berkeley	1808	Stern	1869
Murray, Sir John	1628	Pile, Sir Thos. D.	1900	Salt, Sir Shirley H.	1869
Murray, Capt. Sir Patrick K.	1673	Pilkington, Col. Sir T. E. Mil-		Salt, Maj. Sir Thos. A.	1880
Musgrave, Sir Richard G.		borne-Swinerton	1633	Samuel, Sir Edwd. L.	1808
Musgrave, Sir Richard John	1782	Poeock, Sir Chas. Guy C.	1821	Samuel, Sir Marcus	1903
Naesmyth, Sir Jas. T.	1766	Poe, Lt.-Col. Sir Wm. H., c.b.	1912	Samuel, Sir Stuart M., m.p.	1912
Nairn, Sir Michael	1904	Pole, Sir Fredk. A. de la	1628	Samuelson, Sir Ily. B.	1884
Nairne, Sir John Gordoo	1917	Pole, Sir Cecil P. Van-Notten-	1791	Sassoon, Sir Edwd. Elias	1909
Napier, Sir Alex. L. M.	1627	Polien, Sir Richard H.	1795	Sassoon, Sir Philip A. G. D., m.p.	1890
Napier, Sir Joseph Wm. L.	1867	Pollock, Rt. Hon. Sir Fred.	1866	Savory, Sir Joseph	1891
Naylor-Leyland, Sir Albert E. H.	1895	Pollock, Sir M. F. Montagu-	1872	Savory, Sir Wm. B.	1800
Neave, Sir Thos. L. H.	1793	Poore, Adm. Sir Rich., k.c.b.,		Scarbrick, Sir Tom T. L.	1909
Need, Lt.-Col. Sir Audley D.,		c.v.o.	1795	Schuster, Sir Felix O.	1906
O.B., m.v.o.	1859	Portal, Sir Wm. Wyndham	1901	Scott, Rev. Sir Douglas E.	1806
Nelson, Sir Wm.	1912	Porter, Rt. Hon. Sir Andrew M.	1902	Scott, Sir Francis M. S.	1806
Nepean, Sir Chas. E. M. Y.	1802	Porter, Sir Wm. Ily.	1889	Scott, Sir John	1907
Neumann, Sir Cecil G. J.	1912	Pound, Sir J. Lulliam	1905	Scott, Adm. Sir Percy M., k.c.b.,	
Newman, Sir R. H. S. D. L.	1836	Powell, Sir R. Douglas, k.c.v.o.	1897	c.v.o.	1913
Newnes, Sir Frank H.	1895	Power, Sir Geo.	1836	Scott, Sir Sam. Edwd., m.p.	1821
Newton, Sir A. J.	1900	Power, Sir Thos. Talbot	1841	Scott, Sir Sam. Haslam	1909
Nicholson, Sir C. A.	1859	Poynter, Sir E. J., k.v.o.,		Seale, Sir John C. H.	1876
Nicholson, Sir Chas. N., m.p.	1629	F.R.A.	1002	Sebright, Sir Edgar R. R.	1906
Nicholson, Sir Arthur T. B. R.	1914	Præd, Sir H. B. Mackworth-	1905	Seely, Sir Charles Hilton, m.p.	1906
Nivison, Sir Robert	1906	Prescott, Capt. Sir Geo. L. B.	1794	Seton, Col. Sir Bruce G., c.b.	1663
Nixon, Maj. Sir Christopher J.	1909	Freston, Sir Jacob	1815	Seton, Sir John H.	1683
Noble, Capt. Sir Geo. J. Wm.	1915	Preost, Sir Chas. T. K.	1805	Seymour, Sir Albert V. F.	1869
Norman, Sir Henry, m.p.	1795	Price, Sir Chas. Ruge-	1804	Seymour, Adm. Sir M. Culme-	
Nugent, Sir Edmund C.	1806	Price, Sir Fras. C. Rose	1815	c.c.n., c.v.o.	1809
Nugent, Sir John (Count)	1831	Pringle, Sir John Ure	1903	Shakerley, Col. Sir Walter G.	1838
Nugent, Sir Walter R., m.p.	1831	Proctor-Beauchamp, Rev. Sir	1745	Sharp-Bethune, Sir Alex. M.	1663
Nussey, Sir Thos. W.	1909	Montagu	1897	Shaw, Rev. Sir Chas. J. M.	1663
Nutting, Sir John Gardner	1003	Quilter, Sir W. E. C., m.p.	1813	Shaw, Col. Sir Fredk. W., n.a.o.	1821
Oakeley, Sir Chas. John	1790	Radcliffe, Sir Jos. Edwd.			

Shaw, Sir T. F. Chas. Edwd.	1908	Sykes, Sir Arthur	1781	Warmington, Sir M. Denham	1908
Sheffield, Sir Berkeley D. G.	1755	Sykes, Sir Mark, M.P.	1783	Warner, Col. Sir T. C. T., M.P.	1910
Shelley, Sir John	1611	Synge, Maj. Sir Francis R. M.	1801	Warren, Sir Aug. R. J. B.	1784
Shelley-Kolla, Capt. Sir John C. E.	1808	Tancred-Lawson, Maj. Sir Thos. S.	1862	Warrender, Sir Victor A. G. A.	1715
Shiffner, Sir John B.	1818	Tangye, Sir H. Lincoln	1912	Waterlow, Sir Philip H.	1873
Shuckburgh, Sir Gerald F.	1600	Tate, Sir Wm. Hy.	1898	Watson, Sir Chas. R.	1866
Slimeon, Sir John Walter B.	1815	Tatem, Sir W. J.	1916	Watson, Sir John	1895
Simpson, Sir James W. M.	1868	Taylor, Sir Frederick, M.D.	1917	Watson, Sir Wm. Geo.	1912
Sinclair, Col. Sir John R. G., D.S.O.	1704	Temple, Col. Sir Richard C., C.B., C.I.E.	1876	Webb, Lt.-Col. Sir Henry, M.P.	1916
Sinclair, Capt. Sir Archibald H. M.	1788	Thomas, Sir Geo. S. M.	1766	Webb-Parry-Pryce, Sir E. J.	1866
Stewart, Sir George R.	1808	Thomas, B.-Gen. Sir Godfrey V., C.B., D.S.O.	1694	Webster, Sir Aug. F. W. E.	1703
Skinner, Sir Thos.	1912	Thompson, Sir Hy. F. H.	1899	Wedderburn, Sir Wm.	1803
Slipwith, Sir Grey H. d'E.	1622	Thompson, Capt. Sir Thos. R. L.	1806	Welby, Sir Chas. G. Earle, C.B.	1801
Slade, Sir Alfred F.	1831	Thompson, Rev. Sir Pellic.	1890	Weldon, Sir Anthony E. W.	1723
Smith, Sir Alfred John Bowyer-Smyley, Sir John	1661	Thorold, Sir John Hy.	1642	Wernerher, Sir Derrick J.	1905
Smith, Sir Drummond C.	1903	Throckmorton, Sir N. Wm. Geo.	1842	Wheeler-Cuife, Sir Gtway F. L.	1800
Smith, Sir Prince	1804	Thursby, Sir John G. S.	1887	Whelher, Sir Trevor W.	1660
Smith, Sir T. Rudolph H., M.B.	1897	Tichborne, Sir J. H. B. Doughty-Tooth, Capt. Sir Archbd. L. L. Lucas	1821	Whicheote, Sir Geo.	1680
Smith, Sir Wm. Sydney W.	1809	Trelawny, Sir Wm. L. Salusbury	1906	White, Sir Archibald W.	1802
Smith-Gordon, Sir Lionel E. P.	1838	Treloar, Sir Wm. P.	1628	White, Sir George S.	1904
Smith-Marcot, Sir W. H.	1774	Trevelyan, Rt. Hon. Sir Geo. O., O.M.	1907	White-Todd, Sir Joseph	1913
Smythe, Sir J. Walter	1661	Trevelyan, Sir Walter J.	1874	Whitehead, Sir George H.	1889
Soane, Sir Chas. Bnekworth-Herne	1697	Trevieson, Sir Fredk., O.C.V.O., C.B.	1692	Wigan, Sir Roderick G.	1898
Sotherton, Sir Alfred R. S.	1917	Trites, Sir C. Ernest	1905	Wiggin, Sir Charles R. H.	1892
Spearman, Sir Jos. L. E.	1840	Trolope, Sir Wm. Hy.	1842	Wilkie-Dalvell, Maj. Sir J. B.	1865
Speelman, Jonkheer Sir Cornelius J.	1688	Troubridge, Sir Thos. H. C.	1909	Williams, Sir Arthur G.	1909
Spyer, Rt. Hon. Sir Edgar	1906	Truscott, Sir George W.	1909	Williams, Capt. Sir Frederick L.	1666
Spicer, Rt. Hon. Sir Albert, M.P.	1906	Tufts, Sir Adolph	1910	Williams, Sir John, O.C.V.O., M.D.	1894
Stafford, Sir Thos. Joseph, O.B.	1914	Tuite, Sir Morgan H. P.	1622	Williams, Col. Sir Robert, M.P.	1915
Stamer, Lt.-Col. Sir Lovelace	1809	Tupper, Sir Chas. Stewart	1888	Williams, Sir Wm. Willoughby	1798
Stanley, Capt. Sir Beville, M.P.	1917	Turing, Sir Jas. W.	1641	Williams-Bulkeley, Sir Rd. H., C.B.	1661
Staples, Sir John M.	1628	Twisden, Sir John R.	1666	Williams-Drummond, Sir Jas. H. W.	1828
Stanleton, Sir Miles T.	1970	Twysden, Sir Roger T.	1611	Williams-Wynn, Col. Sir Herbert L. W., C.B.	1688
Steel-Maitland, Sir Arthur H. D., R., M.P.	1617	Unacke-Peurose-Fitzgerald, Sir Robert U.	1896	Williamson, Sir Archibald, M.P.	1909
Stephen, Sir Herbert	1891	Usher, Sir Robt.	1899	Williamson, Sir Hedworth	1642
Stewart, Sir Douglas A. Seton	1815	Vane, Sir Fras. P. Fletcher-Vassar-Smith, Sir Richard V.	1786	Willoughby, Maj. Sir John C.	1794
Stevenson, Sir James	1817	Vavasour, Sir Leonard P.	1828	Willis, Sir Edwd. C.	1904
Stewart, Sir Harry J. Urquhart	1623	Verdin, Sir Joseph	1896	Willis, Sir Gilbert A. H., M.P.	1897
Stewart, Sir Hugh H.	1803	Verner, Sir Edwd. W.	1846	Willshire, Sir Arthur R. T. Maxwell	1841
Stewart, Col. Sir Mark J. Mac-Taggart	1892	Verney, Sir Harry C. W., M.P.	1818	Willmot, Sir Ralph H. S.	1750
Stewart, Sir M. Hugh Shaw, C.B.	1867	Vernon, Col. Sir Harry F.	1885	Willmot, Sir Robt. R.	1772
Stewart, Maj.-Gen. Sir Norman R., C.B.	1881	Vernon, Sir William	1914	Willson, Sir John	1906
Stirling, Maj. Sir Geo. M. H., D.S.O.	1668	Vestey, Sir Wm.	1913	Wilson, Sir Matthew R. H., C.S.I., M.P.	1874
Stirling, Sir W. George	1800	Vincent, Sir Francis E.	1620	Wilson, Sir Roland K.	1858
Stockenström, Sir Andries	1840	Vivyan, Col. Sir Courtenay B., O.B., C.M.O.	1645	Wilson, Sir S. P. M. Mayon	1661
Stonhouse, Sir Ernest Hay	1628	Waechter, Sir Harry	1011	Wilson-Todd, Sir Wm. P.	1903
Stracey, Sir Edward P.	1818	Wake, Lt.-Col. Sir Hereward	1621	Winnington, Sir Fras. S.	1755
Strickland, Sir Walter W.	1641	Wakefield, Sir Charles C.	1917	Wiseman, Sir Wm. G. Eden	1628
Stronge, Sir James Hy.	1803	Wakeman, Sir Giffey	1828	Woiseley, Sir Capel C.	1745
Stuart-Menteth, Sir Jas.	1838	Walker, Sir Alex. A.	1906	Woiseley, Sir Chas. M.	1828
Stuart, Sir Simeon H. L.	1660	Walker, Sir Francis E.	1856	Wombwell, Sir Hy. H.	1778
Stueley, Sir Edward A. G.	1859	Walker, Sir Ian Peter A. M.	1886	Wood, Sir John S. P.	1836
Sturdee, Adm. Sir F. C. Doveton	1859	Walker, Sir Robt. J. M.	1868	Wood, Sir Lindsay	1897
K.C.B., K.C.M.O., K.O.I.E., C.V.O.	1916	Walker, Sir Wm. Edgar	1780	Worsley, Sir Wm. Hy. A.	1838
Style, Sir Fredk. M.	1627	Walker, Sir Wathen A.	1815	Worsley-Taylor, Sir Henry W.	1917
Sullivan, Sir Edwd.	1881	Walsh, Sir Hunt H. A. Johnson	1775	Wraxall, Sir Chas. F. Lascelles	1813
Sullivan, Rev. Sir Fredk.	1804	Walsham, Sir John S.	1831	Wrey, Sir P. Boucher-B.	1628
Suttle, Sir George Grant	1702	Walton, Sir Joseph, M.P.	1910	Wrightson, Sir Thos.	1900
Sutton, Sir Richard V.	1772	Ward, Col. Sir Edwd. W. D., K.C.B., K.C.V.O.	1914	Wrlson-Becher, Sir Enstace W. W.	1831
Swann, Rt. Hon. Sir Chas. E., M.P.	1906	Ward, Rt. Hon. Sir Joseph G., K.C.M.O.	1911	Yarrow, Sir Alfred F.	1216
Swinburne, Sir Hubert	1660	Wardlaw, Sir Henry	1831	Young, Sir George	1813
Sykes, Col. Sir Alan J., M.P.	1917			Young, Sir Wm. Lawrence	1769
				Young, Sir Wm. M. Need	1821
				Younger, Sir George	1011
				Younger, Sir Wm.	1911

Registrar of the Baronetage, Harry B. Simpson, C.B., Home Office, S.W. Asst. do. R. F. Reynard, I.S.O.

KNIGHTS OF THE VARIOUS ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD

EXCLUSIVE OF PEERS OR BARONETS (q.v.) WHO MAY BE KNIGHTS

For Knights Bachelor, see p. 120

Abbott All Balg, Sir, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.	Adamson, Sir Harvey, K.C.S.I.	Allen, Col. Hon. Sir John, K.C.B.
Abdul Qasim, Khan Bahadur Bahh-zala, Sir, K.C.I.E.	Agar Khan, H.H. Sir Aga, O.C.S.I., O.C.I.E.	(c.).
Ahney, Capt. Sir Wm. de Wivelesille, K.C.B. (c.).	Ajizgarh, H.H. Maharaja of, K.C.I.F.	Alenby, Gen. Sir Edmund H. H., K.C.B. (m.).
Abraham, Sir Lionel, K.C.B. (c.).	Alderson, Lt.-Gen. Sir Edwd. A. H., K.C.B. (m.).	Altham, Lt.-Gen. Sir Edwd. A., K.C.B. (m.), C.M.O.
Adair, Gen. Sir Wm. T., K.C.B. (m.).	All India, Sir Syed, K.C.S.I.	Altair, Lt.-Col. H.H. Maharaja of K.C.S.I., K.C.I.F.
Adams, Maj.-Gen. Sir Rht. B., V.C., K.C.B. (m.).	Allardye, Hon. Sir Wm. L., K.C.M.O.	Anderson, Sir Alan G., K.C.B.
	Allarth, Sir T. Clifford, K.C.N. (c.)	

- Anderson, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Chas. A., K.C.B. (m.).
- Anderson, Sir John, K.C.M.G., K.C.B. (c.).
- Anderson, Sir Kenneth S., K.O.M.O.
- Anderson, Sir Robert, K.C.B. (c.).
- Anderson, *B.-Gen.* Sir Robert M. M., K.C.M.G.
- Anson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Archibald E. H., K.O.M.O.
- Anstee, *Col.* Sir Arthur, K.C.B. (c.).
- Anstee, *Col.* Sir R. H., K.C.B. (c.).
- Antrobus, Sir Reginald L., K.C.M.O., C.B. (c.).
- Arcof, Prince of, O.C.I.F.
- Arul, Sir Arunale Tagg, K.C.S.I.
- Askwith, Sir G. R., K.C.B. (c.), K.C.
- Ashcroft, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Joseph J., K.C.V.O., O.B. (m.).
- Astia, *B.-Gen.* Sir Geo. G., K.C.B. (m.).
- Atkinson, Sir John N., K.C.S.I.
- Atkinson-Willie, *Adm.* Sir Geo. L., K.O.B. (m.).
- Attwater, Sir Frederick, K.C.B. (c.).
- Austin, Sir Herbert, K.B.Z.
- Avonworth, Hon. Sir Allan B., K.C.M.O.
- Aylmer, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Fenton J., K.C.B. (m.), V.C.
- Babington, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir James M., K.C.M.O., C.N. (m.).
- Babbie, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir Wm., K.C.M.O., O.B. (m.), V.C.
- Bacon, *V.-Adm.* Sir Regd. H. S., K.C.B. (m.), K.C.V.O., D.S.O.
- Baden-Powell, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Robert S. S., K.C.B. (m.), K.C.V.O.
- Bahram Khan, Nawab Sir, K.C.I.E.
- Balley, Sir Abe, K.C.M.O.
- Bulle, Sir Duncan C., K.C.S.I.
- Bullie-Hamilton, Sir Wm. A., K.C.M.O., C.B. (c.).
- Baselinghi, Raj Sahib Sir Amarsinghi, K.C.I.E.
- Barbour, Sir David M., K.C.S.I., K.C.M.O.
- Barclay, Sir Geo. H., K.C.S.I., K.C.M.O., C.V.O.
- Barker, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Geo., K.C.B. (m.).
- Barnes, Sir Geo. Stapvillon, K.C.B. (c.).
- Barnes, Sir Hugh S., K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O.
- Baroda, H. H. Maharaja Gaekwar of, O.C.S.I.
- Barrett, *Gen.* Sir Arthur A., K.C.B. (m.), K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O.
- Barrington, Hon. Sir Bernard E. E., K.C.B. (c.).
- Barrington-Hon. Sir Wm. A. C., K.C.M.O.
- Barron, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Harry, K.O.M.O., O.V.O.
- Barrow, *Gen.* Sir Edmund G., O.C.B. (m.), O.C.S.I.
- Barter, *Gen.* Sir Chas. St. L., K.C.B. (m.), C.V.O.
- Barton, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Geoffrey, K.C.V.O., C.B. (m.), C.M.O.
- Barton, Rt. Hon. Sir Edmund, O.C.M.O.
- Bateman, Sir Alfred E., K.C.M.O.
- Bathurst, *Capt.* Sir Charles, K.B.Z., M.P.
- Bax-Ironside, Sir Henry O., K.C.M.O.
- Baxley, Sir Chas. S., O.C.S.I., C.I.E.
- Bayley, Sir Stuart C., O.C.S.I., C.I.E.
- Bayly, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Alfred W. L., K.C.B. (m.), K.C.M.O., C.S.I., D.S.O.
- Bayly, *Adm.* Sir Lewis, K.C.B. (m.), C.V.O., C.B. (c.).
- Beaton, *Col.* Sir Geo. T., K.C.B. (c.).
- Beatty, *V.-Adm.* Sir David, O.C.B. (m.), O.C.V.O., D.S.O.
- Beaumont, *Adm.* Sir Lewis A., O.C.B. (m.), K.C.M.O.
- Beldfield, Sir Hy. Conway, K.C.M.O.
- Beldfield, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Herbert E., K.C.B. (m.), D.S.O.
- Be I, Hon. Sir Francis H. D., K.C.M.O.
- Be I, Sir H. Hesketh, K.C.M.O.
- Be I, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Jas. A., K.C.V.O.
- Be I, Sir Thomas, K.B.Z.
- Be I, Sir H. H. Maharaja of, O.C.I.E.
- Bengough, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Harcourt M., K.C.B. (m.).
- Bennett, Sir Wm. H., K.C.V.O.
- Benton, Sir John, K.C.I.E.
- Benson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir W. G. L., K.C.I.E., C.N. (m.), D.S.O.
- Best, Hon. Sir R. Wallace, K.C.M.O.
- Bethell, *Adm.* Hon. Sir Alex. E., K.C.B. (m.), K.C.M.O.
- Bethune, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Edwd. C., K.C.B. (m.), C.V.O.
- Beynon, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Wm. G. L., K.C.I.F., C.B., D.S.O.
- Bhagwati, Prasad Singh, Maharaja Sir, of Balmampur, K.C.I.E.
- Bhalron Singh Bahadur, Sir Maharnj, K.C.S.I.
- Bhaunagar, H. H. Maharaja of, K.C.S.I.
- Bhaunagar, Dewan of, K.C.I.E.
- Bhm Shum Shere Jung, Sir, K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O.
- Bhopal, The Begum of, O.C.S.I., O.C.I.E.
- Bhur Singh, Rnja Sir, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
- Bhutor, H. H. Maharajah of, K.C.S.I.
- Biddulph, *Gen.* Sir Robert, O.C.B. (m.), O.C.M.O.
- Bljawan, H. H. Maharaja of, K.C.I.F.
- Bijl Chand, H. H. Raja, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
- Bikanir, Col. H. H. Maharaja of, O.C.S.I., O.C.I.E.
- Bilbott, Sir Alfred, K.C.M.O., C.B. (c.).
- Birch, Sir Ernest W., K.C.M.O.
- Birchenough, Sir John H., K.C.M.O.
- Birdwood, *Gen.* Sir W. Riddell, K.C.B. (m.), K.C.S.I., K.C.M.O., C.I.E., D.S.O.
- Birkbeck, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Wm. H., K.C.B. (m.), C.M.O.
- Black, Sir Frederick W., K.C.B. (c.).
- Blackwell, Sir Finley R. H., K.O.B. (c.).
- Blake, Sir Ernest E., K.C.M.O.
- Blake, Sir Henry Arthur, O.C.M.O.
- Blake, *Capt.* Sir H. Acton, K.C.V.O.
- Bliss, Sir Henry W., K.C.I.E.
- Block, Sir Aden S. J., K.C.M.O.
- Blomfield, *R.-Adm.* Sir Richard M., K.C.M.O.
- Blod, *Gen.* Sir Blndon, O.C.B. (m.).
- Bobbili, Raja of, O.C.I.E.
- Bond, Rt. Hon. Sir Robert, K.C.M.O.
- Borden, *Surg.-Gen.* Hon. Sir Fredk. Wm., K.C.M.O.
- Borden, Rt. Hon. Sir Robt. Laird, O.C.M.O.
- Bosauquet, *Adm.* Sir Day H., O.C.M.O., O.C.V.O., K.C.B. (m.).
- Bourke, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir George D., K.C.M.O., C.D.
- Bourne, Sir Alfred G., K.C.I.F., F.R.S.
- Bowden-Smith, *Adm.* Sir Nathaniel, K.C.B. (m.).
- Bowell, Hon. Sir Mackenzie, K.C.M.O.
- Bowen, Hon. Sir Chas. C., K.C.M.O.
- Bower, *Comdr.* Sir Graham J., K.C.M.O.
- Bower, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Hamilton, K.C.B. (m.).
- Bowly, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir Anthony A., K.C.M.O., K.C.V.O.
- Boyd Carpenter, Rt. Rev. Wm., K.C.V.O.
- Boyd, Hon. Sir John A., K.C.M.O.
- Brabazon, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John P., K.C.B. (m.), C.V.O.
- Bradbury, Sir John S., K.C.B. (c.).
- Brade, Sir Reginald H., K.C.B. (c.).
- Bradford, *V.-Adm.* Sir Edwd. E., K.C.B. (m.), C.V.O.
- Bradford, Sir John Rose, K.C.M.O., C.B. (m.).
- Bradshaw, *Surg.-M.-Gen.* Sir Alex. F., K.C.B. (m.).
- Braintin, Sir John, O.C.M.O., C.B. (c.).
- Bredon, Sir Robt. E., K.C.M.O.
- Bridge, *B.-Gen.* Sir Chas. Hy., K.C.M.O., C.D. (c.).
- Bridge, *Adm.* Sir Cyprin A. G., O.C.B. (m.).
- Bridgeman, *Adm.* Sir Francis B., O.C.B. (m.), O.C.V.O.
- Briegs, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Charles Jas., K.C.B. (m.).
- Briggs, *Adm.* Sir C. J., K.C.B. (m.).
- Brock, *Adm.* Sir Frederic E. E., K.C.M.O., C.B. (c.).
- Brock, *R.-Adm.* Sir Osmond De B., K.C.V.O., C.B. (m.), C.M.O.
- Brock, Sir Thomas, K.C.B. (c.).
- Brockman, Sir Edward L., K.C.M.O.
- Brooke, Sir William R., K.C.I.E.
- Brooking, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Harry T., K.C.B. (m.), K.C.M.O.
- Brown, *Maj.* Sir R. Hanbury, K.C.M.O.
- Brown, *Col.* Sir Wm. J., K.C.B. (c.).
- Browne, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Arthur G. F., K.C.B. (m.), D.S.O.
- Browning, *V.-Adm.* Sir Montague E., K.C.B. (m.), M.V.O.
- Bruce, Sir Charles, O.C.M.O.
- Bruce, *Adm.* Sir Jas. A. T., K.C.M.O.
- Brunker, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir James M. S., K.C.M.O.
- Brunyat, Sir Wm. Edwin, K.C.M.O.
- Buchanna, Sir George C., K.C.I.E.
- Buchanna, Rt. Hon. Sir George W., O.C.B. (c.), O.C.M.O., O.C.V.O.
- Bullock, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Geo. M., K.C.B. (m.).
- Bunbury, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir H. Napier, K.C.B. (m.).
- Bundi, H. H. Maharao Raja, Sir R. B. Bahadur, O.C.I.E., O.C.V.O., K.C.S.I.
- Burdett, Sir Hy. C., K.C.B. (c.), K.C.V.O.
- Burdwan, Hon. Sir Blyaj C. M., Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
- Burnet, Sir Robert Wm., K.C.V.O.
- Burney, *Adm.* Sir Cecil, O.C.M.O., K.C.B. (m.).
- Burns, *Col.* Hon. Sir James, K.C.M.O.
- Burrard, *Col.* Sir Sidney G., K.C.S.I.
- Burt, Sir Henry P., K.C.I.E.
- Bush, *Adm.* Sir Paul W., K.C.B. (m.), M.V.O.
- Bushman, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Hy. Aug., K.C.B. (m.).
- Butler, Sir S. Harcourt, K.C.S.I., C.I.F.
- Byng, *Lt.-Gen.* Hon. Sir Julian H. G., K.C.B. (m.), K.C.M.O., M.V.O.
- Byrne, Sir Wm. P., K.C.V.O., C.B. (c.).
- Calington, *Adm.* of the Fleet Sir Geo. A., O.C.N. (m.), O.C.V.O.
- Callwell, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Charles R., K.C.B. (m.).
- Cameron, Sir Douglas C., K.C.M.O.
- Cameron, Sir Edwd. John, K.C.M.O.
- Cameron, *Maj.* Sir Maurice A., K.C.M.O.
- Campbell, *Col.* Sir Robert N., K.C.M.O., C.B. (m.), C.I.E.
- Campbell, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Fredk., K.C.B. (m.), D.S.O.
- Campbell, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Walter, K.C.M.O., C.B. (m.), D.S.O.
- Campbell, *Capt.* Sir Walter D. S., K.C.V.O.
- Campbell, *Gen.* Sir Wm., K.C.B. (m.).
- Campbell, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Wm. Pitcairn, K.C.B. (m.).
- Cappel, Sir Albert J. L., K.C.I.E.
- Capper, *M.-Gen.* Sir J. E., K.C.B. (m.).
- Carden, *Adm.* Sir Sackville H., K.C.M.O.
- Cardew, Sir Alex. Gordon, K.C.S.I.
- Cardew, *Col.* Sir Frederick, K.C.M.O.
- Carnegie, Hon. Sir Lancelot D., K.C.M.O., K.C.V.O.
- Carlyle, Sir Robert W., K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
- Carroll, Hon. Sir James, K.C.M.O.
- Carruthers, Hon. Sir Joseph H., O.C.M.O., O.C.V.O.
- Carter, Sir Gilbert Thos., K.C.M.O.
- Carter, Sir George J., K.B.Z.
- Carter, *B.-Gen.* Sir John T., K.C.M.O.
- Carter, Sir M. Bonham, K.C.B. (c.), K.C.V.O.
- Cartwright, Rt. Hon. Sir Fairfax L., O.C.M.O., O.C.V.O.
- Cartwright, Sir W. Chauncy, K.C.M.O.
- Cassell, Rt. Hon. Sir Ernest J., O.C.B. (c.), O.C.M.O., O.C.V.O.
- Cave, *Col.* Sir Thos. S., K.C.B. (c.).
- Cayley, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Walter de S., K.C.M.O., C.B. (m.).
- Cell, Col. Lord Edwd., K.C.M.O., D.S.O.
- Chadwyck-Healey, Sir Chas. E. H., K.C.B. (c.).
- Chalmers, Sir Mackenzie D., K.C.B. (c.), K.C.S.I.

Chalmers, Rt. Hon. Sir Robt., G.C.B. (c.).	Curtis, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> S. Reginald S., K.C.M.G., C.B. (m.), D.S.O.	Durhanga, Maharaja of, G.C.I.E.
Chandra, Raja of, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.	Cusack-Smith, Sir T. Berry, K.C.M.G.	Eaglesome, Sir John E., K.C.M.G.
Chandrarao, Col. Sir Neville F. F., C.B. (c.), G.C.V.O., C.B. (m.).	Custance, <i>Adm.</i> Sir Reginald N., G.C.B. (m.), K.C.M.G., C.V.O.	Earley-Villnot, Sir Baint H.I., K.C.I.E.
Chandraraj, <i>Maj.</i> Sir Jogo R., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.	Cutch, H.H. Rao of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.	Earle, Sir Archdale, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Chandra, Sir Francis D. P., K.C.M.G.	Dalton, Sir Cornelius N., K.C.M.O., C.B. (c.).	Edgerley, Sir Steynlog W., K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., C.I.E.
Chandra, Sir Ravi P., K.C.M.G. (m).	Dalton, Rev. Canon J. N., K.C.V.O., C.M.G.	Edwards, <i>Gen.</i> Sir Stanley de B., K.C.B. (m.).
Chandraraj, L.H. Maharaja of, K.C.I.E.	Daly, <i>L.-Col.</i> Sir Hugh, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.	Edwards, <i>lt.-Gen.</i> Sir J. Bevan, K.C.B. (m.), K.C.M.G.
Charles, <i>L.-Col.</i> Sir R. H., G.C.V.O.	Daly, Hon. Sir Malachy B., K.C.M.O.	Egerton, Sir Brian, K.C.I.E.
Chandra, Sir Manvel Banakar, K.C.I.E.	Dane, Sir Louis W., G.C.I.E., C.S.I.	Egerton, <i>F.M.</i> Sir Chas. O., G.C.B. (m.), D.S.O.
Chauvel, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Henry G., K.C.M.G., C.B. (m.).	Dane, Sir Richard M., K.C.I.E.	Egerton, <i>Adm.</i> Sir Geo. Le C., K.C.B. (m.).
Creethan, Sir Milno, K.C.M.G.	Davidson, Col. Sir Arthur, K.C.B. (c.), K.C.V.O., C.B. (m.).	Egerton, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Raleigh G., K.C.B. (m.), K.C.I.E.
Caenarlo, <i>A.-Gen.</i> Sir Herbert C., G.C.M.G., C.B. (c.).	Davidson, Sir Walter E., K.C.M.G.	Egerton, Sir Walter, K.C.M.G.
Chitty, Sir Arthur, K.C.M.G.	Davidson, Sir Wm. E., K.C.M.G., C.B. (c.).	Elliot, Sir Chas. N. E., K.C.M.O., C.B. (c.).
Christie, Sir Wm. H. M., K.C.B. (c.).	Davies, <i>lt.-Gen.</i> Sir Francis J., K.C.B. (m.), K.C.M.G.	Ellis, <i>lt.-Gen.</i> Sir Edmond R., G.C.I.E., K.C.B. (m.).
Clark, <i>V.-Adm.</i> Sir Bouverie F., K.C.B. (m.).	Davies, Hon. Sir Louis H., K.C.M.O.	Elliot, <i>lt.-Gen.</i> Sir Edwd. L., K.C.B. (m.), D.S.O.
Clare, Sir Wm. H., K.C.S.I., C.M.O.	Dawson, Col. Sir Bertrand, K.C.V.O., C.B. (m.), M.D.	Elliot, Sir Francis E. H., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.
Clare, Sir Fredk. J., K.C.M.O.	Dawson, Col. Sir Douglas F.R., G.C.V.O., C.M.G.	Elliot, Sir Thos. Hy., K.C.B. (c.).
Clayton, <i>Maj.</i> Sir John E., K.C.M.O., C.V.O.	De Brath, <i>lt.-Gen.</i> Sir Ernest, K.C.B. (m.), C.I.E.	Ellis, Sir Charles, K.C.F. (c.).
Clayton, <i>lt.-Gen.</i> Sir Fredk. T., K.C.B. (m.), K.C.M.O.	De Bussue, Rt. Hon. Sir Maurice W. E., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., C.B. (c.).	Ellison-Macartney, Rt. Hon. Sir Wm. G., K.C.M.G.
Clegg, Sir Robert B., K.C.I.E.	De Chair, <i>R.-Adm.</i> Sir Dudley R. B., K.C.B. (m.), C.B. (c.), M.V.O.	Enzleheart, Sir John G. D., K.C.B. (c.).
Clerk, Sir Dugald, F.R.S.	De Horsey, <i>Adm.</i> Sir Algernon F. R., K.C.B. (m.).	Erskine, Sir Henry D., K.C.V.O.
Clelland, Sir Chas. J., K.B.E.	De Lisle, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Henry De B., K.C.B. (m.), D.S.O.	Euan-Smith, Col. Sir Chas. B., K.C.B. (c.), C.S.I.
Clere, Sir J. G. Russell, K.C.M.O., C.B. (c.).	De Lisle, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Henry De B., K.C.B. (m.), D.S.O.	Eustace, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir F. J. W., K.C.B. (m.).
Clerk, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir C. Francis, K.C.B. (m.), K.C.M.O.	De Lisle, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Henry De B., K.C.B. (m.), D.S.O.	Evao-Thomas, <i>R.-Adm.</i> Sir Hugh, K.C.B. (m.), M.V.O.
Clifford, Sir Chas. R., K.C.I.E.	De Lisle, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Henry De B., K.C.B. (m.), D.S.O.	Evans, Sir Frederick, K.C.M.O., K.C.V.O.
Clifford, Sir Edw. C., K.C.M.O.	De Lisle, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Henry De B., K.C.B. (m.), D.S.O.	Evans, <i>Gen.</i> Sir Horace M., K.C.B. (m.).
Clyde, <i>A.-Gen.</i> Sir Alex. S., K.C.B. (m.), V.C., D.S.O.	De Lisle, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Henry De B., K.C.B. (m.), D.S.O.	Evans, Rt. Hon. Sir Samuel T., G.C.B. (c.).
Cochran, F. I. A. of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.	De Lisle, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Henry De B., K.C.B. (m.), D.S.O.	Ewart, <i>lt.-Gen.</i> Sir John B., K.C.O. (m.).
Cochran, Hon. Sir John A., K.C.M.O.	De Lisle, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Henry De B., K.C.B. (m.), D.S.O.	Ewing, Sir Jas. Alfred, K.C.B. (c.).
Cockington, <i>lt.-Gen.</i> Sir A. E., K.C.V.O., C.B. (m.).	De Lisle, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Henry De B., K.C.B. (m.), D.S.O.	Ewing, Hon. Sir Thos. T., K.C.M.O.
Cockayne, Sir Brian L., K.B.E.	De Lisle, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Henry De B., K.C.B. (m.), D.S.O.	Eyles, Sir Alfred, K.C.B. (c.).
Cole, <i>V.-Adm.</i> Sir Chas. H., K.C.V.O.	De Lisle, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Henry De B., K.C.B. (m.), D.S.O.	Eyles, Sir G. Laneolot, K.C.M.O.
Cole, Sir Wilfrid, K.C.M.O.	De Lisle, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Henry De B., K.C.B. (m.), D.S.O.	Falconer, Sir Robert Alex., K.C.M.O.
Collingwood, Sir Wm., K.B.E.	De Lisle, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Henry De B., K.C.B. (m.), D.S.O.	Fanshawe, <i>Adm.</i> of the <i>Fleet</i> Sir Arthur D., G.C.U. (m.), G.C.V.O.
Collins, Sir Wm. Job, K.C.V.O.	De Lisle, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Henry De B., K.C.B. (m.), D.S.O.	Fanshawe, <i>lt.-Gen.</i> Sir Edward A., K.C.B. (m.).
Colville, <i>Adm.</i> Hon. Sir Stanley C. J., G.C.V.O., K.C.B. (m.).	De Lisle, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Henry De B., K.C.B. (m.), D.S.O.	Fanshawe, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Robert, K.C.B. (m.), D.S.O.
Colvin, Sir Elliot G., K.C.S.I.	De Lisle, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Henry De B., K.C.B. (m.), D.S.O.	Faridouni Jamshidi, Sir, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Constance, <i>lt.-Gen.</i> Sir Walter N., K.C.B., M.V.O., V.C.	De Lisle, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Henry De B., K.C.B. (m.), D.S.O.	Farquhar, <i>Adm.</i> Sir Arthur M., K.C.B. (m.), C.V.O.
Concha, Sir H. H. Maharaja of, K.C.S.I.	De Lisle, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Henry De B., K.C.B. (m.), D.S.O.	Fawkes, <i>Adm.</i> Sir Willmot H., G.C.B. (m.), K.C.V.O.
Cook, Sir Chas. Armer, K.C.B. (c.).	De Lisle, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Henry De B., K.C.B. (m.), D.S.O.	Fellows, Rt. Hon. Sir Allwyn, K.C.V.O., K.B.E.
Cook, Sir Edw. E., K.B.E.	De Lisle, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Henry De B., K.C.B. (m.), D.S.O.	Fellows, <i>R.-Adm.</i> Sir Thos. H. B., K.C.B. (m.).
Cooper, Hon. Sir Pope A., K.C.M.O.	De Lisle, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Henry De B., K.C.B. (m.), D.S.O.	Fenlon, Sir Michael W., K.C.S.I.
Corbett, Sir Vincent E. H., K.C.V.O.	De Lisle, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Henry De B., K.C.B. (m.), D.S.O.	Fenwick, Sir G. Townsend, K.C.M.G.
Cotton-Jones, Col. Sir E. T. D., K.C.B. (c.).	De Lisle, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Henry De B., K.C.B. (m.), D.S.O.	Fiddes, Sir Geo. V., G.C.M.O., C.B. (c.).
Cowans, <i>lt.-Gen.</i> Sir John S., K.C.B. (m.), C.B. (c.), M.V.O.	De Lisle, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Henry De B., K.C.B. (m.), D.S.O.	Field, <i>Adm.</i> Sir A. Mostyn, K.C.B. (c.).
Cox, Sir Chas. F., K.C.M.O.	De Lisle, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Henry De B., K.C.B. (m.), D.S.O.	Filding, Sir Chas. W., K.B.E.
Cox, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Robert V., K.C.M.O., C.B. (m.), C.S.I.	De Lisle, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Henry De B., K.C.B. (m.), D.S.O.	Fine, Sir Michael, K.C.I.E.
Cox, <i>lt.-Col.</i> Sir Percy Z., G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.	De Lisle, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Henry De B., K.C.B. (m.), D.S.O.	Findlay, Hon. Sir John G., K.C.M.O.
Craddock, Sir Reginald H., K.C.S.I.	De Lisle, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Henry De B., K.C.B. (m.), D.S.O.	Findlay, Sir Mansfield de C., K.C.M.G., C.B. (c.).
Craig, Sir Henry, K.C.B. (c.), M.P.	De Lisle, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Henry De B., K.C.B. (m.), D.S.O.	Findlay, Sir John Ritchie, K.B.E.
Craunton, Col. Sir Robt., K.C.V.O., C.B. (c.).	De Lisle, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Henry De B., K.C.B. (m.), D.S.O.	Fisher, <i>Adm.</i> Sir Frederic W., K.C.V.O.
Crawford, Sir Richard F., K.C.M.O., K.B.E.	De Lisle, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Henry De B., K.C.B. (m.), D.S.O.	FitzGeorge, <i>R.-Adm.</i> Sir Adolphus C. F., K.C.V.O., C.B. (c.).
Creagh, <i>Gen.</i> Sir G. O'Moore, G.C.B. (m.), G.C.S.I., V.C.	De Lisle, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Henry De B., K.C.B. (m.), D.S.O.	FitzPatrick, Rt. Hon. Sir Chas. G., K.C.M.O.
Creagh, <i>R.-Adm.</i> Sir Wm. R., K.C.M.O.	De Lisle, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Henry De B., K.C.B. (m.), D.S.O.	FitzPatrick, Sir Dennis, G.C.S.I.
Creagh, Col. Sir Nathaniel, K.C.B. (c.).	De Lisle, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Henry De B., K.C.B. (m.), D.S.O.	FitzPatrick, Sir Jas. Percy, K.C.M.O.
Crews, <i>B.-Gen.</i> Hon. Sir Chas. P., K.C.M.O., C.B. (c.).	De Lisle, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Henry De B., K.C.B. (m.), D.S.O.	FitzRoy, Sir Almeric W., K.C.B. (c.), K.C.V.O.
Crichton, Col. Hon. Sir Hy. G. L., K.C.B. (c.).	De Lisle, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Henry De B., K.C.B. (m.), D.S.O.	Fitzwilliam, <i>Capt.</i> Hon. Sir W. Chas. Wentworth, K.C.V.O.
Croft, Sir Alfred W., K.C.I.E.	De Lisle, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Henry De B., K.C.B. (m.), D.S.O.	Fleetwood-Wilson, Rt. Hon. Sir Guy D. A., G.C.I.E., K.C.B. (c.), K.C.M.O.
Croft, Sir E. H., K.C.M.O., K.C.B. (c.).	De Lisle, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Henry De B., K.C.B. (m.), D.S.O.	Fleming, Sir Francis, K.C.M.O.
Crutchley, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Chas., K.C.O. (c.), K.C.V.O.	De Lisle, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Henry De B., K.C.B. (m.), D.S.O.	Foot, <i>Adm.</i> Sir Randolph F. O., K.C.B. (m.), C.M.G.
Cullen, Sir Wm. Portus, K.C.M.O.	De Lisle, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Henry De B., K.C.B. (m.), D.S.O.	Forbes, Sir Geo. Stuart, K.C.S.I.
Cunliffe, Sir Wm. J., K.C.S.I.	De Lisle, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Henry De B., K.C.B. (m.), D.S.O.	Ford, <i>Surg.-Gen.</i> Sir Richard W., K.C.M.O., C.B. (m.), D.S.O.
Cunningham, Sir Alex. F. D., K.C.I.E.	De Lisle, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Henry De B., K.C.B. (m.), D.S.O.	Forrest, Rt. Hon. Sir John, G.C.M.G.
Cunningham, Sir Hy. S., K.C.I.E.	De Lisle, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Henry De B., K.C.B. (m.), D.S.O.	
Cunningham, Sir Hy. H. S., K.C.B. (c.).	De Lisle, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Henry De B., K.C.B. (m.), D.S.O.	
Currie, <i>lt.-Gen.</i> Sir Arthur W., K.C.M.O., C.B. (m.).	De Lisle, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Henry De B., K.C.B. (m.), D.S.O.	

Fortescue, <i>Capt.</i> Hon. Sir Seymour J., K.C.V.O., C.M.G., B.N.	Grant, <i>Gen.</i> Sir Hy. Fade, O.C.V.O., K.C.B. (m.).	Heath, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Chas. E., K.C.B. (m.), C.V.O., C.B. (c.).
Foster, <i>Rt. Hon.</i> Sir Geo. Eulas, K.C.M.O.	Grat, Sir James Alex., K.C.M.O.	Heath, <i>Sir H.</i> Frank, K.C.B. (c.).
Forske, <i>Lt.-Gen.</i> Sir Geo. Hy., K.C.B. (m.).	Grant, <i>V.-Adm.</i> Sir William L., K.C.B. (m.).	Heath, <i>V.-Adm.</i> Sir Herbert L., K.C.B. (m.), M.V.O.
Forster, <i>Lt. Col.</i> Sir Jas. K., K.C.V.O., M.D.	Grant Duff, Sir Evelyn M., K.C.M.O.	Heath, <i>Sir Thos.</i> Little, K.C.B. (c.), K.C.V.O.
Fox, Sir Charles E., K.C.S.I.	Graves, <i>Gen.</i> Sir George R., O.C.B. (m.), K.C.M.O.	Heffernan, <i>Sir John</i> Harold, K.C.B. (m.).
Fraser, <i>Sir Andrew</i> H. L., K.C.S.I.	Greene, <i>Rt. Hon.</i> Sir W. Conyngham, O.C.M.G., K.C.B. (c.).	Helme, <i>Col.</i> Sir George C., K.C.B. (c.), C.M.O.
Fraser, <i>Sir Everard</i> D. H., K.C.M.O.	Greene, <i>Sir Wm.</i> Graham, K.C.B. (c.).	Henderson, <i>Lt.-Gen.</i> Sir David, K.C.B. (m.), D.S.O.
Fraser, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Thos., K.C.B. (m.), C.M.O.	Greville, <i>Sir George</i> , K.C.M.O.	Henderson, <i>Adm.</i> Sir Reginald F. H., O.C.B. (m.), D.S.O.
Freunault, <i>Adm.</i> Hon. Sir Edmund R., O.C.B. (m.), C.M.O.	Grison, <i>Sir George</i> A., K.C.I.E.	Hendrie, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Hon. Sir John S., K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
Freuch, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Geo. A., K.C.M.O.	Griffith, <i>Rt. Hon.</i> Sir Samuel W., O.C.M.O.	Henry, <i>Sir Edwd.</i> R., O.C.V.O., K.C.B. (c.), C.S.I.
French, <i>Sir Somerset</i> R., K.C.M.O.	Griffiths, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Sir J. Norton, K.C.B. (c.), D.S.O., M.F.	Herbert, <i>Sir Arthur</i> J., O.C.V.O.
Freyer, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Sir P. J., K.C.B. (m.).	Grove, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Coleridge, K.C.B. (m.).	Herbert, <i>Sir Alfred</i> E., K.C.B.
Fripp, <i>Sir Alfred</i> D., K.C.V.O., C.B. (c.).	Grover, <i>Gen.</i> Sir Malcolm H. S., K.C.B. (m.), K.C.I.E.	Hewett, <i>Sir John</i> P., O.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Frost, <i>Hon.</i> Sir John, K.C.M.O.	Gubbins, <i>Surg.-Gen.</i> Sir Wm. L., K.C.B. (m.), M.V.O.	Hext, <i>R.-Adm.</i> Sir John, K.C.I.E.
Fry, <i>Rt. Hon.</i> Sir Edward, O.C.B. (c.).	Guillemard, <i>Sir Laurence</i> N., K.C.B. (c.).	Higginson, <i>Gen.</i> Sir George W. A., K.C.B. (m.).
Fryer, <i>Sir Frederic</i> W. R., K.C.S.I.	Gupta, <i>Sir Krishna</i> G., K.C.S.I.	Higmore, <i>Sir Nathaniel</i> J., K.C.B. (c.).
Fuller, <i>Maj.</i> Sir J. Baupfytide, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.	Gurney, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Sir Somerville Arthur, K.C.V.O.	Hill, <i>Sir Claud</i> H. A., K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Furlong, <i>Adm.</i> Sir John R. T., O.C.V.O., C.B. (c.).	Gwalior, H.H. Maharaja Sindhia of, O.C.S.I., O.C.V.O.	Hill, <i>Col.</i> Sir Wm. Alex., K.C.B. (c.).
Furse, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Wm. Thos., K.C.B. (m.), D.S.O.	Hadden, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Chas. F., K.C.B. (c.).	Hillier, <i>Sir Walter</i> C., K.C.M.O., C.B. (c.).
Fyfe, <i>Hon.</i> Sir Philip O., K.C.M.O.	Haddon-Smith, <i>Sir Geo.</i> B., K.C.M.O.	Hillis-Johnes, <i>Lt.-Gen.</i> Sir Jas., O.C.B. (m.), V.C.
Gait, <i>Sir Edwd.</i> A., K.C.S.I., C.I.E.	Haggard, <i>Sir Wm.</i> H. Doveton, K.C.M.O., C.B. (c.).	Hime, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Rt. Hon. Sir Althert H., K.C.M.O.
Galloway, <i>Surg.-Gen.</i> Sir Thos. J., K.C.M.O., C.B. (m.).	Haig, <i>F.M.</i> Sir Douglas, O.C.B. (m.), O.C.V.O., K.C.I.E.	Hirtzel, <i>Sir F.</i> Arthur, K.C.B. (c.).
Galway, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Sir Hy. Lionel, K.C.M.O., D.S.O.	Hakius, <i>Lt.-Gen.</i> Sir Richard C. B., K.C.B. (m.).	Hodgson, <i>Sir Frederick</i> M., K.C.M.C.
Gauble, <i>V.-Adm.</i> Sir Douglas A., K.C.V.O.	Hall, <i>Adm.</i> Sir Geo. F. King, K.C.B. (m.), C.V.O.	Hogg, <i>Sir Frederick</i> I., K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Gangadhar Madho Chitnavis, <i>Sir</i> , K.C.I.E.	Hall, <i>V.-Adm.</i> Sir Herbert G. King, K.C.B. (m.), C.V.O., D.S.O.	Holden, <i>Col.</i> Sir Henry C. L., K.C.B. (c.).
Gardiner, <i>Sir William</i> E., O.C.M.O.	Hall, <i>R.-Adm.</i> Sir Wm. R., K.C.M.O., C.B.	Holderness, <i>Sir Thos.</i> Wm., O.C.B. (c.), K.C.S.I.
Gardouge, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir W. J., K.C.M.O.	Hambro, <i>Sir Everard</i> A., K.C.V.O.	Holdich, <i>Col.</i> Sir T. Hungerford, K.C.M.O., K.C.I.E., C.B. (m.).
Gastlee, <i>Gen.</i> Sir Alfred, O.C.B. (m.), O.C.I.E.	Hamilton, <i>Gen.</i> Sir Bruce M., O.C.B. (m.), K.C.V.O.	Holford, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Sir George L., K.C.V.O., C.I.E.
Gatacre, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir John, K.C.B. (m.).	Hamilton, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Edwd. O. F., K.C.B. (m.).	Holland, <i>Sir Thos.</i> Henry, K.C.S.I.
Gates, <i>Sir Frank</i> C., K.C.I.E., C.S.I.	Hamilton, <i>Adm.</i> Sir Fredk. T., O.C.V.O., K.C.B. (m.).	Holmes, <i>Sir Geo.</i> Chas. V., K.C.B. (c.), K.C.V.O.
Geary, <i>Lt.-Gen.</i> Sir Henry Le G., K.C.B. (m.).	Haughton, <i>Rt. Hon.</i> Lord George F., O.C.S.I.	Holt, <i>Col.</i> Sir Maurice P. C., K.C.M.O., C.B. (m.), D.S.O.
Geddes, <i>Sir Auckland</i> C., K.C.B. (m.).	Hamilton, <i>Surg.-Gen.</i> Sir Henry, K.C.B. (m.).	Hood, <i>Hon.</i> Sir Alexander N., K.C.V.O.
Geddes, <i>Rt. Hon.</i> Sir Eric C., K.C.B. (m.), C.B.E.	Hamilton, <i>Gen.</i> Sir Ian S. M., O.C.B. (m.), D.S.O.	Hooper, <i>Col.</i> Sir Wm. R., K.C.S.I.
Geddes, <i>Sir Archibald</i> , O.M., K.C.B. (c.).	Hamilton, <i>Col.</i> Sir Wm. A. B., K.C.M.O., C.B. (c.).	Hope, <i>Sir Edward</i> Stanley, K.C.B. (c.).
Ghulam Muhammad Ali, Prince, K.C.I.E.	Hammick, <i>Sir Murray</i> , K.C.S.I., C.I.E.	Horne, <i>Lt.-Gen.</i> Sir Henry S., K.C.B. (m.).
Gibbons, <i>Sir William</i> , K.C.B. (c.).	Hammond, <i>Col.</i> Sir Arthur G., K.C.B. (m.), D.S.O., V.C.	Horner, <i>Sir John</i> F. S., K.C.V.O.
Gibson, <i>Sir Hy.</i> J., K.C.B. (c.).	Hanbury-Williams, <i>Lt.-Gen.</i> Sir John, K.C.V.O., K.C.B. (m.), C.M.O.	Hotham, <i>Adm.</i> of the Fleet Sir Charles F., O.C.B. (m.), O.C.V.O.
Gibson, <i>B.-Gen.</i> Sir John M., K.C.M.O.	Hankey, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Sir Maurice A. P., K.C.B. (c.).	Howard, <i>Sir Esme</i> Wm., K.C.M.O., C.V.O.
Gidhour, Maharaja of, K.C.I.E.	Hardinge, <i>Sir Arthur</i> H., O.C.M.O., K.C.B. (c.).	Howard, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Francis, K.C.B. (m.), K.C.M.O.
Giles, <i>Col.</i> Sir J. A. ne, K.C.V.O., C.B. (c.).	Hare, <i>Sir Lancelot</i> , K.C.S.I., C.I.E.	Howard, <i>Sir Henry</i> , O.C.M.O., K.C.B. (c.).
Gillan, <i>Sir Robert</i> W., K.C.S.I.	Harnam Singh, Raja Sir, K.C.I.E.	Howerth, <i>Sir Henry</i> H., K.C.I.E.
Gilmotte, <i>Surg.-Gen.</i> Sir Thos. D., K.C.B. (m.).	Harrel, <i>Rt. Hon.</i> Sir David, K.C.B. (c.), K.C.V.O., I.S.O.	Howse, <i>Surg.-Gen.</i> Sir N. R., K.C.B. (m.).
Girija Nath Ray, <i>Sir</i> , K.C.I.E.	Harrington, <i>Maj.</i> Sir John L., K.C.M.O., K.C.V.O., C.B. (c.).	Hudson, <i>Col.</i> Sir W. B., K.C.I.E.
Giroud, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir E. Percy C., K.C.M.O., D.S.O.	Harris, <i>Sir Charles</i> , K.C.B. (c.).	Hughes, <i>Lt.-Gen.</i> Hon. Sir Samuel, K.C.B. (c.).
Gleichen, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Lord Edward, O.C.V.O., C.B. (m.), O.C.M.O., D.S.O.	Harris, <i>Sir Chas.</i> Alex., K.C.M.O., C.B. (c.), M.V.O.	Hunt-Grubbe, <i>Adm.</i> Sir Walter J., O.C.B. (m.).
Golley, <i>Lt.-Gen.</i> Sir Alex. J., K.C.B. (m.), K.C.M.O.	Harris, <i>Col.</i> Sir David, K.C.M.O.	Hunter, <i>Gen.</i> Sir Archibald, O.C.B. (m.), O.C.V.O., D.S.O.
Gonial, Thakur Sahib of, O.C.I.E.	Harris, <i>Sir Henry</i> Percy, K.C.B.E., M.F.	Hunter, <i>Sir John</i> , K.C.B.
Goniorie, <i>Adm.</i> Sir Jas. E., K.C.V.O.	Harris, <i>Adm.</i> Sir Robt. H., K.C.B. (m.), K.C.M.O.	Hunter-Weston, <i>Lt.-Gen.</i> Sir A. G., K.C.B. (m.), D.S.O.
Goold-Adams, <i>Maj.</i> Sir Hamilton J., O.C.M.O., C.B. (c.).	Harrison, <i>Gen.</i> Sir Richard, O.C.B. (m.), C.M.O.	Hutchins, <i>Sir Philip</i> P., K.C.S.I.
Gordon, <i>Sir Charles</i> Blair, K.B.E.	Hart, <i>Gen.</i> Sir Reginald C., K.C.B. (m.), K.C.V.O., V.C.	Hutton, <i>Lt.-Gen.</i> Sir Edwd. T. H., K.C.B. (m.), K.C.M.O.
Gordon, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Hon. Sir Frederic, K.C.B. (m.), D.S.O.	Harvey, <i>Sir Henry</i> P., K.C.M.O., C.B. (c.).	Hyderabad, <i>Col.</i> H.H. the Nizam of, O.C.S.I.
Gore, <i>Sir Francis</i> Chas., K.C.B. (c.).	Hawkes, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Henry M. P., K.C.B. (m.), C.S.I.	Ibert, <i>Sir Courtenay</i> P., O.C.B. (c.), K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Gorrington, <i>Lt.-Gen.</i> Sir George F., K.C.B. (m.), C.M.O., D.S.O.	Hay, <i>Col.</i> Sir George J., K.C.B. (c.), C.M.O.	Im Thurn, <i>Sir Everard</i> F., K.C.M.O., C.B. (c.).
Goschen, <i>Hon.</i> Sir Wm. Hy., K.B.E.	Hay, <i>Sir James</i> Shaw, K.C.M.O.	Inglefield, <i>Adm.</i> Sir Fredk. S., K.C.B. (m.).
Gough, <i>Gen.</i> Sir Hubert de la Poer, K.C.B. (m.), K.C.V.O.	Hearst, <i>Hon.</i> Sir William H., K.C.M.O.	Irvin, <i>Sir John</i> Hannell, K.B.E.
Gough-Calthorpe, <i>V.-Adm.</i> Hon. Sir Somerset A., K.C.B. (m.), C.V.O., C.B. (c.).		Irvin, <i>Hon.</i> Sir William Hill, K.C.M.O.
Gould, <i>Hon.</i> Sir Lomer, K.C.M.O.		Irving, <i>Sir Henry</i> T., O.C.M.O.
Gould, <i>Sir Alfred</i> Pearce, K.C.V.O.		Ismay, <i>Sir S.</i> , K.C.S.I.
Grafte, <i>Hon.</i> Sir Jacobus A. C., K.C.M.O.		Jackson, <i>Sir Cyril</i> , K.B.E.
Graham, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Edwd. R. C., K.C.B. (m.).		Jackson, <i>Sir Frederick</i> J., K.C.M.O., C.B. (c.).
Graham, <i>Sir Frederick</i> , K.C.B. (c.).		Jackson, <i>Adm.</i> Sir Henry D., K.C.B. (m.), K.C.V.O.
Graham, <i>Sir Henry</i> J. L., K.C.B. (c.).		Jackson, <i>Prof.</i> Sir Herbert M., K.B.E.
Graham, <i>Sir John</i> James, K.C.M.O.		Jackad, <i>Adm.</i> Sir Thomas S., K.C.V.O.
Graham, <i>Sir Ronald</i> Wm., K.C.M.O., C.B. (c.).		
Graham, <i>Maj.</i> Gen. Sir Thos., K.C.B. (m.).		

Jacob, <i>Lt.-Gen.</i> Sir Claud W., K.C.B. (m.)	Kolhapur, Col. H. H. Maharaja of, C.S.I., C.C.I.E., C.V.O.	Macdonell, Sir John, K.C.B. (c.)
Jacob, Sir Lionel M., K.C.S.I.	Kotab, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> H. H. Maharao of, C.S.I., C.C.I.E.	Macdonogh, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir George M. W., K.C.M.O., C.B. (m.)
Jacob, Col. Sir Swinton, K.C.I.E., C.V.O.	Kutch, H. H. Rao of, C.C.I.E.	MacDougall, Sir James Patten, K.C.B. (c.)
Jahangirabad, Rajah of, K.C.S.I.	Lagden, Sir Godfrey Y., K.C.M.O.	MacGregor, Sir Evan, C.C.B. (c.), I.S.O.
Jaipur, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> H. H. Maharaja of, C.C.I.E., C.C.I.E., C.V.O.	Lake, <i>Lt.-Gen.</i> Sir Percy H. N., K.C.B. (m.), K.C.M.O., C.B. (c.)	MacGregor, Rt. Hon. Sir Wm., C.C.M.O., C.B. (c.)
James, Sir Henry E. M., K.C.I.E., O.S.I.	Lamb, Sir Richard A., K.C.S.I., C.I.E.	McHardy, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Sir A. B., K.C.B. (c.)
Jamkhadi, Chief of, K.C.I.E.	Lane, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Ronald B., K.C.B. (m.), K.C.V.O.	McIlwraith, Sir Robert M., K.C.M.O.
Janjira, H. H. Nawab of, C.C.I.E.	Langley, Sir Walter L. F. G., K.C.M.O.	MacKellar, Hon. Sir Charles K., K.C.M.O.
Jaora, H. H. Nawab of, C.C.I.E.	Lankester, Sir E. Ray, K.C.B. (c.)	MacKenzie, Col. Sir Alfred R. D., K.C.B. (m.)
Jeelco, Col. Sir Herbert, K.C.M.O.	Lancelles, Rt. Hon. Sir Frank C., C.C.B. (c.), C.C.M.O., C.V.O.	McKenzie, <i>B.-Gen.</i> Sir Duncan, K.C.M.O., C.B. (m.)
Jellicoe, <i>Adm.</i> Sir John R., O.M., C.C.B. (m.), C.V.O.	La Toche, Sir James J. D., K.C.S.I.	McKenzie, Hon. Sir Thomas, K.C.M.O.
Jenkins, Sir John Lewis, K.O.S.I.	Laurence, Sir Percival M., K.C.M.O.	MacKinnon, <i>Gen.</i> Sir W. Henry, C.C.B. (m.), K.C.V.O.
Jenkins, Rt. Hon. Sir Laurence H., K.C.I.E.	Laurier, Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid, C.C.M.O.	MacLagan, Sir Edward D., K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Jeunisson, Sir Edward G., K.C.B. (c.)	Law, Sir W. Algernon, K.C.M.O., C.B. (c.)	Maclean, Rt. Hon. Sir Donald, K.B.E., M.P.
Jeunisson, <i>Gen.</i> Sir Robert M., K.C.B. (m.)	Lawley, Hon. Sir Arthur, O.S.I., C.C.I.E., K.C.M.O.	Maclean, <i>Kaid</i> Sir Harry, K.C.M.O.
Jerram, <i>Adm.</i> Sir Thos. H. M., K.C.B. (m.), K.C.M.O., C.B. (c.)	Lawrence, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Hon. Sir Herbert A., K.C.B. (m.)	McLeod, <i>Gen.</i> Sir Donald J. S., K.C.C.N. (m.), D.S.O.
Jidé, Sir Louis Amable, K.C.M.O.	Leach, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Edmund, K.C.B. (m.)	McMahon, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Sir A. Henry, C.C.M.O., C.C.V.O., C.C.I.F., C.S.I.
Jhalawar, H. H. Raj Rana of, K.C.S.I.	Leach, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir John, K.C.V.O.	McMillan, Hon. Sir Daniel H., K.C.M.O.
Jind, H. H. Maharaja Sir Ranbir Singh Bahadur, C.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.	Le Blanc, Hon. Sir Pierre E., K.C.M.O.	McMillan, Sir William, K.C.M.O.
Joffre, <i>Maréchal</i> J. J. C., O.O.B. (m.)	Leclercq, Sir Henry, K.C.M.O.	McMunn, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir G. F., K.C.B. (m.), D.S.O.
Johnston, Col. Sir Duncan A., K.C.M.O., C.B. (c.)	Lee, Col. Sir Arthur H., K.O.B. (c.), M.P.	Macpherson, Sir Arthur G., K.C.I.E.
Johnston, Sir Harry H., C.C.X.O., K.C.B. (c.)	Lee, Sir H. Austin, K.C.M.O., C.B. (c.)	Macready, <i>Lt.-Gen.</i> Sir Cecil F. N., K.C.B. (m.), K.C.M.O., C.B. (c.)
Johnstone, Hon. Sir Alan, C.C.V.O.	Leclercq, Col. Sir James D., K.C.B. (c.)	Madden, <i>Adm.</i> Sir Chas. E., K.C.B. (m.), K.C.M.O., C.V.O.
Johore, H. H. Sultan of, C.C.M.O.	Leclercq, Col. Sir Henry C., K.C.V.O.	Madden, Hon. Sir John, C.C.M.O.
Jones, Hon. Sir W. Iwan H. I., K.C.M.O.	Le Hunte, Sir George R., C.C.M.O.	Marfil, Col. Sir James, K.C.B. (m.)
Jordan, Rt. Hon. Sir John N., C.C.I.E., K.C.B. (c.), K.C.M.O.	Lely, Sir Frederic S. P., K.C.I.E., C.S.I.	Mahon, <i>Lt.-Gen.</i> Sir Bryan, K.C.V.O., C.B. (m.), D.S.O.
Judha Shumsher Jung Bahadur Rana, K.O.I.E.	Leslie, Sir Bradford, K.C.I.E.	Makins, <i>Surg.-Gen.</i> Sir Geo. Hy., K.C.M.O., C.B. (c.)
Jut, Sir Hartman W., K.C.M.O., C.B. (c.)	Lethbridge, Col. Sir Roper, K.C.I.E.	Maler Kotia, H. H. Chief of, K.C.S.I.
Kalat, Wali of, C.C.I.E.	Leuchars, Col. Sir George, K.C.M.O., C.C.V.O., D.S.O.	Mallet, Sir Bernard, K.C.B. (c.)
Kanbhal, H. H. Maharaja of, C.C.S.I.	Levinge, Sir Edward V., K.C.I.E., C.S.I.	Mallet, Rt. Hon. Sir Louis, C.C.M.O., C.B. (c.)
Karauli, H. H. Maharaja of, C.C.I.E.	Lewis, Hon. Sir Nell E., K.C.M.O.	Mancherjee Merwanjee Bhowanagree, Sir, K.C.I.E.
Kash Rao Holkar, Sir, K.O.S.I.	Liddell, Sir Frederick F., K.C.B. (c.)	Manning, <i>B.-Gen.</i> Sir Wm. H., K.C.M.O., C.B. (m.)
Kashinagar, H. H. Maharaja of, K.C.I.E.	Limpus, <i>V.-Adm.</i> Sir Arthur H., K.C.M.O., C.B. (m.)	Mansfield, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Herbert, K.C.B. (m.)
Karanah, <i>Lt.-Gen.</i> Sir Chas. T. McMurroth, K.C.B. (m.), C.V.O., D.S.O.	Lindsay, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Walter F. L., K.C.B. (m.), D.S.O.	Manson, Sir Patrick, C.C.M.O.
Keary, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Henry D., K.O.B. (m.), K.C.I.E., D.S.O.	Llewellyn, Sir Leonard W., K.N.E.	Markham, <i>Adm.</i> Sir Albert H., K.C.B. (m.)
Keir, <i>Lt.-Gen.</i> Sir John L., K.C.B. (m.)	Llewellyn, Sir Robert B., K.C.M.O.	Markham, <i>Lt.-Gen.</i> Sir Edwin, K.C.B. (m.)
Kekewich, Sir George W., K.C.B. (c.)	Lloyd, <i>Lt.-Gen.</i> Sir Francis, K.C.B. (m.), C.V.O., D.S.O.	Marling, Sir Chas. Murray, K.C.M.O., C.B. (c.)
Kemhal, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir George V., K.C.M.O., O.B. (m.), D.S.O.	Lloyd, Col. Sir M. G., K.C.B. (c.)	Marshall, Sir James Brown, K.C.N. (c.)
Kemp, Hon. Sir Albert E., K.C.M.O.	Lockhart, Sir James H. S., K.C.M.O.	Marshall, <i>Lt.-Gen.</i> Sir W. R., K.C.B. (m.)
Kempe, Sir John Arrow, K.C.B. (c.)	Lockyer, Sir Norman, K.O.B. (c.)	Martin, <i>Lt.-Gen.</i> Sir Alfred R., K.C.B. (m.)
Kennedy, Sir Robert John, K.C.M.O.	Loughy, Chief of, K.C.I.E.	Martindale, Sir Arthur H. T., K.C.S.I.
Kent, Sir Stephenson, K.C.B. (c.)	Longmore, Col. Sir Charles E., K.C.B. (c.)	Marwood, Sir William F., K.C.B. (c.)
Kenvon, Sir Frederick G., K.O.B. (c.)	Loucheed, Hon. Sir James A., K.C.M.O.	Mathew, <i>B.-Gen.</i> Sir Charles M., K.C.M.O., C.B. (m.), D.S.O.
Keogh, <i>Surg.-Gen.</i> Sir Alfred, C.C.B. (m.)	Lovett, Sir Harrington V., K.C.S.I.	Mathews, Sir Charles W., K.C.B. (c.)
Keopé, <i>V.-Adm.</i> Sir C. Din R., K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., C.B. (m.), D.S.O.	Lowry, <i>Adm.</i> Sir Robert S., K.C.B. (m.)	Maxxe, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Frederick I., K.C.B. (m.), C.V.O., D.S.O.
Kessel, Hon. Sir Derek, C.C.V.O., C.C.M.O., C.I.E.	Lowther, Sir Henry Crofton, C.C.V.O., K.C.M.O.	Maxwell, <i>Lt.-Gen.</i> Rt. Hon. Sir John G., C.C.B. (m.), K.C.M.O., C.V.O., D.S.O.
Kerr, <i>Adm. of the Fleet</i> Lord Walter T., C.C.B. (m.)	Lowther, <i>V.-Adm.</i> Sir Robert S., K.C.B. (m.), K.C.M.O.	Maxwell, <i>Lt.-Gen.</i> Sir Ronald C., K.C.B. (m.)
Kershaw, Sir Noel T., K.C.B. (c.)	Lucas, Sir Charles P., K.C.B. (c.), K.C.M.O.	Maxwell, Sir William, K.C.I.F., M.V.O.
Khalapur, H. H. Mir of, C.C.I.E.	Luck, <i>Gen.</i> Sir George, C.C.N. (m.)	Mav, <i>Surg.-Gen.</i> Sir Arthur W., K.C.B. (m.)
Kilzelt, <i>Lt.-Gen.</i> Sir Lancelot E., K.C.B. (m.)	Lugard, Col. Sir Frederick J. D., C.C.M.O., C.B. (c.), D.S.O.	May, Sir Francis Henry, K.C.M.O.
Kilpi, Sir Ernest F., K.C.M.O.	Lumsden, <i>Gen.</i> Sir Peter S., O.O.B. (m.), C.S.I.	May, <i>Adm. of the Fleet</i> Sir William H., C.C.B. (m.), C.C.V.O.
Kilriversley, Sir Robert M., K.B.E.	Lunawara, Raja of, F.C.I.E.	Maycock, Sir Willoughby R. D., K.C.B. (c.)
Kilz, Sir Alexander P., K.C.B. (c.)	Lyall, Sir Charles J., K.C.S.I., C.I.E.	Mellies, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Chas. J., K.C.B. (m.), V.C.
Kilz, Sir Henry Seymour, K.C.I.E.	Lynden-Bell, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Arthur L., K.C.M.O., C.B. (m.)	Mellies, Col. Sir Howard, K.C.S.I.
Kilz-Harman, Sir Chas. A., K.C.M.O.	Lytton, <i>Gen.</i> Rt. Hon. Sir Neville G., C.C.B. (m.), C.C.V.O.	Meller, Sir John Paget, K.C.B. (c.)
Kirk, Sir Henry Alexander, K.C.I.E.	MacAllister, Sir Donald, K.C.B. (c.)	Melville, Sir George, K.C.M.O.
Kirkpatrick, <i>Lt.-Gen.</i> Sir George M., K.C.S.I., C.B. (m.)	Macartney, Sir George, K.C.I.E.	
Kishan Parshad, H. H. Maharaja, C.C.I.E.	Macarney, Sir Lynden, K.N.E., K.C.	
Kishanpur, <i>Maj.</i> H. H. Maharaj Dhiraj of, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.	Macaulay, <i>B.-Gen.</i> Sir George B., K.C.M.O., C.B. (m.)	
Kilston, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Gerald C., C.C.V.O., C.B. (m.), C.M.O.	McCallum, Col. Sir Henry E., C.C.M.O.	
Klaila, Col. Sir Henry, K.C.V.O.	McCallmont, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Hugh, K.C.B. (m.), C.V.O.	
Knot-Bower, Sir Edmund E., K.O.B. (c.)	McCracken, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Frederick W. N., K.C.B. (m.), D.S.O.	
Konales, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Chas. B., K.C.B. (m.)	Macdonald, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir James R. L., K.C.I.E., C.B. (c.)	
Kave, <i>Lt.-Gen.</i> Sir Charles E., K.C.B. (m.)	Macdonald, Col. Rt. Hon. Sir John Hay A., C.C.B. (c.)	
Kave, <i>Lt.-Gen.</i> Sir William G., K.C.B. (m.)	Macdonald, Sir Murdoch, K.O.B. (c.)	

- Mercer, Sir William Hepworth, K.C.M.O.
 Merewether, Sir Edward M., K.C.M.O.,
 K.C.V.O.
 Meston, Sir James S., K.C.S.I.
 Meux, *Adm. of the Fleet* Hoo. Sir
 Hedworth, G.C.B. (m.), K.C.S.I., M.P.
 Meyer, Sir William S., K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
 Miles, Hon. Sir Ricardo, K.C.M.O.
 Miles, Lt.-Gen. Sir Herbert B. G.,
 G.C.B. (m.), G.O.M.O., C.V.O.
 Miller, Sir John O., K.C.S.I.
 Mills, Col. Sir James, K.C.M.O.
 Milton, Sir Wm. Hy., K.C.M.O., K.C.V.O.
 Money, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir A. W., K.C.B.
 (m.), C.S.I.
 Monro, *Gen.* Sir Chas. C., G.C.M.O.,
 K.C.B. (m.).
 Monro, Sir Horace Cecil, K.C.B. (c.).
 Mooteath, Sir James, K.C.S.I.
 Montgomery-Moore, *Gen.* Sir Alex. G.,
 K.C.B. (m.).
 Moor, Rt. Hon. Sir Frederick R.,
 K.C.M.O.
 Moore, V.-Adm. Sir Archibald G. H. W.,
 K.C.B. (m.), C.V.O., C.B. (c.).
 Moore, *Adm.* Sir Arthur W., G.C.B. (m.),
 G.C.V.O., C.M.G.
 Moore, Col. Hon. Sir Newton J.,
 K.C.M.O.
 Morant, *Adm.* Sir George D., K.C.B.
 (m.).
 Morant, Sir Robert L., K.C.B. (c.).
 Moreton, Hon. Sir Richard C., K.C.V.O.
 Morgan, Sir Herbert Edw., K.B.E.
 Morton, Sir T. J., K.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.
 Morrison, Col. Sir Wm. Thomson,
 K.C.S.I., C.S.O.
 Morland, Lt.-Gen. Sir Thomas L. N.,
 K.C.B. (m.), K.C.M.O., D.S.O.
 Morris, Sir Daniel, K.C.M.O.
 Morris, *Commissary-Gen.* Sir Edward,
 K.C.B. (m.).
 Morris, Rt. Hon. Sir Edward P.,
 K.C.M.O.
 Morris, Sir Malcolm A., K.C.V.O.
 Morris, Col. Sir William G., K.C.M.O.,
 C.B. (m.).
 Mortimer, Col. Sir William Hugh,
 K.C.B. (m.).
 Mowat, H. H. Thakur Sahib of, O.C.I.E.
 Mowatt, Rt. Hon. Sir Fras., G.C.B. (c.),
 I.S.O.
 Muhammad Ali Beg, Lt.-Col. Nawab
 Mirza Sir, K.C.I.E.
 Muhammad Ali Muhammad Khan,
 Raja Sir, K.C.I.E.
 Muhammad Falyez Ali Khao, Sir,
 K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., C.S.I.
 Muir-Mackenzie, Sir J. W. P., K.C.S.I.
 Mulcahy, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Francis E.,
 K.C.B. (m.).
 Mullahy, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Herbert, K.C.M.O.,
 C.B. (m.), C.S.I.
 Mulock, Hon. Sir William, K.C.M.O.
 Munro, Sir Thomas, K.B.E.
 Munro-Ferguson, Rt. Hon. Sir R. C.,
 G.C.M.O.
 Murray, Lt.-Gen. Sir Archibald J.,
 G.C.M.O., K.C.B. (m.), G.V.O., D.S.O.
 Murray, Col. Sir C. W., K.C.B. (c.).
 Murray, Rt. Hon. Sir George H.,
 G.C.B. (c.).
 Murray, Hon. Sir George J. R., K.C.M.O.
 Murray, *Gen.* Sir Jas. W., K.C.B. (m.).
 Murray, Lt.-Col. Sir Malcolm D.,
 K.C.V.O., C.B. (c.).
 Murray, Sir Oswyn A. R., K.C.B. (c.).
 Murray, Hon. Sir Thomas K., K.C.M.O.
 Mursliabad, Nawab Bahadur of,
 K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O.
 Myre, Col. H. H. Maharaja of, G.C.S.I.
 Myre, Dewan of, K.C.I.E.
 Myre, The Yawaraja of, G.C.I.E.
 Nazroo Khan, Sir, K.C.I.E.
 Nardingar, H. H. Chief of, Sir, K.C.I.E.
 Nathan, Col. Sir Matthew, G.C.M.O.
 Navanagar, H. H. Jam Sahib of, K.C.S.I.
 Nelson, Sir Edward M., K.C.M.O.
 Neville, *Adm.* Sir George, K.C.B. (m.),
 C.V.O.
 Newdegate, Sir Francis A. N., K.C.M.O.
 Newmarch, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Oliver R.,
 K.C.S.I.
 Newsholme, Col. Sir Arthur, K.C.B. (c.),
 M.N.
 Nicholls, *Gen.* Sir Wm. Chas., K.C.B.
 (m.).
 Nicholson, Sir Frederick A., K.C.I.E.
 Nixon, *Gen.* Sir John E., K.C.B. (m.).
 Noel, *Adm. of the Fleet* Sir Gerard H. U.,
 G.C.B. (m.), K.C.M.O.
 Norbury, Sir Henry F., K.C.B. (m.).
 Norton Griffiths, *Maj.* Sir John, K.C.B.
 (c.).
 O'Callaghan, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Desmond
 D. T., K.C.V.O.
 O'Dwyer, Sir Michael F., O.C.I.E.,
 K.C.S.I.
 O'Farrell, Sir Edward, K.C.B. (c.).
 Oston, Sir Alexander, K.C.V.O.
 Oltham, Col. Sir Henry H., K.C.V.O.
 Oliver, R.-Adm. Sir Henry F., K.C.B.
 (m.), C.B. (c.), M.V.O.
 Olvely, Col. Sir Walter R., K.C.B. (c.).
 Olivier, Sir Sydney H., K.C.M.O.
 Ollivant, Sir Charles, K.C.I.E.
 Ormonde, Sir Montagu F., G.C.M.O.,
 K.C.B. (c.), I.S.O.
 Oran, Engr.-V.-Adm. Sir Henry J.,
 K.C.B. (c.).
 Otter, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Wm. D., E.C.B.
 (m.), C.V.O.
 Otley, R.-Adm. Sir Charles L., K.C.M.O.,
 C.B. (c.), M.V.O.
 Otley, Col. Sir John W., K.C.I.E.
 Owen, Sir Douglas, K.B.E.
 Owen, *Gen.* Sir John P., K.C.B. (m.).
 Paget, *Adm.* Sir Alfred W., K.C.B. (m.),
 K.C.M.O.
 Paget, *Gen.* Rt. Hon. Sir Arthur H. F.,
 G.C.B. (m.), G.C.V.O.
 Paget, Sir Ralph S., K.C.M.O., C.V.O.
 Pakenham, R.-Adm. Sir Wm. Chris-
 topher, K.C.B. (m.), K.C.V.O.
 Palanpur, H. H. Diwan of, O.C.I.E.
 Paris, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Archibald, K.C.B.
 (m.).
 Parker, Sir Stephen H., K.C.M.G.
 Parsons, Hon. Sir Charles A., K.C.B.
 (c.).
 Parsons, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Charles S. B.,
 K.C.M.O., C.B. (m.).
 Parsons, Lt.-Gen. Sir Laurence W.,
 K.C.B. (m.).
 Partabgarh, H. H. Maharawal of, K.C.I.E.
 Partidge, Sir Cecil, K.B.E.
 Patey, V.-Adm. Sir George E., K.C.M.O.,
 C.V.O.
 Pathala, H. H. Maharaja of, O.C.I.E.
 Pathanaraori Sundaram Ayyar,
 K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
 Peace, Sir Walter, K.C.M.O., I.S.O.
 Peacock, Hon. Sir Alexander J.,
 K.C.M.O.
 Pearson, Lt.-Gen. Sir Alfred A., K.C.B.
 (m.).
 Pease, Col. Sir Thales, K.C.B. (m.).
 Peel, Sir Arthur R., K.C.M.O.
 Peirce, V.-Adm. Sir Richard H., K.C.B.
 (m.), C.B. (c.), M.V.O.
 Pemberton, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Wykeham
 Leigb, K.C.B. (m.).
 Perak, H. H. Sultan of, K.C.M.O.
 Perceval, Sir Westby B., K.C.M.O.
 Perley, Hon. Sir George H., K.C.M.O.
 Perrott, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Thomas, K.C.B.
 (m.).
 Pertab Singh, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir, Regent
 of Jodhpur, G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O., K.C.B.
 Pertab Singh, Sir, Bahadur of Orchha,
 G.C.I.E., G.C.S.I.
 Pertab Singh, Lt.-Gen. Sir, of Jaamu,
 G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.
 Peterson, Sir William, K.C.M.O.
 Pethbridge, B.-Gen. Sir Samuel A.,
 K.C.M.O.
 Peyton, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir William E.,
 K.C.B. (m.), K.C.V.O., D.S.O.
 Phayre, Lt.-Gen. Sir Arthur, K.C.B. (m.).
 Phillips, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Ivor, K.C.B. (c.),
 D.S.O., M.P.
 Phillips, Sir Owen C., K.C.M.O., M.P.
 Philp, Hon. Sir Robert, K.C.M.O.
 Pilkington, *Maj.* Sir Henry, K.C.B. (c.).
 Placbiog, *Surg.-Maj.* Sir Horace H.,
 K.C.M.O.
 Pittar, Sir Thomas J., K.C.B. (c.), C.M.O.
 Plumer, *Gen.* Sir Herbert C. O.,
 G.C.M.O., G.C.V.O., K.C.B. (m.).
 Plunkett, Rt. Hon. Sir Horace C.,
 K.C.V.O.
 Poë, *Adm.* Sir Edmund S., G.C.V.O.,
 K.C.B. (m.).
 Pole-Carew, Lt.-Gen. Sir Reginald
 K.C.B. (m.), C.V.O.
 Pollock, Sir Ernest M., K.B.E., K.C.M.I.,
 Ponsonby, Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. Sir
 Frederick T. G., K.C.V.O., C.B. (c.).
 Pope, Sir Joseph, K.C.M.O., C.V.O., I.S.O.
 Porter, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir James, K.C.B.
 (m.), K.C.M.G.
 Porter, Sir Leslie A. S., K.C.S.I.
 Powell, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir C. H., K.C.B. (m.).
 Powel, *Adm.* Sir Francis, K.C.M.O.,
 C.B. (m.).
 Prabhaskankar Dalpatrao Pattani, Sir,
 K.C.I.E.
 Pretymann, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir George T.,
 K.C.M.O., C.B. (m.).
 Price, Sir John F., K.C.S.I.
 Primrose, Rt. Hon. Sir Henry W.,
 K.C.B. (c.), C.S.I., I.S.O.
 Pringle, Sir John, K.C.M.O.
 Probyn, *Gen.* Rt. Hon. Sir Dightoo M.,
 G.C.B. (m. and c.), G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O.,
 I.S.O., V.C.
 Probyn, Sir Leslie, K.C.M.O.
 Provis, Sir Samuel B., K.C.B. (c.).
 Pudukkottai, H. H. Raja of, O.C.I.E.
 Pulteney, Lt.-Gen. Sir William F.,
 K.C.B. (m.), K.C.M.C., D.S.O.
 Purcell, Sir J. Samuel, K.C.B. (c.).
 Rahan, B.-Gen. Sir Edw., K.C.B. (c.).
 Ralendra Nath Mukharji, Sir, K.C.I.E.
 Raleigh, Sir Thomas, K.C.S.I.
 Rani Krishna Gopal Bhandarkar, Sir,
 K.C.I.F.
 Rampal Singh, Raja Sir, K.C.I.E.
 Rampur, Col. H. H. Nawab of, O.C.I.E.,
 G.C.V.O.
 Ramsay, Lt.-Col. Sir John, K.C.I.E.,
 C.S.I.
 Ramsay, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John Geo.,
 K.C.B. (m.).
 Ramsay, Sir Malcolm G., K.C.P. (c.).
 Ratlam, Lt.-Col. H. H. Raja of, K.C.S.I.
 Raven, Sir Vincent L., K.B.E.
 Redhynne, Sir Richard A. S., K.C.B.
 (c.).
 Rees, Sir John D., K.C.I.F., C.V.O., M.P.
 Reid, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir Adam S., K.C.B. (m.).
 Reid, Rt. Hon. Sir Geo. H., G.C.B. (c.),
 G.C.M.O., M.P.
 Rendel, Sir Alexander M., K.C.I.F.
 Rew, Sir Robert Henry, K.C.B. (c.).
 Rewa, Lt.-Col. H. H. Maharaja of,
 G.C.S.I.
 Rice, *Adm.* Sir Ernest, K.C.B. (m.).
 Rice, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Spring Robert,
 K.C.M.O., C.B. (m.).
 Richards, Sir Henry E., K.C.S.I.
 Richardson, Lt.-Gen. Sir George L. R.,
 K.C.B. (m.), C.S.I., C.I.E.
 Richardson, Col. Sir Wodehouse D.,
 K.C.B. (m.).
 Richmond, Sir William B., K.C.B. (c.).
 Ridgeway, Col. Rt. Hon. Sir J. West,
 G.C.B. (c.), G.C.M.O., K.C.S.I.
 Rivaz, Sir Charles M., K.C.S.I.
 Robb, Lt.-Gen. Sir Frederick S., K.C.B.
 (m.), K.C.V.G.
 Robbins, Sir Edmund, K.B.E.
 Roberts, Sir Arthur, K.B.F.
 Robertson, Sir Benjamin, K.C.S.I.,
 K.C.M.O., C.I.F.
 Robertson, Lt.-Col. Sir Donald, K.C.S.I.
 Robertson, *Gen.* Sir William R.,
 K.C.B. (c.), K.C.V.O., D.S.O.
 Robin, B.-Gen. Sir Alfred W., K.C.M.O.,
 C.B. (m.).
 Robinson, Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Angus-
 tus, K.C.B. (c.).

Robinson, R.-Adm. Sir Hy. Russell, K.C.M.G.	Sirohi, H.H. Maharao of, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.	Theiler, Sir Arnold, K.C.M.G.
Robinson, Sir Thomas, K.B.E.	Sitamau, H.H. Raja of, K.C.I.E.	Thesiger, Hon. Sir Edward P., K.C.B. (c.).
Robinson, Sir Thomas B., K.C.M.G., K.B.E.	Slade, V.-Adm. Sir Edmond J. W., K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O.	Thistleton-Dyer, Sir Wm. T., K.C.M.G., C.I.E.
Roblin, Hon. Sir Rodmond P., K.C.M.G.	Sloggett, Surg.-Gen. Sir Arthur T., K.C.B. (m.), K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.	Thomas, Sir C. Inigo, G.C.B. (c.).
Rochfort, Maj.-Gen. Sir Alex. N., K.C.B. (m.), C.M.G.	Sloley, Sir Herbert C., K.C.M.G.	Thomas, Gen. Sir Francis W., K.C.B. (m.).
Roll, Lt. Hon. Sir Rennell, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., C.B. (c.).	Smartt, Maj. Sir Thos. Wm., K.C.M.G.	Thompson, Sir E. Maunde, G.C.B. (c.). I.S.G.
Rogers, Lt.-Col. Sir John G., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.	Smith, Maj.-Gen. Sir Charles H., K.C.M.G., C.B. (m.).	Thomson, Sir James, K.C.S.I.
Rivleston, Col. Sir Launcelot, K.C.B. (c.), D.S.O.	Smith, Sir Edwin T., K.C.M.G.	Thorahill, Lt.-Col. Sir H. Beaufoy, K.C.I.E.
Romer, Rt. Hon. Sir Robert, G.C.B. (c.).	Smith, Sir Francis W., K.C.I.E.	Thornton, D.-Surg.-Gen. Sir J. Howard, K.C.B. (m.).
Ross-Koppel, Lt.-Col. Sir G. Olaf, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.	Smith, Sir George, K.C.M.G.	Threlial, Sir Richard, K.B.E., F.R.S.
Rose-Innes, Rt. Hon. Sir James, K.C.M.G.	Smith, Lt.-Col. Sir Gerard, K.C.M.G.	Thring, Sir A. Theodore, K.C.B. (c.).
Ross, Sir Ronald, K.C.B. (c.).	Smith, Lt.-Col. Sir Henry, K.C.B. (c.).	Thullier, Col. Sir Henry R., K.C.I.E.
Ross of Bladensburg, Lt.-Col. Sir John F. G., K.C.B. (c.), K.C.V.O.	Smith, Sir Hy. Babington, K.C.B. (c.), C.S.I.	Thursby, Adm. Sir Cecil F., K.C.M.G.
Rundie, Gen. Sir H. M. Leslie, G.C.B. (n.), G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O.	Smith, Sir H. Llewellyn, K.C.B. (c.).	Thynne, Maj.-Gen. Sir Reginald T., K.C.B. (m.).
Russell, Maj.-Gen. Sir Andrew H., K.C.M.G., C.B. (m.).	Smith, Sir Wm. F. Haynes, K.C.M.G.	Tighe, Maj.-Gen. Sir Michael J., K.C.M.G., C.B. (m.), C.I.E., D.S.O.
Rya, Sir Charles L., K.C.B. (c.).	Smith-Dorrien, Gen. Sir Horace L., G.C.B. (m.), G.C.M.G., D.S.O.	Toker, Maj.-Gen. Sir Alliston C., K.C.B. (m.).
Sailler, Lt.-Col. Sir J. Hayes, K.C.M.G., G.B. (c.).	Snow, Lt.-Gen. Sir Thos. D'Oyly, K.C.B. (m.), K.C.M.G.	Tonk, H.H. Nawab of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.
Saizai, Sultan Sir Jan, K.C.I.E.	Solomon, Hon. Sir William Hy., K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G.	Tooki, Sir P. Paolo, K.C.V.O.
Sallana, Raja of, K.C.I.E.	Spencer, Sir Walter B., K.C.M.G.	Tower, Sir Reginald T., K.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.
St. John, Sir Frederick R., K.C.M.G.	Spring, Sir Francis E., K.C.I.E.	Townley, Sir Walter B., K.C.M.G.
Sale, Sir Stephen G., K.C.I.E.	Spring-Rice, Rt. Hon. Sir Cecil A., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.	Townshend, Maj. Gen. Sir Chas. V. F., K.C.B. (m.), D.S.O.
Salis, Count de, K.C.M.G., G.V.O.	Stanley, Hon. Sir Arthur, G.B.E., G.C.V.O., C.B. (c.), M.P.	Travancore, H.H. Maharaja of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.
Salmon, Maj.-Gen. Sir William, K.C.B. (m.).	Stanley, Hon. Sir A. Lyulph, K.C.M.G.	Treacher, Sir Wm. Hood, K.C.M.G.
Sanger, H.H. Chief of, K.C.I.E.	Stanley, Sir John, K.C.I.E.	Treagar, Maj.-Gen. Sir Vincent Wm., K.C.B. (m.).
Sansui, Sir John Smith, K.B.E.	Stardin, Adm. Sir James, K.C.B. (m.).	Treherne, Surg.-Gen. Sir Francis H., K.C.M.G.
Sanderson, Sir Percy, K.C.M.G.	Stevens, Maj.-Gen. Sir John, K.C.B. (m.), K.C.M.G.	Trevor, Sir Arthur C., K.C.S.I.
Sankar, Hon. Sir John, G.B.E.	Stein, Sir M. Aurel, K.C.I.E.	Trevor, Surg.-Gen. Sir Francis W., K.C.S.I., C.B. (m.).
Satow, Rt. Hon. Sir Ernest M., G.C.M.G.	Stephenson, Adm. Sir Henry F., G.C.V.O., K.C.B. (m.).	Trotter, Lt.-Col. Sir Henry, K.C.M.G., C.B. (c.).
Saunders, Sir Charles J. R., K.C.M.G.	Stevenson, Sir Geo. A., K.C.B. (c.), G.V.O.	Trotter, Maj.-Gen. Sir James K., K.C.B. (m.), G.C.M.G.
Seaton, Gen. Sir Robert L., K.C.B. (m.), K.C.I.E., D.S.O.	Stewart, Lt.-Col. Sir Edward, K.B.E.	Troup, Sir C. Edward, K.C.B. (c.).
Schlich, Sir Wilhelm, K.C.I.E.	Stewart, Gen. Sir Robert MacG., G.C.B. (m.).	Tucker, Lt.-Gen. Sir Charles, G.C.B. (m.), G.C.V.O.
Scheiber, Sir Collingwood, K.C.M.G.	Stewart-Wilson, Sir Charles, K.C.I.E.	Tulloch, Maj.-Gen. Sir Alex. B., K.C.B. (m.), G.C.M.G.
Schuster, Lt.-Gen. Sir Henry C., G.C.B. (m.).	Sirling, Hon. Sir John Launcelot, K.C.M.G.	Tunis, H.H. Bey of, G.C.M.G.
Scott, Col. Sir Buchanan, K.C.I.E.	Stokes, Sir Frederick W. S., K.B.E.	Tupper, Hon. Sir C. Hibbert, K.C.M.G.
Scott, Maj.-Gen. Sir Charles H., K.C.B. (m.).	Stokes, Sir Gabriel, K.C.S.I.	Tupper, V.-Adm. Sir R. G. O., K.C.B. (m.), G.C.V.O., C.B.
Scott, Rt. Hon. Sir Charles S., G.C.B. (c.), G.C.M.G.	Stokes, Sir Henry E., K.C.S.I.	Turner, Maj.-Gen. Sir Alfred E., K.C.B. (m.), C.B. (c.).
Scott, Sir George, K.C.I.E.	Stokes, Sir Edward A., K.C.M.G.	Turner, Lt.-Gen. Sir Richard E. W., K.C.M.G., C.B. (m.), D.S.O.
Scott-Moncrieff, Maj.-Gen. Sir George K., K.C.B. (m.), C.I.E.	Stonford, Lt.-Gen. Hon. Sir Frederick W., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B. (m.).	Turpin, Sir William G., K.C.B. (c.).
Selby-Bigge, Sir Lewis A., K.C.B. (c.).	Stone, Hon. Sir Robert, K.C.M.G.	Tuson, Gen. Sir Henry B., K.C.B. (m.).
Semon, Sir Felix, K.C.V.O.	Streetfield, Col. Sir Henry, K.C.V.O., C.B. (c.).	Twigg, Sir John, K.C.I.E.
Settle, Lt.-Gen. Sir Henry Hamilton, K.C.B. (m.), D.S.O.	Strickland, Sir Gerald, G.C.M.G.	Twynan, Sir William C., K.C.M.G.
Seymour, Adm. of the Fleet Rt. Hon. Sir Edward H., G.C.B. (m.), G.C.V.O., O.M.	Strong, Rt. Hon. Sir T. Vesey, K.C.V.O.	Tyrrill, Sir Wm. Geo., K.C.M.G., C.B. (c.).
Seymour, Gen. Sir William H., K.C.B. (m.).	Stronze, Sir Francis Wm., K.C.M.G.	Tyrwhitt, Capt. Sir Reginald Y., K.C.B. (m.), C.B. (m.), D.S.O.
Shahani Khan, Raja Khan Bahadar, K.C.I.E.	Struthers, Sir John, K.C.B. (c.).	Udairpur, H.H. Maharana of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.
Shackleton, Sir David J., K.C.B. (c.).	Stuart, Sir Harold A., K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O.	Uday, Sir Richard, K.C.S.I.
Shahpura, Raja of, K.C.I.E.	Stuart, Maj.-Gen. Sir Robert C. O., K.C.S.I.	Uggen Wanchugh, H.H. Maharaja Sir K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Shanwar Singh, Sardar, Sir, K.C.I.E.	Subbalazir Subramanlya Ayyar, Sir, K.C.I.E.	Umar Hayat Khan, Capt. Sir Malik, K.C.I.E., M.V.O.
Shams-ul-Huda, Nawab Sir Syed, K.C.I.E.	Sutherland, Sir Thomas, G.O.M.N.	Upcott, Lt.-Col. Sir Frederick R., K.C.V.O., C.S.I.
Sharpe, Sir Alfred, K.C.M.G., C.B. (c.).	Swaine, Maj.-Gen. Sir Leopold V., K.C.B. (m.), G.C.M.G.	Vane-Tenpest, Col. Lord Herbert, K.C.V.O.
Shaw, Sir David M., K.C.B. (m.).	Swayne, Col. Sir Eric J. E., K.C.M.G., C.B. (m.).	Vansittart-Neale, Sir Henry J., K.C.B. (c.).
Shaw, Maj.-Gen. Sir F. O., K.C.B. (m.).	Sweet-Escott, Sir Ernest B., K.C.M.G.	Varna, H.H. Raja Sir Rama, G.C.I.E.
Shenoi, Sir S. S. S., K.C.I.E.	Sweetnam, Sir Frank A., G.C.M.G.	Vickers, Sir Arthur E., K.C.V.O.
Sheppard, Rev. Canon Elgar, K.C.V.O., D.D.	Sweetnam, Sir J. Alex., G.C.M.G.	Vickrama Deo, Maharaja Sir, K.C.I.E.
Sherwood, Lt.-Col. Sir Arthur P., K.C.M.G., M.V.O.	Sykes, B.-Gen. Sir Percy M., K.C.I.E., G.C.M.G.	Villiers, Hon. Sir Francis Hyde, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., C.B. (c.).
Shore, Lt.-Gen. Sir Wm. T., K.C.B. (m.), D.S.O.	Sym, Maj.-Gen. Sir John M., K.C.B. (m.).	Vivian, Col. Sir A. Pendarves, K.C.B. (c.).
Shumihara Jung Rana Bahadur, Gen. Sir Babar, G.C.I.E., G.C.S.I.	Symon, Sir Josiah H., K.C.M.G.	Walker, Sir George C., K.C.S.I.
Sifton, Hon. Sir Clifford, K.C.M.G.	Talbot, Lt.-Col. Sir Adelbert O., K.C.I.F.	Walker, Sir Herbert A., K.C.B. (c.).
Simon, Rt. Hon. Sir John A., K.C.V.O., M.P.	Talbot, Maj.-Gen. Hon. Sir Reginald A. J., K.C.B. (m.).	Walker, Sir James, G.C.I.E.
Simpson, Surg.-Gen. Sir Benjamin, K.C.I.E.	Tasaaduk Rasul Khan, Raja Sir, K.C.S.I.	Wallace, Sir Donald M., K.C.I.F., K.C.V.O.
Sirmur, H.H. Chief of, K.C.S.I.	Tayman-Goldie, Rt. Hon. Sir George D., K.C.M.G.	Wallace, Col. Sir Johnstone, K.B.E.
	Tavener, Hon. Sir John W., K.C.M.G.	
	Taylor, Sir William Thom., K.C.M.G.	
	Tennyson-d'Eyncourt, Sir Eustace H., K.C.B. (c.).	
	Thackeray, Col. Sir Edward T., K.C.B. (c.), V.C.	

- Wallington, Sir Edward W., K.C.V.O., O.M.O.
Walpole, Sir Horatio G., K.C.B. (c.).
Walsh, Hon. Sir Arthur H. J., K.O.V.O.
Walton, Hon. Sir Edgar H., K.C.M.G.
Walton, Sir Win., K.B.E.
Ward, Hon. Sir John Hubert, K.C.V.O.
Ward, Sir William, K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
Ward, Sir William E., K.C.S.I.
Warren, Gen. Sir Charles, O.C.M.O., K.C.B. (c.).
Warren, Sir Peilam L., K.C.M.O.
Warren, Sir Herbert, K.C.V.O.
Watkins, Lt.-Gen. Sir Henry H. B., K.O.B. (m.).
Watson, Gen. Sir John, O.C.B. (m.), M.P.C.
Watt, Hon. Sir Thomas, K.C.M.O.
Watts, Sir Francis, K.C.M.O.
Watts, Sir Philip, K.C.B. (c.), C.B. (m.).
Watts, Col. Sir William, K.C.B. (c.).
Webb, Sir Arthur Lewis, K.C.M.O.
Webb, Sir Aston, K.C.V.O., C.B. (c.).
Wemyss, Lt.-Adm. Sir Rosslyn E., K.C.B. (m.), K.C.M.O., M.V.O.
West, Rt. Hon. Sir Algernon E., O.C.B. (c.).
Westacott, Maj.-Gen. Sir Richard, K.C.B. (m.), D.S.O.
Wheler, Sir Henry, K.C.L.E., C.S.I.
Whigham, Maj.-Gen. Sir R. D., K.C.B. (m.), D.S.O.
White, Sir Herbert E., K.O.M.O.
White, Hon. Sir Herbert T., K.O.I.E.
White, Hon. Sir Win. Thos., K.C.M.O.
White-Thomson, Col. Sir Robert T., K.C.B. (c.).
Whitehead, Surg.-Gen. Sir Hayward R., K.C.U. (m.).
Whitehead, Sir J. Beetham, K.C.M.O.
Whitelegge, Sir B. Arthur, K.C.B. (c).
Whitehouse, Sir George, K.C.B. (c.).
Wilkin, Sir Walter H., K.C.M.O.
Wilkinson, Maj.-Gen. Sir Percival S., K.C.M.O., C.n. (m.).
Willcocks, Gen. Sir James, O.C.M.O., K.C.B. (m.), K.C.S.I., D.S.O.
Willcocks, Sir William, K.C.M.O.
Williams, Maj.-Gen. Sir Albert H. W., K.C.V.O.
Williams, Sir Ralph C., K.C.M.O.
Williams, Surg.-Gen. Sir Wm. D. C., K.C.M.O., C.B. (m.).
Wilson, Maj.-Gen. Sir Alex., K.C.B. (m.).
Wilson, Adm. of the Fleet Sir A. Knyvett, O.C.B. (m.), O.C.V.O., O.M., V.C.
Wilson, Sir David, K.C.M.O.
Wilson, Lt.-Gen. Sir Henry F. M., K.C.B. (m.).
Wilson, Gen. Sir Henry Hughes, K.C.B. (m.), D.S.O.
Wilson, Sir James, K.C.S.I.
Wilson, Surg.-Gen. Sir Wm. D., K.C.M.O.
Wilson, Sir Henry Francis, K.C.M.O.
Wilson, Sir William Grey, K.C.M.O.
Wingate, Sir Andrew, K.C.I.E.
Wingate, Gen. Sir F. Reginald, O.C.B. (m.), O.C.V.O., K.C.M.O., O.n. (c.), D.S.O.
Winsloe, Adm. Sir Alfred L., K.C.B. (m.), C.V.O., C.M.G.
Winterbotham, Sir Henry Martin, K.C.S.I.
Wittenoom, Hon. Sir E. Horne, K.C.M.O.
Wodehouse, Mof. Sir Edwd. F., K.C.V.O., K.C.B. (c.).
Wodehouse, Gen. Sir Joceline H., O.C.B. (m.), C.M.O.
Wolfe-Barry, Sir John W., K.C.B. (c.).
Wollaston, Sir Harry N. P., K.C.M.O., I.S.O.
Wolsley, Gen. Sir George B., O.C.B. (m.).
Wood, Maj.-Gen. Sir Elliott, K.C.B. (m.).
Wood, F.M. Sir H. Evelyn, O.C.B., O.C.M.O., V.C.
Woodhouse, Surg.-Gen. Sir Tom, K.C.M.O., C.B. (m.).
Woods, F.-Adm. Sir Hy. Felix, K.C.V.O.
Woodward, Maj.-Gen. Sir Edward M., K.C.M.O., C.B. (m.).
Woolcombe, Lt.-Gen. Sir Chas. L., K.C.B. (m.).
Wools-Sampson, Col. Sir A., K.C.B. (m.).
Wood, Maj.-Gen. Sir John B., K.C.B. (m.).
Wyndham-Murray, Col. Sir Chas. K.C.B. (c.).
Wynne, Gen. Sir Arthur S., O.C.B. (m.).
Wynne, Sir Trevredyn R., K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Yapp, Sir Arthur K., K.B.E.
Yarr, Surg.-Gen. Sir Michael T., K.C.M.O., C.n. (m.).
Yawing Ilwe, Sawbwa of, Sir, K.O.I.E.
Young, Sir A. Henderson, O.C.M.O.
Young, Sir Win. Mackworth, K.C.S.I.
Younger, Hon. Sir Robert, O.U.K.
Youngusband, Lt.-Col. Sir Francis E., K.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.
Youngusband, Maj.-Gen. Sir Geo. John, K.C.M.O., K.C.I.E., C.B. (m.).

KNIGHTS BACHELOR

The Knights Bachelor do not constitute a Royal Order, but comprise the surviving representation of the ancient State Order of Knighthood. The Register of Knights Bachelor instituted by James I in the 17th century baving in 1908 lapsed, a voluntary association under the title of the Society of Knights Bachelor (which in 1912 by Royal Command became the "Imperial Society of Knights Bachelor") was formed, with the primary objects of continuing the various registers dating from 1257 and obtaining the uniform registration of every created Knight. An annual Knightage is published from information supplied by the authorities, and can be obtained on application.

The officers of the Society are: *Knight Principal*, Sir Henry Pellatt, Kt., C.C.; *Hon. Registrar*, Sir William Bull, Kt., M.P.; *Secretary*, Willoughby Bullock; *Registry and Library*, Clifford's Inn, E.C.

(The following list of Knights Bachelor is exclusive of those who have afterwards received the higher honour of K.C.B., etc.)

- Abbot-Anderson, Sir W. Maurice, M.V.O.
A'Beckett, Hon. Sir Thomas.
Acland, Sir Reginald B. Dyke, K.C.
Aclcock, Sir Hugh, O.M.O.
Adams, Sir Charles S.
Adkins, Sir Ryland, M.P.
Aflleck, Sir James O., M.D.
Agg-Garjner, Sir James T., M.P.
Aikins, Sir James A. M.
Aird, Sir John.
Alexander, Sir George.
Allan, Sir Hugh M., C.V.O.
Allen, Col. Sir Charles, V.D.
Allen, Sir Harry B., M.D.
Allison, Sir Robert A.
Allom, Sir Charles.
Ames, Sir Herbert B.
Anderson, Sir George.
Anderson, Sir John.
Anderson, Sir R. Rowand.
Angers, Hon. Sir Auguste H.
Angier, Sir Theodore V. S.
Anthony, Sir John.
Arbuthnot, Sir George G.
Arobambault, Hon. Sir Horace.
Archibald, Sir William F. A.
Armstrong, Sir Charles H.
Armstrong, Sir Walter.
Armstrong-Jones, Sir Robert, M.D.
Arthur, Sir Allan.
Arunachalam, Sir Ponnambalam.
Ashley, Sir William J.
Aston, Maj. Sir Ralph P.
Aske, Sir Robert W., LL.D.
Aspinall, Sir John A. F.
Asthury, Hon. Sir John M.
Atkin, Hon. Sir James R.
Avory, Hon. Sir Horace E.
Ayling, Hon. Sir William B.
Azopardi, Sir Vincenzo F., O.M.O.
Baddley, Sir John J.
Bahadur, Sir Rai.
Bailey, Sir Rowland, C.B., M.V.O., I.S.O.
Ballbache, Hon. Sir Clement M.
Baines, Sir Jervoise A., C.S.I.
Baker, Sir Augustine F.
Balfour, Sir Graham.
Ballantyne, Sir Henry.
Bancroft, Sir Squire B.
Bandaranaike, Sir Solomon D., O.M.O.
Banerjee, Sir Gooroo.
Banerji, Sir Pramada.
Banks, Rt. Hon. Sir John E.
Barclay, Sir Thomas, LL.B.
Barclay, Sir Thomas.
Barker, Sir Francis H.
Barker, Col. Sir Francis W. J.
Barker, Sir Frederic E.
Barnard, Sir Herbert.
Barua, Sir Frederic.
Barnesley, Col. Sir John.
Barr, Sir James, M.D.
Barran, Sir Rowland, M.P.
Barrett, Sir W. Fletcher, F.R.S.
Barrow, Sir Reuben V.
Barry, Sir John E.
Bartlett, Sir Herbert F., I.S.O.
Barton, Sir John G., O.B.
Barton, Sir A. William, M.P.
Batchelor, Hon. Sir Stanley L.
Baxter, Sir George W.
Baxter, Sir William J.
Beachcroft, Sir R. Melville.
Beaman, Sir Frank C. O.
Beaumont, Sir William H.
Beck, Col. Hon. Sir Adani.
Beck, Hon. Sir John H. M.
Beck, Sir Raymond.
Bedford, Lt.-Col. Sir Charles H.
Bedi, Sir Baba.
Begbie, Sir James.
Behrens, Sir Charles.
Belby, Sir George T., F.R.S.
Bell, Sir James.
Bellamy, Sir Joseph A.
Beunett, Sir Courtenay W., C.I.E.
Bennett, Sir Francis S.
Benson, Sir Frank R.
Benson, Sir J. Hawtrey, M.D.
Beuson, Sir Ralph S.
Berkeley, Sir Hy. Spencer, K.C.
Berridge, Sir Thomas H. D.
Berry, Sir George.
Bertram, Sir Alexander.
Bertram, Sir Anton, K.C.
Bethell, Sir Thomas R.
Bhatnagar, Sir Balchandra.
Biggs, Sir Arthur W.
Biles, Sir John H.
Birkmyre, Sir Arebilald.
Bisset-Berry, Hon. Sir William.
Black, Sir Arthur W., M.P.
Blair, Sir Robert.
Blaker, Sir John G.
Blair-Button, Sir John.
Bodkin, Sir Archibald H.
Boeseboten, Sir Johannes G. van.
Bols, Sir Stauley.
Bolton, Sir Frederic.
Bond, Sir Walter McG.
Bonython, Hon. Sir J. Langdon, O.M.O.

- Boraston, Sir John.
 Bosanquet, Sir Frederick A., K.C.
 Bose, Sir Bipin K., C.I.B.
 Bose, Sir Jagadish C.
 Bourne, Sir Frederick S. A., C.M.G.
 Bovell, Sir Henry A.
 Bowater, Sir William H.
 Bower, Sir Alfred L.
 Bowring, Hon. Sir Edgar R.
 Bowron, Sir Edward.
 Boyson, Sir John A.
 Brahmoo, Sir Edward W., C.B.
 Bradbell, Sir Thomas de Minton Lee.
 Bradford, Sir James.
 Bradley, Col. Sir Augustus M.
 Brain, Sir Francis W. T.
 Bramson, Sir Thomas A.
 Bray, Sir E. H.
 Bray, Hon. Sir Reginald M.
 Brett, Hon. Sir Cecil M. W., C.S.I.
 Brett, Sir Charles H.
 Brevitt, Sir Horatio.
 Brickwood, Sir John.
 Bridge, Sir Frederick, C.V.O., M.V.O.
 Briggs, Hon. Sir Henry.
 Bright, Sir Joseph.
 Broacha, Sir Shapoorji.
 Broodbank, Sir Joseph G.
 Brooke-Hitching, Sir Thomas.
 Broom, Sir James T.
 Brown, Sir Frank.
 Brown, Sir Joseph.
 Brown, Sir John McL., C.M.G.
 Brown, Sir William S.
 Bruce, Sir Alexander C.
 Bruce, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir David, C.B., F.R.S.
 Bruce, Sir Robert, C.B.
 Bruton, Sir James.
 Buchanan, Hon. Sir Ebenezer J.
 Buchanan, Sir W. Clarke.
 Buckell, Sir Robert.
 Buckham, Sir E. T.
 Buckingham, Sir Henry C.
 Bucknill, Sir John A. S.
 Bull, Sir William J., M.P.
 Burn, Sir George.
 Burnet, Sir John J.
 Burt, Sir John M.
 Bury, Sir George.
 Buck, Sir Edward H.
 Butler, Hon. Sir Richard.
 Butterworth, Sir Alexander K.
 Byers, Sir John W., M.D.
 Cable, Sir Ernest.
 Caillard, Sir Vincent H. P.
 Cain, Sir William.
 Callaghan, Sir Alfred J.
 Cameron, Sir Charles A., C.B.
 Cameron, Sir Hector C.
 Campbell, Hon. Sir Marshall.
 Carkeek, Sir Arthur.
 Carlile, Sir Edward, K.C.
 Carmichael, Sir Duncan.
 Carr, Sir William St. J.
 Carson, Rt. Hon. Sir Edward H., M.P.
 Carson, *Major-Gen.* Sir John W., C.B.
 Cassels, Sir Walter G. P.
 Cave, Rt. Hon. Sir George, M.P.
 Cave-Browne-Cave, Sir Thomas.
 Chalmers, Sir Alfred J. G.
 Chambers, Sir R. Newman.
 Chamler, Hon. Sir Edward M., Dec. C.
 Chance, Sir Arthur.
 Chandavarkar, Sir Narayan.
 Chandler, Sir William K., C.M.O.
 Channell, Rt. Hon. Sir Arthur M.
 Chapman, Sir Arthur.
 Chapman, Sir Arthur W.
 Charles, Rt. Hon. Sir Arthur.
 Chater, Sir C. Paul, C.M.O.
 Chathfield-Clarke, Sir Edgar.
 Chandhuri, Sir Ashutosh.
 Chnrl, Sir Valentine.
 Clare, Sir Harcourt E.
 Clark, Sir William O.
 Clarke, Rt. Hon. Sir Edwd., K.C.
 Clarke, Sir Ernest.
 Clarke, Sir E. M.
 Clarke, Sir Fielding.
 Clarke, Sir Frederick W. A.
 Clarke, Sir William H.
 Clegg, Sir William E.
 Clough, Sir John.
 Cobbett, Sir William.
 Cockburn, Sir George J.
 Coghlan, Sir Charles P. J.
 Coghlan, Sir Timothy A., J.S.O.
 Coll, Hon. Sir Anthony M.
 Collard, Sir George.
 Collier, Sir John, M.N.
 Collins, Sir Thomas.
 Collins, Sir Stephen, M.P.
 Colvin, Sir Sydney, n.r.t.
 Compton-Rickett, Rt. Hon. Sir Joseph, M.P.
 Conway, Sir W. Martin.
 Cook, Sir Henry, W.S.
 Cook, Sir Theodore A.
 Cooper, Sir Edward E.
 Cooper, Col. Sir William E., C.I.E.
 Coote, Sir Eyre.
 Cope, Sir A. Stockdale, B.A.
 Corbett, Sir Julian.
 Corke, Sir John H.
 Cornwall, Sir Edwin A., M.P.
 Cotes, Sir Merton R.
 Courtie, Sir John W.
 Couzens, Sir George E.
 Cowan, Sir John.
 Cowan, Sir William H., M.P.
 Cowen, Sir Frederic H.
 Cowley, Hon. Sir Alfred S.
 Cox, Sir W. H. Lionel.
 Craggs, Sir John G., M.V.O.
 Cramp, Sir William D., I.S.O.
 Crawford, Sir Homewood.
 Crawford, Sir William.
 Crighton-Browne, Sir James.
 Crooke-Lawless, Sir Warren, C.I.E., M.D.
 Crookes, Sir William, C.M., F.R.S.
 Croom, Sir J. Halliday, M.D.
 Croosman, Sir William S.
 Cruckshank, Sir William D., C.I.E.
 Crump, Sir William J.
 Crundall, Sir William H.
 Cullinan, Sir Thomas M.
 Culliffe, Sir R. Ellis.
 Dalby, Sir William B.
 Dale, Sir Alfred W. W.
 Dalziel, Rt. Hon. Sir Henry J., M.P.
 Dalziel, Sir T. Kennedy.
 Darling, Hon. Sir Charles J.
 Darwin, Sir Francis, F.R.S.
 Davar, Sir Dinsha D.
 Davidson, Hon. Sir Charles P.
 Davidson, Sir James M.
 Davles, Sir Henry, C.B.
 Davies, Sir William H., M.P.
 Davies, Hon. Sir William R., K.C.
 Davis, Sir Charles H.
 Davis, Sir Mortimer B.
 Davson, Sir Charles S.
 Dawson, Sir Arthur T.
 Deane, Hon. Sir H. Bargrave.
 Deane, Sir Thomas M.
 Delafaye, Hon. Sir Louis V.
 Dempsey, Sir Alexander, M.D.
 Denby, Sir Ellis.
 Dennison, Sir John E.
 Dent, Sir Francis H.
 De Sausmerez, Sir Haviland W.
 Deskhacharry, Sir Vembakkam.
 Dewar, Sir James, F.R.S.
 Dibbs, Sir Thomas A.
 Dibdin, Sir Lewis T., K.C.
 Dickinson, Sir John.
 Dill, Sir Samuel.
 Dobbie, Sir James J., F.R.S.
 Dobbins, Sir Alfred G.
 Dockrell, Sir Maurice E.
 Donaldson, Sir George.
 Donkin, Sir Horatio B.
 Doolette, Sir George P.
 Doran, Sir Henry F.
 Dowdall, Sir Laurence G. E. D., C.B.
 Downes, Sir Arthur H., M.D.
 Downes, Sir Joseph.
 Doyle, Sir A. Conan, M.D.
 Drake-Brockman, Sir Henry V.
 Drayton, Sir Henry L.
 Dubuc, Hon. Sir Joseph.
 Dudgeon, Sir Charles J.
 Dumayne, Sir Frederick G.
 Dunbar, Sir Loraine G.
 Duncan, Sir James H., M.P.
 Dunlop, Sir Nathaniel.
 Dunning, Sir Edwin H.
 Dunning, Sir Leonard.
 Dupree, Col. Sir William T.
 Durrant, Sir A. I., M.V.O.
 Dyson, Sir C. Frederick.
 Dyson, Sir Frank W., F.R.S.
 Eady, Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Swinfen.
 Eardley-Wilmot, R.-Adm. Sir Sidney.
 Eaton, Sir John C.
 Ebrahim, Sir Fazulhoy.
 Edge, Rt. Hon. Sir John.
 Edridge, Sir Frederick T.
 Edwards, Sir Owen M.
 Egan, Sir Henry K.
 Egerton, Sir Reginald A., C.B.
 Eggar, Sir Henry C., M.V.O.
 Elgar, Sir Edward, C.M.
 Eliot, Sir Whately.
 Eliot, *Major* Sir Edmund H., M.V.O.
 Elliott, Sir George S.
 Ellis, Sir Evelyn C.
 Ellis, Sir Joseph B.
 Elverston, Sir Harold.
 Emerson, Sir William.
 Essex, Sir R. Walter, M.P.
 Evans, Sir Arthur J., F.R.S.
 Evans, Rt. Hon. Sir Samuel T.
 Evans, Sir E. Vincent.
 Eve, Hon. Sir Harry T.
 Fagan, Sir John.
 Faire, Sir Samuel.
 Fairfax, Sir James R.
 Falconbridge, Hon. Sir Glenholme.
 Fanning, Sir Rowland F. N.
 Farmer, Sir Francis M.
 Fay, Sir Sam.
 Fenton, Sir Myles.
 Ferrier, Sir David, M.D., F.R.S.
 Fife, Col. Sir Aubone, C.V.O.
 Flides, Sir Luke, R.A.
 Flinlay, Sir Campbell K.
 Finney, Sir Stephen, C.I.E.
 Fisat, Sir Eugene, C.M.O., D.S.O., M.D.
 Fisher, Sir Walter N.
 Fisher-Smith, Sir George H.
 Fithlan, Sir Edward W.
 Fitzmaurice, Sir Maurice, C.M.C.
 Fleming, Sir James.
 Fleming, Sir John, M.P.
 Fletcher, *Commandr.* Sir E. Lionel.
 Fletcher, Sir Lazarus, F.R.S.
 Filtrcroft, Sir Thomas E.
 Flower, Sir Ernest F. S.
 Follett, Sir Charles J., C.B.
 Forbes, *LL-Col.* Sir William.
 Forbes-Robertson, Sir Johnstone.
 Ford, Sir Theodore T.
 Fordham, Sir H. George.
 Forget, Sir J. D. Rodolphe.
 Forrest, Sir George W., C.I.E.
 Fort, Sir Hugh.
 Fortescue-Bricklake, Sir Charles.
 Forwood, Sir William B.
 Foster, Sir T. Gregory.
 Foster, Sir T. Scott.
 Fox, Sir Charles E.
 Fox, Sir C. Douglas.
 Fox, Sir Francis.
 Fox, Col. Sir G. Malcolm.
 Fox, Sir Robert E.
 Frampton, Sir George J., B.A.
 Frank, Sir Howard.
 Franks, Sir Kendal, M.D., C.B.
 Fraser, Sir Charles F.
 Fraser, Sir Edward H.
 Fraser, Sir Hugh.
 Fraser, Sir Hugh S.
 Fraser, Sir J. Foster.
 Fraser, Sir J. George.
 Fraser, Sir Thomas R., M.D.
 Frazer, Sir James G.
 Freer-Smith, Sir Hamilton P., C.S.I.
 Friwell, Sir Charles H.
 Frizelle, Sir Joseph.
 Fry, Sir Henry J. W., C.I.M.
 Fry, Sir William.
 Fryer, Sir C. Edward, I.S.O.

Fulton, Sir Forrest, K.O.
 Fulton, Sir Robert F.
 Furlay, Sir John, C.B.
 Gale, Sir R. Richard.
 Gallagher, Sir James.
 Gallagher, Sir W., L.S.O.
 Galsworthy, Sir Edwin H.
 Gamble, Sir Redwald A.
 Gardner, Sir Robert.
 Garforth, Sir William E.
 Garneau, Sir J. George.
 Garrao, Sir Robert R., C.M.G.
 Garth, Sir William.
 Garton, Sir Richard C.
 Gastre I, Sir W. Houghton, M.P.
 Gatty, Sir Stephen H.
 Gavey, Sir John, C.B.
 Gellier, Sir William A., M.P.
 Gentle, Sir William B.
 George, Sir Ernest, A.R.A.
 Ghoso, Sir Behari.
 Ghose, Sir Chunder Madhub.
 Gibbs, Sir George S.
 Gibboon, Sir William D.
 Gibbons, Sir George C., K.C.
 Gildard, Sir Henry A., K.C.
 Glazebrook, Sir Richard T., C.D., F.R.S.
 Glover, Sir John.
 Glynn, Sir Joseph A.
 Goddard, Rt. Hon. Sir Daniel F., M.P.
 Godfrey, Sir Joseph E.
 Goitiell, Sir William.
 Goilwin, Sir J. Arthur.
 Gold, Sir Charles.
 Goldner, Hon. Sir J. Tankerville.
 Goode, Sir Charles H.
 Goelman, Hon. Sir William M.
 Goodson, Sir Alfred L.
 Gordon, Hon. Sir John H.
 Gould, Lt.-Col. Hon. Sir Albert J.
 Gould, Sir F. Carruthers.
 Graham, Sir Cecil W. N.
 Graham, Sir Claverhouse.
 Graham, Sir Robert.
 Granet, Sir W. Guy.
 Grant-Burke, Sir Edwin.
 Gray, Sir Walter.
 Greaves, Hon. Sir William H.
 Green, Sir Frederick.
 Greene-Kellie, Sir Henry.
 Greenhill, Sir A. George, F.R.S.
 Greenwood, Sir George, M.P.
 Gregory, Sir P. Spenser.
 Grice, Sir John.
 Grierson, Sir Philip J. H.
 Grillo, Sir Henry D.
 Grillo, Sir John P.
 Griffith, Sir W. Bradford.
 Griffith-Boscawen, Lt.-Col. Sir Arthur S. T., M.P.
 Griggs, Sir William P.
 Grubb, Sir Howard, F.R.S.
 Gunn, Sir John.
 Gunther, Sir Eustace.
 Guthrie, Sir James.
 Haggard, Sir H. Rider.
 Haldane, Sir William S.
 Hall, Sir E. Ma. shall, K.C.
 Hall, Sir Henry, L.S.O.
 Halliday, Sir Frederick L., C.L.E., M.V.O.
 Hambling, Sir Henry H.
 Hamilton, Sir Daniel M.
 Hampson, Sir Robert A.
 Hardie, Lt.-Col. Sir David, M.D.
 Hare, Sir John.
 Harwood-Banner, Sir John S.
 Harrington, Sir Stanley.
 Harris, Sir Matthew.
 Harrison, Sir J. Humphreys, C.V.O.
 Hartley, Sir William P.
 Hartnoll, Sir Henry S.
 Harvey, Sir Robert.
 Hastings, Sir George, M.D.
 Haultain, Hon. Sir Frederick W. G.
 Haward, Sir H. E.
 Hay-Drummond-Hay, Sir Robert, C.M.G.
 Hayson, Sir George.
 Heaton, Hon. Sir Joseph J.
 Hegarty, Sir Daniel.
 Helme, Sir Norval W., M.P.

Tennell, Col. Sir Redwald, C.V.O., D.S.O.
 Heonessy, Sir David V.
 Henschel, Sir Geo., Mus.Doc.
 Herchenroeder, Sir Percy A.
 Herkless, Rev. Sir John.
 Ieringham, Sir Wilmet P., M.D., C.B.
 Ierlewell, Sir Cecil.
 Iewlett, Sir Frederick V., M.D., M.V.O.
 Tewitt, Sir Thomas, K.C.
 Ilibert, Sir Henry F., M.P.
 Iill, Sir A. Norman.
 Iill, Hon. Sir Maurice.
 Ilooz, Sir Stuart S.
 Holden, Sir Edward T.
 Iolland, Sir Frederick C.
 Iolland, Sir Arthur.
 Iolland, Sir R. Sothorn.
 Iolland, Sir T. Erskine.
 Iolloway, Sir H.
 Iolmwood, Sir Herbert.
 Iolt, Sir Herbert S.
 Iome, Sir William H. St. J.
 Ionkinson, Sir Alfred, K.C.
 Iorne, Sir Andrew J.
 Iorridge, Hon. Sir Thomas G.
 Iorwood, Hon. Sir William H.
 Iosie, Sir Alexander.
 Iotung, Sir Robert.
 Iov, Sir William W.
 Iudson, Sir Robert A.
 Iughes, Hon. Sir Thomas.
 Iughes, Sir Thomas.
 Iughes, Sir Thomas J.
 Iughes, Sir Walter C., C.I.E.
 Iulet, Hon. Sir J. Liege.
 Iulstevn, Sir Willem van.
 Iumpherly, Sir John.
 Hunter, Sir Thomas.
 Hunter, Sir William B.
 Iussay, Sir George.
 Hutchinson, Sir G. Thompson.
 Hutchinson, Sir Joseph T.
 Hutchinson, Sir Sydney H. C.
 Hyde, Sir Clarendon G.
 Iyndman-Jones, Sir William H.
 Ivalop, Sir Robert M.
 Iyslop, Sir Thomas.
 Inches, Sir Robert K.
 Inglis, Sir Albemarle P., M.V.O., L.S.O.
 Inglis, Col. Sir Robert W.
 Irwin, Sir Alfred M. B., C.S.I.
 Irwin, Sir John.
 Jackson, Sir John, C.V.O., M.P.
 Jackson, Surg.-Gen. Sir Robert W., C.B.
 Iaffé, Sir Otto.
 James, Sir Edward B.
 James, Hon. Sir Walter, K.C.
 Ioho, Sir W. Goscombe, B.A.
 Johns, Sir William A., C.I.E.
 Johnson, Sir Benjamin S.
 Johnston, Sir Charles.
 Johnston, Sir Christopher N., K.C.
 Johnston, Sir John B.
 Johnstone, Hon. Sir Donald C.
 Johnstone, Sir Robert S.
 Jonas, Sir Joseph.
 Jones, Rt. Hon. Sir D. Brynmor, K.C.
 Jones, Sir Henry.
 Jones, Sir James E.
 Jones, Sir Philip S., M.D.
 Jones, Sir Robert, C.B.
 Joyce, Hon. Sir Matthew I.
 Juta, Hon. Sir Henry H., K.C.
 Kadoorie, Sir Ellis.
 Kai, Sir Ho, C.M.O.
 Kanakasabai, Sir Ambalawanar.
 Kearney, Sir Francis E.
 Kelghtley, Sir Samuel R.
 Kempe, Sir Alfred B.
 Kennaway, Sir Walter, C.M.O.
 Kennedy, Sir Alexander B. W.
 Kennedy, Sir John.
 Kendrick, Sir George H.
 Kensington, Sir Alfred.
 King, Sir Charles A., C.B.
 King, B.-Gen. Sir C. Wallis, M.V.O., C.B.
 King, Sir Henry C.
 Kinloch-Cooke, Sir Clement, M.P.
 Kirby, Sir H. Woodburn.
 Kirk, Sir John.

Knox, Hon. Sir George E., L.S.O.
 Knox, Sir James.
 Kotze, Sir John G.
 Kyd, Sir David H., L.L.D.
 Lacoste, Hon. Sir Alexandre.
 Lamb, Sir Ernest H., C.M.G., M.P.
 Lambert, Sir George T., C.B.
 Lancaster, Sir William J.
 Landry, Hon. Sir Pierre A.
 Lang, Hon. Sir Frederic W.
 Lance, Hon. Sir Johannes H.
 Langerman, Sir Jan W. S.
 Larmor, Sir Joseph, F.R.S., M.P.
 Lascelles, Sir Alfred G.
 Law, Sir Archibald F.
 Lawrence, Hon. Sir Alfred T.
 Lawrence, Sir Joseph.
 Le Bas, Sir Hedley P.
 Leciézo, Sir Eugene P. J.
 Ledgard, Sir Henry.
 Lee, Sir Sidney, P.Litt.
 Leetham, Lt.-Col. Sir Arthur.
 Leishman, Sir James.
 Leshman, Col. Sir William B., C.B., F.B.S.
 Lemkux, Hon. Sir François X.
 Lemon, Sir James.
 Lewis, Sir Henry.
 Lewis, Sir Walter L.
 Liddell, Sir Robert M.
 Lindley, Sir William H.
 Lindsay, Sir John.
 Lister, Sir R. Ashton.
 Lloyd, Sir Floratio.
 Loch, Sir Charles S.
 Lockhart, Sir Robert C.
 Lodge, Sir Oliver, F.R.S.
 Lodge, Sir Richard.
 Long, Sir James.
 Longhurst, Sir Henry B., C.V.O.
 Lord, Sir Riley.
 Lorimer, Sir Robert S.
 Lorimer, Sir W.
 Lowe, Sir Francis W., M.P.
 Lucie-Smith, Sir Alfred van W.
 Lucy, Sir Henry W.
 Lunn, Sir Henry S., M.D.
 Luncombe, Sir John H.
 Lush, Hon. Sir C. Montague.
 Lynch, Sir John P.
 Lyon, Sir Alexander.
 Maasdorp, Sir Andries F. S.
 Macalpine, Sir George W.
 McBride, Hon. Sir Peter.
 McCabe, Sir Daniel.
 McCall, Hon. Sir John, M.D.
 McCallum, Sir John M., M.P.
 McCaule, Hon. Sir Henry A.
 McCaughey, Hon. Sir Samuel.
 McClure, Sir John D.
 McCormick, Sir Alexander, M.D.
 McCormick, Sir William S.
 McCrae, Sir George.
 McCraith, Sir John T.
 McCullagh, Sir Crawford.
 McCullagh, Sir James A., M.D.
 McDonald, Sir Andrew.
 MacDonald, Hon. Sir Hugh J., K.C.
 MacEwen, Surg.-Gen. Sir William, F.B.S.
 McFadyean, Sir John.
 McGrath, Sir Joseph.
 Mack, Sir Hugh.
 Mackellar, Hon. Sir Charles K.
 Mackenzie, Sir Alexander C., Mus.D.
 Mackenzie, Sir James, M.D.
 Mackie, Sir Richard.
 Mackinnon, Sir Lachlan.
 McLean, Hon. Sir George.
 McLearn, Sir William.
 McLeod, Sir C. C.
 McLeod, Sir Ezekiel.
 McLeod, Sir J. Lorne.
 Macmillan, Sir Frederick O.
 Macmillan, Hon. Sir Robert F.
 Macnaughten, Sir Melville L., C.B.
 McNeill, Sir Malcolm, C.B.
 Macpherson, Sir Duncan J., C.I.E.
 Macrae, Sir Colin G.
 McRobert, Lt.-Col. Sir Alexander.
 Madden, Hon. Sir Frank.

- Maden, Sir J. Henry.
 Madhowal, Sir Chibunhai.
 Maguire, Sir Alexander H.
 Maitland, Sir Herbert L.
 Major, Hon. Sir Charles H.
 Mallet, Sir Charles E.
 Millet, Sir Claude C., C.M.O.
 Manby, Sir Alan R., M.V.O., M.D.
 Mance, Sir Henry C., C.L.E.
 Mann, Sir Donald D.
 Mann, Sir T. Duncombe.
 Manton, Sir Henry J.
 Marks, Sir G. Croydon, C.B.E., M.P.
 Marshall, Col. Sir Arthur W.
 Marshall, Sir Herbert.
 Marshall, Sir Horace B.
 Marshall, Sir John H., C.L.E.
 Martin, Sir Edward.
 Martin, Sir T. Carlaw.
 Mason, Sir Thomas.
 Mather, Rt. Hon. Sir William.
 Matheson, Rt. Hon. Sir Robert E.
 Matthews, Sir Alfred H. H.
 Matthews, Sir J. Bromhead, K.C.
 Matthews, Sir Thomas.
 Maule, Sir Robert.
 Mawson, Sir Douglas.
 Maxwell, Sir Frederic M.
 Mears, Sir Grimwood.
 Meldon, Sir Albert.
 Mellor, Sir James R.
 Melvin-Jones, Sir Lyman.
 Menendez, Sir Manuel R.
 Meredith, Hon. Sir William R.
 Meta, Sir Bezonji.
 Michell, Hon. Sir Lewis, C.V.O.
 Middlebrook, Sir William, M.P.
 Middleton, Sir John P.
 Miers, Sir Henry A.
 Miller, Hon. Sir Edward.
 Miller, Sir Francis H.
 Miller, Hon. Sir Henry J.
 Miller, Sir Leslie C.
 Milligan, Sir William, M.D.
 Mitchell, Sir Thomas, C.V.O.
 Molteno, Hon. Sir James T., K.C.
 Moore, Sir L. Chiozza, M.P.
 Monteath, Sir Ruthven G.
 Moody, *Mat.-Gen.* Sir John M.
 Moore, Sir John W., M.D.
 Morgan, Hon. Sir Arthur.
 Mowbray, Lt.-Col. Sir Berkeley G. A.
 Muir, Sir Thomas, C.M.O.
 Mukharji, Sir Asutosh, C.S.I.
 Mujli, Sir Vasanji.
 Munro, Sir Henry.
 Murphy, Sir Shirley F.
 Murray, Sir George B.
 Murray, Sir James.
 Murray, Sir Robert.
 Murton, Sir Walter, O.B.
 Myles, Sir Thomas.
 Nair, Sir Bankaran.
 Nairne, Sir Percival A.
 Nanton, Sir Augustus M.
 Napier, Sir Walter J.
 Nariman, Sir Temulji B.
 Nash, Sir Vincent.
 Nathan, Col. Sir Frederick.
 Nathan, Sir Nathaniel.
 Neelham, Sir Frederick, M.D.
 Netherlands, Sir Michael, C.S.I.
 Nevill, Sir Walter P.
 Neville, Hon. Sir Ralph.
 Newbolt, Sir Henry J.
 Newman, Sir George, M.D.
 Newton, *Mag.* Sir Lewis A.
 Newton, Sir William.
 Newton-Brady, Sir Andrew.
 Nichol, Sir Edward.
 Nicholas, Hon. Sir Herbert.
 Nicholson, Sir Arthur.
 Nicolai, Sir W. Robertson.
 Norman, Sir Frederick J.
 Norris, Sir H. G.
 North, *Mag.* Sir Harry.
 Nott-Bower, Capt. Sir J. William, C.V.O.
 Oakes, Sir Augustus H., C.D.
 Obeyesekere, Sir Solomon C.
 O'Connell, Sir John R.
 O'Connell, Sir Peter.
 Gddy, Sir J. James.
 G'Donohoe, Sir James.
 Gibson, Sir Erik G.
 Gidfield, Sir Richard C.
 Oldroyd, Sir Mark.
 Oliver, Sir Thomas, M.D.
 Glibbert, Sir John, C.V.O.
 G'Malley, Sir Edward L.
 Gppenheimer, Sir Francis.
 Ormsby, Sir Lambert.
 O'Shea, Sir Henry.
 Gsler, Sir Edmund E.
 Gutter, Sir J. L.
 Guterbridge, Sir Joseph.
 Owen, Sir Isambard, M.D.
 Gwens, Lt.-Col. Sir Charles J., C.B.
 Paget-Cooke, Sir Henry.
 Painter, Sir Frederic G.
 Palsh, Sir George.
 Palgrave, Sir R. H. Inglis, F.R.S.
 Palit, Sir Tarak.
 Park, Sir Maitland H.
 Parkes, Sir Ebenezer, M.P.
 Parkington, Col. Sir Roper.
 Parkinson, Sir Thomas W., M.D.
 Parks, Sir John.
 Parratt, Sir Walter, C.V.O.
 Parrott, Sir J. Edward.
 Parsons, Sir Herbert J. F.
 Paul, Sir George M.
 Paul, Sir James B., C.V.O.
 Paulin, Sir David.
 Payton, Sir Charles A., M.V.O.
 Pearce, Sir Robert, M.P.
 Pearce, Sir William, M.P.
 Pearce-Edgcumbe, Sir Robert.
 Pears, Sir Edwin.
 Pearson, Sir Ernest.
 Peat, Sir William B.
 Peck, Sir William.
 Peiler, Sir Alexander, C.L.E.
 Pellatt, Col. Sir Henry M., C.V.O.
 Penfold, Lt.-Col. Sir Stephen.
 Pennfather, Sir Alfred R., C.B.
 Perry, Lt.-Col. Sir Allan, M.D.
 Perry, Sir Edwin C.
 Pestanjli, Sir Naozjli.
 Peterson, Hon. Sir Arthur F.
 Petberam, Sir William C.
 Petrie, Sir Charles.
 Pettigrew, Sir Andrew H.
 Phillip, Lt.-Col. Sir Robert W.
 Philipps-Wolley, Sir Clive G. L.
 Phillips, Sir George H., M.D.
 Phillips, Sir Claude.
 Pickford, Rt. Hon. Sir William.
 Pigott, Sir Francis T.
 Pigott, Sir Paynton, M.V.O.
 Pigott, Sir T. Digby, C.B.
 Pitter, Sir John.
 Pinner, Sir Arthur W.
 Pink, Sir Thomas.
 Pinder, Sir William.
 Ploeden, Sir Henry M.
 Plummer, Sir Walter R.
 Pockock, Sir Sidney J.
 Poland, Sir Harry B., K.C.
 Pollard, Sir George H., M.P.
 Porter, Sir Alexander.
 Powell, Sir Robert L.
 Power, Sir James A.
 Prain, Lt.-Col. Sir David, O.M.O., C.L.E.
 Pranderagat, Hon. Sir James.
 Price, Sir Keith W.
 Price, Sir Robert, M.P.
 Prices, Sir William.
 Prideaux, Sir Walter S.
 Priestley, Sir Arthur, M.P.
 Priestley, Sir William E. B., M.P.
 Prince, Sir Alexander W.
 Proctor, Sir Henry F. E.
 Pryce-Jones, Sir Pryce.
 Purcell, Hon. Sir Gilbert K. T.
 Purvis, Sir Robert.
 Pyne, Sir T. Salter, C.S.I.
 Quayle-Jones, Sir William H.
 Quick, Hon. Sir John.
 Quiller-Couch, Sir Arthur T.
 Rae, Sir Alexander.
 Raleigh, Sir Walter.
 Rahimtoola, Sir Ibrahim.
 Ramsay, Sir George D., O.B.
 Randall, Sir Henry E.
 Randles, Sir John S., M.P.
 Rason, Hon. Sir Cornthwalte H.
 Ratcliffe-Elles, Sir Thomas R.
 Reynor, Sir William P.
 Raad, Sir C. Hercules.
 Redford, Sir Edward T. W., C.B.
 Redmond, Sir Joseph M., M.D.
 Reed, Sir Stanley.
 Rees, Sir Milson, C.V.O.
 Rees, Sir W. Beddoe.
 Reichel, Sir Harry.
 Reid, Sir Arthur H. S.
 Reid, Sir Marshall F., C.L.E.
 Reid, Sir William D.
 Reuton, Hon. Sir A. Wood.
 Reynolds, Sir Alfred J.
 Reynolds, Sir Frank U.
 Richards, Hon. Sir Henry G., K.C.
 Riddell, Sir George A.
 Riddell, Sir Oliver.
 Ridley, Hon. Sir Edward.
 Rigg, Sir Edward, C.B., I.S.O.
 Ritchie, Sir George.
 Robbins, Sir Alfred F.
 Roberts, Lt.-Col. Sir James R., C.L.E.
 Roberts, Sir Samuel, M.P.
 Roberts, Sir Thomas E.
 Robertson, Sir Frederick A.
 Robertson, Sir Helenna R.
 Robertson, Sir Henry B.
 Robertson, Sir William.
 Robinson, Sir John.
 Robinson, Sir Richard A.
 Robinson, Sir Thomas W.
 Robinson, Sir William H.
 Roche, Hon. Sir Alexander A.
 Roche, Sir George.
 Roddick, Sir Thomas G., M.D.
 Roe, Sir Charles A.
 Roger, Sir Alexander F. P.
 Rogers, Sir Hallowell.
 Rogers, Lt.-Col. Sir Leonard, C.L.E.
 Rogers, Sir Robert H.
 Rolleston, Sir John F. L.
 Rolitt, Sir Albert K.
 Rose, Sir Thomas K.
 Rosling, Sir Edward.
 Rotton, Sir John F., K.C.
 Rowland, Sir Adolphe B.
 Rowlett, Hon. Sir Sidney A. T.
 Royle, Sir Samuel W.
 Runtz, Sir John J.
 Russell, Sir Edward R.
 Russell, Sir James A.
 Rutherford, Sir Ernest, F.R.S.
 Rutledge, Hon. Sir Arthur.
 Ryan, Sir Gerald H.
 Rymer, Sir Joseph S.
 Salter, Hon. Sir A. Clavell.
 Saltmarsh, Sir Edward G.
 Salvidge, Sir A. Tutton.
 Samuel, Rt. Hon. Sir Harry, M.P.
 Sanderson, Hon. Sir Lancelot.
 Sands, Sir James P.
 Sandys, Sir John E.
 Santley, Sir Charles.
 Sargent, Hon. Sir Charles H.
 Savage, Sir George H.
 Sawyer, Sir James, M.D.
 Scarlebrick, Sir Charles.
 Scarth, Sir Charles.
 Schaffer, Sir Edward A., F.R.S.
 Schiffl, Sir Ernest.
 Scholfeld, Sir Henry.
 Schuster, Sir Claud.
 Scott, Hon. Sir Basil.
 Scott, Sir Benjamin.
 Scott, Sir James.
 Scott, Sir John H.
 Scott, Sir Robert T., I.S.O.
 Scott-Barrett, Sir William.
 Scovell, Sir Augustus C.
 Scrutton, Rt. Hon. Sir Thomas L.
 Seaman, Sir Gwen.
 Selfe, Sir Robert C.
 Seife, Hla Hon. Sir William L.
 Semple, Lt.-Col. Sir David.
 Serjeant, Col. Sir William C. F., C.B.

Shackleton, Sir Ernest, c.v.c.
 Shann, Sir Thomas T.
 Sharkey, Sir Seymour J., M.D.
 Shaw, Sir Alexander W.
 Shaw, Sir Archibald M'F.
 Shaw, Sir George W., D.S.O.
 Shaw, Sir W. Napier, F.R.S.
 Shead, Sir Samuel G.
 Shearman, Hon. Sir Montague.
 Shephard, Sir Horatio H.
 Sherburn, Sir John.
 Shipley, Sir William.
 Short, Sir Frank, R.A.
 Shortall, Sir Patrick.
 Simpson, Sir Clement B.
 Simpson, Sir James H.
 Sinha, Sir Satyendra.
 Skinner, Sir N. Ross.
 Siligo, Sir William.
 Snailley, Sir Herbert, M.D.
 Smallman, Sir H. George.
 Smith, Hon. Sir C. Abercrombie.
 Smith, Sir Cecil Harcourt, c.v.d.
 Smith, Sir Clarence.
 Smith, Sir D. Stewart.
 Smith, Sir Edward.
 Smith, Rt. Hon. Sir Frederick E., M.P.
 Smith, Sir Frederick W.
 Smith, Very Rev. Sir Geo. Adam, D.D.
 Smith, Sir George J.
 Smith, Sir Henry.
 Smith, Sir James.
 Smith, Sir Luncey.
 Smith, Sir Lunley, K.C.
 Smith, Sir Swire, M.P.
 Smith, Sir William E.
 Smyly, Sir P. Crampton.
 Snayly, Sir William J., M.D.
 Snell, Sir John P. C.
 Snowden, Hon. Sir Arthur.
 Soares, Sir Ernest J.
 Soulsby, Sir William J., C.B., D.I.E.
 Soundy, Sir John T.
 Spear, Sir John W., M.P.
 Speed, Sir Edwin A.
 Spencer, Sir J. Ernest.
 Spicer, Sir Evan.
 Spielmann, Sir Ieldore, C.M.D.
 Sprout, Sir Frederick L.
 Stanford, Sir Charles V., M.S.D.
 Stanley, Sir Albert H.
 Stanyon, Sir Henry J., C.I.E.
 Stapley, Sir Richard.
 Starmer, Sir Charles W.
 Steading, Sir Alexander R.
 Stephen, Sir Harry L.
 Stephen, Hon. Sir Henry.
 Stephens, Sir William.
 Stephenson, Sir William H.
 Stern, Sir Edward D.
 Stevens, Hon. Sir John F.
 Stevenson, Sir Edmund S.
 Stewart, Sir David.
 Stewart-Bam, Sir Peter C. van B.
 Stirling, Sir Edward C., C.M.D., M.D., F.R.S.
 Stockman, Sir Stewart.
 Stuart, Sir T. Anderson, M.D.
 Stupart, Sir Robert F.
 Sullivan, Hon. Sir William W.

Sundar Lal, Sir Rai Bahadur.
 Sutherland, Hon. Sir George H.
 Sutton, Sir Abraham.
 Sutton, Sir Henry.
 Szilumper, Sir James W.
 Tacon, Sir Thomas H.
 Tagore, Sir Kumar.
 Tagore, Sir Rahindranath.
 Tallou, Hon. Sir Louis O., K.C.
 Tait, Sir Thomas.
 Talbot, Sir William H.
 Tanner, Sir Henry, C.B., I.S.C.
 Tarring, Sir Charles J.
 Taschereau, Rt. Hon. Sir H. Elzéar.
 Tata, Sir Dorabji J.
 Taylor, Sir Allen.
 Tearn, Sir Jethro J. H., F.R.S.
 Tedder, Sir Arthur J.
 Thomas, Sir A. Garrod, M.D.
 Thomas, Sir A. Brumwell.
 Thomas, Sir Griffith.
 Thomas, Sir John.
 Thomas, Lt.-Col. Sir Gwen.
 Thomas, Sir W. James.
 Thompson, Sir Robert J.
 Thompson, Sir William J.
 Thomson, Sir Alfred E., M.D.
 Thomson, Sir Courtauld, C.B.
 Thomson, Sir Joseph J., D.M.
 Thomson, Sir St. Clair.
 Thornycroft, Sir John, F.R.S.
 Thornycroft, Sir W. Hamo, R.A.
 Thorpe, Sir Thomas E., D.N., F.R.S.
 Thrift, Sir John E.
 Thynne, Sir Henry, C.B.
 Tilden, Sir William A.
 Tirard, Sir Nestor J. C., M.D.
 Touche, Sir George A., M.P.
 Toulmin, Sir George, M.P.
 Townshend, Sir Charles J.
 Towse, Sir J. Wrench.
 Trevelyan, Sir Ernest J.
 Trevor, Sir Charles C., C.B.
 Trippel, Maj. Sir Francis.
 Tritton, Sir W. A.
 Trotter, Col. Sir Philip D.
 Trower, Sir Walter.
 Tudor, Sir Daniel T.
 Tupper, Sir Daniel A. A., M.V.C.
 Turnbull, Col. Sir Robert, M.V.D.
 Turner, Sir Montagu C.
 Turner, Sir Samuel.
 Turney, Sir John.
 Tweedy, Sir John.
 Twomey, Sir Daniel H. R.
 Tyser, Sir Charles R.
 Urquhart, Sir James.
 Urwick, Sir Henry.
 Vachha, Sir Dinsah Edalji.
 Vanston, Sir George.
 Varjivandas, Sir Jagmohandas.
 Vandrey, Sir William H.
 Veltch, Sir Harry J.
 Venables-Vernon, Sir William H.
 Vennings, Sir Edgumbe.
 Viljoen, Hon. Sir Antonio G.
 Vincent, Sir William H. H.
 Vine, Sir John R. Somers, C.M.O.
 Vinogradoff, Sir Paul.
 Voules, Sir Gordon B.

Wadson, Hon. Sir Thomas J.
 Waechter, Sir Max L.
 Waedsteln, Sir Charles.
 Walker, Sir Byron E., c.v.d.
 Walker, Sir Edward D.
 Walker, Lt.-Col. Sir James, C.I.E.
 Wallace, Sir Matthew G.
 Wallace, Sir Robert, K.C.
 Wallis, Sir John E. Power.
 Wallis, Sir Whitworth.
 Walpole, Sir Charles G.
 Walters, Sir John T., M.P.
 Ward, Sir Adolphus W.
 Warner, Sir George F.
 Warren, Sir Norcott H. Y.
 Warrington, Rt. Hon. Sir Thomas B.
 Waterhouse, Sir Herbert F., M.D.
 Waterlow, Sir Ernest, R.A.
 Watney, Sir John.
 Watson, Sir Alfred W.
 Watson, Sir William.
 Watson, Sir William, M.A.
 Watt, Sir George, C.I.E.
 Weatherbee, Hon. Sir Robert L.
 Weber, Sir Hermann, M.D.
 Webster, Sir Francis.
 Wedmore, Sir Frederick.
 Weedon, Sir Henry.
 Welby, Sir W.
 Welby, Sir George E., D.M.D.
 Weesels, Hon. Sir Johannes W.
 West, Sir Glynn H.
 White, Sir C. Arnold.
 White, Sir Henry A., c.v.c.
 White, Sir Luke, M.P.
 Whitha, Sir William, M.D.
 Whitley-Thomson, Sir Frederick W.
 Whitney, Sir Benjamin.
 Whittaker, Rt. Hon. Sir Thomas P., M.P.
 Wilkinson, Sir Hiram S.
 Wilkinson, Sir William H.
 Williams, Hon. Sir Hartley.
 Williams, Sir James, C.B.
 Williams-Taylor, Sir Frederick.
 Willson, Sir John S.
 Willis, Sir Frank W.
 Wilson, Sir Frederick W.
 Wilson, Sir James G.
 Windle, Sir Bertram C.A.
 Winfrey, Sir Richard, M.P.
 Winter, Hon. Sir Francis P., C.M.D.
 Wood, Sir Edward.
 Wood, Sir Edward G.
 Wood, Sir Henry J.
 Wood, Sir Henry T.
 Woodhouse, Sir James T.
 Woodhouse, Sir Stewart.
 Woodroffe, Hon. Sir John G.
 Woods, Sir Robert H.
 Worthington, Maj. Sir Edward S., C.M.D., M.V.C.
 Wright, Sir Almoth E., D.B., M.D.
 Wright, Sir R. Patrick.
 Wyndham, Sir Charles.
 Yorke, Lt.-Col. Sir H. Arlthur, C.B.
 Young, Gen. Sir John S., c.v.d.
 Yoxall, Sir James H., M.P.
 Yule, Sir David.
 Yusuf, Sir Haji M.

The Albert Medal was instituted in 1866, and revised in 1867, 1877, and 1917, for the purpose of rewarding acts of heroism performed by civilians at sea or on land. The Albert Medal in Gold is given only for "acts of extreme and heroic daring." It is a gold oval-shaped badge bearing the words on a garter "For Gallantry in Saving Life at Sea," or "on Land," as the case may be. The Albert Medal, a bronze badge, is given for less striking acts of bravery.

The Kaiser-i-Hind Medal was instituted in 1900, and is bestowed for the rendering of public service in India, without distinction of race or sex. It consists of two classes: a gold medal for the first class, and a silver medal for the second class.

The Territorial Decoration (T.D.) was established in 1908, and is restricted to commissioned officers of twenty years' good service in the Territorial Force.

The Edward Medal was established in 1907, and is awarded to those who in course of industrial employment endanger their own lives in saving or endeavouring to save others. It consists of two classes, the "Edward Medal" and the "Edward Medal in Silver."

The Royal Red Cross (R.R.C.) was founded in 1883. It is conferred upon ladies of any rank, who may be brought to the Sovereign's notice for acts of mercy in attending to the sick and wounded in time of war.

COMMANDERS OF THE ROYAL VICTORIAN ORDER—C.V.O.

THE LIST DOES NOT INCLUDE THOSE WHO HOLD HIGHER DIGNITIES (q.v.)

Aldrich, <i>Adm.</i> Pelham.	Gabriel, Edmund V., c.s.i.	Nash, Vaughan, c.b.
Aziz-ud-din, Munshi, c.i.e.	Godfray, <i>B.-Gen.</i> J. W., c.b. (m.).	Nation, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> J. J. H., d.s.o.
Baker, Walter Reg.	Godfrey-Faussett, <i>Capt.</i> B. G., c.m.o., R.N.	Nevill, Lord Richard P., o.m.g.
Balwant, Rao Bhalya Scindia.	Gordon-Gilmour, <i>B.-Gen.</i> R. G., c.b. (m.), d.s.o.	Newton, Francis J., c.m.o.
Bankart, <i>Fleet-Surg.</i> Arthur R., R.N.	Grey, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Raleigh, c.m.o.	Nihlett, <i>Adm.</i> Harry S. P.
Bannerman, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> A. D' A. A., c.i.e.	Griffiths, John Geo.	Ninnis, <i>Insp.-Gen.</i> Belgrave, M.D., R.N.
Barclay, Col. Hy. A.	Haig, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Arthur B., c.m.o.	O'Callaghan, <i>Adm.</i> M. P., c.b. (m.).
Baring, <i>B.-Gen.</i> Hon. Everard.	Hall, <i>B.-Gen.</i> Francis H., c.b. (m.).	Packenham, <i>R.-Adm.</i> Wm. C., c.b. (m.).
Bayley, Charles B.	Harford, Frederic D.	Palmer, <i>R.-Adm.</i> Norman C.
Benson, Arthur Christopher.	Harrison, Col. Chas. E., c.m.g.	Peacock, Walter.
Beresford, Lord Marcus T. De la P.	Herbert, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Lionel, o.b. (m.).	Penton, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Arthur P., o.b. (m.), c.m.o.
Bingham, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Hon. C. E., c.b. (m.).	Higgins, Henry V.	Pitkeathly, <i>Maj.</i> J. S.
Boulton, <i>Capt.</i> Harold E.	Hill, <i>Dep. Surg.-Gen.</i> Robert.	Ricardo, Col. Francis C.
Broadwood, <i>B.-Gen.</i> Arthur.	Hodgson, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Henry W., o.b. (m.).	Ricardo, Col. Horace.
Ruffin, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> E. S., o.b. (m.).	Hood, Donald Wm. C.	Rimington, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Michael F., c.b. (m.).
Burke, Hy. Farnham, c.b. (c.).	Horton-Smith-Hartley, Percival, M.D.	Robertson, Charles G.
Butler, Montague S. D., c.b. (c.), c.i.e.	Hughes-Hallett, Col. Jas. W., o.b. (m.). d.s.o.	Robinson, <i>Adm.</i> Charles G.
Butler, <i>Capt.</i> Thos. D.	Hutchison, <i>E.-Adm.</i> J. de M., c.m.o.	Romilly, Col. Fredk. W., c.b. (m.), d.s.o.
Campbell, <i>R.-Adm.</i> Henry H., c.b. (m.).	Jeffreys, <i>Adm.</i> Edmund F.	Rothschild, Alfred Charles.
Campbell, <i>B.-Gen.</i> John H.	Jones, John J., c.s.i., c.b. (c.).	Russell, Hon. Theo. O. W. V.
Carlington, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Hon. R. C. G., d.s.o.	Kennedy, Rev. Mortimer.	Ryle, Rt. Rev. Herbert E., d.n.d.
Cecil, Col. Lord William.	Kincaid, Charles Aug.	Sandars, Rt. Hon. John S.
Chapple, <i>Paym.-in-Chief</i> J. H. G., c.b. (m.), R.N.	Lamhton, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Hon. W., c.b. (m.), c.m.o., d.s.o.	Savage, Col. George R. R.
Chatfield, <i>Capt.</i> Alfred E. M., c.b. (m.), o.m.g., R.N.	Laye, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Joseph H., c.b. (m.).	Scott, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Douglas A., c.b. (m.), d.s.o.
Cheattle, <i>Surg.-Gen.</i> Geo. L., c.b. (c.).	Ley, <i>Adm.</i> James C.	Sladen, Arthur F., c.m.o.
Clerk, Col. John, c.s.i.	Lowther, <i>B.-Gen.</i> Henry C., c.b. (m.), c.m.g., d.s.o.	Smallwood, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Frank G.
Coke, <i>B.-Gen.</i> Edward B.	Lucas, Frank H., c.b. (c.).	Smith, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> John Manners, V.C. c.i.e.
Cooper, <i>B.-Gen.</i> Richard J., c.b. (m.).	Lumsden, <i>Capt.</i> Walter, c.i.e., R.N.	Smith, Robt. Addison.
Corckran, Victor G. S.	Lytle, John C.	Smith, William Rose, c.b. (c.).
Cortronx, Geo. Aug.	Macbean, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Forbes, c.b. (m.).	Smith-Rewse, Col. H. W.
Cowan, Col. Hy. V., o.b. (m.).	MacLeod, <i>Adm.</i> Angus.	Stacpole, Col. John, c.m.o.
Creeley, Henry C., o.b. (c.).	MacNachtan, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Neil F.	Stevenson-Moore, Charles J.
Cresswell, Col. Geo. F. A.	Mahaffy, Rev. John P., d.n.	Stonor, Hon. Henry J.
Cruise, Richard R., F.B.C.S.	Marescaux, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> G. C. A., c.m.o., d.s.o.	Taylor-Smith, Rt. Rev. Bishop J.
Cust, Lionel H.	Marnoch, Prof. John, M.B.	Trench, Col. F. J. A., d.s.o.
Dawson, <i>B.-Gen.</i> H. L., c.b. (m.).	Martin, <i>Capt.</i> James E. B.	Trench, Col. Hon. William Le P.
Dawson, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> V. J.	Mason, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Percival L.	Turgeon, Hon. Adélar, c.m.o.
Delmé-Raville, <i>B.-Gen.</i> Charles, c.b. (m.), c.m.o.	Mayo-Robson, Col. A. W., o.b. (m.).	Vassallo, Monsignor Vincenzo.
D'Epinay, Charles A. P.	Montagu, Lord Charles W. A.	Verney, Harry Lloyd.
DeBorough, John, c.b. (m.).	Montgomery, Charles H.	Waller, Col. Stanley.
Dugdale, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Frank.	Montgomery, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Robert A., c.b. (c.).	Warren, Col. Douglas, c.b. (m.).
Dundas, <i>Capt.</i> P. W., c.b. (c.), R.N.	Mooney, John.	Warre, Rev. Edmond, o.b. (c.), d.n.
Edwards, Stephen M., c.s.i.	Morgan, John H.	Waters, <i>B.-Gen.</i> W. H. H., c.m.o.
Esvery, Wm. J.	Morris, Charles Arthur.	Watson, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> James K., c.m.g. d.s.o.
Evan-Thomas, <i>R.-Adm.</i> Hugh, o.b. (m.).	Murray, John.	Weldon, William Hy.
Flonias, Adm. Frank.	Muther, Maurice.	Wigram, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Clive, c.s.i.
Fletcher, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Henry A.		Wilkinson, <i>Maj.</i> Neville R.
Fludyer, Col. Henry.		Woods, <i>Insp.-Gen.</i> Henry C., c.b. (c.), M.D., R.N.
Fortescue, Hon. John Wm.		
Fry, Frederick Morris.		
Fry, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> William, o.b. (m.).		

COMPANIONS, ETC., OF THE VARIOUS ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD

EXCLUSIVE OF THOSE HOLDING HIGHER DISTINCTIONS (q.v.)

Abanindra Nath Tagore, c.i.e.	Acutt, Ernest Leslie, c.m.o.	Aitchison, <i>Gen.</i> Charles T., c.b. (m.).
Abbas, Kuli Khan, c.m.g.	Acworth, Harry Arbuthnot, c.i.e.	Aihlon Rajkumar Banerji, c.i.e.
Abbott, <i>B.-Gen.</i> Henry A., c.b. (m.).	Adam, <i>B.-Gen.</i> Fredk. A., o.b. (m.).	Alcock, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Alfred Wm., c.i.e.
Abbott, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Leonard H., c.m.g.	Adams, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> N. P., c.m.g.	Alcock, Walter, m.v.o. (4th), mus.doc.
Abbott, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> P. P., c.m.o.	Adams-Connor, <i>Capt.</i> H. G., m.v.o. (4th).	Alderman, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> W. W., c.m.g.
Achli Jubar, Mouli Khan Bahadur, c.i.e.	Adamson, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Chas. H. E., c.i.e.	Aldridge, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Arthur R., o.m.g., o.s.i., R.A.M.C.
Achli Karim A. S. Jamal, o.i.e.	Adamson, Col. H. M., c.b. (m.), M.B.	Alexander, <i>Maj.</i> Dudley H., c.m.o.
Achli Majli, Nawah, c.i.e.	Adams-Williams, Christopher, c.i.e.	Alexander, <i>B.-Gen.</i> Ernest W., c.m.g., V.C.
Achli Samad Khan, Sahihzada, c.i.e.	Aleane, Charles R. W., c.b. (c.).	Alexander, William, o.i.e.
Achli, <i>B.-Gen.</i> Anthony J., o.b. (m.).	Arlan, Alfred D., c.b. (c.), K.C.	Alexander-Sinclair, <i>Capt.</i> Edwin S., o.b. (m.), m.v.o. (4th), R.N.
Acheronville, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Chas. M., c.m.g.	Arian, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> John, c.n. (m.).	All Husain, m.v.o. (5th).
Acheson, <i>Com.</i> Hon. Patrick C. G. C., d.s.o., m.v.o. (5th), R.N.	Azar-Rohartes, Hon. Francis G., m.v.o. (4th).	All Khan, Asaf Sardar, c.i.e.
Acklom, <i>Com.</i> Cecil R., c.b. (c.).	Agnew, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Quentin G. K., m.v.o. (4th), d.s.o.	Allpura, Jagirdar, of, c.s.i.
Acland, <i>Engr.-Lieut.</i> E. L. Dyke, m.v.o. (4th), R.N.	Ahmad Hussain, Maulvi, c.s.i.	Allanson, <i>Maj.</i> Cecil J. L., c.i.e., d.s.o.
Acland, <i>Maj.</i> H. T. D., c.m.o.	Alkman, David W., o.i.e.	Allardcey, Hon. William L., c.m.o.
Acland-Troyte, <i>Maj.</i> G. J., c.m.g., d.s.o.	Alnger, Arthur C., m.v.o. (4th).	Allen, <i>B.-Gen.</i> Alfred J. W., c.b. (m.).
Acourt Repington, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Charles, c.m.o.	Ainslie, <i>B.-Gen.</i> Henry S., c.m.g. Ainsworth, John, c.m.o.	Allen, <i>Fleet-Paym.</i> Bertram C., m.v.o. (4th).

- Allen, *Lt.-Col. E.*, c.m.o.
 Allen, Geo. Thomas, c.m.o., i.s.o.
 Allen, *Lt.-Col. Hugh Morris*, c.m.o.
 Allen, *Capt. John D.*, c.b. (m.), r.n.
 Allen, *Lt.-Col. John Wooley*, c.m.o.
 Allen, Raymond C., c.m.o.
 Allenby, *R.-Adm. Reg. Arthur*, m.v.o. (4th).
 Allman, Robert, c.m.o.
 Allwood, James, c.m.o.
 Almond, Rev. Canon John McP., c.m.g.
 Alston, *Com. Alfred G.*, c.m.o., r.n.
 Alston, Beilby Francis, c.b. (c.).
 Alton, *Paym.-in-Ch. Francis C.*, c.b. (m.), c.m.o., r.n.
 Amar Nath, Rai Sahib Diwan, c.i.e.
 Amer Ahmed, *Capt.*, m.v.o. (5th).
 Amer All, Bt. Hon. Syed, c.i.e.
 Anand Shirlman, Rao Gaekwar, c.i.e.
 Anderson, Arthur Robt., c.i.e.
 Anderson, *Capt. David M.*, m.v.o. (4th), r.n.
 Anderson, Rev. Frederick I., c.m.o.
 Anderson, *Gen. Harry C.*, c.b. (m.).
 Anderson, Henry Alken, c.s.i.
 Anderson, *Lt.-Col. John*, c.i.e.
 Anderson, Jno. Wm. S., m.v.o. (4th).
 Anderson, *Surg.-Gen. Louis E.*, c.n. (m.), a.m.s.
 Anderson, *B.-Gen. Nelson G.*, o.m.n., d.s.o.
 Anderson, Robert, o.m.o.
 Anderson, *Maj. Thos. A. H.*, c.b. (c.).
 Anderson, *Col. William C.*, c.m.o.
 Anderson, *Lt.-Col. Wm. P.*, c.m.o.
 Andrew, *Eng.-Com. George E.*, c.b. (m.), r.n.
 Andrus, *B.-Gen. Thos. A.*, c.m.o.
 Angus, *Col. William M.*, c.b. (c.).
 Anley, *Lt.-Col. Barnett D. L. G.*, c.m.o., d.s.o.
 Anley, *B.-Gen. Fredk. G.*, c.b. (m.), c.m.o.
 Annesley, *Lt.-Col. James H. A.*, o.m.o., n.s.o.
 Anson, *R.-Adm. Chas. E.*, m.v.o. (4th).
 Anson, *Lt.-Col. Hon. G.*, m.v.o. (4th).
 Anstey, *Eng.-R.-Adm. Wm. John*, o.b. (c.).
 Anstruther, Arth. Wellesley, c.b. (c.).
 Anstruther, *Col. Charles F. St. C.*, m.v.o. (4th), n.s.o.
 Anstruther, *R.-Adm. Robt. H.*, o.m.o.
 Anthonisz, Jas. Oliver, c.m.o.
 Antill, *B.-Gen. John M. O. B.* (m.), o.m.o.
 Antrobus, Edward G., c.m.o.
 Applin, *Lt.-Col. Stephen L.*, c.s.i.
 Appaji Ganesb Dandekar, Rao Bahadur, c.i.e.
 Appaji Rao Shitole Ankkar, c.i.e.
 Appelle, *B.-Gen. Edward B.*, c.b. (m.), c.m.g.
 Apperley, Newton W., m.v.o. (4th).
 Appleton, W. A., c.r.e.
 Apps, *Env.-Capt. William R.*, m.v.o. (4th), r.n.
 Arbuthnot, *Lt.-Col. Alex. Geo.*, o.m.o., d.s.o.
 Arbuthnot, *Maj.-Gen. Hy. Thos.*, o.b. (m.).
 Arbuthnot, *Maj. John Bernard*, m.v.o. (5th).
 Arbuthnot, John Campbell, c.i.e.
 Archibale, *B.-Gen. Hugh J.*, c.b. (m.).
 Archer, *Lt.-Col. Charles*, c.s.i., c.i.e.
 Archer, Geoffrey Fris., c.m.o.
 Archer, William John, c.m.g.
 Arden-Wood, William H. H., c.i.e.
 Ardron, John, c.b. (c.).
 Arkwright, Rev. Ernest H., m.v.o. (4th).
 Arncliffe, *Capt. Cecil H.*, c.m.g., d.s.o.
 Arncliffe, *B.-Gen. Edward H.*, c.b. (m.).
 Armstrong, *B.-Gen. Charles J.*, c.m.o.
 Armstrong, *Col. John C.*, c.m.g.
 Armitage, Percy, m.v.o. (4th).
 Arnold, Geo. Fredk., c.i.e.
 Arnold, Thos. Walker, c.i.e.
 Ashburner, *Lt.-Col. Lionel F.*, m.v.o. (4th), d.s.o.
 Ashby, *Col. George A.*, c.r.e. (m.).
 Ashford, Cyril E., m.v.o. (4th).
 Ashmore, *B.-Gen. Edwd. B.*, c.m.g., m.v.o. (4th).
 Ashmore, William C., c.i.e.
 Askwith, *Lt.-Col. Hy. F.*, c.m.o.
 Aspinall, *Lt.-Col. Cecil F.*, c.m.o., d.s.o.
 Atcherley, *Maj. Llewellyn Wm.*, c.m.o., m.v.o. (4th).
 Atchley, Chewton, c.m.o., i.s.o.
 Athelstan-Johnson, Wilfred, m.v.o. (5th).
 Atherton, *Col. Thomas J.*, c.b. (m.).
 Athill, Charles Harold, m.v.o. (4th).
 Atkiss, *B.-Gen. Alban R. C.*, c.b. (m.), c.m.o.
 Atkins, *Col. John*, c.m.o., a.m.s.
 Atkinson, *Lt.-Col. Ben.*, c.m.n.
 Atkinson, *B.-Gen. Edwin H. de V.*, c.m.g., c.i.e.
 Atkinson, *B.-Gen. Francis G.*, c.r. (m.).
 Attenborough, *Lt.-Col. James*, c.m.o.
 Atthill, *Capt. Anthony W. M.*, m.v.o. (4th).
 Aubrey-Fletcher, *Capt. Henry L.*, m.v.o. (5th).
 Ansten, *2nd Lt. H.*, m.v.o. (5th).
 Austin, *B.-Gen. Herbert H.*, c.m.o., n.s.o.
 Austin, *Col. John G.*, c.m.o.
 Avery, Thomas, c.i.e.
 Ayls, John, m.v.o. (5th).
 Ayers, *Eng.-Capt. Robert B.*, m.v.o. (4th).
 Aylmer, *Col. Edmund K. G.*, c.n. (m.).
 Aytoun, *Maj. Andrew*, c.m.o., d.s.o.
 Azopardi, Jas. Frendo, m.v.o. (5th).
 Babington, *Lt.-Col. David M.*, c.i.e.
 Backhouse, *Capt. Oliver*, c.b. (m.), r.n.
 Backhouse, *Capt. Roger R. C.*, c.b. (m.), c.m.o., r.n.
 Bacon, Edward D., m.v.o. (4th).
 Badan Singh, Sardar, c.s.i.
 Badcock, Jasper Capper, c.n. (c.).
 Baddeley, *Col. Charles E.*, c.m.g.
 Baddeley, Vincent W., c.b. (c.).
 Badcock, Henry Walter, c.s.i.
 Bagge, Stephen Salisbury, c.m.o.
 Bagnold, *Col. Arthur Hy.*, c.r. (m.).
 Bagshawe, Arthur W. G., c.m.o., m.b.
 Bagshawe, Edward L., c.i.e.
 Bagwell, *Maj. John*, m.v.o. (5th).
 Bah To, Maung, c.i.e.
 Bailey, *Capt. Fredk. Marshall*, c.i.e.
 Baillie, Granville H., m.b.e.
 Baillie, *Col. James E. B.*, m.v.o. (4th).
 Bainbridge, *Maj.-Gen. Edmond G. T.*, c.n. (m.).
 Bainbridge, *Col. Norman B.*, c.m.g., d.s.o.
 Bainbridge, *B.-Gen. P. A.*, c.m.o.
 Bainbridge, *Lt.-Col. Wm. F.*, c.m.o., d.s.o.
 Baines, Frank E., m.v.o. (5th).
 Baird, *B.-Gen. Alex. W. F.*, c.m.g., d.s.o., m.p.
 Balradow, Leonard, c.n.e.
 Baker, *Col. Arthur S.*, c.m.g.
 Baker, Prof. Herbert B., c.r.e.
 Baker, John Edgar, m.b.e.
 Baker-Carr, *Maj. Robert G. T.*, m.v.o. (4th).
 Bald, *Lt.-Col. John A.*, c.m.g.
 Baldock, *Maj.-Gen. T. Stanford*, c.b. (m.).
 Baldwin, *Lieut. Col. John Grey*, c.b. (c.).
 Balfour, *B.-Gen. A. G.*, c.r. (m.).
 Balfour, Andrew, c.m.o., m.d.
 Balgarnie, Wilfred, o.b.e., m.b.
 Ball, Thomas, c.m.g.
 Ballance, *Col. Chas. A.*, c.b. (m.), m.v.o. (4th), a.m.s.
 Ballard, *B.-Gen. Colln R.*, c.b. (m.).
 Ballard, *R.-Adm. Geo. Alex.*, c.b. (c.).
 Ballard, Henry, c.m.g.
 Bamber, *Col. Charles Jas.*, m.v.o. (4th).
 Bamber, Herbert K., m.v.o. (5th).
 Banatvala, *Col. Hormasjee Eduljee*, c.s.i.
 Banbury, *B.-Gen. Walter E.*, c.m.g.
 Banerji Bahadur, Rai Bahadur, c.i.e.
 Banfield, *Col. Beece J. F.*, c.n. (m.).
 Bangalore Perumal Annaswami Modaliar, Rao Bahadur, c.i.e.
 Banister, *Col. Fitzgerald M.*, c.m.g.
 Banatnath-Alfons, *Maj.-Gen. Richard C.*, b.m.).
 Bannerman, *Surg.-Gen. Wm. B.*, c.s.i.
 Banon, *B.-Gen. Fredk. L.*, c.b. (m.).
 Banishidhar Banerji, Rai, c.i.e.
 Barclay, Colville A. de R., m.v.o. (4th), c.b.e.
 Barclay, *Col. Hugh G.*, m.v.o. (4th).
 Barclay, *Col. Reginald*, c.b. (c.).
 Bardswell, Noel D., m.v.o. (4th), m.d.
 Barefoot, *Col. Geo. Hy.*, c.b. (m.), c.m.g., R.A.M.C.
 Barker, *Maj. John S.*, m.v.o. (4th).
 Barker, *Maj.-Gen. John S. S.*, c.b. (m.).
 Barker, Rayner C., c.i.e.
 Barker, *Lt.-Col. Wm. Frank*, c.m.o.
 Barling, *Col. H. G.*, c.n. (m.), R.A.M.C.
 Barlow, George Thomas, c.i.e.
 Barlow, *Col. John*, m.v.o. (4th).
 Barnard, *Maj. Andrew B.*, c.i.e.
 Barnard, Jos. Terence Owen, c.i.e.
 Barnardiston, *Maj.-Gen. Nathaniel W.*, m.v.o. (4th).
 Barnes, J. F., Evelyn, c.m.o.
 Barnes, *Col. Osmond*, c.b. (m.).
 Barnes, *Maj.-Gen. Reginald W. R.*, c.b. (m.), n.s.o.
 Barnett, Alfred John, m.v.o. (5th).
 Barnham, Henry D., c.m.g.
 Barr, *Com. James*, c.b. (m.), r.n.r.
 Barratt, *Maj.-Gen. Wm. Cross*, c.b. (m.), d.s.o.
 Barrett, *Col. H. W.*, c.n. (m.).
 Barrett, James William, c.m.o., m.d.
 Barron, Claude Alexr., c.i.e.
 Barron, *Lt.-Col. Willie N.*, c.m.g., m.v.o. (4th), R.A.M.C.
 Barrow, *Maj.-Gen. Geo. de S.*, c.b. (m.).
 Barrow, *Col. H. P. W.*, c.m.o., R.A.M.C.
 Barrow, Oscar Theodore, c.s.i.
 Barry, *Lt.-Col. Cecil C. S.*, c.i.e.
 Barry, *Lt.-Col. Stanley L.*, c.m.o., m.v.o. (4th), d.s.o.
 Barstow, *Geo. Lewis*, c.r. (c.).
 Bartholomew, *Lt.-Col. W. H.*, c.m.g., n.s.o.
 Bartlett, *Capt. Chas. Alfred*, c.b. (m.), r.d., r.n.r.
 Barton, *Maj. Chas. W.*, c.m.o., d.s.o.
 Barton, Francis R., c.m.g.
 Barton, Sidney, c.m.o.
 Barton, William Felt, c.i.e.
 Barttelot, *Capt. Brian H. P.*, c.b. (c.), m.v.o. (4th), r.n.
 Bass, *Col. Philip de S.*, c.m.o.
 Bassett-Smith, *Fleet-Surg. F. W.*, c.n. (c.).
 Bates, *Col. Albert I. F.*, c.m.g., a.m.s.
 Bates, *Col. Thos. Elwood L.*, c.i.e.
 Bateman, *B.-Gen. Bernard M.*, c.m.g., R.A.
 Bates, *B.-Gen. Chas. Loftus*, c.m.o., n.s.o.
 Bath, *Env.-Capt. George C.*, m.v.c. (4th).
 Batson, *Col. Herbert*, c.b. (m.).
 Batt, *Lt.-Col. Regd. C.*, m.v.o. (4th).
 Battersby, *Maj.-Gen. Thomas P.*, c.b. (c.).
 Bayley, *Lt.-Col. Edward Charles*, c.i.e.
 Bayley, Victor, c.s.i.
 Bayliffe, *Lt.-Col. Alfred D.*, c.m.g.
 Bayne, Charles G., c.s.i.
 Baynes, Joseph, c.m.g.
 Beach, *Col. Thos. B.*, c.m.g.
 Beach, *B.-Gen. W. H.*, c.m.o., d.s.o.
 Beamish, *Capt. Tufton P. H.*, c.b. (m.), r.n.
 Bearcroft, *Col. Edward H.*, c.b. (c.).
 Bearcroft, *Adm. John E.*, c.b. (m.), m.v.o. (4th).
 Beard, Charles T., c.n. (c.).
 Beard, *Sub-Lieut. Ernest S.*, m.b.e., r.n.r.
 Beard, *Supt. Frederick*, m.v.o. (5th).
 Beasley, *Com. Fras. A.*, m.v.o. (4th), r.n.
 Beaton, *Col. Chas. Hy.*, c.b. (m.).
 Beaton, *Maj.-Gen. Finlay C.*, c.b. (m.).
 Beaton-Bell, Nicholas D., c.s.i., c.i.e.
 Beattie, Rev. Wm., c.m.o.
 Beaver, *Lt. Hy. A.*, m.v.o. (5th), r.n.

- Beckett, *R.-Gen.* Charles E., c.b. (m.).
 Beckett, *Col.* Stephen, c.b. (m.).
 Belford, *Surg.-Gen.* W. G. A., c.b. (m.), c.m.g.
 Bellwell, Horace, c.m.g.
 Beer, Col. James H. E., c.i.e.
 Beeston, Col. Hon. Joseph L., c.m.g.
 Besser, Col. Walter C., c.b. (m.), c.m.g., m.b.
 Begbie, *Maj.-Gen.* Elphinstone W., c.b. (m.), d.s.g.
 Begg, Col. Charles M., c.m.g.
 Behari Lal Gupta, c.s.i.
 Belcher, Lt.-Col. Robert, c.m.g.
 Belk, Lt.-Col. N., c.m.g.
 Bell, Archibald G., c.m.g.
 Bell, Charles Alfred, c.m.g.
 Bell, Charles G. H., c.m.g.
 Bell, Graham A., c.m.g.
 Bell, Lt.-Col. Geo. J. H., c.i.e., i.m.s.
 Bell, Lt.-Col. H. Stanley, c.m.g., d.s.g.
 Bell, Lt.-Col. John W., c.m.g.
 Bell, Lt.-Col. Maurice H. L., c.m.g.
 Bell, William, c.i.e.
 Bell-Smyth, *B.-Gen.* John A., c.m.g.
 Bellairs, Hamond D'A., m.v.o. (4th).
 Bellamy, Arthur, c.b.e.
 Bence-Lambert, Col. Guy L., c.m.g.
 Bendall, Ernest A., m.v.o. (4th).
 Benna, Lt.-Col. Robert A. E., c.i.e.
 Bennett, Lt.-Col. Alfred J., c.m.g., d.s.g.
 Bennett, Andrew Percy, c.m.g.
 Bennett, Lt.-Col. Hy. Gordon, c.m.g.
 Bennett, *Eng.-R.-Adm.* James M. C., m.v.o. (4th).
 Bennett, Thomas J., c.i.e.
 Rennett, Wm. E. T., c.s.i.
 Bennett, William Hart, c.m.g.
 Benson, *B.-Gen.* Rion P., c.b. (m.), c.m.g.
 Benson, Capt. Robert E. R., c.b. (m.), r.n.
 Bent, Lt.-Col. Arthur M., c.m.g.
 Bentinck, *Caot.* Rudolph W., c.b. (m.), r.n.
 Bentinck, Lt.-Col. Walter Guy, Baron, c.m.g., d.s.g.
 Beresford, Denis R. P., c.b.e.
 Beresford, J. Stuart, c.i.e.
 Beresford, Marcus Henry De la Poer, c.m.g., i.s.g.
 Berkeley, Lt.-Col. Christopher, c.m.g., d.s.g.
 Berkeley, Ernest J. L., c.b. (c.).
 Berkeley, *Maj.-Gen.* J. Cavan, c.i.e.
 Bernal, Frederic, c.m.g.
 Bernard, Col. Elzar E., c.m.g.
 Bernard, Lt.-Col. Joseph Francis, c.m.g.
 Barrange, *B.-Gen.* C. A. L., c.m.g.
 Berry, Wm. J., c.b. (c.).
 Berthon, Hy. Edward, m.v.o. (4th).
 Bertie, Col. Hon. Regd. H., c.b. (m.).
 Bertram, Louis J., c.m.g.
 Russell-Browne, *Maj.* A. J., c.m.g., d.s.g.
 Best, Capt. Hon. Matthew R., m.v.o. (4th), r.n.
 Best, Thos. A. V., c.m.g.
 Bethell, Col. Edw. H., c.m.g., d.s.g.
 Rett, *Fleet-Surg.* Wm., m.v.o. (4th).
 Betts, Wm. Andrew, c.m.g., m.b.
 Beveridge, Lt.-Col. Wilfrid W. G., c.b. (m.), d.s.g., r.a.m.c.
 Beveridge, Wm. H., c.b. (c.).
 Beves, *B.-Gen.* P. S., c.m.g.
 Beville, Lt.-Col. Charles H., c.b. (m.).
 Beville, Lt.-Col. Francis G., c.i.e.
 Bewes, Lt.-Col. Arthur E., c.m.g.
 Bewicke-Copley, Col. Robert C. A., c.b. (m.).
 Bewley, Col. A. W., c.m.g.
 Beynon, *B.-Gen.* Henry L. N., c.m.g.
 Bhag Ram, Pandit Rai Bahadur, c.i.e.
 Bhagwat Rai Bahadur Singh, Raja, c.i.e.
 Bhal Ram Singh, Sardar Rahadur, m.v.o. (5th).
 Rhipendray Nath Mitra, c.i.e.
 Bihu Singh, Thakur, c.i.e.
 Bickelstein, John, m.b.e.
 Bickford, Adm. Andrew K., c.m.g.
 Bickford, Lt.-Col. Wm. Wilfrid, c.i.e.
 Biddulph, Thos. H. Stillingfleet, c.i.e.
 Bidwell, Hayward John, m.v.o. (5th).
 Bigge, *B.-Gen.* Thos. A. H., c.n. (m.).
 Bigham, Lt.-Col. Hon. C. Clive, c.m.g.
 Bingham, *Maj.-Gen.* Hon. Francis R., c.b. (c.).
 Bingley, *M.-Gen.* Alfred H., c.n. (m.), c.i.e.
 Binnie, Thos. L., c.m.g.
 Bir Bikram Singh, Lt.-Col. Raj Kunwar, c.s.i., c.i.e.
 Birch, Col. De Burgh, c.b. (c.), v.n.
 Birch, Lt.-Col. Edw. Massey, c.m.g., d.s.g.
 Birch, *Maj.-Gen.* James F. H., c.b. (m.).
 Bird, Christopher John, c.m.g.
 Bird, F. D., c.b. (m.), m.o.
 Bird, Rev. Jno. Turnbull, c.m.g.
 Bird, Col. Robert, c.i.e., m.v.o. (4th), i.m.s.
 Bird, Col. Stanley, m.v.o. (4th).
 Bird, *B.-Gen.* Wilkinson D., c.b. (m.), d.s.g.
 Birkett, Col. H. S., c.b. (m.).
 Birkin, Lt.-Col. Chas. W., c.m.g.
 Birley, Leonard, c.i.e.
 Birrell, Lt.-Col. Edwin T. P., c.b. (m.), c.m.g., r.a.m.c.
 Birtwistle, Lt.-Col. Arthur, c.m.g.
 Biscoe, Lt.-Gen. Wm. Walters, c.b. (m.).
 Bishan Das, Rai Bahadur Col. Dewan, c.i.e.
 Bishop, *Fleet-Surg.* George T., c.m.g.
 Black, Lt.-Col. John C. L., c.m.g.
 Blackader, *Maj.-Gen.* Charles G., c.b. (m.), d.s.g.
 Blackburne, Rev. Jacob, c.m.g.
 Blackburn, Col. J. F., c.b. (m.).
 Blackburne, Col. Robert I., c.b. (m.).
 Blackett, Basil P., c.b. (c.).
 Blackham, Lt.-Col. Robert J., c.i.e., d.s.g., r.a.m.c.
 Blackwell, Thomas G., o.b.e.
 Blackgrove, Col. Hy. John, c.b. (m.).
 Blair, Lt.-Col. Alex. S., c.m.g.
 Blair, *B.-Gen.* Everard McL., c.m.g.
 Blair, Col. Frederick G., c.n. (m.).
 Blair-Innie, Lt.-Col. Hew P., c.m.g.
 Blake, Henry C., m.v.o. (5th).
 Blake, Col. Maurice C. J., c.b. (c.).
 Blakeney, C. A., m.v.o. (4th).
 Blakeway, Lt.-Col. D. Brooke, c.i.e.
 Blakeway, *B.-Gen.* J. P., c.m.g.
 Bland, *B.-Gen.* Edward H., c.b. (m.).
 Bland, Robert N., c.m.g.
 Bland, *B.-Gen.* W. St. C., c.b. (m.).
 Blane, *B.-Gen.* Chas. F., c.m.g.
 Blane, William, c.b.e.
 Blech, Edward C., c.m.g.
 Blenkinsop, Col. Alfred P., c.b. (c.).
 Blenkinsop, Edward R. K., c.i.e.
 Blennerhassett, Col. B. Montgon erle, c.m.g.
 Blewitt, *Maj.-Gen.* William E., c.b. (m.), c.m.g.
 Bliss, Lt.-Col. James A., m.v.o. (4th).
 Blissett, *Commy.* Henry F., c.m.g.
 Blois-Johnson, Lt.-Col. Thos. G., c.m.g.
 Blomfield, Edward H., m.v.n. (4th).
 Blomfield, *Maj.-Gen.* Charles J., c.b. (m.), d.s.g.
 Blumberg, Lt.-Col. Herbert E., c.b. (c.).
 Blundell, Col. John E., c.b. (m.).
 Blunt, Col. Ernest, c.b. (m.).
 Blvth, Lt.-Col. Charles F. T., c.m.n.
 Board, Peter, c.m.g.
 Boardman, V.-Adm. Frederick R., c.b. (m.).
 Bocquet, Roland E. C., c.i.e.
 Boyle, Lt.-Col. William, c.m.g.
 Bogle-Smith, Col. Stuart, c.b. (m.).
 Bols, *Maj.-Gen.* Louis J., c.n. (m.), d.s.g.
 Bolster, John, c.i.e.
 Bolton, Charles W., c.s.i.
 Bolton, Horatio N., c.i.e.
 Bonar, Henry A. C., c.m.g.
 Bonavia, Edgar, c.m.d.
 Bond, Lt.-Col. Charles E., c.m.g., d.s.g.
 Bond, *Eng.-Com.* E. E., c.m.d., d.s.g.
 Bond, *Maj.-Gen.* Francis G., c.b. (m.).
 Bond, *Maj.-Gen.* Wm. Dunn, c.n. (m.).
 Bone, *Eng.-Capt.* Howard, c.b. (m.), r.n.
 Bonham, Capt. Eric H., m.v.o. (4th).
 Bonham, Col. John, c.b. (m.).
 Bonham-Carter, Edgar, c.m.g.
 Bookey, Col. J. T. B., c.b. (m.).
 Boome, Col. E. H., c.m.g.
 Boose, James R., c.m.g.
 Booth, Leonard W., c.m.g.
 Booty, Capt. Edward L., c.b. (m.), m.v.o. (4th), r.n.
 Boppe, Lucien, c.i.e.
 Borradaile, Col. George W., c.b. (m.).
 Borette, *Maj.-Gen.* Herbert C., c.b. (c.).
 Borton, Col. Charles E., c.b. (m.).
 Borton, Neville T. (Pasha), c.m.g.
 Bosanquet, Gwald V., c.s.i., c.i.e.
 Botsomley, Lt.-Col. Herbert, c.m.g.
 Boughey, Col. George F. G., c.s.i.
 Bourne, Maj. Alan G. B., m.v.o. (5th).
 Bourne, Henry Roland M., c.m.g.
 Bousfield, Lt.-Col. H. R., c.m.g.
 Boville, Thomas Cooper, c.m.g.
 Bowler, Col. Cyril W. B., c.b. (c.).
 Bowen, *Paym.-in-Chief* William H., m.v.o. (4th), r.n.
 Bower, Maj. Robert L., c.m.g.
 Bowes, Frederick, c.m.g.
 Bowes, *B.-Gen.* William H., c.b. (m.), c.n. (m.), r.n.
 Bowles, *Insp.-Gen.* Robert F., c.b. (m.), r.n.
 Bowler, *B.-Gen.* Wm. Jar., c.m.g., d.s.g.
 Bowle-Evans, Lt.-Col. C. H., c.m.g.
 Bowles, Col. Henry, c.b. (m.).
 Bowling, *Paym.-in-Ch.* Thomas H., c.b. (m.), r.n.
 Bowman-Manfold, Col. M. G. E., c.b. (m.), d.s.g.
 Bowring, Charles C., c.m.g.
 Bowyer, Henry Wm. T., c.n. (c.).
 Boxwell, Maj. A., c.i.e.
 Boyce, Rev. Walter, m.v.o. (4th).
 Boyce, *B.-Gen.* Wm. G. B., c.b. (m.), d.s.g.
 Boyd, Charles W., c.m.g.
 Boyd, Maj. Francis D., c.m.g., m.d.
 Boyd, Col. J. Alex., c.b. (m.).
 Boyd-Moss, *B.-Gen.* Lionel B., c.m.g.
 Boyle, Alex. Geo., c.m.g.
 Boyle, Capt. Hon. Algernon D. E. H., c.b. (m.), m.v.o. (4th), r.n.
 Boyle, Capt. Edward L. D., c.m.g., r.n.
 Boyle, Capt. James, m.v.o. (4th).
 Boyle, *B.-Gen.* Lionel R. C., m.v.o. (4th).
 Boyle, *R.-Adm.* Hon. Robert F., m.v.o. (4th).
 Boyle, *B.-Gen.* Roger C., c.b. (m.).
 Boys, *B.-Gen.* Regd. H. H., c.b. (m.), d.s.g.
 Brackenbury, Adm. John Wm., c.b. (m.), c.m.g.
 Bradley, *B.-Gen.* Chas. Edw., c.b. (m.).
 Bradley, Lt.-Col. F. G., c.m.g.
 Bradley, Herbert, c.s.i.
 Bradney, Col. Joseph A., c.b. (c.).
 Bradshaw, *Maj.-Gen.* Laurence J. E., c.b. (m.), d.s.g.
 Bragg, Prof. W. H., c.b.e.
 Braithwaite, *Maj.-Gen.* Walter P., c.b. (m.).
 Braithwaite, *B.-Gen.* William G., c.m.g., d.s.g.
 Brake, Col. Herbert E. J., c.b. (m.), d.s.g.
 Brakenridge, Lt.-Col. Francis J., c.m.g.
 Bramston-Newman, Capt. R. G. G., m.v.o. (4th).
 Brand, *B.-Gen.* Chas. Hy., c.m.g., d.s.g.
 Brand, Capt. Hon. Hubert G., m.v.o. (4th), r.n.
 Brand, Hon. Robert Henry, c.m.g.
 Brander, Col. Herbert R., c.b. (m.).
 Brant, Richard Wm., c.m.g.
 Brassey, Lt.-Col. Edg. H., m.v.o. (4th).
 Bray, *Maj.-Gen.* Claude A., c.b. (m.), c.m.g.
 Bray, Denys de S., c.i.e.
 Bray, Lt.-Col. Herbert A., c.m.g.
 Brazier-Creaph, Lt.-Col. George W., c.b. (m.), c.m.g.
 Bremner, Lt.-Col. Arthur G., c.m.g.
 Brennan, Byron, c.m.g.
 Brennan, Louis, c.b. (c.).

- Brereton, Alfred, c.s.i.
 Brereton, B.-Gen. Edward Fitzg., c.b. (m.), d.s.o.
 Brereton, Reginald Hugh, c.i.e.
 Brett, Maj. Hon. Maurice V. D., m.v.o. (5th).
 Brewin, Arthur Wimbolt, c.m.o.
 Bridgeman, Reginald F. O., c.m.o., m.v.o. (4th).
 Bridges, Maj.-Gen. Geo. T. M., c.m.o., d.s.o.
 Bridgford, B.-Gen. Roht. J., c.m.o., d.s.o.
 Bright, Ernest Henry, c.b. (c.), m.v.o. (5th).
 Bright, Maj. R. G. Tyndall, c.m.n.
 Brighten, Lt.-Col. Edgar W., c.m.o.
 Brinton, Maj. J. Chaytor, m.v.o. (4th), d.s.o.
 Broadbent, Col. John E., c.b. (m.).
 Broadfoot, Col. Archibald, c.b. (m.).
 Brock, R.-Adm. Osmond de B., c.b. (m.), c.m.o.
 Brockington, Wm. Allport, c.b. z.
 Brockman, Maj. Edm. A. D., c.m.o.
 Brodhurst, Henry W. F. C., c.m.o.
 Brodrick, William J. H., c.b. z.
 Bromhead, Col. Charles J., c.b. (m.).
 Brooke, Lt.-Col. Christopher R. I., c.m.o., d.s.o.
 Brooke, Col. Hugh P., c.b. (m.), c.m.o.
 Brooke, Col. Lionel G., c.b. (m.).
 Brooker, B.-Gen. Edward P., c.m.o.
 Brooking, Maj.-Gen. H. T., c.b. (m.).
 Brooks, James Henry, c.b. (c.).
 Brough, Lt.-Col. John, c.m.o., m.v.o. (4th).
 Brown, John Alexander, c.s.i.
 Brown, Lt.-Col. William B., c.m.o.
 Brown, Charles, c.i.e.
 Brown, Capt. Francis C., c.m.o., r.n.
 Brown, Col. Frederick J., c.b. (m.).
 Brown, James, c.b. z.
 Brown, John Frank, c.m.o.
 Brown, Lt.-Col. Walter H., c.b. (m.).
 Brown-Syng-Hutchinson, Col. E. D., c.b. (m.), v.c.
 Browne, Albert, c.m.o., l.s.o.
 Browne, Col. Edward Geo., c.b. (m.).
 Browne, George, c.m.o., l.s.o.
 Browne, Maj.-Gen. George F., c.b. (m.), d.s.o.
 Brown, Hamilton E., c.m.o.
 Browne, Gm. Hy. Ralph, c.b. (m.).
 Browne, Col. Reginald S., c.b. (m.).
 Brown, Col. Samuel H., c.i.e.
 Browne, B.-Gen. Sherwood D., c.b. (m.).
 Browne, Surg.-Gen. William R., c.i.e.
 Browning, Lt.-Col. Winthrop B., c.i.e.
 Brownlie, John T., c.b. z.
 Brownlow, Col. Celadon C., c.b. (m.).
 Brownlow, B.-Gen. d'Arcy C., c.m.o., c.i.e.
 Brownlow, Maj.-Gen. Wm. Vesey, c.b. (m.).
 Bruce, Col. Andrew McC., c.b. (m.).
 Bruce, B.-Gen. Hon. C. G., m.v.o. (4th).
 Bruce, R.-Adm. Henry Harvey, c.b. (c.), m.v.o. (4th), r.n.
 Bruce, Henry Jas., c.m.o., m.v.o. (4th).
 Bruce, Richard I., c.i.e.
 Bruce, Hon. Wm. Napier, c.b. (c.), c.m.o.
 Bruce-Porter, Lt.-Col. Harry E. B., c.m.o.
 Bruche, Col. Julius H., c.m.o.
 Brunker, B.-Gen. Capel M., c.m.o., d.s.o.
 Brinyate, James Bennett, c.s.i., c.i.e.
 Bryan, Lt.-Col. Herbert, c.m.o.
 Bryant, Chas. Wm., c.b. z.
 Bryant, Francis M., m.v.o. (4th).
 Bryant, Frederick Beaton, c.s.i., l.s.o.
 Bryant, Lt.-Col. Frederick C., c.m.o., d.s.o.
 Brynner, William, c.m.o.
 Buchanan, Col. Kenneth J., c.b. (m.).
 Buchanan, Lt.-Col. Walter J., c.i.e., l.m.s.
 Buckland, Charles E., c.i.e.
 Buckland, Maj.-Gen. Regd. U. H., c.b. (m.).
 Buckle, Lt.-Col. Arthur W. B., c.m.o.
 Buckle, Maj.-Gen. Christopher R., c.m.o., d.s.o.
 Buckley, George Frederick, c.i.e.
 Buckley, Robert B., c.s.i.
 Budd, Alfred, m.v.o. (4th).
 Budworth, Maj.-Gen. C. E. Dutton, c.b. (m.), c.m.o., m.v.o. (4th).
 Bulist, Lt.-Col. Arthur H., m.v.o. (4th).
 Buksh Ellahle, Hajl, c.i.e.
 Bulkeley, Col. Charles R., c.b. (c.).
 Bullard, Reader Wm., c.i.e.
 Bullen-Smith, B.-Gen. Geo. E. C. M. C. M. O., d.s.o.
 Buller, Capt. Hy. T., m.v.o. (4th), r.n.
 Bun Behari Kapur, c.s.i.
 Bunbury, Cecil Edw. Francis, c.s.i.
 Bunbury, Henry Noel, c.b. (c.).
 Bunbury, B.-Gen. Vesey T., c.b. (m.), c.m.o., d.s.o.
 Bunnbury, Maj.-Gen. Wm. E., c.b. (m.).
 Bunnin, Menahem Messa, m.v.o. (4th).
 Burden, Lt.-Col. Henry, c.i.e., l.m.s.
 Burdett, Col. Ernest S., c.m.o.
 Burdon, Maj. John A., c.m.o.
 Burghard, Col. Frederic F., c.b. (m.), m.d.
 Burgoyne, Capt. Sydney T., c.b. z.
 Burmaster, Capt. Rudolf M., c.m.o., r.n.
 Burn, Richard, c.s.i.
 Burn-Murdoch, Maj.-Gen. John F., c.b. (m.).
 Burnage, Lt.-Col. Grenville J., c.b. (m.).
 Burnett, B.-Gen. Chas. Kenyon, c.m.o.
 Burnett-Stuart, B.-Gen. J. T., c.b. (m.), c.m.n., d.s.o.
 Burney, Com. Charles D., c.m.o., r.n.
 Barney, B.-Gen. Hbt. H., c.b. (m.).
 Burney, B.-Gen. P. de S., c.b. (m.).
 Burnham, John Charles, c.s.i.
 Burr, R.-Adm. J. Leslie, c.m.o., m.v.o. (4th).
 Burrows, Lt.-Col. Algernon St. Leger, c.b. (m.), s.m.l.i.
 Burrows, Lt.-Col. Arnold R., c.m.o.
 Burrows, Col. E. Augustine, c.m.o.
 Burrows, Stephen Montagu, c.i.e.
 Burstall, Maj.-Gen. Henry E., c.b. (m.), c.m.o.
 Burtchall, Col. Chas. H., c.b. (m.), c.m.o., a.m.s.
 Burton, Maj.-Gen. Benjamin, c.b. (m.), c.m.o.
 Burton, Col. Edmund B., c.b. (m.).
 Bush, Col. Harry Stebbing, c.m.o.
 Bush, J. Paul, c.m.c.
 Bush, B.-Gen. John Ernest, c.b. (m.).
 Bushie, Robert Gervase, c.m.n.
 Bushe, B.-Gen. Thomas F., c.m.o.
 Buston, B.-Gen. Philip T., c.b. (m.), d.s.o.
 Buswell, Col. Ferber R., c.m.o., r.a.m.c.
 Butcher, Paym. Reginald, m.v.o. (4th), r.n.
 Butcher, Maj.-Gen. George J., c.b. (m.), c.m.n.
 Butler, Lt.-Col. Arthur T., c.m.o.
 Butler, Col. Ernest R. C., c.m.o., a.v.c.
 Butler, Frederick G. A., c.b. (c.), c.m.o.
 Butler, B.-Gen. Hon. Lesley J. P., c.m.n., d.s.o.
 Butler, Matthew Joseph, c.m.n.
 Butler, Maj.-Gen. Richard H. K., c.b. (m.).
 Butler, Richard J., c.b. (c.).
 Butler, Capt. Archibald E., c.m.n.
 Buterworth, Alao, c.s.i.
 Burton, Maj. Lionel G., m.v.o. (4th), m.c.
 Byass, Col. Harry N., c.m.o.
 Byatt, Horace Archer, c.m.o.
 Byrne, Col. Fredk. J., c.m.o.
 Byrne, B.-Gen. J. A., c.b. (m.).
 Byrne, Jas. Patrick, c.b. (c.), l.s.o.
 Byron, Paym. in-Ch. Charles E., c.m.o., r.n.
 Byron, Col. Hon. John J., c.m.o., d.s.o.
 Caborne, Comm. Warren F., c.b. (c.), r.n.s.
 Caccia, Antonio M. P., m.v.o. (5th).
 Cadell, Alan, c.s.i.
 Cadell, Patrick Robt., c.i.e.
 Cadell, Col. Thos., c.b. (m.), v.c.
 Cadman, John, c.m.o., d.s.c.
 Cahill, William G., c.m.n.
 Caldecott, Maj.-Gen. Fras. J., c.b. (m.).
 Caldwell, Francis, m.v.o. (5th).
 Calica Dass Dutt, Rai Bahadur, c.i.e.
 Callender, Lt.-Col. David A., c.m.o.
 Calley, B.-Gen. Thos. C. P., c.b. (m.), m.v.o. (4th).
 Calverley, Joseph E. G., c.m.o.
 Cameron, B.-Gen. Archdb. R., c.b. (m.), c.m.o.
 Cameron, Col. Hon. Cyril St. C., c.b. (m.).
 Cameron Donald Andreas, c.m.o.
 Cameron, Maj.-Gen. Donald R., c.m.o.
 Cameron, Lt.-Col. Ewan C., c.b. (m.).
 Cameron, Lt.-Col. Hugh Alan, c.i.e.
 Cameron, Capt. John Ewen, m.v.o. (4th), r.n.
 Cameron, B.-Gen. Neville J. G., c.m.n.
 Cameron, Wm. Lochiel S. L., c.s.i.
 Cameron of Lochiel, Lt.-Col. Donald W., c.m.o.
 Campbell, Capt. Alexr. V., m.v.o. (4th), r.n.
 Campbell, Archibald Y. D., c.i.e.
 Campbell, Lt.-Col. Charles F., c.i.e.
 Campbell, B.-Gen. Charles L. K., c.m.o.
 Campbell, Charles Wm., c.m.o.
 Campbell, Maj.-Gen. David G. M., c.b. (m.).
 Campbell, B.-Gen. Douglas, c.b. (m.).
 Campbell, Douglas Graham, c.m.o.
 Campbell, Col. Frederick, c.b. (c.).
 Campbell, Maj. Hector, m.v.o. (4th).
 Campbell, B.-Gen. Herbert M., c.b. (m.), c.m.o.
 Campbell, V.-Adm. H. Hervey, m.v.o. (4th), r.n.
 Campbell, B.-Gen. John, c.m.o., d.s.o.
 Campbell, Jno. Stratheden, c.i.e., c.s.i.
 Campbell, E.-Gen. Leslie W. Y., c.m.c.
 Campbell, Lt.-Col. Malcolm S. C., c.i.e.
 Campbell, Richard H., c.i.e.
 Campbell, Ronald H., c.m.o.
 Campbell, Lt.-Col. Wm. MacLaren, m.v.o. (4th).
 Campbell, Maj. Wm. Lachlan, c.i.e.
 Campbell, Lt.-Col. Wm. Neville, c.m.n., d.s.o.
 Camplon, Col. Wm. Henry, c.b. (c.).
 Cannon, B.-Gen. James H., c.b. (m.).
 Canning, Lt.-Col. Albert, c.m.n.
 Cannon, Lt.-Col. Fernand G. E., c.m.o.
 Cape, Thomas, m.b. z.
 Cappel, Edward L., c.i.e.
 Carden, Col. John, c.m.c.
 Cardin, James J., c.b. (c.).
 Carey, Lt.-Col. Arthur B., c.m.o., d.s.o.
 Carey, Bertram S., c.s.i., c.i.e.
 Carey, Maj.-Gen. Carteret W., m.v.o. (4th).
 Carey, B.-Gen. George G. S., c.b. (m.).
 Carey, Herbert S., c.b. (c.).
 Carey, B.-Gen. Gevulus W., c.m.n.
 Carrill, Featherston, c.m.o.
 Carlsbach, Col. Philip, c.m.n.
 Carles, Wm. Richard, c.m.o.
 Carleton, Hon. B.-Gen. Frank R. C., c.b. (c.).
 Carmichael, George, c.s.i.
 Carney, Lt.-Col. Chas. G., m.v.o. (4th).
 Carney, Maj.-Gen. Philip M., c.b. (m.).
 Carr, Col. Edward E., c.b. (m.).
 Carr, Col. Howard, c.b. (m.), m.d.
 Carr, William, m.b. z.
 Carr-Hall, Lt.-Col. R. E., c.i.e.
 Carroll, B.-Gen. John Wm. V., c.m.c.
 Carruthers, Maj. James, m.v.o. (4th), d.s.o.
 Carruthers, Maj. James, m.v.o. (4th), d.s.o.
 Carruthers, B.-Gen. Robert A., c.b. (m.), c.m.n.
 Carson, Maj.-Gen. John W., c.b. (c.).
 Carter, Col. Thomas E., c.b. (c.).
 Carter, Albert Thos., c.b. z.
 Carter, Col. Alfred H., c.m.o.
 Carter, B.-Gen. Berend. C. M., c.b. (m.), c.m.o.

- Carter, Col. Charles H. P., o.b. (m.), o.m.o.
- Carter, Col. Duncan C., o.b. (m.), o.m.o.
- Carter, B.-Gen. Evan R., o.b. (m.), o.m.o., m.v.o. (4th).
- Carter, B.-Gen. Francis C., o.b. (m).
- Carter, Frank Willington, c.i.e.
- Carter, Lt.-Col. Gordon, m.v.o. (4th).
- Carter, Lt. Hy. F., m.v.o. (5th), R.N.
- Carthew-Yorston, B.-Gen. Archibald M., o.b. (m).
- Cartwright, Col. C. M., c.b. (m).
- Cartwright, B.-Gen. Garnier N., o.m.o., d.s.o.
- Cartwright, B.-Gen. George S., o.n. (m).
- Cartwright, Lt.-Col. Robert, o.m.o.
- Casgrain, Maj. Philippe H. du P., o.m.o.
- Cass, Lt.-Col. Walter E. H., o.m.o.
- Casson, Herbert Alexander, o.s.i.
- Casson, B.-Gen. Hugh G., o.m.d.
- Castellani, Capt. Joseph T., m.v.o. (4th).
- Cavilo, Marcellus Purnell, m.v.o. (4th).
- Castleman-Smith, Lt.-Col. Edward C., m.v.o. (c.).
- Cathcart, Wm. Taylor, o.i.e.
- Caulfield, B.-Gen. J. E. W., o.s.o.
- Caulfield, B.-Gen. Chas. T., o.m.g.
- Cautner, B.-Gen. Jas. Eales, o.n. (m).
- Cave, Basil Shillito, c.b. (c.).
- Cavendish, B.-Gen. Alfred E. J., c.m.o.
- Cavendish, Capt. Ralph H. V., m.v.o. (5th).
- Cavendish, Rt. Hon. Lord Richard Frederick, c.m.o.
- Cavendish, B.-Gen. Hon. William Edw., m.v.o. (4th).
- Cawston, John Westerman, o.b. (c).
- Cayley, B.-Gen. Douglas E., o.m.d.
- Cayley, R.-Adm. George C., o.b. (m).
- Chalmers, Arthur M., o.m.g.
- Chambers, Edmd. Kerchever, o.b. (c).
- Chambers, Lt.-Col. J. C., c.b. (m).
- Chamler, Maj.-Gen. Fras. E. A., o.b. (m), c.i.e.
- Chamber, B.-Gen. George D., o.m.o.
- Channney, Maj. Henry, o.m.o.
- Champion, Maj. J. Fras. m.v.o. (4th).
- Champhess, Henry R., m.v.o. (4th).
- Chand, Raja Narendra, o.s.i.
- Chandler, F. o.b.c.
- Chaplin, Col. John W., c.b. (m), F.C.
- Chapman, B.-Gen. Archibald J., o.b. (m), c.m.o.
- Chapman, R.-Adm. Cuthbert G., m.v.o. (4th).
- Chapman, Col. David P., m.v.o. (4th).
- Chapman, Col. Fredo. H., m.v.o. (4th).
- Chapman, Col. H. A., o.b. (m).
- Chapman, James Ernest, c.b. (c).
- Chapman, Lt.-Col. Lawrence J., c.m.o.
- Chapman, Prof. Sydney J., o.b.e.
- Chapple, Frederic, o.m.g.
- Charan Mitra, Ram, o.i.e.
- Charles, Capt. James T. W., c.n. (c), R.N.R.
- Charlesworth, Col. Henry, c.m.o.
- Charlton, R.-Adm. Edw. F. B., c.b. (c).
- Charlton, B.-Gen. Lionel E. O., c.m.g., d.s.o.
- Charrington, Col. Francis, c.m.g.
- Chart, E., m.v.o. (5th).
- Charters, Lt.-Col. Alex. B., o.m.g.
- Chatham, William, c.m.g.
- Chattri, Rao Bahadur, o.s.i.
- Chatterton, Alfred, o.i.e.
- Chatterton, Col. Frank B. M., c.m.g.
- Chatterton, Col. Frank Wm., o.i.e.
- Chaube Raghunath Das, Dewan Bahadur, o.s.i.
- Chaylor, Maj.-Gen. Edward W. C., c.b. (m), c.m.d.
- Chaylor-White, Lt.-Col. Joshua, c.m.o., m.d.
- Chenevix-Trench, Lt.-Col. George F., c.i.e.
- Cheney, Edward J., c.n. (c).
- Chesteron, Sidney J., m.m.e.
- Chichele-Flowlan, C. W., c.i.e.
- Chichester, Maj.-Gen. A.A., c.b. (m), d.s.o.
- Chick, Herbert George, o.i.e.
- Chiene, John, c.b. (c).
- Childe, Col. Ralph B. W., c.b. (m).
- Childers, Col. E. S. Farley, c.b. (m).
- Childs, B.-Gen. Borlase E. W., o.m.o.
- Chirnside, Capt. John P., c.m.o.
- Chisholm-Baptist, Adm. Alex. W., m.v.o. (4th).
- Cholmely, Norman Goodford, o.s.i.
- Cholmondeley, B.-Gen. Hugh C., o.b. (m).
- Chopping, Lt.-Col. Arthur, c.m.o., R.A.M.C.
- Chorlton, Alan E. L., c.n.e.
- Chouinard, Honoré J. J. B., o.m.g.
- Chown, B.-Gen. Ernest E., c.b. (m).
- Christian, R.-Adm. Arthur H., c.b. (m), m.v.o. (4th).
- Christian, R.-Adm. Charles A., m.v.o. (4th), R.N.
- Christian, B.-Gen. G., c.b. (m), d.s.o.
- Christian, Lt.-Col. Sydney E., c.m.d.
- Christie, Dugald, c.m.g., F.R.C.P.
- Christie, Lt.-Col. Herbert W. A., c.m.o.
- Christopher, Maj.-Gen. Leonard W., m.c.b. (m).
- Christophers, Maj. Saml. Rd., c.i.e.
- Chunilal Harilal Setalvad, Rao Bahadur, c.i.e.
- Church, Col. Geo. R. M., c.m.o.
- Church, Maj.-Gen. Thomas R., o.i.e.
- Churchill, Col. A. G., c.b. (m).
- Churchill, Harry L., c.m.o.
- Churchill, Sidney J. A., m.v.o. (4th).
- Churchward, Alaric Watts, m.v.o. (4th).
- Churchward, Col. Paul R. S., c.b. (m).
- Churchward, Percy Albert, o.i.e.
- Clare, Capt. Chapman J., c.m.g., R.N.
- Clark, B.-Gen. Chas. W., c.m.g.
- Clark, Lt.-Col. Gowan C. S., c.m.o.
- Clark, James R., c.b. (c).
- Clarke, Maj. A. E. Stanley, m.v.o. (5th).
- Clarke, V.-Adm. Arthur C., c.m.o.
- Clarke, Lt.-Col. Charles, m.v.o. (4th).
- Clarke, Edward H. S., c.s.i., c.i.e.
- Clarke, Lt.-Col. John Louis J., c.m.o.
- Clarke, Russell, m.b.e.
- Clarke, Col. Stephenson R., c.n. (c).
- Clarke, Lt.-Col. Thomas H. M., c.m.g., d.s.o., m.b.
- Clarke, Maj.-Gen. Travers Edwd., c.b. (m).
- Clarkson, Lt.-Col. Bertie St. J., c.m.g.
- Clarkson, Eng.-Capt. Wm., c.m.g.
- Clayton, B.-Gen. Gilbert P., m.v.o.
- Cleghors, Surg.-Gen. James, c.s.i.
- Cleland, Chas. Jno., m.v.o. (4th).
- Clementi, Cecil, c.m.g.
- Clemson, Frank Gerard, c.m.g., m.d.
- Clemson, B.-Gen. Wm. F., o.m.g., d.s.o.
- Clerk, Hugh Edward, c.i.e.
- Clerly, Col. Carleton B. L., c.n. (m).
- Clerly, Surg.-Gen. James A., c.b. (m).
- Cliffborn, Lt.-Col. John, c.i.e.
- Clifford, Lt.-Gen. Robt. C. R., c.b. (m), d.s.o.
- Climo, B.-Gen. Skipton H., c.b. (m), d.s.o.
- Clinton-Baker, Capt. L., c.b. (m), R.N.
- Clipperton, Charles B. C., o.m.g.
- Cloete, Hendrik, o.m.o.
- Clogston, Herbt. C., c.i.e.
- Close, Col. Charles F., c.m.g.
- Close, Harold Arden, c.i.e.
- Close, Lt.-Col. Lewis Hy., c.m.g.
- Clough, Col. Alfred H. B., c.b. (m), m.v.o. (4th).
- Cloves, Lt.-Col. Peter L., c.b. (m).
- Coates, Abraham G., m.v.o. (5th).
- Coates, Robert H., m.b.e.
- Coates, Col. William, c.b. (c).
- Coats, Col. George H. B., c.b. (m).
- Cobb, Cyril Stephen, m.v.o. (5th).
- Cobb, Lt.-Col. Henry H., c.m.g.
- Cobb, Henry Venn, c.s.i., c.i.e.
- Cobbie, Lt.-Col. Hy. Hercules, c.m.g., d.s.o.
- Cobbold, Col. Ernest C., c.b. (m).
- Coblen-Ramsey, Louis E. B., c.i.e.
- Cochran, V.-Adm. Charles H., m.v.o. (4th).
- Cochrane, Arthur W. S., m.v.o. (4th).
- Cochrane, Thomas B. H., m.v.o. (4th).
- Cochrane, Lt.-Col. T. Henry, m.v.o. (4th).
- Cochrane, Col. Wm. F. D., c.b. (m).
- Cock, Henry, m.v.o. (5th).
- Cockaday, Capt. George L., m.v.o. (5th).
- Cockburn, Henry, c.b. (c).
- Cockerrill, B.-Gen. G. K., c.b. (m).
- Cocking, Albert, m.b.e.
- Cocks, C. S. Somers, o.m.g.
- Cocks, Philip A. Remere, c.m.g.
- Coento, Spiridon G., m.v.o. (4th).
- Coelling, William Richd., m.v.o. (6th).
- Coffin, Lt.-Col. Campbell, c.m.g., R.F.
- Coghill, Col. Chas. Edwd., c.m.g.
- Coghill, Col. Kendal J. W., c.b. (m).
- Coghlan, Col. Charles, c.n. (c).
- Coke, B.-Gen. Edward S. D'E., c.m.o.
- Colborne, Col. Hon. Fras. L., m.v.o. (4th).
- Colchester-Wemyss, Capt. Maynard F., c.b.e.
- Cole, Alan S., c.b. (c).
- Cole, Col. E. H., c.b. (m).
- Cole, Lt.-Col. Henry W. G., c.s.i.
- Cole-Hamilton, Capt. Claude G., c.m.d., d.s.o.
- Coleman, James B., c.m.g.
- Colebrandier, Lt.-Col. Johan W., c.b. (m), d.
- Colece, Col. Arthur H., c.m.g., d.s.o.
- Coles, Charles E. (Fash), o.m.o.
- Coles, Col. Morton C., c.m.o.
- Collard, B.-Gen. Albert S., c.n. (c).
- Collard, Lt.-Col. Charles E., c.b. (m).
- Coller, Frederick E. W., o.b.e.
- Collett, Lt.-Col. John Hy., c.m.g.
- Collingwood, Col. Cuthbert G., c.b. (m).
- Collingwood, Fleet-Surg. George T., m.v.n. (4th), R.N.
- Collins, Arthur Ernest, c.m.d.
- Collins, Lt.-Col. Godfrey P., c.m.g., M.T.
- Collins, Capt. Robt. H. M., c.m.o., R.N.
- Collins, Col. Robert J., c.m.g., I.S.O.
- Collins, Col. Hon. Wm. E., c.m.o., m.b.
- Collinson, Alfred Howe, c.b.e.
- Collyer, B.-Gen. John J., c.m.o.
- Colomb, Col. George H. C., c.m.g.
- Colmer, Joseph G., c.m.o.
- Colston, Maj. Hon. Edwd. M., m.v.o. (5th), d.s.o.
- Colville, B.-Gen. Arthur F. W., c.b. (m).
- Colvin, B.-Gen. Richard Beale, c.n. (m and c), T.D.
- Colwell, Lt. George H., m.v.o. (5th).
- Combe, Maj.-Gen. Boyce A., c.b. (m).
- Commissioner, Wm. Sayer, c.m.o.
- Compton, B.-Gen. Charles W., c.m.o.
- Compton, Comm. Walter B., m.v.o. (4th), n.n.
- Conyn, Hy. Ernest Fitzwilliam, c.b. (c).
- Connolly, Col. Benjamin B., c.b. (m).
- Connor, Col. John C., c.m.g., m.b.
- Conway-Gordon, Col. Lewis C.B. (m).
- Coob, Col. Charles, m.v.o. (4th).
- Cook, Arthur W., c.i.e.
- Cook, Frank Henry, c.i.e.
- Cook, Maj.-Gen. Henry, o.b. (m).
- Cooke-Collis, Col. William, c.m.g.
- Cookson, Maj.-Gen. George A., c.b. (m), c.m.g.
- Cookson, Lt.-Col. Phillip B., c.m.g.
- Cooper, Archibald S., c.m.g.
- Cooper, Maj.-Gen. Charles D., o.b. (m).
- Cooper, Maj.-Gen. Edward J., o.b. (m), m.v.o. (4th), d.s.o.
- Cooper, Francis A., c.m.o.
- Cooper, Col. Harry, c.m.g.
- Cooper-Key, R.-Adm. Edmund M. C., m.v.o. (4th).
- Copeman, Lt.-Col. Chas. E. F., c.m.g.
- Copland, William W., m.v.o. (4th).
- Copland-Sparkes, R.-Adm. R., c.m.g.
- Corbet, Maj.-Gen. Arthur D., c.b. (m).
- Corbet, Eustace K., c.m.g.
- Corbett, Capt. Charles F., c.b. (m), m.v.o. (4th), R.N.
- Cordeaux, Maj. Harry E. S., c.b. (c), c.m.d.
- Corder, Lt.-Col. Arthur A., c.m.g.
- Cork, Phillip C., c.m.g.
- Corker, Surg.-Gen. Thomas M., c.b. (m).
- Corkran, B.-Gen. Charles E., c.m.g.
- Cormack, B.-Gen. John D., c.m.o.

- Cory, William Wallace, c.m.o.
Coryndon, Robert Thomas, c.m.o.
Cotterell, Cecil B., c.i.e.
Cotterell, Lt.-Col. Joseph M., c.m.o.,
M.B.
Cottingham, Maj. Edwd. Roden, m.v.o.
(4th).
Cottrell, Com. Wm. Hy., c.m.o., R.N.V.R.
Coulter, Robert Millar, c.m.o.
Couper, Maj.-Gen. Victor A., c.b. (m.).
Courtenay, Col. Arthur H., c.n. (m.).
Courtenay, B.-Gen. Edwd. R., o.b. (m.),
D.M.G.
Courtney, Col. Edward A. W., c.m.n.
Courtney, J. Mortimer, c.m.o., I.R.O.
Courtney, Lt.-Col. Richard E., c.b. (m.).
Coutts, Wm. Strachan, c.i.e.
Covearty, Bernard, c.i.e.
Coverton, James Gargrave, c.i.e.
Cowan, Capt. Walter H., c.b. (m.),
M.V.O. (4th), D.S.O., R.N.
Cowie, B.-Gen. A. H., c.m.n.
Cowie, Col. Charles Hy., c.i.e.
Cowie, Maj.-Gen. Crombie, c.b. (m.).
Cowper, Maj.-Gen. Matilda, c.b. (m.),
c.i.e.
Cowper, Sydney, c.m.g.
Cox, Arthur F., c.i.e.
Cox, B.-Gen. Charles F., c.b. (m.).
Cox, Col. Francis Wm. H., c.b. (m.).
Cox, H. Bertram, c.b. (c.).
Cox, John Hugh, c.i.e.
Cox, Lt.-Col. St. John A., c.m.g.
Cothead, B.-Gen. James A., c.b. (m.).
Craddock, Lt.-Col. Montagu, c.b. (m.),
c.m.o.
Craig, Capt. Arth. Wm., c.b. (m.), R.N.
Craig, Lt.-Col. Robt. Annesley, c.m.n.
Craigh, Maj. Patrick G., o.b. (c.).
Crampton, Capt. Denis B., m.v.o. (4th),
D.S.O., R.N.
Crampton, B.-Gen. F. H., c.b. (m.).
Crawke, Lt.-Col. John, c.m.n., D.S.O.
Craster, Col. Shafto L., c.i.e.
Crawford, Lt.-Col. Geo. S. G., c.m.o.,
c.i.e., D.S.O.
Crawford, Lt.-Col. Gilbert S., c.m.o.,
M.D.
Crawford, Henry L., c.m.o.
Crawford, Com. Lawrence H., c.n. (c.),
R.N.
Crawford, Lt.-Col. Robert M., m.v.n.
(4th).
Crawley, Lt.-Col. Richard P., m.v.o.
(5th).
Creagh, Maj.-Gen. Arthur G., c.b. (m.).
Creagh, Lt.-Col. Arthur H. D., c.m.o.,
m.v.o. (4th).
Creek, Capt. Ettrick W., o.b. (c.), R.N.
Crease, Capt. Thos. E., o.b. (c.), R.N.
Cree, Col. Gerald, o.b. (m.), c.m.o.,
R.A.M.O.
Creighton, Jas. G. A., c.m.o., K.C.
Cressar, James, c.i.e.
Crichton, Lt.-Col. Hoa. Geo. A. C.,
m.v.o. (4th).
Crichton, Lt.-Col. Richmond R., c.i.e.
Crimmin, Col. John, c.b. (m.), c.i.e.,
V.C., K.R.F., I.M.S.
Cripps, Col. Arth. Wm., o.b. (m.).
Crocker, George, c.b. (c.).
Crocker, B.-Gen. Sydney F., c.n. (m.).
Croft, B.-Gen. H. P., c.m.o., M.F.
Croft, Maj.-Gen. Henry L., c.b. (m.),
c.m.o.
Croft-Whigham, Col. Walter G., c.b.
(m.).
Crompton, Col. Rokes E. B., c.n. (m.).
Crooks, Lt.-Col. Charles D. P., c.m.g.
Cruikshank, Lt.-Col. Sydney D'A.,
c.i.e., m.v.n. (4th), D.S.O.
Crosbie, Col. Henry, c.b. (c.).
Crosse, Lt.-Col. Cass. R., c.m.o., m.v.o.
(4th).
Crosley, Lt.-Col. Arthur W., c.m.n.
Crosman, M. Geo. L., c.m.g., D.S.O.
Croswhite, Henry R., o.i.e.
Crow, Francis Edvard, c.m.o.
Crowley, James, m.v.o. (4th).
Crows, Edwd. Thos. Fredk., c.m.n.
Crowe, B.-Gen. J. H. V., c.n. (m.).
- Cruddas, Maj. Hamilton W., c.m.o.,
I.M.S.
Cruckshank, Alexander M., c.s.i.
Crump, Henry Ashbrooke, c.s.i.
Cubitt, Bertram Blakiston, c.b. (c.).
Cubitt, Lt.-Col. Thomas A., c.m.o., D.S.O.
Cullen, Lt.-Col. Ernest H. S., c.m.o.,
M.V.O. (4th), D.S.O.
Cullen, Comm. Percy, c.m.n., R.N.R.
Cullen, William, m.v.o. (5th).
Culling, Surg.-Gen. J. C., c.b. (m.).
Culme-Seymour, R.-Adm. Michael, c.b.
(m.), m.v.o. (4th).
Cumberbatch, Hy. Alfred, c.m.n.
Cumberland, Maj.-Gen. Charles E.,
c.b. (m.).
Cunning, Col. Heller B., c.b. (m.).
Cumming, Lt.-Col. Chas. C., c.b. (m.),
M.B.
Cumming, George, o.b.e.
Cumming, John Ghest, c.s.i., c.i.e.
Cumming, Com. M. G. Smith, c.b. (c.).
Cummins, Maj. Hy. Alfred, c.m.n.
Cummins, Lt.-Col. S. L., c.m.o., M.D.
Cunliffe, B.-Gen. Fredk. H. G., c.n. (m.),
D.S.O.
Cunliffe, Maj. John Bertram, c.i.e.
Cunliffe-Owen, B.-Gen. Chas., c.b. (m.).
Cunliffe-Owen, Edward, c.m.o.
Cunliffe-Owen, Lt.-Col. Frederick, c.m.o.
Cunningham, Edward C., c.n. (c.).
Cunningham, George, c.n. (c.).
Cunningham, B.-Gen. G. Glencalrn,
o.b. (m.), D.S.O.
Curnil, Tancred, m.v.o. (4th).
Currie, B.-Gen. Arthur Cecil, c.m.o.
Currie, James, c.m.o.
Currie, Col. Thomas, c.b. (m.).
Currie, Maj. Wm. Leopold, c.m.n.
Curry, B.-Gen. Montagu C., c.b. (m.),
D.S.O.
Curtels, B.-Gen. Fras. Algn., c.b. (m.),
c.m.o.
Curtis, Lt.-Col. Edward G., c.m.o.
Curtis, George Seymour, c.s.i.
Cust, P.-Adm. Herbert Edward Purey,
c.b. (c.).
Custance, Col. Frederic H., c.b. (m.).
Cuthbert, Maj.-Gen. Gerald J., c.b.
(m.), c.m.n.
Cuthbert, Lt.-Col. Thos. W., c.m.o.,
D.S.O.
Cuthbertson, B.-Gen. Edward B., c.m.o.,
m.v.o. (4th).
D'Aeth, Capt. Arthur C. S. H., c.b. (m.),
R.N.
Dailhac, Col. Philip Hugh, c.b. (c.).
Dale, Chas. Ernest, c.m.n.
Dale, Frank Harry, o.b. (c.).
Dale, Lt.-Col. Geo. Arthur, c.m.o.
Dalgety, Col. Reginald Wm., o.b. (m.).
Daljit Singh, Sirdar, c.s.i.
Dallas, Col. Alex. E., c.m.o.
Dallas, Maj.-Gen. Allister G., c.b. (m.),
D.S.O.
Dallas, Lt.-Col. Charles Mowbray, c.s.i.
Dalrymple, Maj.-Gen. Wm. Liston,
c.b. (m.).
Dalrymple-Hay, Col. James R. M.,
c.b. (m.), D.S.O.
Dalton, R.-Adm. H. Grant, c.b. (m.).
Daly, Lt.-Col. Francis A. B., c.b. (m.).
Daly, Frank Charles, c.i.e.
Daly, Lt.-Col. Patrick J., c.m.o.
Daly, Col. Thomas, c.m.g., R.A.M.C.
Dalzell, B.-Gen. Hon. Arthur E.,
c.b. (m.).
Darnant, Eng.-Lieut. Walter S., m.v.o.
(4th).
Daniell, Maj.-Gen. John F., c.m.o.
Dannreuther, Sigmund, c.b. (c.).
Dare, R.-Adm. Charles H., c.b. (m.),
m.v.n. (4th).
Darlington, Edwln, c.i.e.
Darlington, Lt.-Col. Henry C., c.m.o.
Darwin, Col. Charles W., c.b. (c.).
Dauntsey, Lt.-Col. Wm. B., c.b. (c.).
Davell, Tannatt W. E., c.m.g., F.R.S.
Davidson, B.-Gen. Charles S., c.b. (m.).
Davidson, R.-Gen. Jno. Humphrey,
o.b. (m.), D.S.O.
- Davidson, Lt.-Col. Jonathan R., c.m.o.
Davidson, Lionel, c.s.i.
Davies, Maj. Perival, c.m.o., D.S.O.,
R.A.M.C.
Davies, B.-Gen. S. R., c.m.n.
Davidson-Houston, Lt.-Col. Wilfred B.,
c.m.o.
Davies, Alfred Thos., c.b. (c.).
Davies, B.-Gen. Chas. Hy., c.m.o., D.S.O.
Davies, Edward F., o.b.e.
Davies, Col. George F., c.m.n.
Davies, Lt.-Col. Henry, c.m.n.
Davies, Henry, c.b. (c.), I.R.S.
Davies, Gen. Henry R., c.b. (m.).
Davies, Rlehd. Humphrey, c.b. (c.).
Davies, Jno. Thomas, c.b. (c.).
Davies, Maj.-Gen. Rlehd. Huttoot,
c.n. (m.).
Davies, Col. Thomas A. H., o.b. (m.),
D.S.O.
Davies, B.-Gen. Walter P. L., c.m.o.,
D.S.O.
Davies, Lt.-Col. Warburton E., c.m.g.
Davies, William Robert, c.b. (c.).
Davies, Charles Thomas, c.m.n.
Davis, Adm. Edward H. M., c.m.o.
Davis, Lt.-Col. Evans G., c.m.g.
Davis, Supt. William Dominic, m.v.o.
(5th).
Davison, Maj.-Gen. Kenneth S., c.n. (m.).
Davy, Lt.-Col. H., c.b. (m.), M.D.
Davy, Maj. Philip C. T., c.m.n., M.B.
Dawkins, Maj.-Gen. C. Tyrwhitt, c.b.
(m.), c.m.n.
Dawkins, B.-Gen. H. B., c.n. (m.).
Dawson, B.-Gen. Guy Payan, D.S.O.,
m.v.o. (5th).
Dawson, Maj. Hon. John, c.m.o., D.S.O.
Dawson, B.-Gen. Frederick S., c.m.n.
Dawson, Capt. Godfrey S. T., m.v.o. (5th).
Dawson, Maj.-Gen. Robert, c.b. (m.).
Dawtry, Wm. F., m.b.e.
Day, Rev. Edw. Rouviere, c.m.o.
Day, Maj. Harold E., m.v.n. (4th), D.S.O.
Daya Kishen Kaul, Rai Sahab Diwan,
c.i.e.
Deacon, Lt.-Col. W. T., c.b. (m.).
Deadman, Hy. Edward, c.b. (c.).
Deady, B.-Gen. John A., c.m.n., D.S.O.
Deane, Col. George W., c.b. (m.).
Deane, Maj. James, c.m.o.
Deha Prasolad Sarbadhikari, c.i.e., L.L.D.
de Brodome, Capt. Chas. M., c.b. (c.),
R.N.
de Berry, B.-Gen. Philip P. E., c.m.n.
de Brett, Lt.-Col. Harry S., c.m.o., D.S.O.
de Burgh, Col. Ullek G. C., c.b. (c.).
De Celles, Alfred Duclou, c.m.o.
de Chazal, Hon. Pierre A. E., c.m.o.
Deedes, Lt.-Col. Chas. P., c.m.g., D.S.O.
de Falbe, B.-Gen. Vlgant W., c.m.o.,
D.S.O.
De la Bere, Henry, c.b. (c.).
De laforce, B.-Gen. Edwln F., c.m.o.
Delamalle, Maj.-Gen. Walter S., c.b. (m.),
D.S.O.
De laforce, B.-Gen. Alex. Edwln, c.m.n.,
D.S.O.
Delevingae, Malcolm, c.b. (c.).
De Lisle, Col. Geo. de S., c.m.g.
Delmege, Dep.-Insp.-Gen. Alfd. G.,
m.v.o. (4th), R.N.
de Montmorency, Geoffrey F., c.i.e.
de Montmorency, Capt. John P., c.m.o.,
R.N.
Dempster, Maj. Francis E., c.i.e.
Denham, Godfrey C., c.i.e.
Denison, B.-Gen. Henry, c.b. (c.).
Denison, Col. Septimus J. A., c.m.n.
Denial, B.-Gen. H., c.b. (c.).
Dennis, Surg.-Gen. John J., c.b. (c.),
R.N.
Denistoun, Lt.-Col. Ian O., m.v.o. (4th).
Denny, Col. Hy. Cuthbert, c.b. (m.).
Denny, Col. John McA., c.b. (c.).
Dennys, Col. George Wm., c.i.e.
Dennys, Lt.-Col. Trave's, c.i.e.
Dent, Capt. Douglas L., c.m.g., R.N.
Denver, Stanley E., c.m.g.
de Paravicini, Percy J., m.v.o. (4th).
De Pré, B.-Gen. Hugo D., c.m.n.

- Derham, *B.-Gen.* Frank S., c.b. (m.).
 De Rota-Cald, *Maj.* Lionel N., c.b. & R.
 de Rougemont, *B.-Gen.* Cecil H., c.b. (m), m.v.o. (4th), d.s.o.
 de Salis, *V.-Adm.* William F., m.v.o. (4th).
 Desai, *Urs, Capt.* J., c.i.e., m.v.o. (4th).
 de Sion, *J.* Hearn, c.m.o.
 Desjardins, *George J.*, c.m.o.
 Desborough, *Maj.-Gen.* John, c.n. (m.).
 Dethon, *Edward*, c.m.o.
 de Sault, *L.-Col.* Errol M., c.m.o.
 de Smit, *Henry*, c.m.o.
 de Soutanton, *Baron J. C. E. G.*, m.v.o. (4th).
 Descairs, *David*, m.v.o. (5th).
 Desjardins, *L.-Col.* Henry B., c.m.o.
 Desjardins, *L.-Col.* Anne L., c.i.e., c.i.e.
 de Witton, *B.-Gen.* Charles, c.m.o.
 de Witton, *Walter B.*, c.i.e.
 Despat, *Ral*, c.i.e.
 Diaz, *B.-Gen.* Arnald C. D., c.b. (m), c.m.o.
 Dick, *Lt.* Arthur R., c.b. (m).
 Dick, *George* Paris, c.i.e.
 Dickens, *Slaney J. O.*, m.b.z.
 Diezle, *Maj.-Gen.* John E., c.b. (m.).
 Dickson, *Col.* Ernest, c.m.o.
 Dickson, *Lt.-Col.* George A. H., m.v.o. (4th).
 Dickson, *Capt.* H. R. P., c.i.e.
 Dickson, *Maj.-Gen.* J. B. Ballantyne, c.b. (m), c.m.o.
 Dickson, *Lt.-Col.* Jno. Herbert, c.i.e.
 Dickson, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. E. R., c.i.e.
 Dillon, *Harry* Jno. Carr, c.m.o.
 Digby, *Samuel*, c.i.e.
 Din Muhammad Khan, *Sardar*, c.e.t.
 Dobbs, *William* Herbert, c.i.e.
 Dobbs, *B.-Gen.* Wm. Hugh, c.b. (m).
 Dobbs, *H. R. Gwynne*, c.i.e., c.i.e.
 Dwyer, *Frank* Dwyer, c.b. (c).
 Dods, *B.-Gen.* Wm. O. H., c.m.o.
 Dolson, *Col.* Colquhoun S., c.m.o.
 Donale, *Col.* Sarg. E., c.m.o., R.N.
 Donald, *Maj.-Gen.* C. H. G., c.b. (m).
 Donald, *Donald*, c.i.e.
 Donaldson, *William*, c.b. (c).
 Donegan, *Lt.-Col.* James F., c.b. (m).
 Donne, *Col.* Henry E. B., c.b. (m).
 Donovan, *Surg.-Gen.* Wm. c.b. (m).
 Doran, *Maj.-Gen.* Beauchamp J. C., c.b. (m).
 Doran, *Elwd.* Anthony, c.i.e.
 Doran, *Maj.-Gen.* Walter R. B., c.b. (m), d.s.o.
 Doring, *Col.* Lionel, c.b. (m), d.s.o.
 Dorman, *Surg.-Gen.* J. Cotter, c.m.o.
 Doughty, *Arthur* G., c.m.o.
 Douglas, *Col.* Archibald F., c.m.o.
 Douglas, *Col.* Henry E. M., c.m.o., d.s.o., F.C.
 Douglas, *B.-Gen.* Jas. A., c.m.o., c.i.e.
 Douglas, *Col.* Montagu W., c.i.e.
 Douglas, *Com.* Wm. Ramsey Binny, c.i.e., R.N.
 Dowell, *B.-Gen.* Arthur J. W., c.m.o.
 Dowell, *Col.* George C., c.m.o.
 Dowell, *B.-Gen.* Geo. Wm., c.m.o.
 Dwyer, *Wm. Jas.* c.b. (c), c.m.o., d.s.o.
 Downes, *Maj.-Gen.* Major F., c.m.o.
 Downling, *Col.* Cameron M. H., c.m.o.
 Drake, *Col.* William H., c.m.o.
 Drake-Brockman, *Lt.-Col.* D. H., c.m.o.
 Drayton, *Edward* R., c.m.o.
 Dreyer, *Capt.* Frederick C., c.b. (m and c), R.N.
 Drummond, *Capt.* George R. B., m.v.o. (4th).
 Drummond, *Hon.* J. Eric, c.b. (c).
 Drummond, *M.-Gen.* Laurence Geo., c.b. (m), m.v.o. (4th).
 Drummond-Hay, *Francis E.*, m.v.o. (4th).
 Drury, *Henry* G., m.v.o. (4th).
 Drury-Lowe, *Capt.* Sidney R., c.m.o., R.N.
 Dryhurst, *Frederick* John, c.n. (c).
 Du Boulay, *B.-Gen.* Noel W. H., c.m.o.
 Dudgeon, *B.-Gen.* Fredk. A., c.b. (m).
- Dudgeon, *Col.* Roht. Fras., c.b. (c).
 Duft, *R.-Adm.* Alex. L., c.b. (m and c).
 Duft, *Maj.* Arthur A., c.i.e.
 Duft, *Capt.* Arthur A. Morison, c.b. (m), R.N.
 Duft, *Col.* Charles E., c.b. (m).
 Duft, *E.* Mount Stuart Grant, c.m.o.
 Duft, *Hector* L., c.m.o.
 Dufus, *B.-Gen.* Edward J., c.b. (m).
 Dufus, *Col.* Francis F., c.m.o.
 Duffly, *C.* Gavan, c.m.o.
 Dugla's, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur, c.m.o.
 Dugla's, *Capt.* Jas. Gordon, m.v.o. (4th).
 Duplep, *Sir.* Prince Frederick V., m.v.o. (4th).
 Dumaresq, *Capt.* Jno. S., c.b. (m), m.v.o. (4th), R.N.
 Dujean, *B.-Gen.* Francis J., c.m.o., d.s.o.
 Dunean, *B.-Gen.* John, c.m.o., d.s.o.
 Duncan, *Com.* John A., c.b. (c), R.N.
 Duncan, *Leland* L., m.v.o. (4th).
 Dujean, *Lt.-Col.* Maethel M., c.m.o.
 Duncan, *Patrick*, c.m.o.
 Dundas, *Wm.* Chas. M., c.i.e.
 Dundee, *Col.* Wm. J. D., c.i.e.
 Du lop, *Alexander* J., c.i.e.
 Dunlop, *Col.* James Wm., c.b. (m), c.m.o.
 Dunlop, *Col.* Roht. W. L., c.i.e., d.s.o.
 Dunlop, *Col.* Samuel, c.m.o.
 Dunne, *Col.* William, c.b. (c).
 Dunstan, *Wm.* Rowland, c.m.o.
 Dunster, *Col.* Arthur B., c.m.o.
 Dunster, *B.-Gen.* Lionel C., c.b. (m).
 Durand, *Col.* Algernon G. A., c.b. (m), c.i.e.
 Durell, *Col.* A. J. V., c.b. (m).
 Durnford, *Richard*, c.b. (c).
 Dyce, *Col.* George H. C., c.b. (m).
 Dyer, *E.* Jerome, m.b.z.
 Dyer, *Henry*, c.b. & R.
 Dyke, *Lt.-Col.* Jno. Samuel, m.v.o. (5th).
 Eales, *Herbert* Lovely, c.s.i.
 Eames, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. L'Estrange, c.b. (m).
 Earle, *Col.* Arthur, c.m.o.
 Earle, *Wilmot, Maj.-Gen.* Revell, c.b. (m).
 Earley-Russell, *Lt.-Col.* Edmond S. E., m.v.o. (4th).
 Eason, *Lt.-Col.* Herbert L., c.m.o., m.b.z.
 Eawie, *Col.* Fitzpatrick, c.m.o., d.s.o.
 East, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. C., c.m.o.
 East, *B.-Gen.* Lionel W. P., c.m.o., d.s.o.
 Eastwood, *Col.* John, c.b. (m), c.m.o.
 Ealdston, *Col.* John A., c.b. (c).
 Elen, *B.-Gen.* Wm. R., c.m.o., d.s.o.
 Elze, *Surg.-Gen.* J. Dallas, c.b. (m).
 Ellis, *Col.* Robert Wm., c.b. (c).
 Edmiesley, *Lt.-Col.* James F., m.v.o. (4th).
 Edmonds, *Col.* Jas. Edwd., c.b. (c), c.m.o.
 Edulji Dinshaw, c.i.e.
 Edulji Dinshaw, *B.-Gen.* Stanley M., c.m.o., c.s.i., d.s.o.
 Edwards, *B.-Gen.* Alfred H. M., c.b. (m), m.v.o. (4th).
 Edwards, *B.-Gen.* Fitz James M., c.m.o., d.s.o.
 Edwards, *B.-Gen.* Graham T. G., c.b. (m).
 Edwards, *Col.* Henry Jno., c.b. (c).
 Edwards, *Capt.* John D., c.b. (m), R.N.
 Edwards, *Joseph*, m.b.z.
 Edwards, *B.-Gen.* Richard F., c.m.o.
 Edwards, *Lt.-Col.* Roderick M., c.m.o.
 Edwards, *Wilbraham* T. A., c.m.o.
 Edwards, *B.-Gen.* Wm. F. S., c.m.o., d.s.o.
 Edwards, *Surg.-Gen.* Wm. R., c.n. (m), c.m.o.
 Egerton, *Maj.-Gen.* Granville G. A., c.b. (m).
 Ezzerton, *Maj.-Gen.* Raleigh G., c.b. (m).
 Eley, *Lt.-Col.* Edward Hy., c.m.o.
 Elgood, *Lt.-Col.* Percival G., c.m.o.
 Elliot, *Laurence* B., c.m.o., d.s.o.
 Elliott, *Lt.-Col.* Francis H., c.s.i.
 Elkington, *B.-Gen.* Robt. J. G., c.m.o.
- Ellerton, *Capt.* Walter M., c.b. (m), R.N.
 Ellington, *B.-Gen.* Edward L., c.m.o.
 Elliot, *Rev.* Frederick R., m.v.o. (4th).
 Elliot, *Col.* William, c.b. (c).
 Elliott, *Algernon*, c.i.e.
 Elliott, *B.-Gen.* Harold E., c.m.o., d.s.o.
 Ellis, *Col.* Chas. Conyngham, c.b. (m).
 Ellis, *Eng.-L.-Adm.* Ernest F., c.b. (c).
 Ellis, *Robt.* Pwley, m.v.o. (4th).
 Ellis, *Col.* W. Ian, c.i.e.
 Ellison, *Capt.* Alfred A., c.b. (m), R.N.
 Ellison, *Maj.-Gen.* Gerald F., c.n. (m), c.m.o.
 Ellison, *Rev.* John H. J., m.v.o. (4th).
 Elliott, *Col.* George S., c.b. (c).
 Elmsley, *B.-Gen.* James H., c.m.o., d.s.o.
 Elmsley, *B.-Gen.* Alex. M. S., c.m.o.
 Elmslie, *B.-Gen.* Fredk. B., c.b. (m).
 Elphinstone, *George* K. B., c.b. & R.
 Elton, *Col.* F. Coulthurst, c.b. (m).
 Elwes, *Col.* Fredk. Fenn, c.i.e., m.d.
 Elwes, *Maj.* Hy. Cecil, m.v.o. (5th).
 Embury, *B.-Gen.* John F. L., c.m.o.
 Emery, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. B., c.m.o.
 Englebach, *Francis* Regd., m.v.o. (5th).
 English, *Alexr.* Emanuel, c.i.e.
 English, *B.-Gen.* Fredk. Paul, c.m.o., d.s.o.
 English, *Col.* Thos. C., c.m.o., m.b.z.
 Enthoven, *Reginald* Edward, c.i.e.
 Errington, *Lt.-Col.* Francis H. L., c.b. (c).
 Erskine, *Col.* Hy. A., c.b. (c), c.m.o.
 Erskine, *B.-Gen.* Jas. F., c.b. (m), c.m.o., m.v.o. (4th).
 Erskine, *Hon.* Wm. A. F., m.v.o. (4th).
 Easlemont, *Alfred* S., c.b. & R.
 Eason, *Lt.-Col.* J. Jacob, c.m.o.
 Etherington, *Lt.-Col.* Frederick, c.m.o.
 Eustace, *Maj.-Gen.* Alex. H., c.b. (m), d.s.o.
 Evans, *Capt.* Bertram S., m.v.o. (4th), R.N.
 Evans, *Chas.* Barnard, c.m.o.
 Evans, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. E. B., c.m.o.
 Evans, *Lt.-Col.* Cuthbert, c.m.o.
 Evans, *Capt.* Edward R. G. R., c.b. (c), d.s.o., R.N.
 Evans, *Col.* E. Stokes, c.b. (m).
 Evans, *Col.* George Hy., c.i.e.
 Evans, *Henry* Farrington, c.s.i.
 Evans, *Rev.* Joseph D. P. Barry, c.m.o.
 Evans, *J.* Emrys, c.m.o.
 Evans, *Hon.* John William, c.m.o.
 Evans, *Maurice* S., c.m.o.
 Evans, *Col.* Percy, c.m.o.
 Evans, *Maj.-Gen.* T. J. Penrhys, c.n. (m).
 Evans, *B.-Gen.* Usher W., c.b. (m).
 Evans, *William*, c.b. (c).
 Evatt, *Surg.-Gen.* George J. H., c.n. (m).
 Even, *Col.* George Kushe, c.n. (m).
 Everett, *R.-Adm.* Allan F., c.b. (c), R.N.
 Everett, *Col.* Edward, c.b. (m), d.s.o.
 Everett, *Maj.-Gen.* Henry J., c.b. (m), c.m.o.
 Ewan, *Col.* Thos. Geo., c.b. (c).
 Ewart, *Maj.-Gen.* Richard Henry, c.b. (m), c.i.e., d.s.o.
 Exham, *Col.* Simeon Hardy, c.b. (c).
 Eyre, *Col.* Edmund Henry, c.b. (m).
 Faher, *George* D., c.n. (c), m.b.
 Fagan, *Patrick* J., c.s.i.
 Fair, *B.-Gen.* Frederick K., c.b. (m).
 Fair, *Lt.-Col.* James G., c.m.o., d.s.o.
 Fairbank, *William*, m.v.o. (4th).
 Fairbrother, *Col.* W. Tomea, c.b. (m).
 Fairclough, *Lt.-Col.* Breton, c.m.o.
 Fairholme, *George* F., c.m.o.
 Fairholme, *B.-Gen.* William E., c.m.o., m.v.o. (4th).
 Fairlough, *Maj.* Edward C. D'H., c.m.o., d.s.o.
 Fane, *Lt.-Col.* Ceall, c.m.o., d.s.o.
 Fane, *B.-Gen.* Vere Bonamy, c.b. (m), c.i.e.
 Fanshawe, *Herbert* C., c.s.i.
 Fanshawe, *Lt.-Gen.* Hew D., c.b. (m).
 Fanshawe, *Lt.-Col.* Reginald W., c.m.o.

- Fardunji Kuvartil Tarapurvala, *c.i.e.*
 Farwell, *Com.* Michae W., *c.i.e.*
 Fargus, *Lt.-Col.* Harold, *c.m.o.*, *D.S.O.*
 Farmer, *Br.-Gen.* George J., *c.m.o.*
 Farmer, *Lt.-Col.* John, *c.i.e.*
 Farnall, Edmund W., *c.b. (c.)*
 Farnall, H. de la R. B., *c.b. (c.)*, *c.m.o.*
 Farquhar, Joseph, *c.m.o.*
 Farquhar, V. Adm. Richard B., *c.n. (c.)*
 Farrer, Hon. Cecil C., *c.n.e.*
 Farrington, Col. Malcolm C., *c.n. (m.)*
 Fawken, *Maj.-Gen.* Charles G. M., *c.b. (m.)*
 Fawken, *B.-Gen.* Wm. Henry, *c.b. (m.)*
 Fawson, *B.-Gen.* Disney J. M., *c.b. (m.)*, *R.A.*
 Fatch Ali Khan, Nawab, *c.i.e.*
 Faux, Col. Edward, *c.m.o.*
 Fawell, *Lt.-Com.* Douglas, *m.v.o. (4th)*, *B.N.*
 Fawcett, *Surg.-Gen.* Wm. James, *c.b. (m.)*
 Fawcus, *Lt.-Col.* Harold B., *c.m.o.*, *D.S.O.*
 Fawcithy Vilrain, *c.i.e.*
 Fearon, Daniel R., *c.b. (c.)*
 Feetham, *B.-Gen.* Edward C.B. (m.), *m.c.m.o.*
 Feldeo, *Maj.-Gen.* Hy. B., *c.b. (m.)*
 Fellden, Col. H. Wemyss, *c.b. (m.)*
 Fellden, Col. Wemyss G. C., *c.m.o.*
 Fellding, *Maj.-Gen.* Geoffrey P. T., *c.b. (m.)*, *c.m.o.*, *D.S.O.*
 Fellding, Col. W. G. C., *c.m.o.*
 Fell, Goltrey B. H., *c.s.i.*, *c.i.e.*
 Fell, Col. Matthew H. G., *c.m.o.*
 Fell, *B.-Gen.* Roht. Black, *c.b. (m.)*
 Fellows, Col. R. Bruce, *c.b. (c.)*
 Fensall, Col. Charles P., *c.m.o.*, *D.S.O.*
 Fenton, *B.-Gen.* Alex. Binletrode, *c.b. (m.)*
 Fenwick, Col. Henry T., *c.m.o.*, *m.v.o. (4th)*, *D.S.O.*
 Fenwick, *Lt.-Col.* Percival C., *c.m.o.*, *M.B.*
 Ferard, Hy. Cecil, *c.i.e.*
 Ferguson, Col. Jno. David, *c.m.o.*, *D.S.O.*
 Ferguson, Col. Nicholas C., *c.m.o.*
 Ferguson-Davie, Wm. Aug., *c.b. (c.)*
 Ferguson, *Lt.-Col.* Herbert C., *c.m.o.*
 Ferguson, James, *c.i.e.*
 Ferguson, Col. Wm. J. S., *c.m.o.*
 Fernyough, *Lt.-Col.* Hugh C., *c.m.o.*, *D.S.O.*
 Ferrelra, P. J., *c.m.o.*
 Ferrier, *Maj.-Gen.* James A., *c.b. (m.)*, *D.S.O.*
 Festing, *Maj.* Francis L., *c.m.o.*
 Fetherstonhaugh, Herbert H., *m.v.o. (4th)*
 Fetherstonhaugh, *Maj.-Gen.* Ricld. S. R., *c.b. (m.)*
 Folkes, Rev. Francis A. S., *m.v.o. (4th)*
 French-Mullen, *Lt.-Col.* John L. W., *c.i.e.*
 Fiedler, Hermann G., *m.v.o. (4th)*
 Field, *Capt.* Fredk. L., *c.b. (m.)*, *R.N.*
 Field, Michael B., *c.b.e.*
 Fife, *Lt.-Col.* Ronald D'A., *c.m.o.*
 Filgate, *Lt.-Col.* Toxley R., *c.i.e.*, *V.D.*
 Filrose, *Lt.-Col.* Clement, *m.v.o. (5th)*
 Finch, *Fleet-Surg.* Ernest J., *c.m.o.*, *B.N.*
 Finch-Hutton, *B.-Gen.* E. H., *c.m.n.*, *D.S.O.*
 Finlady, *Surg.-Maj.* John, *c.i.e.*
 Finlady, *Lt.-Col.* John, *c.b. (m.)*, *D.S.O.*
 Finlay, James F., *c.s.i.*
 Finlayson, Col. Robert A., *c.m.o.*
 Finn, *B.-Gen.* Harry, *c.b. (m.)*
 Finnis, Col. Henry, *c.s.i.*, *B.E.*
 Fisher, Col. Francis T., *c.b. (c.)*
 Fisher, *B.-Gen.* John, *c.b. (m.)*
 Fisher, Norman F. W., *c.b. (c.)*
 Fisher, V. Adm. Wm. Blake, *c.b. (m.)*
 Fisher, *Capt.* Wm. W., *m.v.o. (4th)*, *R.N.*
 Fitch, Obs. Francis, *c.i.e.*
 Fitchett, Frederick, *c.m.o.*, *L.D.*
 Fitzgaid, *Lt.-Col.* Brinley, *c.b. (c.)*
 Fitzgaid, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. A., *c.m.o.*, *D.S.O.*
 Fitzgaid, *Lt.-Col.* Gerald J., *m.v.o. (4th)*
 FitzGerald, *B.-Gen.* Herbert S., *c.b. (m.)*
 FitzGerald, *Insp.-Gen.* Michael, *c.m.o.*, *R.A.*
 FitzGerald, Percy S. V., *c.s.i.*
 FitzHerbert, *Lt.-Col.* Normag, *c.m.o.*
 FitzHugh, *Maj.-Gen.* Alfred, *c.b. (m.)*
 FitzHugh, *Capt.* Terrick C., *m.v.o. (5th)*
 Fitzmaurice, Gerald H., *c.b. (c.)*, *c.m.o.*
 Fitzmaurice, Com. M. Swayne, *c.m.o.*, *O.N.*
 Fitzpatrick, James A. O., *c.i.e.*
 Fitzpatrick, Wm. Fras. Joseph, *c.m.o.*
 Fitzwilliams, Col. Edwd. C. L., *c.m.o.*
 Fladgate, Wm. Francis, *m.v.o. (4th)*
 Fleet, John F., *c.i.e.*
 Fleming, A. Milroy, *c.m.o.*
 Fleming, Rev. Herbert J., *c.m.o.*
 Fletcher, *Maj.* Alan F., *m.v.o. (4th)*, *D.S.O.*
 Flick, *Lt.-Col.* Charles L., *c.m.o.*
 Flint, Joseph, *c.m.o.*
 Flynn, Jno. Dillon, *c.i.e.*
 Flynn, Joshua Albert, *c.b. (c.)*
 Foijamhe, *Lt.-Col.* George S., *c.b. (c.)*
 Follett, *Lt.-Col.* Gilbert B. S., *m.v.o. (5th)*
 Foot, *Lt.-Col.* Richard M., *c.m.o.*
 Foot, *Lt.-Col.* Cecil Hy., *c.m.o.*
 Forbes, Arthur, *c.s.i.*
 Forbes, Col. Arthur, *c.m.o.*
 Forbes, *B.-Gen.* Arthur Wm., *c.b. (c.)*
 Forbes, *Maj.* Hog. Donald A., *m.v.o. (4th)*
 Forbes, James, *m.v.o. (5th)*
 Forbes, *B.-Gen.* Willoughby E. G., *c.b. (m.)*
 Ford, *Lt.-Col.* Charles H., *c.m.o.*
 Ford, *Lt.-Col.* Fredk. S. L., *c.m.o.*
 Ford, *B.-Gen.* Regd., *c.b. (m.)*, *c.m.o.*, *D.S.O.*
 Forde, *Lt.-Col.* Bernard, *c.m.o.*, *R.A.M.C.*
 Forde, Col. Lionel, *c.m.o.*
 Forester-Walker, *Maj.-Gen.* G. T., *c.b. (m.)*
 Forman, *Lt.-Col.* Douglas E., *c.m.o.*
 Forman, Harry B., *c.b. (c.)*
 Forrest, Arthur J., *m.v.o. (4th)*
 Forrest, *Lt.-Col.* James, *c.m.o.*
 Forrest, *Lt.-Col.* John V., *c.m.o.*, *M.B.*
 Forrest, Rev. William, *c.m.o.*
 Forster, *Maj.-Gen.* J. B., *c.m.o.*
 Forsyth, *B.-Gen.* John K., *c.m.o.*
 Fortescue, *B.-Gen.* Hon. Charles G., *c.b. (m.)*, *c.m.o.*, *D.S.O.*
 Fortescue, *B.-Gen.* Fras. Alexr., *c.b. (m.)*
 Fortescue, Laurence, *c.m.o.*, *I.S.O.*
 Fosbery, Hon. Edmund W., *c.m.o.*
 Fosbery, Widenham F. W., *c.m.o.*
 Foster, E. W. Percival, *c.m.o.*
 Foster, *Surg.-Gen.* Gilbert L., *c.b. (m.)*
 Foster, William, *c.i.e.*
 Fotheringham, Col. John T., *c.m.o.*
 Fountain, Henry, *c.b. (c.)*, *c.m.o.*
 Powle, Col. John, *c.b. (m.)*
 Fowler, *B.-Gen.* Charles A., *c.b. (m.)*, *D.S.O.*
 Fowler, *B.-Gen.* Francis J., *c.b. (m.)*, *D.S.O.*
 Fowler, George M., *c.m.o.*
 Fowler, *Lt.-Col.* Henry, *c.b.e.*
 Fowler, *B.-Gen.* John S., *c.b. (m.)*, *D.S.O.*
 Fowler-Butler, *Lt.-Col.* R., *c.m.o.*
 Fox, Harry Halton, *c.m.o.*
 Fox, *B.-Gen.* Robert F., *c.b. (m.)*, *D.S.O.*
 Fox, Tom, *c.b.e.*
 Francis, Col. Jno. Lewis, *m.v.o. (4th)*
 Franklin, George C., *m.b.e.*
 Franks, *Maj.-Gen.* George McK., *c.b. (m.)*
 Franks, *Capt.* Norman, *c.i.e.*
 Franks, Wm. Temple, *c.b. (c.)*
 Fraser, Edward Cleather, *c.m.o.*
 Fraser, *Lt.-Col.* Hy. Francis, *c.m.o.*, *D.S.O.*
 Fraser, *Lt.-Col.* James Wm., *c.m.o.*
 Fraser, John George, *c.m.o.*
 Fraser, *Lt.-Col.* J. Randall, *c.m.o.*
 Fraser, *Lt.-Col.* Lyons D., *c.m.o.*
 Fraser, Stuart M., *c.s.i.*, *c.i.e.*
 Fraser, *B.-Gen.* Theodors, *c.b. (m.)*, *c.m.o.*
 Frayer, Col. G. S., *c.m.o.*
 Frazer, Col. Geo. Stanley, *c.m.o.*
 Freeland, *B.-Gen.* Hy. F. E., *c.b. (m.)*, *m.v.o. (4th)*, *D.S.O.*
 Freeman, Col. Alfred, *c.m.o.*
 Freeman, Col. Ernest C., *c.m.o.*, *M.E.*
 Freeman, Selwyn H., *c.i.e.*
 Freeth, *B.-Gen.* Geo. Hy. B., *c.m.o.*, *D.S.O.*
 Freeth, *Lt.-Col.* William, *m.v.o. (4th)*
 Fremantle, Selwyn H., *c.i.e.*
 Fremantle, R. Adm. Sydney Roht. C.B. (m.), *m.v.o. (4th)*
 French, Gen. Arthur, *c.b. (m.)*
 French, *Lt.-Col.* Charles N., *c.m.o.*
 French, Edward H., *c.b. (c.)*
 French, Col. Geo. Arthur, *c.m.o.*
 French, *Capt.* Houston, *m.v.o. (4th)*
 French, Lewis, *c.i.e.*
 Frenchman, *Lt.-Col.* Edulji P., *c.i.e.*
 Frewen, Col. Edward, *c.b. (c.)*, *T.D.*
 Freyer, *Lt.-Col.* Saml. F., *c.m.o.*
 Friend, *Maj.-Gen.* Rt. Hon. Lovick B., *c.b. (m.)*
 Frith, *B.-Gen.* Herbert C., *c.b. (m.)*
 Froest, Frank Castle, *m.v.o. (5th)*
 Fronde, Ashley A., *c.m.n.*
 Froude, Robert Edmund, *c.b. (c.)*, *F.R.S.*
 Fry, *Maj.-Gen.* Chas. Irwio, *c.b. (m.)*
 Fuhr, Col. Robert S. H., *c.m.o.*
 Fulford, Harry E., *c.m.o.*
 Fuller, *Capt.* Cyril T. M., *c.m.o.*, *D.S.O.*, *R.N.*
 Fuller, Francis C. B. D., *c.m.o.*
 Fuller, *B.-Gen.* Francis G., *c.m.o.*
 Fuller, Hy. Roxburgh, *m.v.o. (4th)*
 Fullerton, Col. Andrew, *c.m.o.*, *M.D.*
 Fulton, *B.-Gen.* Harry T., *c.m.o.*, *D.S.O.*
 Furlong, Robert O'B., *c.b. (c.)*
 Fyera, *Maj.* Herbert A. N., *m.v.o. (4th)*
 Fyler, *R.-Adm.* Herbert A. S., *c.b. (m.)*
 Gaisford, *B.-Gen.* R. Bolleau, *c.b. (m.)*, *c.m.o.*
 Galbraith, Samuel, *c.b.e.*, *M.P.*
 Galbraith, *Maj.* William C., *c.m.o.*
 Gale, *B.-Gen.* Hy. Richmond, *c.m.o.*
 Galloway, *Lt.-Col.* Frank L., *c.m.o.*
 Galloway, Col. J., *c.b. (m.)*, *M.D.*
 Galloway, Col. Edmund J., *c.b. (m.)*
 Gamble, Adm. Edward H., *c.b. (m.)*
 Gamble, James S., *c.i.e.*
 Gamble, *B.-Gen.* Richard N., *c.b. (m.)*, *D.S.O.*
 Gaoesh Krishna Sathi, Rao Bahadur, *c.i.e.*, *R.N.*
 Ganga Ram, Ral Bahadur, *c.i.e.*, *m.v.o. (4th)*
 Ganpat Ral, Diwas, *c.i.e.*
 Gard, Wm. Hy., *c.b. (c.)*, *m.v.o. (4th)*
 Gardiner, Edward R., *c.i.e.*
 Gardiner, *Maj.-Gen.* H. L., *c.m.o.*
 Gardiner, Joseph A., *m.v.o. (5th)*
 Garforth, *R.-Adm.* Edmd. St. J., *c.b. (m.)*
 Garlaod, Patrick Joseph, *c.m.o.*
 Garner, *Lt.-Col.* Wm., *c.m.o.*
 Garratt, *B.-Gen.* Francis S., *c.b. (m.)*, *c.m.o.*, *D.S.O.*
 Garraway, *Maj.* E. C. F., *c.m.o.*
 Garrod, Col. Archd. E., *c.m.o.*, *M.D.*
 Garstin, *B.-Gen.* Alfred A., *c.m.o.*
 Garteide-Tipping, *Lt.-Col.* Robert F., *c.b. (m.)*
 Gascolgne, Jno. Hy., *m.v.o. (5th)*
 Gask, *Fleet-Pymr.* Walter, *c.b. (m.)*, *R.N.*
 Gaskell, *Flt.-Surg.* Arthur, *c.b. (m.)*
 Gatt, Hon. Lorenzo, *c.m.n.*
 Gaunt, *R.-Adm.* Ernest F. A., *c.b. (m.)*, *c.m.o.*
 Gaout, *Capt.* Gay R. A., *c.m.o.*, *B.N.*
 Gauntlett, Mager F., *c.i.e.*
 Ganssen, *Lt.-Col.* Jas. R., *c.m.o.*, *D.S.O.*
 Gay, *B.-Gen.* Arthur Wm., *c.b. (m.)*, *c.m.o.*, *D.S.O.*
 Geddes, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. H., *c.b. (m.)*
 Geddes, *B.-Gen.* John G., *c.b. (m.)*
 Geddes, Col. R. J., *c.b. (m.)*, *D.S.O.*, *M.B.*
 Geo, J., *c.b.e.*

- Geldart, Wm. Martin, C.B.E.
 Geil, Herbert G., M.V.O. (4th).
 Geillbraud, Col. J., C.B. (m.), D.S.O.
 Geoghegan, Col. Stannus, C.B. (m.).
 George, Edward C.S., C.I.E.
 Gerrard, Col. J. J., C.B. (m.), M.B.
 Gerty, Fleet-Paym. Francis H., C.M.G., R.N.
 Ghulam Raza Khan, Risaldar Maj., M.V.O. (5th).
 Gibb, B.-Gen. Evan, C.M.O., D.S.O.
 Gibson, Thomas M., C.I.E.
 Ghoos, Lt.-Col. Jas. Alec C., C.B. (m.).
 Gholin, Lt.-Col. Wilfrid W., C.B. (m.).
 Gholson, Com. Isham W., M.V.O. (5th), R.N.
 Gilson, Walter M., M.V.O. (4th), I.S.O.
 Gilson, Col. J. H., C.B. (m.).
 Giffard, Adm. George A., C.M.G.
 Giffard, Lt.-Col. Gerard G., C.S.I., I.M.S.
 Giffard, Paym.-in-Ch. Charles E., C.B. (c.), R.N.
 Gilhert, Alfred, M.V.O. (4th).
 Giles, Bertram, C.M.O.
 Giles, Edward, C.I.E.
 Giles, Col. Peter B., C.B. (c.), V.D.
 Giles, Robert, C.I.E.
 Gillespie, Col. Ernest C. F., C.B. (m.).
 Gillett, Maj. Ewd. Scott, C.I.E.
 Gillman, Herbert F. W., C.S.I.
 Gillman, Maj.-Gen. Webb, C.B. (m.), C.M.O., D.S.O.
 Gilmore, David, O.B.E.
 Gilpin, B.-Gen. Frederick C.A., C.B. (m.).
 Gislelte, Lt.-Col. George H. D., C.I.E.
 Gishborne, Lt.-Col. Lionel G., C.M.O.
 Glancy, Reginald I. R., C.I.E.
 Glascock, Lancelot C. B., M.V.O. (5th).
 Glasford, Lt.-Col. Alex. I. R., C.M.O., D.S.O.
 Glasgow, Lt.-Col. Wm. Jas. T., C.M.O.
 Glasgow, Maj. Col. Thos. W., C.M.O., D.S.O.
 Glaser, Maj. Frank B., C.M.O.
 Glazebrook, Richard T., C.B. (c.).
 Gleadow-Newcome, Col. A. H., C.I.E.
 Glossop, Capt. John C. T., C.B. (m.), R.N.
 Glover, B.-Gen. Gerald M., C.M.G.
 Glubb, Maj.-Gen. Frederick M., C.B. (m.), D.S.O.
 Glyn, Lt.-Col. Geoffrey Carr, C.M.O., D.S.O.
 Glyou, Lt.-Col. Thomas G. P., C.M.O.
 Goad, Col. Howard, C.S.I.
 Goble, B.-Gen. Charles, C.M.O.
 Goble, Lt.-Col. J. Charles C., C.B. (m.).
 Goble, Charles, M.V.O. (4th).
 Goble, Lieut. Charles, M.V.O. (5th).
 Goble, Lt.-Col. Stuart Hill, C.I.E.
 Goble, Lt.-Col. William W., C.M.O.
 Goble-Faussett, Col. Edmund G., C.M.O.
 Golley, Col. Francis C., M.V.O. (4th).
 Golley, John C., C.S.I.
 Gollman, Col. Arthur F., C.B. (c.).
 Goll, Col. Algernon H. S., C.M.O.
 Godo, Herbert, C.M.O.
 Goldsmith, Herbert S., C.M.O.
 Goodenough, R.-Adm. William E., C.B. (m.), M.V.O. (4th).
 Goodman, Lt.-Col. Godfrey D., C.M.O.
 Goodridge, R.-Adm. Walter S., C.I.E.
 Goodwin, Col. Frank, C.I.E.
 Goodwin, Maj. George A., C.M.O.
 Goodwin, Eng.-R.-Adm. George C., C.B. (c.).
 Goodwin, Lt.-Col. Thos. H. J. C., C.M.O., D.S.O.
 Gould-Adams, Col. Henry E. F., C.M.O.
 Gordon, Maj. Archibald Alex., M.V.O. (4th), C.B.E.
 Gordon, Arthur J. L., C.M.O.
 Gordon, Very Rev. Dauid M., C.M.O., O.D.
 Gordon, Maj. Duncan P., M.V.O. (4th).
 Gordon, Col. George G., C.I.E.
 Gordon, B.-Gen. Herbert, C.M.O., D.S.O.
 Gordon, Col. James H., C.B. (m.), D.S.O.
 Gordon, Col. John C. F., C.I.E.
 Gordon, Lt.-Col. John L. R., C.B. (m.).
 Gordon, B.-Gen. Joseph M., C.B. (m.).
 Gordon, Maj.-Gen. Lochinvar A. C., C.B. (m.), C.S.I.
 Gordon, Lt.-Col. Lawrence G. F., C.B. (m.), D.S.O.
 Gordon, Col. Louis A., C.B. (m.), D.S.O.
 Gordon, Mervyn H., C.M.O., M.D.
 Gordon, Lt.-Col. Ramsay F. C., C.I.E.
 Gordon, Webster B., C.I.E.
 Gordon, Gen. William, C.I.E.
 Gordon, William, C.B.E.
 Gordon, Lt.-Col. Wm. Alex., C.M.O., D.S.O.
 Gordon-Hall, Col. Frederick W. G., C.B. (m.).
 Gore, Col. Charles C., M.V.O. (4th).
 Gore, B.-Gen. Robert C., C.M.O.
 Gore, Col. St. John C., C.B. (m.).
 Gorges, Edmund H. L., C.M.G., M.V.O. (4th).
 Gorges, B.-Gen. Edmund H., C.B. (m.), D.S.O.
 Goring-Jones, B.-Gen. M. D., C.M.O.
 Gosling, B.-Gen. Charles, C.M.O.
 Gosse, Edmund, C.B. (c.).
 Gough, Maj.-Gen. Hugh S., C.B. (m.), C.M.O.
 Gould, Lt.-Col. Jay, C.B.E., M.B.
 Goument, Charles E. V., C.S.I.
 Gourlay, Wm. Robert, C.I.E.
 Gowers, Edwd., C.B. (c.).
 Gracey, Col. Thomas, C.S.I.
 Graeie, Alexander, M.V.O. (4th).
 Graene, Lt.-Col. Lawrence O., C.M.O.
 Graff, Stephen J., C.B. (c.).
 Graham, Com. G. E. F. Cunningham, M.V.O. (4th), R.N.
 Graham, Rev. John A., C.I.E., D.D.
 Graham, Col. Lancelot, C.M.G.
 Grahau, Col. Malcolm D., C.B. (m.).
 Graham-Brown, Com. David T., M.V.O. (4th), R.N.
 Grahame, George D., M.V.O. (4th).
 Grainger, Surg.-Gen. Thomas, C.B. (m.).
 Granet, B.-Gen. Edward John, C.B. (m.).
 Granun, Edward Allan, C.M.O.
 Granun, Edward Thos., C.M.O.
 Grant, Col. Alex. Brown, M.V.O. (4th).
 Grant, Alfred H., C.S.I., C.I.E.
 Grant, Capt. Edmund F. F., C.B. (m.), R.N.
 Grant, Col. Edward J., C.B. (m.).
 Grant, Henry E. W., C.M.G.
 Grant, R.-Adm. Heathcoat S., C.B. (m.).
 Grant, Capt. Henry W., C.B. (c.), R.N.
 Grant, Col. Hugh G., C.B. (m.).
 Grant, Capt. Noel, C.B. (m.), R.N.
 Grant, Maj.-Gen. Philip G., C.M.O.
 Grant, Maj. Robert F. S., M.V.O. (4th), D.S.O.
 Grant, Col. Samuel C. N., C.B. (m.), C.M.O.
 Grant, William, C.M.O.
 Grant, Wm. Chas., M.B.E.
 Granville, Alexander, C.M.G.
 Granville, Capt. Dennis, M.V.O. (4th).
 Grasett, Lt.-Col. Henry James, C.M.O.
 Graves, Robert W., C.M.G.
 Gray, Albert, C.B. (c.), K.C.
 Gray, B.-Gen. Frederick W. B., C.M.O., D.S.O.
 Gray, Col. H. Mcf. W., C.B. (m.), M.B.
 Gray, Maj.-Gen. W. du G., C.B. (m.).
 Gray, Col. Wm. Lewis, C.M.O., M.B.
 Greator, Capt. Clemeut, C.B. (c.), M.V.O. (4th), R.N.
 Green, Lt. Benjamin S., M.V.O. (5th).
 Green, Lt.-Col. Bernard C., C.M.O.
 Green, Eng.-Capt. Donald P., C.B. (m.), R.N.
 Green, Capt. John F. E., C.B. (m.), R.N.
 Green, Rev. Wm. Spotswood, C.B. (c.).
 Greene, Col. Hon. Edward M., C.M.O.
 Greenly, B.-Gen. Walter H., C.M.O., D.S.O.
 Greustreet, Reginald H., O.I.E.
 Greer, Francis Nugent, C.B. (c.).
 Greer, Joseph, C.M.O.
 Greer, Richard T., C.S.I.
 Gregoris, Maj.-Gen. Charles F., C.B. (m.).
 Gregson, Edward Gelson, C.I.E.
 Gregson, Lt.-Col. Henry G. F. S., C.M.O.
 Greig, Maj. Edward D. W., C.I.E.
 Greig, Col. Fredk. J., C.M.O.
 Greig, Col. James W., C.B. (c.), K.C.
 Greig, Maj. John Glennie, C.I.E.
 Grenfell, R.-Gen. Harold M., C.M.O., M.V.O. (4th).
 Grenfell, Wilfred T., C.M.O., M.D.
 Grenville, Lt.-Col. Hon. Alwyn H. F., M.V.O. (4th).
 Grey, Lt.-Col. Arthur, C.I.E.
 Grey, Col. Leopold J. H., C.S.I.
 Grey, Maj.-Gen. W. H., C.B. (m.).
 Grice, Lt.-Col. Walter T., C.I.E.
 Grier, B.-Gen. Harry D., C.B. (m.).
 Griffin, Martin Joseph, C.M.O.
 Griffith, B.-Gen. Chas. R. J., C.M.O., D.S.O.
 Griffith, Horace M. B., C.M.O.
 Griffith, Capt. Ralph E. Hotchkiss, C.I.E.
 Griffiths, Lt.-Col. Thos., C.M.O., D.S.O.
 Grimston, Francis Sylvester, C.I.E.
 Grimston, Col. Sylvester B., C.M.O.
 Grimwade, B.-Gen. Harold W., C.M.O.
 Grindale, Gilbert E. A., C.M.G.
 Grinlinton, Frederick Hy., C.M.O.
 Grogan, B.-Gen. Edward G., C.B. (m.).
 Grogan, Lt.-Col. George W. St. G., C.M.O.
 Grove, B.-Gen. Edward A. W. S., C.B. (m.).
 Grove, Col. Reg. Parker, C.M.O.
 Groves, Lt.-Col. John E. G., C.M.O.
 Gruning, John Fredk., C.I.E.
 Gubbins, John H., C.M.O.
 Gudgeon, Lt.-Col. Walter E., C.M.O.
 Guggisberg, Lt.-Col. Fdk. G., C.M.O.
 Guidler, James Adolphus, C.I.E.
 Guinness, B.-Gen. Hy. Wm. N., C.B. (m.).
 Guinness, Capt. Hon. Rupert E. C., C.B. (c.), C.M.O., R.N.V.R.
 Guiland, Maj. George L., C.M.O., M.D.
 Gully, Hon. Edward W. K., C.B. (c.).
 Gundry, Richard S., C.B. (c.).
 Gurdon, Maj. Bertram E. M., C.I.E., D.S.O.
 Gurdon, Lt.-Col. Phillip R. T., C.S.I.
 Gurmukh Singh, Sardar Bahadur, C.S.I.
 Gurney, Hugh, M.V.O. (4th).
 Gurney, Martyn P. C., C.M.O., M.V.O. (4th).
 Gwatkin, Col. Frederick S., C.B. (m.).
 Gwatkin, Maj.-Gen. Willoughby G., C.B. (c.).
 Gwynn, B.-Gen. Chas. Wm., C.M.O., D.S.O.
 Gwynne, Rt. Rev. Llewellyn H., C.M.O., D.D.
 Gwyther, Frank Edwln, C.I.E.
 Hacket-Thompson, B.-Gen. Frederick, C.B. (m.).
 Haddock, Capt. Herbert J., C.B. (c.), R.N.B.
 Haddy, Eng.-Lieut.-Com. Fredk. G., M.V.O. (4th), R.N.
 Haden, Francis S., C.M.O.
 Hadow, Lt.-Col. Arthur L., C.M.O.
 Haffkine, Waldemar M. W., C.I.E.
 Haig, B.-Gen. Neil W., C.M.O.
 Haig, Lt.-Col. P. B., C.B. (m.), M.B.
 Haig, Lt.-Col. Thomas W., C.M.O.
 Hailey, Hammett R. C., C.I.E.
 Hailey, William Malcolm, C.S.I., C.I.E.
 Haji Bukhs Ellialie, C.I.E.
 Halahan, Lt. Fredk. C., M.V.O. (5th), R.N.
 Haldane, Lt.-Col. Charles L., C.M.G.
 Haldane, Lt.-Gen. James A. L., C.B. (m.), D.S.O.
 Hale, Col. Charles H., C.M.O., D.S.O.
 Hale, Col. Thos. Wyatt, C.M.O.
 Hall, Lieut. Chas. W. H., M.V.O. (5th).
 Hall, Lt.-Col. Ernest F., C.M.O.
 Hall, Maj. George, C.M.O., M.D.
 Hall, Lt.-Col. George C. Miller, C.M.O., D.S.O.
 Hall, Col. Henry S., C.B. (c.).
 Hall, John C., C.M.G., I.S.O.
 Hall, B.-Gen. Lewis M. Murray, C.B. (m.).
 Hall, Capt. Sydney S., C.B. (c.), R.N.
 Hall, Wm. Thomas, C.S.I.

- Halliday, Francis C. T., M.V.O. (5th).
 Halliday, Lt.-Col. Lewis S. T., C.B. (m.),
 F.C.
 Halsey, R.-Adm. Lionel, C.B., C.M.O.
 Ham, Engr. Capt. John W., C.B. (c).
 Hamilton, B.-Gen. Alex. H., C.B. (m.).
 Hamilton, Charles B., C.M.O.
 Hamilton, Capt. Lord Claud, M.V.O.
 (4th), D.S.O.
 Hamilton, Capt. David M., C.M.O., R.N.
 Hamilton, Col. Gilbert H. C., C.B. (m.).
 Hamilton, R.-Adm. Jas. de Courcy,
 M.V.O. (4th).
 Hamilton, Lt.-Col. John A., C.M.O.
 Hamilton, B.-Gen. Percy Douglas, C.M.G.
 Hamilton, Col. Robert S., C.M.O.
 Hamilton, Lt.-Col. Thomas W. O'H.,
 C.M.O.
 Hamilton, B.-Gen. Wm. G., C.B. (m.),
 D.S.O.
 Hamley, Col. Francis G., C.M.O.
 Hamnerley, Maj.-Gen. Frederick, C.B.
 (m.).
 Hammond, Br.-Gen. Dayrell T., C.B. (c).
 Hammond, Col. P. H., O.B. (m.).
 Hannett, George, C.I.E.
 Hanbury, Col. Lionel Hy., C.M.O.
 Harblook, Lt.-Gen. Arthur G., C.B. (m.).
 Harbin, Arthur C., C.S.I., C.I.E.
 Hare, Allen H., C.M.O.
 Harnington, B.-Gen. John A., O.M.O.,
 D.S.O.
 Harsard, Col. Arthur C., C.M.O.
 Harsell, Henry P., M.V.O. (4th).
 Harsford, Benjamin, C.B. (c).
 Hanson, Philip, C.B. (c).
 Hapgood, Henry James, C.B. (c).
 Haran, Maj. Jas. Augustin, C.M.O., M.D.
 Hara Prasad Shastri, C.I.E.
 Harari, Victor R. (Pasha), C.M.O.
 Harben, Guy P., O.B.E.
 Harbord, Frank Wm., C.B.E.
 Harding, Lt.-Col. Collin, C.M.O., D.S.O.
 Harding, Edward J., C.M.O.
 Harding-Newman, Col. John C., C.M.O.
 Hardy, George F., C.B. (c).
 Hardy, Richard G., C.S.I.
 Hare, Col. Frederick S. C., C.M.O.
 Hare, Reginald Chas., C.M.O.
 Hare, Robert D., C.I.E.
 Hare, Lt.-Col. Robt. H., C.M.O., M.V.O.
 (4th), O.S.O.
 Hare, Maj.-Gen. Stuart W., C.B. (m.).
 Harford, Col. Hy. Chas., C.B. (m.).
 Harl Kishan Kaul, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E.
 Harrington, Maj.-Gen. Charles H., C.B.
 (m.), D.S.O.
 Hari Ram Gonska, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E.
 Harkness, Col. Henry D'A., C.B. (m.).
 Harman, Edward G., C.B. (c).
 Harness, Maj.-Gen. Arthur, C.B. (m.).
 Harper, Maj.-Gen. Geo. M., C.B. (m.),
 D.S.O.
 Harper, Capt. John E. T., M.V.O. (4th),
 R.N.
 Harrel, Wm. Vesey, C.D. (c), M.V.O.
 (4th).
 Harriott, George Moss, C.S.I., C.I.E.
 Harris, Surg.-Gen. George F. A., C.S.I.,
 M.D.
 Harris, B.-Gen. Richard H. W. H.,
 C.B. (m.).
 Harris, Robert, C.M.O.
 Harris, Sidney West, C.B. (c).
 Harris, Walter Hy., C.M.O.
 Harrison, Albert John, C.I.E.
 Harrison, Col. Chalmers E. C. B., C.M.O.
 Harrison, Col. Edward F., C.M.O.
 Harrison, Lt.-Col. Edgar G., C.B. (m.),
 D.S.O.
 Harrison, Francis Capel, C.S.I.
 Harrison, Col. Gilbert H., C.M.O.
 Harrison, John B., C.M.O.
 Harrison, Col. Robert A. G., C.M.O.
 Harrison, Sydney Thirlwall, C.M.O.
 Hart, Col. Charles J., C.B. (c).
 Hart, Lt.-Col. Edward C., C.M.O.
 Hart, George Sankey, C.I.E.
 Hart, Thos. Wheeler, C.B., M.B.
 Hart, Wm. Elwell, O.B.E.
 Hartley, Col. Edmund B., C.M.O., F.C.
- Hartog, Philip J., C.I.E.
 Harvey, B.-Gen. Robt. Napier, C.D.
 (m.), C.M.O., D.S.O.
 Harvey, Lt.-Col. David, C.M.O., M.D.
 Harvey, Ernest M., C.B.E.
 Harvey, Col. George S. A., C.M.O.
 Harvey, B.-Gen. Robert N., C.B. (m.),
 C.M.O., D.S.O.
 Haslegrave, Lt.-Col. Hy. J., C.M.G., V.D.
 Hasted, Lt.-Col. Arthur W., C.M.O.
 Hastings, Adm. Alexander P., C.B. (m.).
 Hastings, Charles G. W., C.I.E.
 Hastings, Maj.-Gen. Edw. S., C.B. (m.),
 D.S.O.
 Hatch, Lt.-Col. George P., C.M.O.
 Hathaway, Surg.-Gen. Harold G.,
 O.B. (m.).
 Hawes, Col. Benjamin R., C.B. (m.).
 Hawes, Maj. Chas. H., M.V.O. (4th).
 Hawkins, Maj.-Gen. A. Cesar, C.B.
 (m.).
 Hawkins, Lt.-Col. Thomas B., C.M.O.
 Hawkins, Col. Walter P., C.M.O.
 Hawksley, Capt. Jas. R. Price, C.B. (m.),
 M.V.O. (4th), R.N.
 Haworth-Booth, R.-Adm. Francis F.,
 C.M.O.
 Hay, Maj.-Gen. E. Owen, C.B. (m.).
 Hay, James P., M.V.O. (4th).
 Hay, John B., C.M.O.
 Hay, Maj. Westwood N., C.I.E.
 Hayden, Henry Hubert, C.I.E.
 Hayes, Capt. Bertram F., C.M.O., R.N.R.
 Hayes, Lt.-Col. Robert H., C.M.O.
 Haynes, Col. Chas. Edw., C.D. (m.).
 Haynes, Lt.-Col. Kenneth E., C.M.O.
 Hayter, Lt.-Col. Ross J. F., C.M.O., D.S.O.
 Hazell, Comm. William, C.B. (c).
 Hazleton, Lt.-Col. Percy O., C.M.O.
 Headlam, Maj.-Gen. John E. W., C.B.
 (m.), D.S.O.
 Healey, Col. Charles, C.M.O.
 Healey, Col. Corydon W. R., C.M.O.
 Hean, Hon. Alexander, C.M.O.
 Heane, Lt.-Col. James, C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Heath, Lt.-Col. Fras. W., C.M.G., R.A.
 Heath, Maj.-Gen. Geraru M., C.B. (m.),
 D.S.O.
 Heath, Col. Harry H. R., C.B. (m.).
 Heath-Caldwell, Maj.-Gen. F. C., C.B.
 (m.).
 Heathcote, Capt. G. S., M.V.O. (4th).
 Heathcote-Drummond-Willoughby, B.-
 Gen. Hon. C. S., C.M.G.
 Heaton-Ellis, Capt. Edw. H. F., O.B.
 (m.), M.V.O. (4th), R.N.
 Hebbalalu V. Nanjundayya, C.I.E.
 Heberden, Wm. Buller, C.B. (c).
 Hebert, Louis P., C.M.O.
 Hebley, Col. Walter C., C.B. (m.), C.M.O.
 Hegan, Col. Edward, C.B. (m.).
 Hehr, Col. Patrick, C.B. (m.), C.M.O.,
 I.M.H.
 Heidenstam, Frederick C., C.M.O.
 Hellard, Col. Robert C., C.B. (c).
 Hemmeling, Col. Edward H., C.M.O.
 Hemming, Maj.-Gen. Fredk. W., O.B.
 (m.).
 Hemming, Lt.-Col. Norman M., C.B. (c).
 Hemmeling, B.-Gen. Thos. D. R., C.M.O.
 Henderson, Alfred P., C.M.O.
 Henderson, Lt.-Col. Andrew, C.M.O.
 Henderson, Lt. Francis B., C.M.O.,
 D.S.O., R.N.
 Henderson, V.-Adm. F. Hannan, C.M.O.
 Henderson, Maj.-Gen. Philip D., C.S.I.
 Henderson, Robert, C.B. (c).
 Henderson, R. Heriot, C.I.E.
 Henderson, Robert H., C.M.O.
 Henderson, Col. R. S. F., C.B. (m.), M.B.
 Hendley, Col. Chas. H., C.B. (m.).
 Hendley, Col. Thomas H., C.I.E.
 Hendry, Alex., M.V.O. (4th), M.D.
 Henegake, Comm. Alzernon W., C.B. (m.),
 M.V.O. (4th), R.N.
 Henegake, Major Godfrey C. W., M.V.O.
 (4th), D.S.O.
 Hennessey, Lt.-Col. John P. C., C.M.O.,
 R.A.M.C.
 Hennessey, Lt.-Col. John P. C., C.M.O.
 Henry, Lt.-Gen. George, C.B. (m.).
- Henry, Lt.-Col. Vivian, C.B. (c).
 Henry, Lt.-Col. Wm. Daniel, C.I.E.
 Hepburn, Surg.-Col. David, C.M.G.
 Hepworth, Capt. Melville W. C., C.B. (c),
 R.N.R.
 Herbert, Lt.-Col. Charles, C.S.I.
 Herbert, Charles St. J. S., C.B. (c).
 Herbert, B.-Gen. Edmund A., M.V.O.
 (4th).
 Herbert, Col. Edward S., C.M.O.
 Herbert, Col. Edward Wm., C.B. (m.).
 Herbert, Col. Lionel Norton, C.B. (m.).
 Heriot-Maitland, B.-Gen. James D.,
 C.M.O., D.S.O.
 Hermon-Hodge, Capt. Roland H., M.V.O.
 (4th), D.S.O.
 Heron, Col. Thomas, C.B. (m.).
 Hertlet, Harry L., M.V.O. (4th).
 Hertz, Henry F., C.I.E.
 Hertz, William Axel, C.S.I.
 Hezkeith, Lt.-Col. Jas. A., C.M.O., D.S.O.
 Hewby, Louis John, C.B. (c).
 Hewby, Wm. Petch, C.M.O.
 Hewett, Lt.-Col. Edward V. O., C.M.O.,
 D.S.O.
 Hewett, Fredk. Stanley, M.V.O. (4th),
 M.D.
 Hewett, R.-Adm. Geo. Hayley, C.I.E.
 Hewlett, Wm. Meyrick, C.M.O.
 Hewson, Capt. Lionel L., M.V.O. (5th).
 Hext, Lt.-Col. Lyone J., C.M.O.
 Heywood, Capt. M. B., M.V.O. (4th),
 D.S.O.
 Hibbert, B.-Gen. Godfrey L., C.B. (m.),
 D.S.O.
 Hickey, Capt. Daniel, M.V.O. (5th).
 Hickle, Maj.-Gen. W. Bernard, C.B. (m.).
 Hickey, R.-Adm. Cecil S., M.V.O. (4th),
 R.N.
 Hickey, Lt.-Col. Victor N., C.I.E., V.D.
 Hickman, Wm. Hugh P., C.B. (c).
 Hickman, B.-Gen. Thomas E., C.B. (m.),
 D.S.O., M.P.
 Hicks, B.-Gen. Hy. Tempest, C.B. (m.).
 Hickson, B.-Gen. Robert A., C.B. (m.).
 Hickson, Col. Samuel, C.B. (m.), K.N.R.
 Hieksion, Col. S. A. E., C.B. (m.), D.S.O.
 Higginson, B.-Gen. Cecil P., C.M.O.,
 D.S.O.
 Higgs, Henry, C.B. (c).
 Hignell, Sidney R., C.I.E.
 Hildebrand, Arthur H., C.I.E.
 Hildyard, Lt.-Col. Regd. J. T., C.M.O.,
 D.S.O.
 Hill, Arthur, C.I.E.
 Hill, B.-Gen. Augustus W., C.B. (m.).
 Hill, B.-Gen. Cecil, C.B. (m.).
 Hill, B.-Gen. Felix P., C.B. (m.), C.M.O.,
 D.S.O.
 Hill, Lt.-Col. Frank W. R., C.M.O., D.S.O.
 Hill, B.-Gen. H. Cecil de la M., C.B. (m.),
 C.M.O.
 Hill, Col. Joseph, C.B. (c).
 Hill, Montague, C.I.E.
 Hill, Col. Peter Edw., C.B. (m.).
 Hill, Maj. Thomas H., C.I.E.
 Hillman, B.-Gen. Edw., C.M.O., D.S.O.
 Hillier, Edward G., C.M.O.
 Hillier, Joseph H., M.V.O. (4th).
 Hills, Col. Edmond H., C.M.O.
 Hinde, Col. John H. E., C.B. (m.).
 Hinge, Col. Harry Alex., C.M.O., M.M.C.
 Hinton, Lt.-Col. Godfrey B., C.M.O.
 Hippisley, Col. Richard L., C.B. (m.).
 Hipwell, Col. Alfred G., C.B. (m.).
 Hipwood, Charles, C.B. (c).
 Hira Singh, Yana, C.I.E.
 Hirst, Lt.-Col. Edward A., C.M.O.
 Hirst, Lt.-Col. Arthur H., C.B. (c).
 Hirst, Lt.-Col. Arthur H., C.B. (c).
 Hirst-Hampden, Ernest M., C.M.O.
 Hobbs, B.-Gen. Joseph J. T., C.B. (m.).
 Hobbs, Maj.-Gen. Percy E. F., C.B. (m.),
 C.M.O.
 Hobbs, Lt.-Col. Regd. F. A., C.M.O.,
 D.S.O.
 Hobday, Col. Edmund A. P., C.M.O.
 Hobday, Maj.-Gen. Thos. F., C.B. (m.).
 Hobday, Charles Wm., C.M.O.
 Hobday, Col. Edmund A. P., C.M.O.
 Hodding, Col. John, C.I.E.

- Holmes, Aubrey D. P., C.M.O., M.D.
Holmes, Capt. Michael H., M.V.O. (4th), R.N.
Holmes, Col. Chas. A., C.M.O.
Holmes, Henry M., O.B.E.
Holmes, Vincent S., M.V.O. (4th), M.P.
Horne, Augustus F. R., C.I.E.
Hornelater, Hy. E. W., M.V.O. (4th), M.R.C.S.
Hornet, Gysbert Reltz, C.M.O.
Hornen, George, C.M.O.
Hogg, Lt.-Col. Conrad Chas. H., C.M.O.
Hogg, Maj.-Gen. Geo. C. B., C.M.O.
Hogg, Lt.-Col. Rudolph E. T., C.I.E.
Hohler, Thomas Beaumont, C.B. (c), C.M.O.
Hoiel, Lt.-Col. Jas. Graham, C.I.E., M.B.
Hilbrow, Col. William H., C.M.O.
Holbrook, Com. Leonard S., M.V.O. (5th), R.N.
Hildsworth, B.-Gen. G. L., C.B. (m).
Hildsworth, Lt.-Col. John J., C.I.E.
Holland, Lt.-Gen. Arthur E. A., C.B. (m), M.V.O. (4th), D.S.O.
Holland, Bernard H., C.B. (c).
Holland, Lt.-Col. Guy L., M.V.O. (4th).
Holland, Maj.-Gen. Hy. Wm., C.B. (m).
Holland, Capt. Hubert H., C.M. (m), R.N.
Holland, B.-Gen. Percy, C.B. (m).
Holland, Robert Erskine, C.I.E.
Holland-Pryor, B.-Gen. Pomeroy, M.V.O. (4th), D.S.O.
Hollis, Alfred Claud, C.M.O.
Hollis, Col. Gerald E., C.M.O., C.I.E., D.S.O.
Holloway, B.-Gen. Benj., C.I.E.
Holman, Maj.-Gen. Herbert C., C.M.O., D.S.O.
Holmes, Lt.-Col. Gordon M., C.M.O., M.D.
Holmes-Hunt, Hilary L., C.I.E.
Holmes, B.-Gen. Haresign G., C.M.O.
Holmes, Haywood T., M.V.O. (5th).
Holmes, Henry, M.V.O. (5th).
Holmes, Lt.-Col. Robt. H., C.M.O.
Holmes, B.-Gen. Wm., C.M.O., D.S.O.
Holms, John M., C.S.I.
Horne, Col. Frederick J., C.S.I.
Horne, Walter, C.I.E.
Honey, John William, C.M.O.
Hood, Thomas, C.M.O.
Hood, Hon. Victor A. Nelson, C.M.O.
Hole, Col. James, C.M.O.
Hoyne, Col. Arthur W., C.M.O., D.S.O.
Hope, Geo. Irving, C.B.E.
Hope, R.-Adm. Geo. Price W., C.B. (m), R.N.
Hope, Capt. Herbert W. W., C.B. (c), R.N.
Hope, Col. Lewis A., C.B. (m).
Hopkins, Paymr.-in-Ch. David B. L., M.V.O. (4th), R.N.
Hopkinson, Maj. Bertram, C.M.O.
Hopkinson, Capt. Henry C. B., C.M.O.
Hopwood, Charles A., C.B. (c).
Hordern, Rev. Arthur V., C.M.O.
Hordern, B.-Gen. Gwyn V., C.M.O.
Hore, Eng.-Capt. Fred, C.B. (m), R.N.
Hore-Ruthven, B.-Gen. Hon. W. P. (Master of Ruthven), C.M.O., D.S.O.
Hormusjee Cowasjee Dinshaw, C.I.E.
Horn, David B., C.I.E.
Hornby, B.-Gen. Montagu L., C.M.O., D.S.O.
Hornby, R.-Adm. Robt. S. P., C.M.O.
Horne, Wm. Ogilvie, C.S.I.
Horniblow, Col. Frederick, C.B. (c).
Horniblow, B.-Gen. F. H., C.B. (m).
Horrocks, Col. W. H., C.B. (m), M.B.
Horsfall, Jeremiah G., C.I.E.
Hose, John Walter, C.S.I.
Hoshang Jamsaj Dattur, Khan Bahadur, C.I.E.
Hosie, Lt.-Col. Andrew, C.M.O., M.D.
Hoskins, Maj.-Gen. Arthur R., C.M.O., D.S.O.
Hoskyns, R.-Adm. Peyton, C.M.O., M.V.O. (4th).
Hotham, B.-Gen. John, C.B. (m).
Houston, William, C.M.O.
Howard, Albert, C.I.E.
Howard, Henry Fraser, C.I.E.
Howard, B.-Gen. Henry R. L., C.B. (m).
Howell, Lt.-Col. Arthur A., C.M.O.
Howell, Capt. Evelyn B., C.I.E.
Howell, Mortimer S., C.I.E.
Howse, Lt.-Col. Neville R., C.B. (m), V.C.
Hrishi Kesh Laha, Babu, C.I.E.
Habbback, Lt.-Col. Arthur B., C.M.O.
Huddleston, Com. Ernest W., C.I.E.
Huddleston, George, C.I.E.
Huddleston, Comdr. Willoughby B., C.M.O.
Hudson, Lt.-Col. Joseph A. G., O.M.C.
Hudson, Maj.-Gen. Havelock, C.B. (m), C.I.E.
Hudson, J. H., M.B.E.
Hudson, Walter, O.B.E., M.P.
Huggins, Lt.-Col. Ponsonby G., C.B. (m), D.S.O.
Hughes, Arthur J., C.I.E.
Hughes, Maj.-Gen. Chas. F., C.B. (m).
Hughes, Col. Edward T., C.B. (c).
Hughes, Col. Emilius, C.B. (m), C.M.O.
Hughes, B.-Gen. Frederick G., C.B. (m).
Hughes, Maj. Frederick St. J., M.V.O. (4th).
Hughes, B.-Gen. Garnet B., C.M.O., D.S.O.
Hughes, Lt.-Col. Henry Thoresby, C.M.O.
Hughes, Col. John A., C.B. (c).
Hughes, Lt.-Col. John Gethin, C.M.O., D.S.O.
Hughes, B.-Gen. Robt. H. W., C.M.O., D.S.O.
Hughes-Buller, Ralph B., C.I.E.
Huzili, Eng.-Lieut.-Com. René C., M.V.O. (4th).
Hugo, Lt.-Col. Edwd. V., C.M.O., M.D.
Hull, Maj.-Gen. Charles P. A., C.B. (m).
Hull, Hy. Mitchell, C.M.O.
Humbly, Lt.-Col. James F., C.M.O., D.S.O.
Humphreys, B.-Gen. G. Gardner, C.B. (m), D.S.O.
Humphreys, Eng.-Capt. Henry, C.B. (m), R.N.
Humphry, Lt.-Col. Lawrence, C.M.O.
Huoloke, Maj. Phillip, M.V.O. (4th).
Hunt, Capt. Allan T., C.S.I., R.N.
Hunt, Atlee A., C.M.O.
Hunt, Lt.-Col. Frederick W., C.M.O.
Hunt, B.-Gen. Gerald P. S., C.M.O.
Hunt, William, M.B.E.
Huoter, Surg.-Gen. George D., C.B. (m), C.M.O., D.S.O.
Huoter, Col. George G., C.B. (m), C.M.O.
Huoter, Hamilton, C.M.O.
Huoter, B.-Gen. John Gunning, C.B. (m).
Hunter, Lt.-Col. John M., C.S.I.
Hunter, Matthew, C.I.E.
Hunter, Col. William, C.B. (m).
Hunter-Blair, Maj.-Gen. W. C., C.B. (m), C.M.O.
Hunza, Mro of, C.I.E.
Hurley, Lt.-Col. Thos. E. V., C.M.O.
Hurst, Cecil J. B., C.B. (c), K.C.
Husain Bileram Salvid, C.S.I.
Husain, Mirza Mahdi, Nawab Khan, C.I.E.
Hussey, Ernest Innis, M.V.O. (5th).
Huskisson, Maj.-Gen. William, C.M.O.
Hussey, B.-Gen. Arthur H., C.B. (m).
Hutchin, Lt.-Col. Jas. Wm., C.M.O.
Hutchinson, Lt.-Col. Alexander R. H., C.M.O.
Hutchinson, Col. Francis P., C.B. (m).
Hutchinson, Lt.-Gen. Hy. D., C.S.I.
Hutchinson, Col. James B., C.S.I.
Hutton, Eyre, C.M.O.
Hutton-Riddell, Maj. George, M.V.O. (4th).
Hyde, Capt. Richard, M.V.O. (4th), R.N.
Impey, Lt.-Col. Lawrence, C.S.I., C.I.E.
Ingfield, Maj.-Gen. Fras. S., C.B. (m), D.S.O.
Inzills, Wm. Arbuthnot, C.S.I.
Ireland, Eng.-Comm. J. H. H., M.V.O. (4th), R.N.
Ireland, Col. Robert M., C.B. (m), C.M.O.
Irvine, Capt. Charles A. L., M.V.O. (4th).
Irvine, Lt.-Col. G. B., C.B. (m).
Irvine, Col. Henry, C.B. (c).
Irvine, Lt.-Col. Richard Abercrombie, C.M.O.
Irving, Charles J., C.M.O.
Irving, Herbert Cavan, C.B.E.
Irwin, Alfred, C.M.O.
Irwin, Lt.-Col. De la C. Thos., C.M.O.
Irwin, George R., C.S.I.
Irwin, Henry, C.I.E.
Irwin, Surg.-Gen. James M., C.B. (m).
Irwin, Col. John S., C.B. (c).
Isacke, B.-Gen. Hubert, C.M.O.
Isherwood, Lt.-Col. James, C.B. (m).
Izai, Alexander, C.I.E.
Jack, Col. Herbert R. H., C.M.O.
Jackson, Lt.-Col. Geo. H. N., C.M.O., D.S.O.
Jackson, B.-Gen. Herbert K., C.B. (m).
Jackson, Col. Herbert Wm., C.B. (c).
Jackson, Lt.-Col. James, C.I.E.
Jackson, Lt.-Col. Lambert C., C.M.O., R.E.
Jackson, B.-Gen. Louis C., C.B. (c), C.M.O.
Jackson, B.-Gen. Robert Whyte Melville, C.B. (m), C.M.O.
Jackson, R.-Adm. Thomas, C.B. (m), M.V.O. (4th).
Jackson, Lt.-Col. Thomas Dare, M.V.O. (4th), D.S.O.
Jackson, William H., C.M.O.
Jacob, Lt.-Col. Arthur Le Grand, C.I.E., D.S.O.
Jacob, Maj. Arthur Leslie, C.I.E.
Jacob, Lt.-Col. Harold F., C.S.I.
Jacobson, Ernest N. J., C.B.E.
Jacomb-Hood, George P., M.V.O. (4th).
Jaffray, Rev. William S., C.M.O.
Jagajlah, Chandra Bose, C.S.I., C.I.E.
Jalal ud Din Khan, Akhundzada of Kandahar, C.I.E.
Jallab Khan, Sardar, C.I.E.
James, Lt.-Col. Alired H. C., M.V.O. (4th), D.S.O.
James, Lt.-Col. Chas. Hy., C.I.E.
James, B.-Gen. Cyril H. L., C.B. (m).
James, Frederick S., C.M.O.
James, Col. Herbert, C.B. (m).
James, Lt.-Col. Herbert E. R., C.B. (c), C.M.O.
James, Lt.-Col. Hbt. Lionel, C.B. (m).
James, John Arthur, M.V.O. (4th).
James, Lt.-Col. Ralph E. H., C.M.O.
James, Maj.-Gen. Wm. B., C.I.E., M.V.O. (4th).
James, Wm. Dodge, M.V.O. (4th).
James, Col. Wm. Regd. W., C.M.O.
Jamlat Rai, Rai Bahadur Diwan, C.I.E.
Janieson, George, C.M.O.
Janieson, James Willam, C.M.O.
Janisch, Noel, C.M.O.
Japp, Henry, C.B.E.
Jaquet, Robert G., C.I.E.
Jardine, B.-Gen. James B., C.M.O., D.S.O.
Jardine, William Ellis, C.I.E.
Jarrett, Col. Henry S., C.I.E.
Jarvis, Lt.-Col. Alexander W., C.M.O., M.V.O. (4th).
Jarvis, Maj. Arthur M., C.M.O.
Jeans, Maj.-Gen. Charles G., C.B. (c).
Jebb, B.-Gen. Gladwyn D., C.M.O., D.S.O.
Jeffcoat, Lt.-Col. Aigeruon C., C.M.O., D.S.O.
Jeffery, Maj. Walter H., C.I.E.
Jeffreys, B.-Gen. George D., C.M.O.
Jeffreys, Maj.-Gen. Henry B., C.B. (m), C.M.O.
Jeffreys, B.-Gen. Patrick D., C.B. (m).
Jemmission, Gen., M.B.E.
Jenkins, Lt.-Col. Noble P., C.M.O.
Jenner, George F. B., C.M.O.
Jennings, Col. Edward L. F., M.V.O. (4th).
Jennings, Col. Herbert A. K., C.I.E.
Jennings, Col. Robert H., C.S.I.
Jenour, B.-Gen. Arthur S., C.M.O.
Jerome, Col. Henry J. W., C.B. (m), C.M.O.
Jerred, Walter T., C.B. (c).
Jeudwine, Maj.-Gen. Hugh S., C.B. (m).
Jeudwine, Maj. Willrid W., C.M.O.
Jewari Singh, Sardar, C.S.I.

- Jivanji Jamshedji Modi, *c.i.e.*
 Johnson, *Capt.* Charles D., *m.v.o.* (4th), *d.s.o.*, *R.N.*
 Johnson, *Maj.-Gen.* Frank E., *c.m.o.*, *d.s.o.*
 Johnson, *Maj.-Gen.* Frederick F., *c.b.* (m.)
 Johnson, George Wm., *c.m.o.*
 Johnson, *Maj.* Henry C., *m.v.o.* (5th)
 Johnson, *B.-Gen.* Richard F., *c.b.* (m.), *c.m.n.*
 Johnson, *Lt.-Col.* William, *c.b.* (m.)
 Johnston, *Lt.-Col.* C. A., *c.n.* (m.), *d.s.o.*, *d.s.b.*
 Johnston, Frederick Wm., *c.s.i.*, *c.i.e.*
 Johnston, *B.-Gen.* George J., *c.b.* (m.), *c.m.n.*
 Johnston, *Col.* Henry H., *c.n.* (m.)
 Johnston, *Lt.-Col.* James Lyon, *c.m.o.*
 Johnston, *Maj.-Gen.* James T., *c.b.* (m.)
 Johnston, *Col.* James W., *m.v.o.* (4th)
 Johnston, *Col.* Percy H., *c.m.n.*
 Johnston, *B.-Gen.* T. K. E., *c.b.* (m.)
 Johnstone, Frederick J., *c.i.e.*
 Johnstone, *Maj.-Gen.* James R., *c.b.* (m.)
 Johnstone, James W. D., *c.i.e.*
 Johnstone, Robert, *c.m.o.*, *i.s.o.*
 Joly de Lothinière, *B.-Gen.* Alain C. de L., *c.b.* (m.), *d.s.i.*, *c.i.e.*
 Jones, Adrian, *m.v.o.* (4th)
 Jones, *Lt.-Col.* Charles Herbert, *c.m.o.*
 Jones, Charles Jerome, *c.m.o.*, *i.s.o.*
 Jones, Francis A., *c.b.* (c.)
 Jones, Frederick T., *m.v.o.* (5th)
 Jones, *Col.* Frederick W. C., *c.b.* (m.)
 Jones, *Surg.-Gen.* Guy C., *d.s.o.*
 Jones, *Col.* Harry Balfour, *c.n.* (m.)
 Jones, *B.-Gen.* Leslie C., *c.m.o.*, *m.v.o.* (4th)
 Jones, *B.-Gen.* Lewis, *c.n.* (m.), *c.m.o.*
 Jones, *B.-Gen.* Michael D. G., *c.m.o.*
 Jones, *B.-Gen.* Morey C., *c.b.* (m.), *c.m.n.*
 Jones, *Maj.-Gen.* R. Owen, *c.b.* (c.)
 Jones, *Lt.-Col.* Richard Godfrey, *c.i.e.*
 Jones, *Lt.-Col.* Theophilus P., *c.m.o.*
 Jones, *Lt.-Col.* Walter Dally, *c.m.o.*
 Jones, Wm. H., *m.v.e.*
 Jopp, *B.-Gen.* John, *c.b.* (m.)
 Jorjua, *Lt.-Col.* Richard P., *c.m.n.*, *d.s.o.*
 Jourdain, *Lt.-Col.* Henry F., *c.n.*
 Jowsey, *Lt.-Col.* Thomas, *c.m.o.*
 Joyner, Robert B., *c.i.e.*
 Julian, *Col.* Oliver R. A., *c.b.* (m.), *c.m.n.*
 Kagal, Senior Chief of, *c.s.i.*, *c.i.e.*
 Kailas Narayan Hakkur, *Lt.-Col.*, *c.i.e.*
 Kalkar Khan, Nawab, *c.i.e.*
 Kall Prasanna Ghosh, *Rai*, *c.i.e.*
 Kalika Datta, *Rai* Bahadur, *c.i.e.*
 Kallnath Mitter, Babu, *c.i.e.*
 Kaluba, Kumar Shri, *c.i.e.*
 Kandi Khan, Mir, *c.i.e.*
 Kandi Krishnaswami Rao, Diwan Bahadur, *c.i.e.*
 Kantiack, Francis E., *c.m.o.*
 Karim Beg, Sardar Bahadur, *m.v.o.* (5th)
 Karve, *Lt.-Col.* Henry, *c.m.o.*, *d.s.o.*
 Kay, *Lt.-Col.* William Martin, *c.m.o.*
 Kaye, *Lt.-Col.* Cecil, *c.s.i.*, *c.i.e.*
 Kaye, *Col.* Ralph Arthur, *c.m.n.*
 Kaye, *B.-Gen.* Walpole S., *c.m.n.*
 Keau, Charles, *m.v.e.*
 Keen, *Maj.* Reginald A. E. H., *c.m.o.*
 Kearos, *Lt.-Col.* Thomas J., *c.b.* (c.), *c.m.o.*
 Keary, *Maj.-Gen.* Henry D'M., *c.b.*, *d.s.o.*
 Keatinge, Gerald Francis, *c.i.e.*
 Keatinge, Henry P., *c.m.o.*, *m.b.*
 Keatinge, Rev. William, *c.m.o.*
 Keeble, Prof. Fredk. Wm., *c.n.e.*
 Keelinz, Huzb T., *c.s.i.*
 Keon, *Maj.* Wm. John, *c.i.e.*, *i.a.*
 Keene, Charles J., *c.i.e.*
 Keane, William, *m.v.o.* (4th)
 Keelzley, *Maj.* Verdon A. S., *m.v.o.* (4th)
 Kelly, *Lt.-Col.* Fredk. Peter C., *c.m.o.*, *d.s.o.*
 Keith, William John, *c.i.e.*
 Kelham, *B.-Gen.* Hy. Robert, *c.b.* (m.), *Kell*, *Col.* V. G. W., *c.b.* (m.)
 Kellett, *B.-Gen.* Richard G., *c.m.o.*
 Kelly, *Maj.-Gen.* Fras. Hy., *c.n.* (m.)
 Kelly, *B.-Gen.* Hy. E. T., *c.m.o.*
 Kelly, *Col.* James G., *c.b.* (m.)
 Kelly, *Lt.-Col.* Philip J. V., *c.m.o.*, *d.s.o.*
 Kelly, *Lt.-Col.* Tom, *c.m.o.*
 Kelly, *Capt.* Wm. A. H., *c.b.* (m.), *m.v.o.* (4th), *R.N.*
 Kemball, *Lt.-Col.* Charles A., *c.i.e.*
 Kemball, *Maj.-Gen.* George Vero, *c.b.* (m.), *d.s.o.*
 Kemble, *Capt.* Horace L., *m.v.o.* (5th)
 Kemmls, *Col.* Wm., *c.x.o.*, *m.v.o.* (4th)
 Kemp, *Br.-Gen.* Geoffrey C., *c.b.* (m.), *R.E.*
 Kemp, *R.-Adm.* Thomas W., *c.b.* (m.), *c.i.e.*
 Kempster, *Lt.-Col.* Herbert Wm., *c.m.o.*
 Kennedy, *B.-Gen.* Alfred A., *c.m.g.*
 Kennedy, *Maj.* Francis M. E., *c.b.* (c.)
 Kennedy, *R.-Adm.* Francis W., *c.b.* (m.)
 Kennedy, Hartley, *c.s.i.*
 Kennedy, *B.-Gen.* Hugh, *c.b.* (m.)
 Kennedy, *Col.* John M., *m.v.o.* (4th)
 Kennedy, *Lt.-Col.* Macdoogall Raiston, *c.m.g.*, *d.s.o.*
 Kennedy, Michael, *c.s.i.*
 Kennedy, Robt. Geo., *c.i.e.*
 Kennedy, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. Magill, *c.i.e.*
 Kennedy, *Lt.-Col.* Willoughby P., *c.s.i.*
 Kenney, *Col.* Arthur H., *c.m.o.*, *d.s.o.*
 Kenny, *Surg.-Gen.* W. W., *c.b.* (m.)
 Kenrick, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. E. R., *c.m.o.*, *d.s.o.*
 Kent, *Col.* Herbert V., *c.b.* (c.)
 Kenyon, *Maj.-Gen.* Edward R., *c.n.* (m.)
 Kenyon-Slaney, *Maj.-Gen.* Walter R., *c.b.* (m.), *m.v.o.* (4th)
 Keppel, *Lt.-Col.* Hon. Geo., *m.v.o.* (4th)
 Ker, *Lt.-Col.* Charles A., *c.m.o.*, *d.s.o.*
 Ker, Wm. Pollock, *c.m.g.*
 Kerr, John Henry, *c.s.i.*, *c.i.e.*
 Kerr, *Col.* Mark A., *c.b.* (m.)
 Kerr, *R.-Adm.* Mark E. F., *c.b.* (c.), *m.v.o.* (4th)
 Kerrieh, *Lt.-Col.* Walter E., *c.m.o.*
 Kerrison, *Lt.-Col.* Edmnd. R. A., *c.m.g.*
 Kerishaw, Louis James, *c.i.e.*
 Ketchen, *B.-Gen.* Huntley D. B., *c.m.o.*
 Kettlewell, Arth. Bradley, *c.i.e.*
 Key, *Maj.* Aston McN. Cooper, *c.b.* (c.)
 Keyes, *R.-Adm.* Roger J. B., *c.b.* (m.), *c.m.n.*, *m.v.o.* (4th), *d.s.o.*
 Keyes, *Maj.* Terence H., *c.i.e.*
 Keynes, John M., *c.b.* (c.)
 Keys, *Fleet-Paym.* John A., *c.n.* (m.)
 Keyner, *Col.* Frederick C., *c.b.* (m.)
 Khair, Bakshi, *c.i.e.*
 Khuda Baksh Khan, *c.i.e.*
 Khurja Salimullah, Nawab Bahadur, *c.s.i.*
 Kille, *Lt.-Col.* Fredk., *c.m.o.*, *R.A.M.C.*
 Kildston-Kerr, *Col.* Alex. F., *c.b.* (m.)
 Kilby, Regd. Geo., *c.i.e.*
 Kilkelly, *Lt.-Col.* Charles R., *c.m.g.*, *m.v.o.* (4th)
 Kincaid, *Col.* Wm. F. H. S., *c.b.* (m.)
 Kincaid-Smith, *Lt.-Col.* Kenneth J., *m.c.m.o.*, *d.s.o.*
 Kinder, Claude Wm., *c.m.o.*
 King, *B.-Gen.* Algernon D'A., *c.b.* (m.), *d.s.o.*
 King, Charles Montague, *c.i.e.*
 King, *Col.* Edwin J., *c.m.o.*
 King, Frederick T., *c.m.g.*
 King, George Kemp, *m.v.o.* (4th)
 King, *Maj.* Gifford H. M., *c.m.n.*
 King, Jas. Edwd., *d.s.e.*
 King, Lucas W., *c.s.i.*
 King, *Col.* Walter G., *c.i.e.*
 King, Wm. L. M., *c.m.n.*
 Kingcote, Thomas A. F., *m.v.o.* (4th)
 Kingsnorth, *Eng.-Capt.* Arthur F., *c.b.* (m.), *R.N.*
 Kinloch, *Maj.-Gen.* Alexander A. A., *c.b.* (m.)
 Kiran Chandra De, *c.i.e.*
 Kirby, *B.-Gen.* Arthur D., *c.m.n.*
 Kirby, *Lt.-Col.* Narborne, *c.i.e.*
 Kirby, *B.-Gen.* Stuart R., *c.m.n.*
 Kirkpatrick, *Col.* Roger, *c.b.* (m.), *c.m.g.*
 Kirkpatrick, *B.-Gen.* Wm. Johnston, *c.b.* (m.)
 Kirkwood, *Col.* Carleton H. M., *c.b.* (m.), *d.s.o.*
 Kirwan, *B.-Gen.* Bertram R., *c.m.o.*
 Kisch, Hermann M., *c.s.i.*
 Kleban Sab, Rai Bahadur, *c.i.e.*
 Kitchin, Arthur Jas. W., *c.i.e.*
 Knaggs, *Col.* Hy. Thos., *c.m.o.*, *m.b.*
 Knaggs, Samuel William, *c.m.o.*
 Knapp, *Lt.-Col.* Kempter K., *c.m.o.*
 Knatchbull, *B.-Gen.* Geo. W. C., *c.m.g.*
 Knibbs, George Handley, *c.m.o.*
 Knight, *Capt.* Anthony, *m.v.n.* (5th)
 Knight, T. H., *c.i.e.*, *R.I.M.*
 Knight, Wm. Anderson, *c.m.n.*
 Kilgib, *Maj.-Gen.* Wyndham C., *c.b.* (m.), *c.s.i.*, *d.s.o.*
 Knollys, *Maj.* Louis F., *c.m.n.*
 Knowles, Fredk. Arthur, *c.m.o.*
 Knowles, *Col.* John Geo., *c.i.e.*, *v.d.*
 Knox, *B.-Gen.* Henry O., *c.m.n.*
 Knox, *Lt.-Col.* Stuart G., *c.i.e.*
 Koe, *Maj.-Gen.* Fredk. W. B., *c.b.* (m.), *c.m.g.*
 Krabbé, *Paym.-in-Ch.* Fredk. J., *c.b.* (c.), *R.N.*
 Krishna Rao Wasodeo Mulye, Rao Bahadur, *c.i.e.*
 Krishna Rao L. Panaskar, Dewan Bahadur, *c.i.e.*
 Krishnarajapuram Pallegondal P. Chetty, Diwan Bahadur, *c.i.e.*
 Kuchler, George William, *c.i.e.*
 Kunwar, Maharaj Singh, *c.i.e.*
 Kutlehr, Raja Ram Pal of, *c.s.i.*
 La Brooy, Justin T., *c.n.* (c.)
 Lace, John Henry, *c.i.e.*
 Laffan, *Col.* Henry D., *c.m.o.*
 Laibka, Khun Lal, Sawba of, *c.i.e.*
 Laing, Andrew, *c.s.i.*
 Lake, *B.-Gen.* N. M., *c.b.* (m.)
 Lakhtar, The Chief of, *c.s.i.*
 Laia Bibesbar Nath, Diwan Bahadur, *c.i.e.*
 Lala Ram Saran Das, Rai Bahadur, *c.i.e.*
 Lala Sheo Prasad, Rai Bahadur, *c.i.e.*
 Lalubhai Samaldas Melita, *c.i.e.*
 Lamb, *Col.* Charles A., *m.v.o.* (4th)
 Lamb, Harry Harling, *c.m.o.*
 Lamb, John, *c.b.* (c.)
 Lambagraon, *Lt.-Col.* Raja of, *c.s.i.*
 Lambert, *Col.* E. A., *c.b.* (m.)
 Lambert, Andrew B., *c.b.*
 Lambert, *B.-Gen.* Edwd. P., *c.n.* (m.)
 Lambert, Henry Chas. Miller, *c.b.* (c.)
 Lambert, *B.-Gen.* John Wm. F., *c.m.o.*, *d.s.o.*
 Lampton, Miles W., *m.v.o.* (4th)
 Lamrock, *Lt.-Col.* John, *c.n.* (m.)
 Landon, *Maj.-Gen.* Frederick Wm. B., *c.b.* (m.)
 Landon, *Maj.-Gen.* Herman J. S., *c.b.* (m.)
 Landry, *B.-Gen.* Joseph Philippe, *c.m.o.*
 Lane, *Eng.-R.-Adm.* Charles, *c.b.* (c.)
 Lane, *Col.* Clayton T., *c.i.e.*
 Lane, *B.-Gen.* Herbert E. B., *c.m.n.*
 Lane, Henry P. P., *m.v.o.* (4th)
 Lang, Alexander, *c.m.o.*
 Lang, Charles D., *c.b.* (c.)
 Lang-Hyde, *Lt.-Col.* J. Irvine, *c.m.g.*
 Landon, *Col.* Harry, *c.n.* (c.), *v.d.*
 Langham, *Lt.-Col.* Fredk. G., *c.m.n.*
 Langhorne, *B.-Gen.* Harold S., *c.b.* (c.)
 Langley-Hunt, Edmund, *c.m.o.*
 Langman, *Maj.* Archie L., *c.m.o.*
 Langridge, *Capt.* Francis B., *c.b.*
 Larcum, Arthur, *c.b.* (c.)
 Larke, Wm. Jas., *c.b.*
 Larken, *Capt.* Frank, *c.m.n.*, *R.N.*
 Larking, Comm. Dennis A. H., *c.m.o.*, *R.N.*
 Larmore, *Maj.* H. Douglas, *c.m.o.*
 Lascelles, Hon. Gerald W., *c.b.* (c.)
 Lashmore, *Eng.-Com.* Harry, *c.b.* (m.), *d.s.o.*, *R.N.*

- Lassater, *B.-Gen.* Harry B., c.b. (m.), c.m.g.
- Lauris, Col. Claude V. E., c.b. (c.), d.s.o.
- Laurie, Maxwell, m.v.o. (4th).
- Law, Herbert H., c.b. (c.).
- Law, *B.-Gen.* R. T. H., c.b. (m.).
- Law, Raja Rishi Case, c.i.e.
- Lawford, *Maj.-Gen.* Sidney T. B., c.b. (m.).
- Lawrence, Lt.-Col. George H., c.m.g.
- Lawrence, *B.-Gen.* Richd. C. B., c.b. (m.).
- Lawrie, *B.-Gen.* Charles E., c.b. (m.), d.s.o.
- Lawson, Lt.-Col. Algernon, c.m.g.
- Lawson, Arthur Ernest, c.i.e.
- Lawson, Lt.-Gen. Hy. Merrick, c.b. (m.).
- Lay, Arthur Hyde, c.m.g.
- Layard, Raymond de B. M., c.m.g.
- Laycock, Col. Joseph Fredk., c.m.g., d.s.o.
- Layton, W. T., c.b.e.
- Lea, Col. Samuel J., c.b. (m.).
- Leach, *B.-Gen.* Harold P., c.b. (m.), d.s.o.
- Leach, Lt.-Col. Henry E. B., c.m.g.
- Leach, Lt.-Col. Regd. Pemberton, c.m.g.
- Leachman, *Maj.* Gerard E., c.i.e.
- Leader, *Maj.-Gen.* Henry P., c.b. (m.).
- Leake, Lt.-Col. Jonas Wm., c.m.g., r.n., c.m.g.
- Lean, *B.-Gen.* Kenneth E., c.b. (m.).
- Leamonth, *Capt.* Frederick C., c.b. (c.), r.n.
- Leatham, *Capt.* Eustace La T., c.b. (m.), r.n.
- Laxthas, Stanley M., c.b. (c.).
- Leckie, Col. John Edwd., c.m.g.
- Leckie, *B.-Gen.* Rohd. G. E., c.m.g.
- Lecky, *Maj.-Gen.* R. St. Clair, c.b. (m.), c.m.g.
- Lee, *B.-Gen.* Geo. Leppard, c.m.g., d.s.o.
- Lee, *Maj.-Gen.* Richd. P., c.b. (m.), r.n.
- Lees, Lt.-Col. Chas. Hy. Brownlow, c.m.g.
- Lees, Oswald C., c.i.e.
- Le Fago, Thos. Philip, c.b. (c.).
- Lefroy, Hon. Hy. Bruce, c.m.g.
- Legg, *Albert* Cox, m.v.o. (5th).
- Legg, *Capt.* Geo. E. W., m.v.o. (4th).
- Legg, Lt.-Col. Thos. Percy, c.m.g., m.n.
- Legg, *Maj.-Gen.* James G., c.b. (m.), c.m.g.
- Leigh, Lt.-Col. Henry P. P., c.i.e.
- Leisk, Jas. Rankine, c.m.g.
- Leith, Lt.-Col. Henry G., c.b. (c.).
- Lelean, *Maj.* Percy S., c.b. (c.).
- Le Mesurier, Hy. William, c.m.g.
- Le Mesurier, Col. Fredk. A., c.b. (m.).
- Le Mesurier, Havilland, c.s.l., c.i.e.
- Lemmon, Col. Thomas W., c.b. (c.).
- Lendon, *Capt.* Perry B., m.v.o. (5th).
- Lennox, *B.-Gen.* Lord Esme Gordon, m.v.o. (4th).
- Le Rossignol, Lt.-Col. Alfred E., c.b. (c.).
- Leslie, *B.-Gen.* Geo. Arthur J., c.b. (m.), c.m.g.
- Lessard, *Maj.-Gen.* Francois L., c.b. (m.).
- Leslie, *B.-Gen.* William B., c.m.g.
- Lethbridges, Lt.-Col. Ernest A. E., c.m.g., d.s.o.
- Levenson, Col. Geo. Francis, c.b. (m.), c.m.g.
- Leveson, Col. Julian J., c.m.g.
- Leveson, *R.-Adm.* Arthur C., c.b. (m. and c.).
- Laveson-Gower, Lt.-Col. Charles C., c.m.g.
- Levet-Yeats, Sidney K., c.i.e.
- Levet-Yeats, Gerald A., c.i.e., r.s.o.
- Levey, George C., c.m.g.
- Levitt, Lt.-Col. Cecil B., m.v.o. (4th).
- Lewin, *B.-Gen.* Arthur C., c.b. (m.), c.m.g., d.s.o.
- Lewin, Lt.-Col. Hy. Fredk. E., c.m.g., r.s.o.
- Lewis, Arthur King, c.m.g.
- Lewis, Col. David P., c.b. (m.).
- Lewis, *B.-Gen.* Frederic G., c.b. (m.), c.m.g.
- Lewis, Lt.-Col. Geo. Alfred, c.m.g.
- Lewis, Lt.-Col. John, c.m.g.
- Lewis, John Penry, c.m.g.
- Lewis, Col. Somers R., c.b. (c.).
- Lewis, Col. Herman Le Roy, c.b. (c.), d.s.o.
- Leys, Peter, c.m.g.
- Liddell, Adolphus G. C., c.b. (c.).
- Liddell, Lt.-Col. John S., c.m.g., d.s.o.
- Liddell, Lionel Chas., m.v.o. (4th).
- Liddell, *B.-Gen.* Wm. Andrew, c.b. (m.).
- Lindley, Hon. Francis O., c.s.e.
- Lindley, *R.-Adm.* Geo. R., c.b. (m.).
- Lindley, James B., c.m.g.
- Lindsay, Lt.-Col. Creighton H., c.m.g.
- Lindsay, Lt.-Col. Henry A. P., c.m.g.
- Lindsay, Lt.-Col. Henry E. M., c.b. (c.).
- Lindsay, *Capt.* Lionel A., m.v.o. (4th).
- Lindsay, Hon. Ronald, m.v.o. (4th).
- Lindsay, Lt.-Col. Walter C., m.v.o. (4th).
- Lindsay, *B.-Gen.* Wm. Bethune, c.m.g.
- Lindsell, Henry M., c.b. (c.).
- Linton, *Capt.* Henry, m.v.o. (5th).
- Lippett, *Maj.-Gen.* Louis J., c.m.g.
- Lister, Edward, c.i.e.
- Lister, Col. William T., c.m.g.
- Liston, *Maj.* Wm. Glen, c.i.e.
- Litchfield-Speer, *Capt.* Fredk. S., c.m.g., d.s.o., r.n.
- Lithby, John, c.b. (c.).
- Little, Col. Charles B., c.m.g.
- Little, *B.-Gen.* Malcolm O., c.b. (m.).
- Littlejohns, Com. Astle S., c.m.g., r.n.
- Littlejohns, *Eng.-R.-Adm.* William G., c.b. (c.).
- Littlewood, Lt.-Col. Harry, c.m.g.
- Livingstone, *B.-Gen.* Guy, c.m.g.
- Livingstone, *B.-Gen.* Hubert A. A., c.m.g.
- Lloyd, Lt.-Col. A. H. O., m.v.o. (4th).
- Lloyd, Com. Edward W., c.b. (c.), r.n.
- Lloyd, Lt.-Col. Fitzwarren, c.i.e.
- Lloyd, *Capt.* Geo. A. C. E., d.s.o., m.p.
- Lloyd, Lt.-Col. John Hall, c.s.o.
- Lloyd, Lt.-Col. Langford N., c.m.g., d.s.o.
- Lloyd, *Surg.-Gen.* Owen E. P., c.b. (m.), r.n.
- Lloyd, Lt.-Col. Thos. Owen, c.m.g.
- Lloyd, *Maj.* Wilford N., m.v.o. (4th).
- Lohr, Reg. Popham, c.m.g.
- Loch, *B.-Gen.* Granville Geo., c.m.g.
- Loch, Lt.-Col. Granville H., c.i.e.
- Locker-Lampson, *Comdr.* Oliver S., c.m.g., r.n., r.n., m.p.
- Lockyer, *Capt.* Hughes C., c.b. (m.), r.n.
- Loder-Symonds, *Capt.* Fredk. P., c.m.g., r.n.
- Lodges, Frank Adrian, c.i.e.
- Loftus, Montagu E., m.v.o. (4th).
- Logan, *B.-Gen.* David F. H., c.n. (m.), c.m.g.
- Logan, Col. R., c.b. (m.).
- Loke Yew, c.m.g.
- Lomas, *Fleet-Surg.* Ernest C., c.b. (m.), d.s.o.
- Long, *B.-Gen.* Arthur, c.b. (m.), c.m.g., d.s.o.
- Long, George Bathurst, m.v.o. (5th).
- Long, *Maj.-Gen.* Sidney S., c.b. (m.).
- Long, Lt.-Col. Walter, c.m.g., d.s.o.
- Long, Lt.-Col. Wilfrid J., c.m.g.
- Long, Col. William, c.m.g.
- Longden, Clifford, m.v.o. (5th).
- Longden, *Capt.* Horace W., c.m.g., r.n.
- Longe, Col. Francis B., c.b. (m.).
- Longhurst, Cyril, c.b. (c.).
- Longley, *Maj.-Gen.* J. R., c.b. (m.).
- Longmore, *B.-Gen.* John C. Gordo, c.m.g., d.s.o.
- Loomis, *B.-Gen.* Fredk. O. W., c.m.g., d.s.o.
- Lorimer, *Maj.* David L. R., c.i.e.
- Lousia, Col. Frederick P., c.b. (m.).
- Lovehand, Lt.-Col. Arthur, c.m.g.
- Lovett, *B.-Gen.* Alfred C., c.b. (m.).
- Lovett, *Maj.-Gen.* Berestford, c.b. (m.), c.s.i.
- Low, Charles E., c.i.e.
- Low, Col. V. Warren, c.b. (m.).
- Love, *B.-Gen.* William H. M., c.b. (m.).
- Lowis, Frank Currie, c.i.e.
- Lowth, Col. Frank R., c.b. (m.).
- Lohhock, *B.-Gen.* Guy, c.m.g., d.s.o.
- Lucas, Col. Alfred G., c.b. (m.), m.v.o. (4th).
- Lucas, Col. Thomas J. R., c.b. (m.).
- Lucas, William Henry, c.s.i.
- Luce, *Capt.* John, c.b. (m.), r.n.
- Loce, Col. Richard H., c.n. (m.).
- Ludlow, *B.-Gen.* Edmund R. O., c.b. (m.).
- Ludlow, Col. Walter R., c.b. (c.).
- Luhrs, Lt.-Col. Hermann, c.m.g.
- Luke, John P., c.m.g.
- Luke, Stephen P. W. V., c.i.e.
- Lokin, *B.-Gen.* Henry T., c.b. (m.), c.m.g., d.s.o.
- Lumley, *B.-Gen.* Francis D., c.n. (m.).
- Lumley, *B.-Gen.* Hoc. Osbert V. G. A., c.m.g.
- Lunham, Col. Thomas A., c.b. (c.).
- Lushington, Alfred W., c.i.e.
- Lushington, Col. Stephen, c.b. (m.), c.m.g.
- Luxford, Rev. John A., c.m.g.
- Lyall, Frank Fredk., c.i.e.
- Lyddon, *Maj.* Wm. Geo., c.m.g.
- Lyon, *Capt.* Hon. Robert, m.v.o. (4th).
- Lyle, Col. G. S. B., c.b. (m.).
- Lyle, Thomas Harold, c.m.g.
- Lynden-Bell, Col. E. H. L., c.b. (m.), m.b.
- Lyons, *Capt.* Hubert, c.m.g., r.n.
- Lyon, *B.-Gen.* Francis, c.m.g., d.s.o.
- Lyon, Lt.-Col. Ralph E., c.b. (c.).
- Lyon, Percy Comyn, c.s.i.
- Lyons-Montgomery, Col. Hugh F., c.b. (m.).
- Lyster, Lt.-Gen. Harry H., c.b. (m.), r.n.
- Macadam, Col. Walter, c.b. (c.).
- Macartney, Col. John W. M., c.n. (c.).
- McBain, James Anderson D., c.i.e.
- McBarnet, Lt.-Col. Alexander E., m.v.o. (4th), d.s.o.
- Maclean, Regd. Gamhler, m.v.o. (4th).
- MacCall, *B.-Gen.* Henry Blackwood, c.b. (m.).
- McCall, *B.-Gen.* J. B. Pollok, c.m.g.
- McCallmont, Col. Barklie C., c.b. (c.).
- McCarthy, James D., c.m.g., r.n.
- McCarthy, *B.-Gen.* Morgan J., c.m.g.
- McCarthy, Robert Hy., c.m.g.
- McCarthy-Murrough, Lt.-Col. D. F., c.m.g.
- MacCartie, Lt.-Col. F. FitzGerald, c.i.e.
- McCay, *Maj.-Gen.* Hon. Jas. W., c.b. (m.).
- McCheane, Lt.-Col. Montagu W. H., c.m.g.
- McClintock, *B.-Gen.* William Kerr, c.b. (m.).
- McComh, Col. Robert B., c.b. (m.).
- McConaghey, Lt.-Col. Allen, c.i.e.
- McConaghey, *Maj.* David M., c.m.g.
- Macrae, Col. Alexr. Wm., c.i.e.
- McCrea, Lt.-Col. Alfred Coryton, c.m.g.
- McCuhlin, Lt.-Col. Thomas, c.m.g.
- Macdonald, *Maj.-Gen.* Donald A., c.m.g., r.s.o.
- Macdonald, George, c.b. (c.).
- Macdonald, Lt.-Col. Harold F., c.m.g., d.s.o.
- Macdonald, Hugh C., c.m.g.
- Macdonald, Col. Stuart, c.m.g.
- Macdonnell, Lt.-Col. A. Cameron, c.m.g., d.s.o.
- Macdonnell, *B.-Gen.* Archibald H., c.m.g., d.s.o.
- Macdonnell, *Insp.-Gen.* Henry, c.n. (m.), r.n.
- McDonnell, Col. John, c.n. (m.).
- McDonnell, Richard G. P. P., c.i.e.
- Macdonnell, Col. William, c.b. (c.).
- McDonald, *B.-Gen.* Robert, c.m.g., d.s.o.
- McDougall, John, c.m.g.
- MacDougall, *Maj.-Gen.* James C., c.m.g.
- McDowell, *Capt.* Donald K., c.m.g.
- MacEwen, *B.-Gen.* Douglas L., c.b. (m.).
- MacEwen, Col. Maurice L., c.b. (m.).

- MacFarlan, *B.-Gen.* Frederick A., c.b. (m.).
- MacFarlane, *Lt.-Col.* David J. M., c.m.o.
- MacFarlane, *B.-Gen.* Duncan A., c.b. (m.), n.s.o.
- MacFarlane, George J., c.m.o.
- MacFarlane, *Lt.-Col.* Thomas F. W., c.m.o.
- MacFarlane, *Lt.-Col.* Henry K., c.m. (m.).
- MacNeil, *Capt.* Campbell G. H., m.v.o. (5th).
- MacNill, *Adm.* Thomas, c.b. (m.).
- MacNiven, *Lt.-Col.* John P., c.m.o.
- MacGregor, *Lt.-Col.* Hy. Grey, c.b. (m.).
- MacGregor, *Lt.-Col.* James, c.m.o.
- MacGillivray, *Maj.-Gen.* Chas. E. R., o.b. (m.), c.m.o.
- McCarthy, *Lt.-Col.* Alex. A., c.m.o. d.s.o.
- McCallum, *Capt.* Alex. G. J., c.i.e.
- McCormack, *Maj.* Timothy M., c.m.n.
- McCracken, *Lt.-Col.* Duncan S., c.m.o. d.s.o.
- McCormack, *Col.* Chas. Stephen, c.m.o.
- McCormack, *Col.* Edward B., c.m.o.
- McCormack, *Col.* Charles, c.b. (m.).
- McCormack, *John* F., m.v.o. (5th).
- MacCarty, *Maj.-Gen.* Donald C. F., o.b. (m.).
- McKee, *Col.* Hy. Kellock, o.b. (m.), c.i.e.
- McKee, *Col.* Hy. Jas. A. K., c.b. (m.).
- McKee, *Maj.* William S., c.m.o. d.s.o.
- McKee, *Col.* Alexander C., c.m.n.
- McKee, *Lt.-Col.* Samuel H., c.m.o.
- McKee, *Lt.-Col.* Thomas, c.m.o.
- McKee, *Maj.* James, c.i.e.
- McKee, *Lt.-Col.* Alexander F., c.m.n., m.v.o. (4th).
- McKee, *Maj.-Gen.* Colin J., c.b. (m.).
- McKee, *Col.* Frederick F., c.b. (m.).
- McKee, *Maj.* John, c.i.e.
- McKee, *Col.* Robert Campbell, c.b. (c.).
- McKee, *William* W., c.b. & K., K.C.
- McKee, *Kennedy* *Maj.-Gen.* Edwd. C. W., c.b. (m.).
- McKee, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. E. R., c.m.o. d.s.o.
- Mackey, *B.-Gen.* Hugh J. A., c.m.o., m.v.o. (5th), d.s.o.
- McKinnon, *Archibald* D., c.m.n.
- McKinnon, *Col.* Donald J., c.b. (m.), m.v.o. (4th).
- McKinnon, *Col.* George, c.m.o.
- McKinnon, *Duncan* C., c.m.o., i.s.o.
- McKinnon, *B.-Gen.* Thomas R., c.m.n.
- McKinnon, *Col.* Rht. S., c.n. (m), c.s.i.
- McKinnon, *Col.* Murray, c.m.o.
- McKinnon, *Lt.-Col.* Alex. J. M., c.i.e.
- McKinnon, *Rev.* Alex. Miller, c.m.o.
- McKinnon, *Allan*, c.m.o.
- McKinnon, *Maj.-Gen.* Charles S., c.b. (m.), c.i.e.
- McKinnon, *Insp.-Gen.* John C. B., o.n. (c.), n.s.
- McKinnon, *Lt.-Col.* Duncan, c.m.o.
- McKinnon, *Prof.* John C., o.b. & E.
- McKinnon, *Lt.-Col.* James J., c.i.e.
- McKinnon, *James* Melver, c.m.o.
- McKinnon, *Lt.-Col.* John N., c.m.o., c.i.e.
- McKinnon, *Maj.* Norman M., c.m.n.
- McKinnon, *Col.* Robert L. R., c.n. (m.), m.b.
- McKinnon, *Col.* Roderick Wm., c.b. (m.).
- McKinnon, *Col.* Geo. S., c.m.n., n.s.o., m.b.
- McMahon, *Col.* Bernard W. L., c.m.o.
- McMahon, *Col.* John Maxwell, c.m.o.
- McMicking, *Gilbert*, c.m.o., m.p.
- McMunn, *Lt.-Col.* James R., c.m.o.
- McMunn, *Lt.-Col.* Donald J. C., c.s.i.
- McMunn, *Lt.-Col.* Charles M., c.m.o.
- McMunn, *B.-Gen.* Ernest B., c.m.n., n.s.o.
- McNally, *B.-Gen.* Arthur G. P., c.m.o.
- McNaught, *Wm.* Kirkpatrick, c.m.n.
- McNeece, *Surg.-Gen.* Jas. Gausson, o.b. (m.).
- McNeill, *Charles*, o.b. & E.
- McNeill, *Lt.-Col.* Malcolm, c.m.o., d.s.o.,
- Maconchy, *B.-Gen.* Ernest W. S. K., c.b. (m.), c.m.o., c.i.e., d.s.o.
- Macoun, *James* Melville, c.m.n.
- Macpherson, *Col.* David Wm., c.m.o.
- Macpherson, *Rev.* Ewen G. F., c.m.o.
- Macpherson, *James* S., c.m.n.
- Macpherson, *John*, c.b. (c.).
- Macpherson, *Wm.* Charles, c.s.i.
- Macpherson, *Surg.-Gen.* William Graet, c.s. (m.), c.m.o.
- Macrae, *Maj.* Robert S. F., c.i.e.
- Macrae, *Capt.* Arthur K., m.v.o. (4th), n.s.
- MacFaggart, *Col.* Chas., c.i.e.
- McTurk, *Michael*, c.m.o.
- McVittie, *Lt.-Col.* Robert Hy., c.m.n.
- MacWatt, *Lt.-Col.* Robert C., c.i.e.
- Madden, *Archd.* Maclean, c.m.o.
- Maddox, *Stuart* Lockwood, c.s.i.
- Maiden, *Walter* Culey, c.i.e.
- Maiden, *John* L., c.m.o., c.s.i.
- Maiden, *Sudan* Das, c.i.e.
- Maiden, *Lt.-Col.* William R. N., c.m.o.
- Maiden, *John* Loader, c.i.e.
- Maiden, *Edmond* J., m.v.o. (4th).
- Maiden, *Lt.-Col.* Charles L., c.m.n.
- Maiden, *Col.* Garkar, c.i.e.
- Maiden, *Surg.-Gen.* James, c.b. (m.).
- Maiden, *Maj.-Gen.* Reginald Henry, c.b. (m.), c.s.i.
- Maiden, *Col.* Thomas R., o.b. (m.).
- Maiden, *B.-Gen.* Rowland B., c.m.o.
- Maiden, *Maj.-Gen.* Pelham J., c.d. (m.).
- Maiden, *Wm.* James, c.i.e.
- Major, *Francis* Wm., c.m.o., i.s.o.
- Makhul Hossain, *Khan* Bahadur Sheikh, c.i.e.
- Makin, *B.-Gen.* E. C. B. (m.), d.s.o.
- Malcolm, *Col.* Edward D., c.b. (m.).
- Malcolm, *Br.-Gen.* Hy. Huntly L., c.b. (m.), c.m.o., d.s.o.
- Malcolm, *Maj.* Pulteney, m.v.o. (4th), o.s.o.
- Malcolmson, *Maj.-Gen.* John H. P., c.b. (m.).
- Malling, *Capt.* Irwin C., c.m.n.
- Mallison, *Maj.-Gen.* Wilfrid, c.b. (m.), c.i.e.
- Maltby, *Lt.* Gerald R., m.v.o. (4th), n.s.
- Man, *Edward* H., c.i.e.
- Mance, *B.-Gen.* Harry G., c.m.o., d.s.o.
- Manders, *Richard*, c.b. (c.).
- Manderson, *Maj.-Gen.* George R., c.b. (m.).
- Marekles, *Byramjee* Dadaboy, c.i.e.
- Manifold, *Col.* Courtenay C., c.b. (m.), c.m.o., i.s.o.
- Manifold, *Col.* John F., c.m.n.
- Manisty, *Flt.-Paym.* Hy. W. Eldoo, c.m.o.
- Manners, *Lt.-Col.* Lord Robert W. G., o.s.o., d.s.o.
- Manners-Smith, *Francis* St. J., c.i.e.
- Mansell, *Capt.* Geo. R., m.v.n. (4th), n.s.
- Mansfield-Clarke, *Capt.* Chas. K. G., m.v.o. (4th).
- March, *George* E., c.m.o.
- Marchant, *B.-Gen.* A. E., c.b. (m.).
- Marden, *B.-Gen.* Thomas O., c.m.n.
- Marescaux, *Capt.* Alfred E. H., c.m.o., n.s.
- Marescaux, *R.-Adm.* Gerald C. A., c.m.o.
- Marinitch, *Hugo*, c.m.n.
- Marks, *Geoffrey*, o.n. & E.
- Markwick, *Col.* Ernest E., c.b. (m.).
- Marling, *Col.* Percival S., c.b. (m.), F.C.
- Marlow, *Col.* Benjamin Wm., c.s.i., c.i.e.
- Marshall, *B.-Gen.* Arthur G., c.b. (m.).
- Marshall, *Col.* John, m.v.o. (4th), n.s.o.
- Marriss, *Wm.* Sinclair, c.i.e.
- Marsh, *Edwd.* Howard, c.m.o.
- Marsh, *Henry*, c.i.e.
- Marsh, *Lt.-Col.* Jeremy T., c.m.o.
- Marsh, *Thomas* R., c.m.n.
- Marshall, *Maj.-Gen.* G. F. Leicester, c.i.e.
- Marshall, *Lt.-Col.* Hugh Jno. M., c.m.o., n.s.
- Marshall, *B.-Gen.* J. W. Astley, c.b. (m.).
- Marshall, *B.-Gen.* Thos. Edwd., c.m.n.
- Martel, *Col.* Chas. P., c.b. (c.).
- Martin, *Capt.* Edward H., c.m.o., d.s.o.
- Martin, *Lt.-Col.* Ernest E., c.m.o., a.v.c.
- Martin, *B.-Gen.* Herbert, c.b. (m.).
- Martin, *Maj.* Jas. FitzG., c.m.o., m.b.
- Martin, *Lt.-Col.* Robert E., c.m.o.
- Martin, *Col.* Rowland H., c.b. (m.), c.m.o.
- Martin, *Lt.-Col.* Thomas M., c.m.o.
- Martin, *Flt.-Paym.* William E. R., c.m.n.
- Martin-Holland, *Robert*, c.b. (c.).
- Martineau, *Lt.-Col.* Ernest, c.m.n.
- Martineau, *George*, c.b. (c.).
- Marx, *Adm.* John L., c.b. (m.), m.v.o. (4th), d.s.o.
- Masfield, *Col.* Robert T., c.b. (c.).
- Massy, *Col.* Harry S., c.b. (m.).
- Massy, *Col.* Wm. Geo., c.m.o.
- Massy-Westopp, *Col.* John, c.m.o.
- Masters, *Br.-Gen.* Alexander, c.b. (m.).
- Masterton-Smith, *James* E., c.b. (c.).
- Mathew, *George* F., c.i.e.
- Mathew, *Hy.* M. Segundo, c.s.i.
- Mathieu, *Mr.* Olivier E., c.m.o.
- Mathews, *Ernest* L., c.m.o., K.C.
- Mathews, *B.-Gen.* Frank B., c.b. (m.), n.s.o.
- Mathew, *Col.* Edward, c.b. (c.).
- Maud, *Lt.-Col.* Philip, c.m.o.
- Maud, *Capt.* Wm. Hartley, c.m.o.
- Maud, *Col.* Frederic N., c.b. (c.).
- Maud, *Lt.-Gen.* Fredk. S., c.b. (m.), c.m.o., d.s.o.
- Maud, *Walter*, c.s.i.
- Maudslayi, *Alcemon*, c.b. & F.
- Maulsley, *Lt.-Col.* Hy. Carr, c.m.o. (Aut.).
- Maulvi Salyid Muhammad Nasaruddin, *Khan* Bahadur, c.i.e.
- Maulvi Khuda Baksh, *Khan* Bahadur of Patna, c.i.e.
- Maung Nyat Tun Aung, c.i.e.
- Mains, *Lt.-Col.* Francis R., c.m.o.
- Maine, *B.-Gen.* Fredk. G., c.b. (m.), c.m.o.
- Maun, *Col.* Geo. Wm., c.m.n.
- Mann, *Surg.-Gen.* Thos., c.b. (m.).
- Maurice, *Maj.-Gen.* Frederick B., c.b. (m.).
- Maurice, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. T. K., c.m.o.
- Maurice, *Henry* G., c.b. (c.).
- Maw, *Wm.* Newton, c.i.e.
- Mawhinny, *Lt.-Col.* Robert J. W., c.b. (m.).
- Maxe, *Ernest* G. B., c.m.o.
- Maxwell, *Capt.* Geoffrey A. P., m.v.o. (4th).
- Maxwell, *Lt.-Col.* Henry St. P., c.s.i.
- Maxwell, *James* Crawford, c.m.o.
- Maxwell, *Lt.-Col.* Jas. McC., c.b. (m.).
- Maxwell, *B.-Gen.* Laurence L., c.m.o.
- Maxwell, *Richard* P., c.b. (c.).
- Maxwell, *Wm.* George, c.m.o.
- May, *Lt.* Archd. S., m.v.o. (4th), n.s.
- May, *Barry*, c.m.o.
- May, *Maj.-Gen.* E. Sinclair, c.d. (m.).
- May, *Lt.-Col.* Henry A. R., c.n. (m.).
- May, *Maj.* Thomas J., c.m.n.
- May, *Col.* Wm. Allan, o.b. (m.).
- Maybury, *B.-Gen.* H. P., c.b. (m.).
- Maycock, *Willoughby* R. D., c.m.o.
- Maynard, *Herbert* J., c.s.i.
- Mayne, *Col.* George N., c.b. (m.).
- Mayne, *Col.* Richard C. G., c.b. (m.).
- Mayston, *Eng.-R.-Adm.* Robt., c.b. (c.).
- Mead, *Percy* James, c.i.e.
- Meade, *Lt.-Col.* Malcolm J., c.i.e.
- Mears, *Maj.* Cecil D., m.v.o. (4th).
- Measures, *Harry* Bell, m.v.o. (4th).
- Meek, *Col.* James, c.b. (c.).
- Meers, *James* B., c.b. (c.).
- Mehrulla Khan, *Mir* Raisani, Nazim of Melkan, c.i.e.
- Meighen, *B.-Gen.* Frank Stephen, c.m.n.
- Meiklejohn, *Roderick* S., c.b. (c.).
- Meldrum, *B.-Gen.* William, c.m.o.
- Melhado, *Carlos*, c.m.n.
- Melitus, *Paul* G., c.s.i., c.i.e.

- Mellish, *Lt.-Col.* Heory, c.b. (c.).
 Mellor, *Lt.-Col.* James G. S., c.m.o.
 Melrose, *Chief-Insp.-Mach.* James, c.b. (c.), R.N.
 Melville, William, m.v.o. (5th).
 Meary, *Flt.-Surg.* John, c.b. (m.), R.N.
 Mends, *Hon. B.-Gen.* Horatio R., c.o. (c.).
 Mercer, *Maj.-Gen.* David, c.b. (m.).
 Mercer, *Lt.-Col.* Edw. Gilbert, c.m.o.
 Mercer, *Maj.-Gen.* Harvey F., c.b. (m.).
 Mercer, Lawrence, c.i.e.
 Meredith, Richard, c.i.e.
 Merewether, *Lt.-Col.* John W. B., c.i.k.
 Merk, Wm. R. Hy., c.s.i.
 Merriman, Col. William, c.i.e.
 Messert, Phillip G., c.i.e.
 Metcalfe, *Lt.-Col.* Francis Edwd., c.m.o., d.s.o.
 Metcalfe, George, c.b.e.
 Mewburn, *Maj.-Gen.* Sydney G., c.m.o.
 Meyrick, *B.-Gen.* Fred. Charlton, c.b. (m.).
 Meyrick, *Insp.-Vet.-Surg.* James, c.b. (m.).
 Miao Muhammad Shafi, Khan Bahadur, c.i.e.
 Mian Rahim Shah, Khan Bahadur, c.i.e.
 Michell, Roland L. N., c.m.o.
 Michelli, Pietro J., c.m.o.
 Michie, John, m.v.o. (5th).
 Middlemiss, Charles S., c.i.e.
 Middleton, John, c.m.o.
 Middleto, Thos. Hudson, c.b. (c.).
 Midgley, *Maj.* Stephen, c.m.o., d.s.o.
 Midwinter, *Capt.* Edward Colpoys, c.b. (c.), c.m.o., d.s.o.
 Mifsud, Oreste Grech, c.m.o.
 Mildmay, *Lt.-Col.* Herbert Alexander St. John, m.v.o. (4th).
 Mildren, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. Fredk., c.m.o.
 Miles, Alfred H., c.m.o., i.s.o.
 Miles, Col. C. Napier, c.b. (m.), m.v.o. (4th).
 Miles, Geo. Edward, m.v.o. (5th).
 Milroy, Col. James A., c.s.i.
 Millar, Duocan MacF., c.b.e.
 Millar, Jno. Alexr. S., m.v.o. (4th).
 Millard, Col. Reginald J., c.m.o.
 Miller, *Cant.* Chas. Blois, c.b. (m.), R.N.
 Miller, Col. David, c.m.o., d.s.o.
 Miller, *Maj.* Geo. John, m.v.o. (5th).
 Miller, Henry, c.i.e.
 Miller, Rev. William, c.i.e.
 Millett, George P., c.i.k.
 Milligan, George, m.b.e.
 Mills, Col. Geo. Arthur, c.b. (m.).
 Mills, Col. Herbert J., c.b. (m.).
 Mills, Robert C., m.b.e.
 Mills-Roberts, *Lt.-Col.* Robert H., c.m.o.
 Milmo, *Lt.-Col.* Lloel C. P., c.m.o.
 Milne, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur Dowson, c.m.o., m.b.
 Milne, Alan Hay, c.m.o.
 Milne, Col. George, c.b. (c.).
 Milne, *Maj.-Gen.* Geo. F., c.b. (m.), d.s.o.
 Milne-Redhead, Col. Richard H., c.m.o.
 Milne-Thomson, *Lt.-Col.* Alex., c.m.o.
 Milner, *Maj.* Marcus Hy., m.v.o. (5th), d.s.o.
 Minchin, *Maj.* Alfred B., c.i.e.
 Minchio, Col. W. C., c.b. (m.).
 Minching, *Maj.-Gen.* F. F., c.n. (m.).
 Mir Shams Shah, c.i.e., i.s.o.
 Mitchell, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. Hamilton, c.m.o., d.s.o.
 Mitchell, Hon. James, c.m.o.
 Mitchell, Col. Thomas, c.b. (c.).
 Mitford, *B.-Gen.* Bertram R., c.b. (m.), c.m.o.
 Mitford, Robt. Sidney, c.b. (c.).
 Mitton, Col. Wm. Kenyon, c.m.n.
 Mobay, George, c.m.n.
 Moffat, Rev. John S., c.m.o.
 Moffat, Robt. Unwin, c.m.o.
 Mohendra Nath Ray, c.i.e.
 Mohomadin Abbas, Enslr of Kano, c.m.n.
 Molr, Thomas E., c.i.e.
 Molesworth, *B.-Gen.* Edwd. H., c.b. (m.).
 Molesworth, *Lt.-Col.* Wm., c.i.e., i.s.o.
 Mone, *Lt.-Col.* Frank H., c.m.o.
 Mollison, *Maj.* Edwin Jas., c.i.e., i.s.o.
 Mollisoo, James, c.s.i.
 Molyneux, *Maj.* Hoo. Richd. F., m.v.o. (4th).
 Monash, *Maj.-Gen.* Joho, c.b. (m.).
 Moncrieff, Alexander Bain, c.m.o.
 Money, Col. Charles G. C., c.b. (m.).
 Money, Col. Elliot A., c.b. (m.).
 Money, *Lt.-Col.* Ernest D., c.i.e.
 Mooney, *B.-Gen.* Gordon L. C., c.b. (m.), d.s.o.
 Money, *Maj.-Gen.* Herbert C., c.b. (m.).
 Money, Col. Robt. Cotton, c.m.o.
 Monypenny, Fredk. W., m.v.o. (4th).
 Mookhouse, *B.-Gen.* Wm. P., c.m.o., m.v.o. (4th).
 Monro, James, c.n. (c.).
 Montagu-Douglas-Scott, *Lt.-Col.* Lord Herbert, c.m.o., d.s.o.
 Montagu-Stuart-Wortley, Col. Hoo. A. R., c.b. (m.), d.s.o.
 Montagu-Stuart-Wortley, *Maj.-Gen.* Hoo. Edward J., c.b. (m.), c.m.o., m.v.o. (4th), d.s.o.
 Montefiore, Edmund S., c.b.e.
 Monteith, Col. John, c.b. (m.).
 Montgomery, *Lt.-Col.* James A. L., c.s.i.
 Montgomerie, *Maj.-Gen.* Robt. A. K., c.b. (m.), d.s.o.
 Mootilambert, Fredk., c.m.o., i.s.o., m.d.
 Moody, Col. Richard S. H., c.o. (m.).
 Mood, *Lt.-Col.* Alfred, c.m.o.
 Mood, Ernest Robert, c.b. (c.), K.C.
 Moore, *Lt.-Col.* Charles H. G., c.m.o., d.s.o.
 Moore, Col. Edward Jas., c.b. (c.).
 Moore, Ernest Reg., m.b.e.
 Moore, *Lt.-Col.* George A., c.m.o., m.d.
 Moore, *Br.-Gen.* John, c.b. (m.).
 Moore, Col. Maurice G., c.b. (m.).
 Moore, Pierce Langrishe, c.i.e.
 Moore, *Lt.-Col.* R. St. Leger, c.b. (m.).
 Moore, Thomas, m.v.o. (5th).
 Moore, Thos. W., m.b.e.
 Moore, Wm. H., c.m.o.
 Moores, Col. Saml. G., c.b. (m.), A.M.S.
 Moorhouse, *Lt.-Col.* Harry C., c.m.o., d.s.o.
 Moorsom, *Lieut.-Col.* Hy. Martin, m.v.o. (4th).
 Moreland, Wm. Harrison, c.s.i., c.i.e.
 Moreby, Walter H., c.b.e.
 Morgan, *Lt.-Col.* Claude K., c.m.o., M.N.
 Morgan, *Carp.-Lt.* David, m.v.o. (5th), R.N.
 Morgan, Rev. Emmanuel M., c.m.n.
 Morgan, Col. Frederick J., c.m.o.
 Morgan, *Lt.-Col.* Hill G., c.b. (m.), d.s.o.
 Morrell, *Maj.* John F. B., m.v.o. (5th).
 Morris, Col. Arthur Hy., c.m.o., d.s.o.
 Morris, *B.-Gen.* Edmund M., c.m.n.
 Morris, *Lt.-Col.* Joseph, m.v.o. (5th), v.d.
 Morrison, *B.-Gen.* Edward W. B., c.m.o., d.s.o.
 Morrison, Col. Frederick L., c.b. (m.).
 Morrison, Col. John, m.v.o. (4th), v.d.
 Morrogh, *Lt.-Col.* Donald F. MacC., c.m.o.
 Mortimore, *Paym.-in-Chief* Frederick W., m.v.o. (4th), R.N.
 Morton, *Lt.-Col.* David S., c.m.o.
 Moseley, Charles H. H., c.m.o.
 Mosley, Alexander, c.m.o.
 Moss, Henry, m.b.e.
 Moss-Blundell, Henry S., c.b.e.
 Mosses, William, c.b.e.
 Moti Chaud, Bahu, c.i.e.
 Moule, Horace F., D.O., c.s.i.
 Moulton-Barrett, Col. Edward A., c.b. (m.), c.m.o.
 Mounsey, George, c.b.e.
 Mountsteeve, Col. Francis H., c.m.o.
 Moxon, *Lt.-Col.* Charles C., c.m.o.
 Moysiey, *Maj.-Gen.* Charles J., c.m.o.
 Muddiman, Alex. F., c.i.e.
 Muhammad Abdulla Khan, Nawab Hafiz, c.i.e.
 Muhammad Ali, m.v.o. (4th).
 Muhammad Aziz-ud-Din Husain, Khao Bahadur, Sahib Bahadur, c.i.e.
 Muhammad Israr Hasan Khao, Khan Bahadur, c.i.e.
 Muhammad Salamullah Khao Bahadur, Nawab, c.i.e.
 Muhammad Umar Hayat Khao, c.i.e.
 Muir, Col. C. Wemyss, c.b. (m.), c.i.e.
 Muirhead, Alexander, c.i.e.
 Mules, Horace C., c.s.i., m.v.o. (4th).
 Mullaly, Joseph John, c.i.e.
 Mulloos, *Maj.-Gen.* Richard Lucas, c.b. (m.).
 Muller, W. G. Max., c.b. (c.), m.v.o. (4th).
 Muncherji Cowsaji Murzba, Khan Bahadur, c.i.e.
 Muncherji Rustumji Dholu, c.i.e.
 Muody, *R.-Adm.* Godfrey H.B., c.b. (c.), m.v.o. (4th).
 Mure, Wm. John, c.b. (c.).
 Murphy, Col. Geo. Patterson, c.m.o.
 Murray, Andrew W., m.v.o. (5th).
 Murray, Col. Arthur M., c.b. (m.), m.v.o. (4th).
 Murray, *Lt.-Col.* Charles C., c.m.o.
 Murray, *Lt.-Col.* Cyril F. T., m.v.o. (4th).
 Murray, George E. P., c.b. (c.).
 Murray, Hugh, c.i.e.
 Murray, John H. P., c.m.o.
 Murray, Oswin Alexander R., c.b. (c.).
 Murray, Richard, m.v.o. (5th).
 Murray, *Maj.-Gen.* K. Huoter, c.b. (m.), c.m.o.
 Murray, *B.-Gen.* Valentine, c.m.o.
 Musgrave, Henry, c.b.e.
 Muspratt, *B.-Gen.* Francis C., c.m.o.
 Muspratt-Williams, *Lt.-Col.* C.A., c.i.e.
 Myers, *Lt.-Col.* Bernard E., c.m.o., m.d.
 Mysore Kantharaj Urs, c.s.i.
 Nadaou, Raja of, c.s.i.
 Nalroo, *B.-Gen.* Edward S. H., c.m.o.
 Nallol, Bhosan Gupta, c.i.e.
 Naioak Chandi, Rao Bahadur, c.s.i., c.i.e.
 Naquette, Pierre F. H., c.i.e.
 Nantoo, *Maj.-Gen.* Herbt. C., c.b. (m.).
 Naoraji Pestonji Vakil, Khan Bahadur, c.i.e.
 Napier, *R.-Adm.* Charles L., c.b. (c.).
 Napier, *Lt.-Col.* Hon. Hy. Dundas, c.m.o.
 Napier, Col. Hoo. John S., c.m.o.
 Napier, *R.-Adm.* Trevelyian D. W., m.v.o. (4th).
 Napier, William, c.m.o.
 Napier, *B.-Gen.* William John, c.b. (m.), c.m.n.
 Narbeth, John H., m.v.o. (4th).
 Nash, Col. Llewellyn T. M., c.m.o.
 Nash, *Maj.-Gen.* P. A. M., c.o. (m.).
 Nasmith, *Lt.-Col.* George G., c.m.o.
 Nasoo, Col. Fortescue J., c.m.o., d.s.o.
 Nath Mukharji, c.i.e.
 Nathan, Robert, c.s.i., c.i.e.
 Nathi Mal Bahadur, Rai, c.i.e.
 Nayar, C. Sankaran, c.i.e.
 Naylor, James R., c.s.i.
 Needham, Francis J., c.i.e.
 Neel, Edouard, c.i.e.
 Nelson, Maj. Walter G., c.m.o., d.s.o.
 Nelsh, Chas. Hy. Lawrence, c.b. (c.).
 Nelles, *Lt.-Col.* Charles M., c.m.o.
 Nelsoo, Wm. Ernest, c.b.e.
 Nelson-Ward, *R.-Adm.* Philip, m.v.o. (4th).
 Nepean, *Lt.-Col.* Herbert E. C. B., c.m.o.
 Nethersole, Michael, c.s.i.
 Newall, Col. Stuart, c.b. (m.).
 Newbigglog, Col. William P. E., c.m.o., d.s.o.
 Newcombe, Edmund L., c.m.n., K.C.
 Newenham, Col. H. E. B., c.b. (m.).
 Newland, Col. Foster R., c.m.o., m.b.
 Newlands, John, c.i.e.
 Newmach, *Lt.-Col.* Bernard J., c.m.o.
 Newmach, Fras. Welles, c.s.i.
 Newmarch, *Lt.-Col.* Augustus C., c.m.o.
 Nichol, *Surg.-Gen.* Charles E., c.m.o., d.s.o.
 Nicholas, *Capt.* John, m.v.o. (4th).
 Nicholl, David A., c.b.e.

- Nichols, Henry A. A., C.M.G.
 Nicholson, Arthur Wm., C.B. (c.).
 Nicholson, Maj.-Gen. C. Lothian, C.M.G.
 Nicholson, B.-Gen. Graham H. W., C.M.G.
 Nicholson, B.-Gen. Graham H. W., C.M.G.
 Nicholson, John Runney, C.M.G.
 Nicholson, R.-Adm. Stuart, C.B. (m.), M.V.O. (4th).
 Nicholson, Maj.-Gen. Stuart J., C.B. (m.).
 Nicholson, Walter F., C.B. (c.).
 Nicholson, Capt. Wilmot S., C.B. (m.), R.N.
 Nicholson, R.-Adm. William C. M., C.B. (m.).
 Nickerson, Col. William H. S., C.M.G., V.C.
 Nicol, John, C.M.O.
 Nicol, B.-Gen. Lewis L., C.B. (m.).
 Nicoll, Gen. Henry, C.B. (m.).
 Nicolis, B.-Gen. Edmund G., C.B. (m.), C.M.G.
 Nicoison, David, C.B. (c.).
 Nightingale, Thomas S., C.M.O.
 Nilmahar Mukharji, Bahu, C.I.E.
 Noble, Comm. Percy L. H., M.V.O. (5th), R.N.
 Noott, Lt.-Col. Cuthbert C., C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Norcott, Col. Charles H. B., C.M.G.
 Norris, B.-Gen. C. de M., C.B. (m.), C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Norman, Maj. Claude Lumsden, M.V.O. (4th).
 Noruan, Henry, C.B.E.
 Norman, Surg.-Gen. William Hy., C.B. (c.), R.N.
 Norrington, Lt.-Col. Reginald L., O.M.C.
 North, B.-Gen. Bordrige N., C.B. (m.), M.V.O. (4th).
 North, Col. E., C.B. (m.).
 North, Fredrio D., C.M.O.
 Northey, B.-Gen. Edward, C.B. (m.).
 Northey, Lt.-Col. Herbert H., C.M.O.
 Norton, David, C.S.I.
 Nritiya Gopal Basu, Rai Bahadur, O.I.E.
 Nugent, Maj. Charles Hugh H., C.I.E.
 Nugent, Horace D., C.M.O.
 Nugent, Maj.-Gen. Oliver S. W., O.B. (m.), D.S.O.
 Nugent, Col. Robert A., C.B. (m.), C.M.G.
 Nun, Capt. Wilfrid, C.B. (m.), C.M.G., D.S.O., R.N.
 Nuthall, B.-Gen. Charles E., C.B. (c.).
 Nutt, Alfred Y., M.V.O. (4th), I.S.O.
 Nye, Eng.-Capt. Alfred J., M.V.O. (4th), R.N.
 Obakuliah Khan, Maj., C.S.I.
 O'Brien, Capt. Aubrey J., O.I.E.
 O'Brien, Lt.-Col. Charles R. M., C.M.O.
 O'Brien, B.-Gen. Edmund D. J., C.B. (m.).
 O'Brien, Lt.-Col. Hon. Murrough, M.V.O. (4th).
 O'Callaghan, Col. Denis M., C.M.O.
 O'Connor, Col. Arthur P., C.B. (m.).
 O'Connor, Lt.-Col. Patrick F., C.B. (m.).
 O'Connor, Lt.-Col. Wm. F. Travers, C.I.E.
 O'Connor, James E., C.I.E.
 Olinx, Charles William, C.S.I.
 Ollum, B.-Gen. Victor W., C.M.G., D.S.O.
 O'Donnell, Maj.-Gen. Hugh, C.B. (m.), D.S.O.
 O'Donnell, Surg.-Gen. Thomas J., C.B. (m.), D.S.O.
 O'Donovan, Col. The, C.B. (c.).
 O'Donovan, Denis, C.M.G.
 O'Dowda, R.-Gen. Jas. Willon, C.M.G.
 Oga, Lt.-Col. George Sim, C.I.E.
 Ogilvie, Col. Andrew M. John, C.B. (c.).
 Ogilvie, Col. Edwd. Collingwood, C.M.G.
 Ogilvie, Francis G., C.B. (c.).
 Ogilvie, Lt.-Col. Thomas, C.M.G.
 Ogilvie, Col. Walter Holland, C.M.G.
 Ogle, Maj.-Gen. Fredric A., C.B. (m.).
 O'Gorman, Mervyn, C.B. (c.).
 O'Grady, Lt.-Col. J. de Courcy, C.B. (m.).
 O'Halloran, Joseph S., C.M.G.
 O'Hara, Lt.-Col. Erril R., C.M.O.
 O'Hara, Col. J., C.B. (m.).
 Ohu Ghins, Moung, O.I.E.
 Okcevor, Capt. Haughton F., M.V.O. (5th).
 O'Keefe, Surg.-Gen. Menus W., C.B. (m.), A.M.S.
 Oldershaw, Albert Wm., M.B.E.
 Oldfield, Col. Christopher G., C.M.O.
 Oldman, B.-Gen. Richard D. F., C.M.G., D.S.O.
 O'Leary, B.-Gen. Tom Evelyn, C.B. (m.), C.M.G.
 Oliphant, Lancelot, C.M.O.
 Oliver, Charles N. J., C.M.G.
 Oliver, Henry Alfred, C.M.G.
 Oliver, Col. Lionel G., C.M.G.
 Ollivant, Lt.-Col. Alfred H., C.M.G.
 Ollivant, B.-Gen. John S., C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Oliv, Lt.-Col. Arthur, C.M.G.
 O'Malley, Col. William A. D'Oyley, C.B. (m.).
 O'Meara, Lt.-Col. C. A. E., C.I.E.
 O'Meara, Maj. Walter A. J., C.M.O.
 Ommamney, V.-Adm. Robert N., C.B. (c.).
 Ommamney, B.-Gen. Albert E., C.B. (m.).
 O'Neill, Maj.-Gen. John J. S., C.B. (m.).
 O'Nial, Surg.-Gen. John, C.B. (m.).
 Onslow, B.-Gen. Cranley C., C.M.G.
 Onslow, Col. George Thorp, C.B. (m.).
 Onslow, B.-Gen. William Hy., C.B. (m.), C.M.G.
 Onyon, Eng.-Capt. William, M.V.O. (4th), R.N.
 Openshaw, Lt.-Col. Thomas H., C.B. (m.), C.M.G., M.B.
 Orange, Hugh W., C.B. (c.), C.I.E.
 Oranges, William, C.B. (c.).
 Ord, Col. Frederick C., C.B. (c.).
 O'Reilly, Maj. Patrick S., C.M.O.
 O'Reilly, Lt.-Col. Thomas J., C.M.O.
 Organ, Maj. Charles, M.V.O. (5th).
 Ornsteln, John I. M., C.M.G.
 O'Rorke, Maj. Frederick C., C.M.G.
 Orpen, Maj. Redmond N. M., C.M.O.
 Orr, James Peter, C.S.I.
 Orr, Thomas, C.M.G.
 Osborn, B.-Gen. Wm. Lushington, C.M.G., D.S.O.
 O'Shaughnessy, Richard, C.B. (c.), M.V.O. (4th).
 O'Shee, Maj. Richard A. P., C.M.G.
 Osgood, Frederick S., M.V.O. (5th).
 Osmaston, Lt.-Col. Cecil A. FitzH., C.B. (m.).
 Ottersen, Henry, C.M.G.
 Ouseley, B.-Gen. Ralph G., C.B. (m.), C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Owens, B.-Gen. Gerald H., C.B. (m.).
 Owens, B.-Gen. Robert M., C.M.O.
 Ovey, Esmond, C.M.G., M.V.O. (4th).
 Owen, Col. Arthur A., M.V.O. (4th).
 Owen, B.-Gen. Charles Cunliffe, C.B. (m.).
 Owen, Lt.-Col. Chas. Wm., C.M.G., C.I.F.
 Owen, Lt.-Col. Fredk. Cunliffe, C.M.O.
 Owen, Col. Hy. Mostyn, C.B. (m.), M.V.O. (4th).
 Owen, Lt.-Col. Robert H., C.M.G.
 Owen, Capt. Roger C. R., C.M.G.
 Oxley, B.-Gen. Reginald S., C.B. (m.).
 Padwick, Francis H., C.I.E.
 Pagden, Arthur S., C.M.O.
 Page, Robert P., M.B.E.
 Paget, Lt.-Col. Albert E. S. L., M.V.O. (5th).
 Paget, Col. Harold, C.B. (m.), D.S.O.
 Paget, B.-Gen. Wellesley L. H., O.B. (m.), C.M.G., M.V.O. (4th).
 Pain, B.-Gen. Geo. W. H., C.B. (m.).
 Paine, Lt.-Col. Albert I., C.M.G., B.A.C.
 Paine, Capt. Godfrey M., C.B. (c.), M.V.O. (4th), R.N.
 Pakam Rajaratna, Diwan, C.I.E.
 Pakenham, Lt.-Col. Hercules A., C.M.C.
 Palin, Col. Gilbert W., C.B. (m.), C.I.F.
 Pallin, Maj.-Gen. Philip C., C.B. (m.), I.A.
 Palliser, C. F. Wray, C.M.G.
 Palmer, Charles George, C.I.E.
 Palmer, Fredk., C.I.E.
 Palmer, Lt.-Col. Henry I. E., C.M.G.
 Panet, B.-Gen. Alphonse E., C.M.G.
 Panet, B.-Gen. Henri A., C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Panna Ialji, H. E. Rai Mehta, C.I.E.
 Pannera, Lt.-Col. Francis William, C.M.G.
 Pares, Surg.-Maj. Basil, C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Parish, Nav.-Instr. Arthur J., C.B. (c.).
 Park, Col. James S., M.V.O. (4th).
 Park, Col. Wm. Urquhart, M.V.O. (4th).
 Parker, Alwyn, C.M.G.
 Parker, B.-Gen. Arthur, C.M.G.
 Parker, Charles S., C.B.E.
 Parker, Col. Hy. Wm. Manwaring, C.M.G.
 Parker, Capt. Hy. Wise, C.B. (m.), R.N.
 Parker, B.-Gen. John L., C.M.O., R.A.
 Parker, Col. John W. Robinson, C.B. (c.).
 Parker, Capt. Reginald F., C.M.G., R.N.
 Parker, Col. St. John W. T., C.B. (m.).
 Parker, Joseph, C.S.I.
 Parker, Lt.-Col. Walter M., C.M.O.
 Parkes, Lt.-Col. Wm. Hy., C.M.G., M.D.
 Parkin, George Robert, C.M.G.
 Parkin, Lt.-Col. Henry, C.I.E.
 Parkinson, Ernest, O.B.E.
 Parrell, Col. John Wm., C.M.G.
 Parr, Christopher James, C.M.G.
 Parkinson, Maj. Chas. C., M.V.O. (5th).
 Parr, Robert Joo., O.B.E.
 Parry, Frederick S., C.B. (c.).
 Parry, R.-Adm. J. Franklin, C.B. (c.), R.N.
 Parry-Evans, Rev. Joseph D. S., C.M.G.
 Parshad Sukhdeo, Rao Bahadur Pandit, C.I.E.
 Parsons, Col. Cunliffe M., C.B. (m.).
 Parsons, Maj.-Gen. Harold D. E., C.B. (m.), O.M.C.
 Parth Singh, Raja, Chiel, C.I.E.
 Pasley, Thomas H. S., M.V.O. (4th), R.N.
 Patch, Col. Robert, C.B. (m.).
 Paton, Maj.-Gen. George, C.M.G.
 Paton, Br.-Gen. John, C.B. (m.).
 Paton, Capt. Wm. D., M.V.O. (4th), R.N.
 Patron, Joseph Armand, C.M.G.
 Patterson, Alexander B., C.I.B.
 Pattison, Jacob Luard, C.R. (c.).
 Paul, Lt.-Col. Denis, C.M.G.
 Paul, B.-Gen. Ernest M., C.B. (m.), R.E.
 Pault, Maj. Charles S., M.V.O. (4th).
 Payne, Col. Herbert C. B., C.M.G.
 Payne, Maj.-Gen. Richard L., C.B. (m.), D.S.O.
 Peacock, Robert, M.V.O. (5th).
 Peacocke, Lt.-Col. Thos. Geo., C.I.E.
 Peacocke, Col. William, C.M.G.
 Peake, B.-Gen. Malcolm, C.M.G.
 Pearce, Maj. Francis B., C.M.G.
 Pearce-Serocold, Col. Oswald, C.M.G.
 Pears, R.-Adm. Edmund R., C.B. (c.).
 Pears, Steuart Edmund, C.I.E.
 Pearce, B.-Gen. Tom H. F., C.M.G.
 Pearson, Arthur A., C.M.O.
 Pearson, Col. Geo. Sherwin H., C.M.G.
 Pearson, James Rae, C.I.E.
 Pearson, Col. Michael B., C.B. (c.).
 Pense, Lt.-Col. Henry Thos., C.I.E.
 Peck, B.-Gen. Henry R., C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Peddler, John, C.B. (c.).
 Pedley, Col. Stanhope H., C.B. (m.).
 Pechies, Com. Aubrey Wm., M.V.O. (5th), R.N.
 Peetle, B.-Gen. Evelyn C., C.B. (m.), C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Peel, Algeonor R., M.V.O. (4th).
 Pells, Col. Schofield Patten, C.B. (m.).
 Peile, Col. Solomon C. F., C.I.E.
 Peilham, Hon. Thomas H. W., C.B. (c.).
 Pelly, R.-Adm. Hy. Bertram, C.B. (m.), M.V.O. (4th), R.N.
 Pendleton, Alan O'B. G. W., C.M.G.
 Pennington, Lt.-Col. Arthur W., M.V.O. (4th), I.A.
 Penny, Maj. Arthur T., M.V.O. (4th).
 Penny, Edmund, C.I.E.
 Penny, Col. Fredk. S., C.M.G.
 Penny, Lt.-Col. Fredk. S., C.M.G., B.A. M.C.
 Penrose, B.-Gen. Cooper, C.B. (m.), C.M.G.
 Penrose, James E., M.V.O. (5th).
 Perceval, Lt.-Col. Claude J., C.M.G., D.S.O.

- Perceval, *Maj.-Gen.* Edward M., c.b. (m.), D.S.O.
 Percival, *Lt.-Col.* Harold F. P., c.m.o., D.S.O.
 Pereira, *B.-Gen.* Cecil Edwd., o.m.o.
 Pereira, *B.-Gen.* George E., c.b. (m.), c.m.o., D.S.O.
 Perkins, *Col.* Alfred T., c.b. (c.).
 Perren, *Geo.* James, c.i.e.
 Perreau, *B.-Gen.* Arthur M., c.m.o.
 Perry, *Aylesworth* Bowen, c.m.o.
 Perry, *Lt.-Col.* Fras. F., c.m.o., c.i.b., c.s.i.
 Perry, *B.-Gen.* Hugh W., o.b. (m.), c.s.i.
 Perry, *Perceval* L. D., c.b.e.
 Perry, *Robert* G., c.b.e.
 Perry, *William* Payne, c.b. (c.).
 Pestana Jahangir, *Khan Bahadur*, c.i.e.
 Peterkin, *Col.* A., c.b. (m.), M.B.
 Peterson, *B.-Gen.* Frederick H., c.b. (m.), D.S.O.
 Petteridge, *Comm.* Samuel A., o.m.o.
 Petherick, *Edward* A., c.m.o.
 Petre, *Lt.-Col.* Hy. Cecil, c.m.o.
 Petrie, *David*, c.i.e.
 Petrie, *B.-Gen.* Ricardo D., c.b. (m.).
 Peyton, *Guy* W., M.B.B.
 Pflyffer-Heydegge, *George* von, M.V.O. (4th).
 Pbalan, *The* Chief, of, c.s.i.
 Phelps, *Col.* Arthur, c.b. (m.).
 Phillips, *Lt.-Col.* Burton Hy., c.m.o.
 Phillips, *B.-Gen.* Lewis Francis, c.m.o., D.S.O.
 Phillimore, *F.-Adm.* Ricbd. F., c.b. (m.), M.V.O. (4th), R.N.
 Phillips, *Lt.-Col.* Picton, M.V.O. (4th).
 Phillips, *Francis*, c.b. (c.).
 Phillips, *B.-Gen.* George Fraser, c.m.o.
 Phillips, *B.-Gen.* Herbert de T., c.m.o.
 Phillips, *Lt.-Col.* Thomas R., o.m.o.
 Philipotts, *Capt.* Edward M., c.b. (m.), B.N.
 Phlips, *Lt.-Col.* Charles E., o.b. (c.).
 Phlips, *Edmund* B., c.b. (c.).
 Phlips, *Com.* Wm. Duncan, M.V.O. (4th), R.N.
 Phlips-Hornby, *B.-Gen.* Edmund J., c.b. (m.), o.m.o., V.C.
 Pickard, *Lt.-Col.* Ransom, o.m.o., M.D.
 Pickwood, *Col.* Elwin H., o.m.o.
 Picot, *Lt.-Col.* Francis Slater, c.m.o.
 Pigott, *Lt.-Col.* Grenville E., c.m.o., D.S.O.
 Pigott, *Col.* Robt. E. P., c.i.b., v.d.
 Pike, *Surg.-Gen.* Wm. Watson, c.m.o., D.S.O.
 Pilcher, *Maj.-Gen.* Thomas D., c.b. (m.).
 Pilkington, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. R., o.m.o.
 Pilkington, *Lt.-Col.* Harry S. H., c.i.e., M.V.O. (5th).
 Pilkington, *Lt.-Col.* Lionel E., c.m.o.
 Pink, *B.-Gen.* Francis J., c.b. (m.), c.m.o., D.S.O.
 Pinney, *Maj.-Gen.* Reginald J., c.b. (m.).
 Pipon, *Maj.-Gen.* Henry, c.b. (m.).
 Pirie, *Maj.-Gen.* Charles P. W., o.b. (m.).
 Pitman, *Charles* E., c.i.e.
 Pitman, *Capt.* Robert, c.m.g., R.N.
 Pitman, *B.-Gen.* Thomas T., c.b. (m.).
 Pitt, *Capt.* Francis J., c.b. (c.), R.N.
 Pitts, *Thomas*, c.b. (c.).
 Piyari Mohar, *Raja Mukharj*, c.i.e.
 Place, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. Otley, c.m.g., D.S.O.
 Plomer, *Col.* Wm. Harry P., c.m.o.
 Plowman, *George* Thomas, c.m.o.
 Plugge, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur, c.m.o.
 Plunkett, *Lieut.-Col.* Geo. Tindall, c.b. (c.).
 Pocock, *Col.* Herbert L., c.m.o., R.A.M.C.
 Poett, *Maj.-Gen.* Joseph H., c.b. (m.), c.m.o.
 Polay, *Capt.* Edward H. Weller, M.V.O. (5th).
 Polak, *Lt.-Paym.* Charles F., c.b. (c.).
 Pollard, *B.-Gen.* James H.-W., c.m.o.
 Pollard-Lawsley, *Maj.* Herbert de L., c.i.b., D.S.O.
 Pollen, *John*, c.i.b.
 Pollen, *Lt.-Col.* Stephen H., c.m.o.
 Pollock, *Maj.-Gen.* John A. H., c.b. (m.).
 Pollock-McCall, *B.-Gen.* Jno. Buebanan, c.m.o.
 Ponnambalam Ramanathan, c.m.o.
 Ponsoby, *Maj.-Gen.* John, c.m.o., D.S.O.
 Poock, *Col.* John A., M.V.O. (4th).
 Poole, *B.-Gen.* Arthur Jas., c.m.o.
 Poole, *B.-Gen.* Frederick C., c.m.o., D.S.O.
 Poole, *Lt.-Col.* Gerald R., c.m.o.
 Poole, *Arthur* Wm. U., c.i.b.
 Pope, *Lt.-Col.* Harold, c.b. (m.).
 Pope, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. Wippell, c.m.o.
 Porral, *Albert*, c.m.o., I.S.O.
 Portal, *B.-Gen.* B. P., c.b. (m.), D.S.O.
 Porteous, *Alexander*, c.i.e.
 Porteous, *Col.* Charles A., c.i.e.
 Porter, *Haldane*, c.b. (c.).
 Porter, *Ludovic* Charles, c.s.i., c.i.e.
 Porter, *Surg.-Gen.* Robert, c.b. (m.).
 Porter, *B.-Gen.* Thos. Cole, c.b. (m.).
 Porter, *Maj.* Wm. Nannis, c.i.e.
 Postlethwaite, *Wm.* T., o.b.e.
 Potter, *Col.* Harry Rowland, c.m.o.
 Potts, *Lt.-Col.* Frederick, c.m.g.
 Poulton, *E. L.*, o.b.e.
 Powell, *Maj.-Gen.* Chas. H., c.b. (m.).
 Powell, *Lt.-Col.* Hy. Arthur, c.m.g.
 Powell, *B.-Gen.* Sidney H., c.b. (m.).
 Powell, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. Bowen, c.m.o.
 Power, *J.* Danvers, M.V.O. (4th).
 Power, *Capt.* Laurence E., c.b. (c.), M.V.O. (4th), R.N.
 Prafulla Chandra Ray, c.i.e., D.S.C.
 Pratt, *Col.* Arthur S., c.b. (m.).
 Pratt, *B.-Gen.* Ernest St. G., c.b. (m.), D.S.O.
 Pratt, *Col.* Hy. Marsh, c.b. (m.).
 Preece, *John* R., c.m.g.
 Pregarve, *Col.* Edwd. R. J., c.b. (m.), D.S.O.
 Preston, *Elysian* G. C., M.V.O. (4th).
 Preston, *Lt.-Col.* Jenico E., c.b. (m.), D.S.O.
 Preston, *Capt.* Lionel G., c.b. (m.), R.N.
 Preston, *Sidney*, c.i.e.
 Price, *Col.* Adolphus J., c.m.g.
 Price, *B.-Gen.* Bartholomew G., c.m.g., D.S.O.
 Price, *B.-Gen.* C. H. U., c.b. (m.).
 Price, *Lt.-Col.* Cyril U., c.m.o.
 Price, *George*, M.N.E.
 Price, *Lt.-Col.* Rhys Howell, c.m.o.
 Price, *B.-Gen.* William, c.b. (m.), c.m.g.
 Prichard, *B.-Gen.* Chas. S., c.b. (m.), D.S.O.
 Prideaux, *Lt.-Col.* Francis Beville, c.s.i., c.i.e.
 Priddle, *Lt.-Col.* Walter G., c.m.g., M.B.
 Priestley, *Maj.* Harold E., c.m.o., R.A.M.C.
 Pringle, *George* C., M.B.E.
 Pritchard, *Lt.-Col.* Aubrey G., c.m.o.
 Pritchard, *B.-Gen.* Harry L., c.m.g., D.S.O.
 Pritchard, *Herbert* A., M.B.E.
 Proe, *Thomas*, c.m.g.
 Prosad Sarbadhikari Deba, c.i.e.
 Prothero, *V.-Adm.* Reginald C., c.b. (m.), M.V.O. (4th).
 Prothero, *Rt. Hon.* Rowland E., M.V.O. (4th), M.P.
 Prout, *William* Thomas, c.m.o.
 Prowse, *Richard* Thos., c.b. (c.).
 Pryce, *Lt.-Col.* Hy. E. ap R., c.m.o., D.S.O.
 Pryce, *Howard* Lloyd, c.m.o.
 Puckle, *Richard* K., c.i.e.
 Pulford, *Col.* Russell E., c.i.e.
 Pullen, *Paym.-in-Chief* Wm. Le G., c.b. (c.), R.N.
 Puller, *Col.* Charles, c.b. (m.).
 Pulling, *Alexander*, c.b. (c.).
 Pullinger, *Frank*, c.b. (c.).
 Punsban, *Hugh* K., M.V.O. (5th).
 Pursion, *Lt.-Col.* David Wm., c.m.g.
 Purefoy, *R.-Adm.* Richard P. FitzG., M.V.O. (4th).
 Purves, *Robert* Egerton, c.i.e.
 Pybus, *Percy* John, c.b.b.
 Pye, *Maj.* Wm. Edmund, c.i.e.
 Queripel, *Col.* A. E., c.b. (m.).
 Quill, *Col.* Berkeley C., c.b. (m.).
 Quinlan, *Hon.* Timothy F., c.m.o.
 Quinn, *Patrick*, M.V.O. (5th).
 Quirk, *Col.* John O., c.b. (m.), D.S.O.
 Rahett, *Lt.-Col.* Reginald L. R., c.i.e.
 Radcliffe, *Lt.-Col.* Frederick W., c.i.e.
 Radford, *Col.* Oswald C., c.b. (m.), c.i.e.
 Rafferty, *Harold* V., o.b.e.
 Ragbunath Singh, *Mabaraj*, c.i.e.
 Raghunath V. Sabris, c.i.e.
 Rahim Bakhsh, *Maulri*, c.i.e.
 Raikes, *Francis* E., M.V.O. (4th).
 Rainey-Robinson, *Col.* Robert M., c.b. (m.), o.m.o.
 Rainsford, *Col.* Marcus E. R., c.b. (m.).
 Rainsford, *Col.* S. D., c.b. (m.).
 Rainsford, *Col.* William John R., c.i.e.
 Rainsford-Hannay, *B.-Gen.* Frederick, c.m.o., D.S.O.
 Raitt, *Maj.-Gen.* Herbert A., c.b. (m.).
 Rajagopal Chariyar, *P.*, c.i.e.
 Ram Charan Mitra, c.i.e.
 Ramaciotoli, *B.-Gen.* Gustavo, c.m.o.
 Ramani Prasad Singh, c.i.e.
 Rampura, *Ram* Singh, *Raja* of, c.i.e.
 Ramsay, *Maj.* Arthur D. G., c.i.e.
 Ramsden, *Lt.-Col.* Henry, c.m.o.
 Ramsey, *Lt.-Col.* Colin W. F., c.m.o.
 Ramsey, *B.-Gen.* Frank Wm., c.m.o., D.S.O.
 Rangnath, *Narainb* Mudholkar, c.i.e.
 Rankin, *B.-Gen.* Charles H., c.m.o., D.S.O.
 Ranking, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. S. A., c.m.o., M.D.
 Ratcliff, *Lt.-Col.* Robert F., c.m.o., M.P.
 Ratray, *B.-Gen.* C., c.b. (m.).
 Ravenhill, *B.-Gen.* Frederick T., c.m.o.
 Ravenhill, *Maj.* Harry S., c.m.g.
 Ravenshaw, *B.-Gen.* Hurdle S. L., c.m.o.
 Rawling, *B.-Gen.* Cecil Godfrey, c.m.g., c.i.b.
 Rawlins, *Lt.-Col.* A. Kennedy, c.i.e., D.S.O.
 Rawlinson, *Com.* Alfred, c.m.g., R.N.V.R.
 Rawlinson, *Rev.* Bernard S., c.m.o.
 Rawlinson, *Lt.-Col.* Charles B., c.i.e.
 Rawnsley, *Col.* Claude, c.m.g., D.S.O.
 Rawnsley, *Col.* Gerald T., c.m.o.
 Rawson, *Frank*, c.m.o.
 Rawson, *Col.* Herbert E., c.b. (m.).
 Raymond, *Col.* Francis, c.i.e.
 Raymond, *George*, M.V.O. (5th).
 Read, *B.-Gen.* Hastings, c.b. (m.).
 Read, *Herbert* Jas., c.b. (c.), c.m.o.
 Reade, *Lt.-Col.* Charles J., c.b. (m.).
 Reade, *Herbert* V., c.b. (c.).
 Reade, *Maj.-Gen.* Raymond N. R., c.b. (m.).
 Ready, *B.-Gen.* Felix F., c.m.g., D.S.O.
 Ready, *Lt.-Com.* Thomas, M.V.O. (5th), R.N.
 Reay, *B.-Gen.* Charles Tom, c.b. (m.).
 Reay, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. Tom, o.b.e.
 Reddie, *Maj.* John M., c.b. (c.).
 Redfern, *Thos.* Wm., M.V.O. (5th).
 Redl, *Lt.-Col.* E. A. F., c.i.e.
 Reece, *Surg.-Gen.* R. J., c.b. (m.).
 Reed, *B.-Gen.* Hamilton L., c.m.g., V.C.
 Rees, *Adm.* Wm. Stokes, c.b. (m.).
 Reeve, *Hy.* Fenwick, c.m.g.
 Reid, *Maj.* Archibald D., c.m.g.
 Reid, *Col.* Ellis Ramsay, c.b. (m.), D.S.O.
 Reid, *Herbert* C., c.b. (c.).
 Reid, *Col.* Lestock H., c.s.i.
 Reid, *William* James, c.s.i.
 Reilly, *Col.* C. C., c.b. (m.).
 Reinold, *Arnold* Wm., c.b. (c.), F.R.S.
 Rennie, *Ernest* A., M.V.O. (4th).
 Rennie, *B.-Gen.* Robert, c.m.o., M.V.O. (4th), D.S.O.
 Renny, *Col.* Sidney M., c.i.e.
 Renny-Tallyour, *Col.* Thos. F. B., c.s.i.
 Reynolds, *Herbert* J., c.s.i.
 Reynolds, *Capt.* Leonard Wm., c.i.b.
 Riach, *Maj.* William, c.m.o., M.D.

- Riaz Hassan, Sheikh, c.i.e.
 Ribbentrop, Berthold, c.i.e.
 Ricardo, *B.-Gen.* Ambrose St. Q., c.m.o., d.s.o.
 Rice, Benjamin L., c.i.e.
 Rice, Col. Hy. Garde, c.b. (m.).
 Rice, *Carp.-Lt.* James, m.v.o. (5th), R.N.
 Rice, *Maj.* Sidney Mervyn, c.i.e.
 Rico, Walter Francis, c.s.i.
 Richards, Col. Samuel S. C., c.b. (c.).
 Richardson, *B.-Gen.* Geo. S., c.b. (m.), c.m.o.
 Richardson, *Eng.-Capt.* John, c.b. (m.), R.N.
 Richardson, *Mal.-Gen.* J. S., c.b. (m.).
 Richmond, Douglas C., c.b. (c.).
 Ricketts, *Capt.* Arthur, c.m.o.
 Ricketts, *Col.* Percy E., m.v.o. (4th).
 Riddle, Col. John S., m.v.o. (4th).
 Ridgeway, Col. Richard K., c.b. (m.), F.C.
 Ridgway, *Lt.-Col.* Richard T. L., c.b. (m.).
 Riley, *B.-Gen.* Charles P., c.b. (m.).
 Riley, Henry Nicholas, c.m.o.
 Rindout, *B.-Gen.* Dudley H., c.m.o.
 Riley, *Lt.-Col.* Rupert F., c.m.o., d.s.o.
 Rimington, *Maj.-Gen.* Joseph C., c.b. (m.).
 Rind, Col. Alex. T. S. A., c.m.o.
 Rishiyur Denkata Sriulvasa Aiyar, c.i.e.
 Riskey, John S., c.b. (c.).
 Ritchie, *B.-Gen.* Archd. B., c.m.o.
 Ritchie, *Richmond* T. W., c.b. (c.).
 Ritson, *Lt.-Col.* William H., c.m.o.
 Rivaz, Col. Vincent, c.b. (m.).
 Rivett-Carnac, Col. John Hy., c.i.e.
 Roberts, Hon. Charles J., c.m.o.
 Roberts, *B.-Gen.* Hereward L., c.b. (m.), m.v.o. (4th).
 Roberts, Col. J. A., c.b. (m.).
 Roberts, James Frederick, c.m.o.
 Roberts, John, c.m.o.
 Roberts, *Lt.-Gen.* William, c.b. (m.).
 Robertson, *C.-Adm.* Charles H., c.m.o., m.v.o. (4th).
 Robertson, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. L., c.m.o.
 Robertson, *Lt.-Col.* D. M., m.v.o. (4th).
 Robertson, *Lt.-Col.* Hugh, c.m.o.
 Robertson, *B.-Gen.* James C., c.m.o., d.s.o.
 Robertson, *Lt.-Col.* Jas. C., c.m.o., c.i.e., I.M.S.
 Robertson, James W., c.m.o.
 Robertson, Laurence, c.s.i.
 Robertson, Malcolm A., c.m.o.
 Robertson, *Maj.-Gen.* Philip R., c.b. (m.), c.m.o.
 Robinson, Andrew, m.v.o. (5th).
 Robinson, *Maj.-Gen.* Chas. W., c.b. (m.).
 Robinson, *Surg.-Gen.* Geo. W., c.b. (m.).
 Robinson, *B.-Gen.* Godfrey W., c.b. (m.).
 Robinson, *Lt.-Col.* Macleod B., c.m.o.
 Robinson, Col. Oliver Long, c.m.o.
 Robinson, *B.-Gen.* Percy M., c.m.o.
 Robinson, Col. S. C. B., c.b. (m.).
 Robinson, William A., c.b. (c.).
 Robinson, *B.-Gen.* Wm. A., c.b. (m.).
 Robinson, W. C., c.b. (c.).
 Robinson, Col. Wm. H. B., c.b. (m.).
 Robinson-Embury, *Lt.-Col.* Richard P., c.m.o.
 Roche, Col. Hy. J., c.b. (m.).
 Roche, *Lt.-Col.* Hon. Ulrick de R. B., c.b. (m.).
 Rochfort-Bovl, Col. James A., c.b. (m.).
 Roche, *Lt.-Col.* Walter L., c.m.o.
 Rolle, *Lt.-Col.* Henry Hugh, c.b. (m.).
 Rowley, Leonard, c.m.o.
 Rowell, Cecil Hunter, c.m.o.
 Rowell, *B.-Gen.* Ernest Hunter, c.b. (m.).
 Roe, *B.-Gen.* Cyril H., c.i.e.
 Rozen, *Capt.* Jno. Mackenzie, m.v.o. (5th).
 Rohrweger, Frank, c.m.o.
 Rolleston, *Surg.-Gen.* Humphrey D., c.b. (c.), R.N.
 Rolt, *B.-Gen.* Stuart Peter, c.b. (m.).
 Roimer, *B.-Gen.* Cecil F., c.b. (m.), c.m.o.
 Ronaldson, Col. R. W. H., c.b. (m.).
 Roper, *B.-Gen.* Alex. W., c.b. (m.).
 Roper, Garnham, c.b. (c.).
 Rose, Chas. Archd. Walker, c.i.e.
 Rose, Felix, c.m.o.
 Rose, George Pringle, c.i.e.
 Rose, *Lt.-Col.* Hugh, c.m.o.
 Rose-Porter, Col. Thos. Wm., c.b. (m.).
 Rosenthal, *Lt.-Col.* Charles, c.b. (m.), c.m.o.
 Ross, Alexander Carnegie, c.b. (c.).
 Ross, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur E., c.m.o.
 Ross, *Maj.-Gen.* Charles, c.b. (m.).
 Ross, Edward Denison, c.i.e.
 Ross, *Cant.* George P., c.b. (m.), R.N.
 Ross, Col. Jas. Geo., c.m.o.
 Ross, *B.-Gen.* Robert Jas., c.m.o.
 Ross, Roderick, m.v.o. (4th).
 Ross, Col. Walter C., c.b. (m.).
 Ross-Johnson, *B.-Gen.* C. M., c.m.o., d.s.o.
 Roth, Col. Reuter E., c.m.o., d.s.o.
 Rotter, *Fleet-Paym.* Charles J. E., c.b. (c.), R.N.
 Rotton, *B.-Gen.* John Gny, c.m.o.
 Round, Francis R., c.m.o.
 Rouse, Alex. Macdonald, c.i.e.
 Rouse, Col. Hubert, c.b. (m.), d.s.o.
 Roussin, Leander G., c.m.o.
 Routh, *V.-Adm.* Hy. Peter, m.v.o. (4th).
 Rowell, Col. John, c.b. (m.).
 Rowell, Thos. Irvine, c.m.o.
 Rowland, John Wm., c.m.o.
 Rowland, Col. T., c.b. (m.).
 Rowley, *B.-Gen.* Frank G. M., c.m.o.
 Roxburgh, Thomas Lawrence, c.m.o.
 Roy, Col. Alexandre, m.v.o. (4th).
 Roy, *Capt.* Joseph E. G., m.v.o. (4th), d.s.o.
 Royle, Arnold, c.b. (c.).
 Royle, Joseph R. E. J., c.i.e.
 Royston, *B.-Gen.* John R., c.m.o., d.s.o.
 Ruck, *Maj.-Gen.* Richard M., c.b. (c.), c.m.o.
 Ruck-Keene, *Capt.* Wm. G. E., m.v.o. (4th), R.N.
 Ruggles-Rise, *Maj.-Gen.* H. G., c.b. (m.), m.v.o. (4th).
 Runda, *Lt. Col.* Frank M., c.b. (m.), d.s.o.
 Rundle, *B.-Gen.* Geo. R. T., c.b. (m.).
 Russell, *Lt.-Col.* Hon. Alexander V. F., m.v.o. (4th).
 Russell, Col. Alexander F., c.m.o.
 Russell, Col. John Joshua, c.b. (m.).
 Russell, *Surg.-Gen.* Michael W., c.b. (m.).
 Russell, *Lt.-Col.* Richard Tyler, c.m.o.
 Russell, William, c.b. (c.).
 Rustunji Dhunjibhoy Mehta, c.i.e.
 Rutherford, Col. Chas. c.b. (m.), c.m.o.
 Rutherford, John Gunlon, c.m.o.
 Ryan, Andrew, c.m.o.
 Ryan, Col. Charles M., c.m.o., d.s.o.
 Ryan, Col. Charles B., c.b. (m.).
 Ryan, *Capt.* Cyril P., c.b. (c.), R.N.
 Rycroft, *Maj.-Gen.* Wm. H., c.b. (m.), c.m.o.
 Ryder, *Lt.-Col.* C. H. D., c.i.e., d.s.o.
 Ryder, Col. Francis J., c.m.o.
 Ryrie, *B.-Gen.* Granville de L., c.m.o.
 Sackville-West, *B.-Gen.* Hon. J. C., c.m.o.
 Sailleir-Jackson, *Lt.-Col.* L. W. De V., c.m.o., d.s.o.
 Sailer, *R.-Adm.* Arthur H., c.s.i.
 Sailer, Michael E., c.b. (c.).
 Sainsbury, Charles, m.s.c.
 St. Clair, Col. Jas. L. C., c.b. (m.), c.m.o.
 St. Clair, Hon. Lockhart M., c.i.e.
 St. John, Alfred, c.m.o.
 St. John, *B.-Gen.* Geo. F. W., c.b. (m.).
 St. John, *Capt.* Francis G., c.b. (m.), m.v.o. (4th), R.N.
 St. John, Maj. Henry B., c.i.e.
 Salmond, *Maj.-Gen.* John Matland, c.m.o., d.s.o.
 Sampson-Way, *Maj.-Gen.* Nowell F., c.b. (m.).
 Samson, *Lt.-Col.* Louis L. R., c.m.o.
 Samut, Col. Achilles, c.m.o.
 Sandall, *Lt.-Col.* Thomas E., c.m.o.
 Sandbach, *Maj.-Gen.* Arthur E., c.b. (m.), d.s.o.
 Sandeman, *Lt.-Col.* John G., m.v.o. (4th).
 Sanders, *B.-Gen.* George H., c.m.o., d.s.o.
 Sanders, *Lt.-Col.* Gilbert Edwd., c.m.o., d.s.o.
 Sanders, *Eng.-R.-Adm.* John Stocker, c.b. (m.).
 Sandford, Charles, c.b. (c.).
 Sandlands, *B.-Gen.* Hy. G., c.b. (m.).
 Sandlands, *B.-Gen.* James W., c.m.o., d.s.o.
 Sands, Wm. Southgate, m.v.o. (5th).
 Sandwith, Col. Fleming M., c.m.o., m.d.
 Sandwith, *Lt.-Col.* Ralph L., c.m.o.
 Sandye, *B.-Gen.* Wm. B. R., c.m.o.
 Sanford, Col. Edw. C. Ayshford, c.m.o.
 Sangster, William Peter, c.i.e.
 Sankey, *Capt.* Matthew H. P. R., c.b. (c.).
 Sansom, Charles L., c.m.o.
 Sarat Chandra Das, c.i.e.
 Sardar Arur Singh, c.i.e.
 Sardar Khan, *Subadar Major*, c.i.e.
 Sardar Naoraji Pudamoli, c.i.e.
 Sargent, *Maj.-Gen.* Harri N., c.b. (m.), d.s.o.
 Sartorius, *Maj.-Gen.* Euston H., c.b. (m.), F.C.
 Satterthwaite, Col. Ed., c.b. (c.), v.d.
 Saunders, Arthur Leslie, c.s.i.
 Saunders, Maj. Cecil H., c.m.o.
 Saunders, William, c.m.o.
 Savage, Col. Wm. Hy., c.m.o.
 Savile, *B.-Gen.* W. C., c.b. (m.), d.s.o.
 Savory, *V.-Adm.* Hrbt. W., m.v.o. (4th).
 Sawal Rao Raja Raghunath Rao Dinkar, c.i.e.
 Sawyer, *Surg.-Gen.* Richd. H. S., c.m.o., m.b.
 Sayce, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. Edwd., c.m.o.
 Schall, Col. V. A., c.b. (m.).
 Schaller, Herbert Johann, c.m.o.
 Schlette, Col. Percy, c.b. (m.).
 Schofield, *B.-Gen.* George F., c.m.o., F.F.
 Schofield, Herbert, m.s.c.
 Schreiber, *B.-Gen.* Acton L., c.b. (m.), d.s.o.
 Schneider, Rt. Hon. Wm. Philip, c.m.o.
 Schwickard, *Maj.* Otto, c.m.o.
 Sciater-Booth, *B.-Gen.* Hon. W. D., c.b. (m.), d.s.o.
 Scoble, Col. Mackay J. G., c.b. (c.), v.d.
 Scott, *Maj.-Gen.* Arthur B., c.b. (m.), d.s.o.
 Scott, Col. Bertal H., c.m.o., R.A.M.C.
 Scott, Hon. Ernest Stowell, c.m.o., m.v.o. (4th).
 Scott, Hon. *Lt.-Col.* Rev. Fredk. G., c.m.o.
 Scott, *Lt.-Col.* George, c.m.o., m.b.
 Scott, George Batley, c.i.e.
 Scott, 2nd *Lieut.* James, c.i.e.
 Scott, Hon. Lt. James, c.i.e.
 Scott, *Lt.-Col.* Lethian K., c.b. (c.).
 Scott, *B.-Gen.* P. C. J., c.b. (m.).
 Scott, *B.-Gen.* Robt. Kellock, c.m.o., d.s.o.
 Scott, Robt. Russell, c.s.i.
 Scott, *Br.-Gen.* Thos. E., c.b. (m.), c.i.e., d.s.o.
 Scott, Col. Wm. Angustus, c.b. (m.).
 Scott-Kerr, Col. Robert, c.b. (m.), m.v.o. (4th), d.s.o.
 Scrase-Dickins, *B.-Gen.* Spencer W., c.b. (m.).
 Scratchley, Herbert A., m.v.o. (5th).
 Scudamore, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. P., c.m.o., d.s.o.
 Seabrooke, James Herbert, c.i.e.
 Seaman, Col. Edwin Chas., c.m.o.
 Seecombe, Col. Arch. K., c.m.o., d.s.o.
 Seely, *B.-Gen.* Rt. Hon. J. Edward Bernard, c.b. (m.), d.s.o., M.P.
 Seigne, John T., m.v.o. (5th).
 Selby, Francis Gny, c.i.e.
 Selby, Wallford H. M., m.v.o. (4th).
 Sellar, *Lt.-Col.* Thomas B., c.m.o.

Sellheim, <i>B.-Gen.</i> Victor C. M., c.m.o. (m.), c.m.o.	Simpson, <i>Capt.</i> Hy. Valentine, c.m.o., r.n.	Smith-Bingham, <i>Col.</i> O. B. B., c.m.o., d.s.o.
Sells, <i>Comm.</i> William F., c.m.g., m.n.	Simpson, <i>Capt.</i> John Hope, c.r.e.	Smyth, <i>Maj.</i> Benjamin, m.v.o. (5th).
Selwyn, <i>Col.</i> O. H., c.b. (m.).	Simpson, <i>Col.</i> Lancelot, m.v.o. (5th).	Smyth, <i>Col.</i> Charles C., c.b. (m.).
Seulor, <i>Bergard</i> , c.m.g., l.e.o.	Simpson, <i>Col.</i> Robert J. S., c.b. (m.), c.m.o.	Smyth, <i>Col.</i> Etwall W., c.b. (m.).
Seulor, <i>Col.</i> Thomas P., c.b. (c.).	Simpson, <i>Col.</i> Thomas T., c.b. (m.).	Smyth, <i>Geo.</i> Watson, c.b. (c.).
Seth Oshandul Dhuha, c.i.e.	Simpson, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Wm. George, c.m.g.	Smyth, <i>Capt.</i> Harry H., c.m.g., d.s.o., r.n.
Seth Kastur Chand Daga, c.i.e.	Simpson, <i>William</i> J. R., c.m.g., m.d.	Smyth, <i>B.-Gen.</i> Nevill M., c.b. (m.), v.c.
Seton, <i>Malcolm</i> C. C., c.b. (c.).	Simpson-Baikle, <i>B.-Gen.</i> H. A. D., c.b. (m.).	Snow, <i>Martin</i> , m.v.o. (5th).
Seyern, <i>Claude</i> , c.m.g.	Sims, <i>Francis</i> John, m.v.o. (5th).	Snow, <i>Philip</i> C. H., c.i.e.
Sexton, <i>James</i> , c.b.m.	Sims, <i>Col.</i> Reginald F. M., c.m.g., d.s.o.	Soady, <i>B.-Gen.</i> Geo. Jos. FitzM., c.m.g.
Sexton, <i>Col.</i> Michael J., c.b. (m.), m.d.	Sims, <i>Thomas</i> , c.b. (c.).	Solly-Flood, <i>B.-Gen.</i> Arthur, c.m.g., d.s.o.
Seymour, <i>Capt.</i> Edward, m.v.o. (5th).	Sinclair, <i>Surg.-General</i> David, c.s.i.	Soltau, <i>Col.</i> Alfred B., c.m.o., m.d.
Seymour, <i>B.-Gen.</i> Edw. H., c.b. (c.).	Sinclair, <i>Capt.</i> Hugh F. P., c.b. (c.), r.n.	Somerset, <i>Col.</i> Charles W., c.m.o., m.v.o. (4th).
Seymour, <i>Maj.</i> Regl. Hy., m.v.o. (4th).	Sinclair, <i>Col.</i> Hugh M., c.b. (m.), c.m.g.	Somerville, <i>Col.</i> Thos. C. F., m.v.o. (4th).
Seymour, <i>Richard</i> S., m.v.o. (4th).	Sinclair, <i>John</i> Houston, c.m.g.	Sommer, <i>Lieut.</i> Joseph, m.v.o. (5th).
Shalrp, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Alex., c.m.g.	Sinclair, <i>Col.</i> Thomas, c.b. (m.), m.d.	Sotchehy, <i>Maj.</i> Herbert C., m.v.o. (5th).
Shakespeare, <i>Alex.</i> Blake, c.i.e.	Sinclair-MacLagan, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> E. G., c.b. (m.).	Sotter, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Hugh Maurice W., c.m.g., d.s.o.
Shakespeare, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> John, c.m.o., c.i.e., d.s.o.	Singer, <i>B.-Gen.</i> Chas. W., c.m.g., d.s.g.	Souter, <i>William</i> Lochiel B., c.i.e.
Shand, <i>John</i> , c.m.o., l.e.d.	Singer, <i>R.-Adm.</i> Morgan, c.b. (c.).	Souther, <i>Charles</i> Wm., c.m.g.
Share, <i>Fleet-Paym.</i> Hamnet II., c.b. (m.).	Singleton, <i>Thomas</i> F., m.v.o. (4th).	Souther, <i>B.-Gen.</i> William M., c.m.g.
Sharp, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Alex. Dunstan, c.m.g.	Slanoff, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Edw. S., c.m.o.	Southwell, <i>Ven.</i> Henry K., c.m.g.
Sharp, <i>Henry</i> , c.s.i., c.i.e.	Stewart, <i>B.-Gen.</i> Wm. Hy., c.b. (m.), d.s.o.	Soward, <i>Arthur</i> Walter, c.b. (c.).
Sharpe, <i>Maj.</i> Wilfred S., c.m.g.	Skeen, <i>B.-Gen.</i> Andrew, c.m.g.	Spain, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Geo. R. S., c.m.g.
Shaw, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Frederic Chas., c.b. (m.).	Skidger, <i>Surg.-Gen.</i> Bruce M., c.m.o., m.v.o. (4th).	Spalding, <i>Col.</i> Warner W., c.m.g.
Shea, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> John S. M., c.b. (m.), d.s.o.	Sidring, <i>Capt.</i> Archibald A. S., c.m.o., m.b.	Sparrow, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Richard, c.m.g.
Sheen, <i>Eng.-Capt.</i> Charles C., c.b. (m.), r.n.	Slacke, <i>Fras.</i> Alex., c.s.i.	Spearmen, <i>Edmund</i> R., c.m.o.
Shelkleton, <i>B.-Gen.</i> Hugh P., c.d. (m.), c.m.g.	Sladen, <i>B.-Gen.</i> David E., c.m.o., d.s.g.	Spedding, <i>B.-Gen.</i> Edw. W., c.m.o.
Sheldrake, <i>Capt.-Lt.</i> John W., m.v.o. (5th), r.n.	Slator, <i>Alex.</i> R., c.m.o.	Spence, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> A. H. O., c.i.e.
Shelley, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Bertram A. G., c.m.g.	Slayer, <i>Col.</i> Edward W., c.m.g., m.b.	Spence, <i>James</i> K., c.s.i.
Sheppard, <i>Maj.</i> Eustace G., m.v.o. (4th).	Sloan, <i>Col.</i> John Macfarlane, c.m.o., d.s.o., m.b.	Spence, <i>Thomas</i> W. L., c.b. (c.).
Sheppard, <i>B.-Gen.</i> Herbert C., c.m.g., d.s.o.	Slococ, <i>Fras.</i> S. A., c.i.e.	Spencer, <i>Hugh</i> , c.i.e.
Sheppard, <i>Col.</i> Geo. S., c.m.g.	Sly, <i>Frank</i> George, c.s.i.	Spencer-Cooper, <i>Conn.</i> H. E. H., m.v.o. (4th), r.n.
Sheppard, <i>B.-Gen.</i> Hy. C., m.v.o. (4th).	Sly, <i>Henry</i> Edward, c.m.g.	Spens, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Jas., c.b. (m.), c.m.g.
Sheppard, <i>B.-Gen.</i> Seymour H., c.m.g., d.s.o.	Small, <i>Col.</i> Wm. Geo., c.b. (m.).	Spleer, <i>Gerald</i> S., c.b. (c.).
Sheppard, <i>R.-Adm.</i> Thomas D. L., m.v.o. (4th).	Smart, <i>Col.</i> Chas. Allan, c.m.o.	Spire, <i>Frederick</i> , c.m.g.
Sheppard, <i>William</i> Dilsbury, c.i.e.	Smart, <i>Paym.</i> Harold N., c.m.g., r.n.v.r.	Spitta, <i>Harold</i> R. D., m.v.o. (4th), m.d.
Shepstone, <i>Henrique</i> C., c.m.g.	Smeaton, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Chas. O., c.b. (m.).	Spragge, <i>B.-Gen.</i> Charles Hy., c.b. (m.).
Shorila, <i>Charles</i> Cahill, c.i.e.	Smith, <i>Adam</i> , c.m.g.	Spratt-Bowling, <i>Col.</i> F. T. N., c.n. (m.).
Shorwood-Kelly, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> John, c.m.g., d.s.o.	Smith, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Algernon F. E., c.b. (m.).	Sprot, <i>Col.</i> Alexander, c.m.o.
Shingleton, <i>Fredk.</i> , m.v.o. (4th).	Smith, <i>Capt.</i> Arthur G., c.m.g., r.n.	Sprurrier, <i>Alfred</i> Henry, c.m.g.
Shipley, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Charles G., c.b. (c.).	Smith, <i>Arthur</i> L. F., m.v.o. (4th).	Stack, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Charles S., c.m.g.
Shipley, <i>B.-Gen.</i> Charles T., c.b. (m.).	Smith, <i>Capt.</i> Aubrey C. H., m.v.o. (4th), r.n.	Stuck, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Lee G. FitzM., c.m.g.
Shipley, <i>Hammond</i> S., c.m.g.	Smith, <i>Cecil</i> Arehd., c.i.e.	Stafford, <i>B.-Gen.</i> Wm. F. H., c.b. (m.).
Shipley, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Regd. B., c.m.g.	Smith, <i>Charles</i> Michie, c.i.e.	Stallard, <i>B.-Gen.</i> Stacy F., c.m.g., d.s.o.
Shipley, <i>Maj.</i> Herbert J., c.m.g.	Smith, <i>Rev.</i> Canon Clem., m.v.o. (4th).	Standen, <i>Bertram</i> P., c.i.e.
Shipley, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> William, c.m.g.	Smith, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> E. Hillier, c.b. (m.).	Standen, <i>Edward</i> J., c.b. (c.).
Shill, <i>Donel</i> Hy., c.m.o., l.e.o.	Smith, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Edward O., c.m.o.	Standish, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Ivon T., c.m.o., d.s.o.
Shoolbred, <i>Fredk.</i> Thos., c.b. (c.).	Smith, <i>Frank</i> , c.b.e.	Standford, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Walter E. M., c.b. (m.), c.m.o.
Shoolbred, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Rupert, c.m.g.	Smith, <i>Paym.-in-Chief</i> Fras. H., c.b. (m.).	Stanford, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Wm., m.v.o. (4th), d.s.o.
Shore, <i>B.-Gen.</i> Giffey B. S. F., c.b. (m.), c.i.e., d.s.o.	Smith, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Fred, c.b. (m.), c.m.o.	Stanstreet, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Geo. Bradshaw, c.m.o., m.b.
Shores, <i>John</i> W., c.m.o.	Smith, <i>Col.</i> Fredk., c.m.g., r.a.m.o.	Stanley, <i>Col.</i> Geoffrey, c.b. (m.).
Short, <i>B.-Gen.</i> Anthony H., c.b. (m.).	Smith, <i>George</i> , c.i.e.	Stanley, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Hon. Geo. Fredc., c.m.o., r.a.
Short, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Wm. Amhrose, c.m.g.	Smith, <i>Col.</i> Geo. Barton, c.m.g.	Stanley, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Hon. Geo. F., c.m.o., m.p.
Shortland, <i>V.-Adm.</i> Edw. G., c.b. (m.).	Smith, <i>George</i> Douglas, c.m.g.	Stanley, <i>B.-Gen.</i> John, c.m.g.
Shortt, <i>Adam</i> , c.m.g.	Smith, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> George Edwd., c.m.o., r.e.	Stanley, <i>Geo.</i> Joshua, c.b. (c.), c.m.g.
Shoubridge, <i>B.-Gen.</i> Thomas H., c.m.g., d.s.o.	Smith, <i>Br.-Gen.</i> Gilbert, c.b. (m.), r.a.	Stanley, <i>Herbert</i> James, c.m.g.
Shuja-ul-Mulk, <i>Mehtar</i> , c.i.e.	Smith, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> H. Guthrie, c.b. (m.).	Stanley, <i>Capt.</i> Hon. Victor A., m.v.o. (4th), r.n., A.D.C.
Shute, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Cameron D., c.b. (m.), c.m.o.	Smith, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Hy. Robt., c.m.g., l.e.o.	Stanley-Clarke, <i>B.-Gen.</i> Hy. Calvert, c.m.g., d.s.o.
Shyam Sunder Lal, <i>Rao</i> Bahadur, c.i.e.	Smith, <i>Henry</i> Whitby, c.i.e.	Stanebury, <i>Capt.</i> Hubert, c.b. (c.), r.n.
Sibbald, <i>Rev.</i> Sam. Jas. R., m.v.o. (4th).	Smith, <i>Jas.</i> Edward M., c.b. (c.).	Stansted, <i>Col.</i> J. R., c.m.g. (m.).
Sikandar Khan, <i>Raja</i> , c.i.e.	Smith, <i>Surg.-Gen.</i> Jas. L., m.v.o. (4th), r.n.	Stanstead, <i>Charles</i> H. R., c.b. (c.).
Sikdim, <i>H. H.</i> the Maharaja of, c.i.e.	Smith, <i>John</i> , c.b. (c.).	Stanstead, <i>Capt.</i> Logan S., c.m.g., r.n.
Sillea, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Arnold F., c.b. (m.).	Smith, <i>Lancelot</i> Grey H., c.b.e.	Stanton, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Edward A., c.m.g.
Silley, <i>Jno.</i> Hy., o.s.e.	Smith, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Lionel F., c.m.g., m.b.	Stanton, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Hy. E., c.b. (m.), d.s.o.
Sin, <i>Col.</i> Geo. Hamilton, c.b. (m.), c.m.g.	Smith, <i>Robert</i> M., c.m.g.	Stannell, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Herbert S. Mc.C., c.m.o.
Sin, <i>Hy.</i> Alexander, c.i.e.	Smith, <i>Col.</i> Sidney B., c.b. (m.).	Stapleton-Cotton, <i>Capt.</i> Richard G. A. W., m.v.o. (4th), r.n.
Sincoe, <i>William</i> , m.b.e.	Smith, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sydenham C. U., c.b. (m.).	Starkie, <i>Robt.</i> Fitz., c.b. (c.).
Sincois, <i>Frederick</i> , m.v.o. (4th).	Smith, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Wilfred E. B., c.b. (m.), c.m.g.	Starr, <i>Col.</i> Wm. Heoderson, c.m.g.
Sinmons, <i>Capt.</i> Frank K., m.v.o. (4th).	Smith, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> W. Apsley, c.b. (m.).	Statham, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> John, c.b. (m.), c.m.o., r.a.m.c.
Sinns, <i>Rev.</i> John M., c.m.o., d.d.	Smith, <i>Wm.</i> Brownhill, o.s.e.	Staveley, <i>Capt.</i> Cecil M., c.m.g., r.n.
Simpkin, <i>Oswald</i> R. A., o.s.e.	Smith, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Wm. Douglas, c.b. (m.).	Staveley, <i>B.-Gen.</i> Wm. C., c.b. (m.).
Simpkinson, <i>Hy.</i> Walrood, c.b. (c.).	Smith, <i>B.-Gen.</i> Wm. Hugh U., c.b. (m.), d.s.o.	Stacey, <i>Rev.</i> Richard Hy., c.m.g.
Simpson, <i>Maj.</i> Adrian P. H. S., c.m.g.	Smith, <i>Col.</i> Wm. Dunlop, c.m.g., d.s.o.	Stead, <i>Charles</i> , m.v.o. (5th).
Simpson, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Charles Rudyard, c.b. (m.).		
Simpson, <i>Harry</i> Butler, c.b. (c.).		
Simpson, <i>Col.</i> Henry C. D., c.m.g.		

- Stevenson, *B.-Gen.* Chas. J., C.M.G.
 Steel, *Maj.* Richd. Alex., O.I.E., I.A.
 Steele, John, O.B. (c.).
 Steele, *B.-Gen.* Julian M., C.M.G.
 Steele, Col. St. George L., C.N. (m.).
 Steele, *Col.* Gen. Samuel B., C.N. (m.),
 M.V.O. (4th).
 Stenning, *Lt.-Col.* John Fredk., C.B.
 (c.).
 Stephen, *Lt.-Col.* Charles M., C.M.G.
 Stephen, *Col.* R. C., C.B. (m.).
 Stephens, Berkeley John B., C.I.E.
 Stephens, George Henry, C.M.G.
 Stephens, *Pymr.-in-Ch.* Montague, O.B.
 (m.), R.N.
 Stephens, *Maj.-Gen.* R. Byng, C.M.G.
 Stephens, *Com.* Richard M. T., C.M.G.,
 R.N.
 Stephenson, *Maj.* Albt. E., C.M.G., V.D.
 Stephenson, *Col.* Francis L., O.B. (c.).
 Stephenson, Guy, C.N. (c.).
 Stephenson, Hugh Lansdown, C.I.E.
 Stephenson, *Maj.-Gen.* Theodore E.,
 C.B. (m.).
 Sterling, Geo. C. Beresford, C.I.E.
 Stern, *Lt.-Col.* Albert Gerald, C.M.G.
 Stevens, *Maj.* Arthur B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Stevens, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. F., C.M.G.
 Stevens, Clement Henry, C.B.E.
 Stevens, Frank, C.M.G.
 Stevens, *Lt.-Col.* Nathaniel M. C., C.M.G.
 Stevenson, *Lt.-Col.* Alexander G., C.M.G.,
 D.S.O.
 Stevenson, Edward S. B., C.I.E.
 Stevenson, *Col.* Francis, C.B. (m.).
 Stevenson, *Maj.* George I., C.M.O.
 Stevenson, *Surg.-Gen.* Hy. W., C.S.I.,
 I.M.S.
 Stevenson, *Col.* James, C.B. (c.).
 Stevenson, Jas. Verdier, M.V.O. (5th).
 Stevenson, *Col.* Robert, O.M.O.
 Stevenson, *Maj.-Gen.* Thomas R., O.B.
 (m.).
 Stevenson, *Surg.-Gen.* Wm. F., O.B.
 (m.).
 Steward, *Maj.-Gen.* Edward H., C.M.O.
 Steward, *Maj.* George C. T., C.M.G.
 Steward, Alexr. C., M.V.O. (4th).
 Stewart, *B.-Gen.* Casmo G., C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Stewart, *Col.* Dudley S., C.N. (m.).
 Stewart, Francis Hugh, O.I.E.
 Stewart, *Maj.-Gen.* George, C.B. (m.).
 Stewart, *Maj.* Hugh, O.I.E., I.A.
 Stewart, James, O.B.E.
 Stewart, *Maj.-Gen.* James C., O.B. (m.).
 Stewart, *Maj.-Gen.* Jas. M., C.B. (m.).
 Stewart, *Col.* James P., C.B. (m.), M.D.
 Stewart, *B.-Gen.* John Wm., C.M.G.
 Stewart, *V.-Adm.* Roht. H. J., O.N. (m.),
 M.V.O. (4th).
 Stewart, *Col.* Wm. Robt., C.B. (m.).
 Stewart-Bunning, G. H., O.B.E.
 Stikeman, Wm. Rucker, C.I.E.
 Still, Charles, O.I.E.
 Stirling, *Capt.* Anselm Jno. B., C.B.
 (m.), R.N.
 Stirling, Herbert John, O.M.G.
 Stirling, *B.-Gen.* James V., O.M.G.
 Stockdale, *B.-Gen.* Herbert E., C.M.O.,
 D.S.O.
 Stockley, *B.-Gen.* Arthur U., C.M.G.
 Stockley, *Col.* Charles M., C.B. (m.).
 Stockley, *Lt.-Col.* Hugh R., C.I.E.
 Stollard, *R.-Adm.* Archibald P., C.B.
 (m.).
 Stoker, George, C.M.G.
 Stoker, Thomas, O.S.I.
 Stokes, *B.-Gen.* Alfd., O.B. (m.), C.M.G.,
 D.S.O.
 Stokes, *Maj.* Claude B., C.I.E.
 Stokes, Hopetoun Gabel, C.I.E.
 Stone, *B.-Gen.* Francis Gladewe, C.M.G.
 Stone, Jos. Henry, C.I.E.
 Stoneley, Edward W., C.I.E.
 Stoney, Edw. E., O.B. (c.).
 Stopford, *B.-Gen.* Lionel A. M., C.B. (m.).
 Storrs, Ronald, O.M.G.
 Story, *Col.* Wm. Frederick, C.B. (c.).
 Stott, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. Hy., O.B. (c.).
 Stowe, Leonard, O.M.G.
 Strachan, James, C.I.E.
 Strachan, Wm. Hy. W., C.M.G.
 Strachey, *Lt.-Col.* Jno., M.V.O. (4th).
 Straight, Douglas M., C.I.E.
 Strangways, Maurice W. Fox, C.S.I.
 Stratford, *B.-Gen.* C. V. Wingfield, C.M.D.
 Stratton, *Lt.-Col.* Wallace C. R., C.I.E.
 Streacfield, *Capt.* Philip, M.V.O. (4th),
 R.N.
 Streetfield, Henry Cuthbert, C.I.E.
 Street, *B.-Gen.* Harold E., O.M.O., R.A.
 Stretton, Charles J. D., M.V.O. (4th).
 Stretton, *Maj.* Arthur J., M.V.O. (4th).
 Strickland, *Maj.-Gen.* Ed. Peter, C.N.
 (m.), C.M.O., D.S.O.
 Strong, *B.-Gen.* W., C.B. (m.).
 Stroud, *Col.* Edwd. J., C.M.G.
 Struben, Wm. C. M., O.M.G.
 Stuart, Andrew E., Cadestuart, C.S.I.
 Stuart, *Maj.-Gen.* Andrew M., C.N. (m.).
 Stuart, *Maj.-Gen.* Burleigh F. B., C.B.
 (m.).
 Stuhhs, Reginald Edwd., C.M.O.
 Studd, *B.-Gen.* Herbert Wm., C.M.O.,
 D.S.O.
 Sturdee, *Col.* A. H., C.M.G. (Aust.).
 Sturge, Wm. Allen, M.V.O. (4th).
 Sturgess, *Fleet-Paym.* Richard E. S.,
 O.B. (m.).
 Sturrock, John, C.I.E.
 Stuart, *Capt.* Montagu W., M.B.E.
 Sueter, *Capt.* Murray F., C.B. (c.), R.N.
 Suleman Haji, Sardar Sahib, C.I.E.
 Sullivan, *B.-Gen.* Edward L., C.M.G., I.A.
 Summers, Thomas, C.I.E.
 Sunder Lal, Pandit Rai Bahadur, O.I.E.
 Supple, *Col.* James F., C.B. (m.).
 Suresh Prasad Sarbadhikary, C.I.E., M.D.
 Surtees, Col. Herbert C., C.N. (m.),
 M.V.O. (4th), D.S.O.
 Suter, *Col.* Edward, M.V.O. (5th).
 Sutherland, Algn. Robt., C.S.I.
 Sutherland, Angus, C.B. (c.).
 Sutherland, *Lt.-Col.* David W., C.I.E.,
 M.D.
 Sutton, *Lt.-Col.* Alfred, O.M.G.
 Sutton, *Col.* Alex. Arthur, C.B. (m.),
 D.S.O.
 Sutton, *Maj.-Gen.* Hugh Clement, C.B.
 (m.).
 Swayne, *Col.* Wilfrid S., C.M.G.
 Swain, *Col.* J., C.B. (m.), M.N.
 S'ain, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. L. D., C.M.O., V.D.
 Swaine, *Col.* Charles E., C.N. (m.).
 Swan, *Col.* Charles A., C.M.O.
 Swan, *Col.* William T., O.B. (m.).
 Swann, Frederick S. P., C.I.E.
 Swann, *Maj.-Gen.* J. Christopher, C.B.
 (m.).
 Swayne, Charles R., C.M.G.
 Swayne, *Col.* Harold G. C., C.M.O.
 Sweeny, *Lt.-Col.* Terence H., C.M.G.
 Sweetenham, *Col.* R. A., C.B. (m.).
 Swindley, *Maj.-Gen.* Jno. Edwd., C.N.
 (m.).
 Swiney, *B.-Gen.* Alex. J. H., C.B. (m.),
 C.M.G.
 Swintley, *Maj.-Gen.* George, O.B. (m.).
 Swinton, *Col.* Ernest D., O.B. (c.), D.S.O.
 Sykes, *Capt.* Alfred Chas., C.M.G., R.N.
 Sykes, *B.-Gen.* Frederick H., C.M.O.
 Sykes, Jno. Chas. G., C.B. (c.).
 Symes, *Col.* Gustavus P., M.V.O. (4th).
 Symes, *Lt.-Col.* George S., C.M.N., D.S.O.
 Symon, *Lt.-Col.* Frank, C.M.O., D.S.O.
 Symon, *Lt.-Col.* Walter C., C.M.O.
 Symons, *B.-Gen.* Adolphe, C.M.O.
 Symonds, Aubrey V., C.N. (c.).
 Symonds, *Col.* Charters J., C.B. (m.),
 M.D.
 Symons, *Lt.-Col.* Adolphe, C.M.O.
 Syme, R. Follett, C.M.O., M.V.O. (4th).
 agart, *Maj.-Gen.* Harold A. L., C.B.
 (m.), D.S.O.
 Talbot, *Lt.-Col.* Lord Edmond B., M.V.O.
 (4th), D.S.O.
 Talbot, *Col.* Hon. Milo Geo., C.B. (m.).
 Talbot, Walter Stanley, O.I.E.
 Tancock, *Lt.-Col.* Osborne K., C.M.O.,
 Tapered, *B.-Gen.* Thos. A., O.B. (m.),
 C.M.G.
 Tan Jlak Klm, C.M.E.
 Tanjore, Madava Rao Ananda Rao,
 C.I.E.
 Tanner, *Lt.-Col.* William E. C., C.M.G.
 Tarhet, *Lt.-Col.* Alexander F., C.M.G.,
 D.S.O.
 Tarleton, *Com.* Alfred H., M.V.O. (4th).
 Tatam, *Lt.-Col.* Walter J., O.M.G.
 Tate, *Col.* Alan E., C.M.G.
 Taw Sein Ko, C.I.E., I.S.O.
 Tawney, Charles Hy., C.I.E.
 Taylor, Charles Henry, M.V.O. (5th).
 Taylor, Corrie, M.B.E.
 Taylor, *Col.* Edward, C.B. (m.).
 Taylor, *Col.* Ernest Fitzw., C.B. (m.).
 Taylor, *B.-Gen.* Francis P. S., C.M.G.
 Taylor, *B.-Gen.* Haydon D'A. P., C.M.G.
 Taylor, John J., C.B. (c.).
 Taylor, Jno. Norman, C.I.E.
 Taylor, *B.-Gen.* Regd. O'Brien, C.I.E.
 Taylor, Thos. Morris, C.B.E.
 Tegart, Chas. Aug., C.I.E., M.V.O.
 (5th).
 Temple, Chas. Lindsay, C.M.G.
 Temple, John, C.B. (c.).
 Temple, *B.-Gen.* Cyril Frank, C.M.G.
 Tennant, Hercules, C.M.G.
 Tennyson, Charles B. L., C.M.O.
 Ternan, *B.-Gen.* Trevor P. B., C.B. (m.),
 C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Tew, *B.-Gen.* Harold Stuart, C.M.G.
 Thacker, *B.-Gen.* Herbert C., C.M.G.
 Thacker, *B.-Gen.* Percival E., C.B. (m.),
 O.M.G.
 Thackeray, *Lt.-Col.* Edward F., C.M.O.
 Thackwell, *Col.* Colquhoun Grant Roche
 C.B. (m.), D.S.O.
 Thesiger, *Capt.* Bertram S., C.B. (m.),
 C.M.G., R.N.
 Thom, *Col.* George S., C.M.G., M.B.
 Thomas, *Col.* Arthur H., C.B. (m.),
 D.S.O.
 Thomas, *B.-Gen.* Edward A. D'A.,
 C.M.G.
 Thomas, Fredk. George, C.M.G.
 Thomas, *Col.* Francis H. S., C.B. (m.).
 Thomas, *Lt.-Col.* Hy. Melville, C.M.O.
 Thomas, Ivor C., M.V.O. (4th).
 Thomas, Jas. Jonathan, C.M.O.
 Thomas, *Col.* John L., C.B. (c.), C.M.G.
 Thomas, Richard M., M.V.O. (5th).
 Thompson, *Maj.-Gen.* Charles W., C.B.
 (m.), D.S.O.
 Thompson, *Surg.-Major* Daniel R., C.I.E.
 Thompson, D'Arcy W., O.N. (c.).
 Thompson, *Maj.* Edw. G., M.V.O. (4th).
 Thompson, *Surg.-Gen.* Hy. N., C.M.G.,
 D.S.O., M.B., A.M.S.
 Thompson, *Col.* Hy. N., C.M.G., D.S.O.,
 M.B., A.M.S.
 Thompson, Herbert, C.S.I.
 Thompson, *Capt.* Percival H. H., C.M.G.,
 R.N.
 Thompson, Percy, C.B. (c.).
 Thompson, *Lt.-Col.* Richard Jas. C.,
 C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Thompson, *B.-Gen.* William A. M., C.B.
 (m.).
 Thompsonstone, Sydney W., C.M.G.
 Thomssou, *B.-Gen.* Andrew G., C.B. (m.),
 C.M.G.
 Thomson, *Capt.* Anthony S., C.B. (c.),
 R.N.R.
 Thomson, Basil H., C.B. (c.).
 Thomson, Graeme, C.B. (c.).
 Thomson, *Maj.-Gen.* Henry, C.B. (m.).
 Thomson, *Col.* Hy. Alexis, C.M.G., M.D.
 Thomson, *Col.* J., C.B. (m.), M.D.
 Thomson, *Lt.-Col.* Samuel J., C.I.E.
 Thomson, William, M.V.O. (5th).
 Thomson, *B.-Gen.* W. M., C.B. (m.), M.C.
 Thornburn, *Capt.* Hy. H., C.I.E.
 Thornburn, Jas. Jamieson, C.M.N.
 Thornburn, Thomas, M.V.O. (4th).
 Thornburn, *Col.* William, O.B. (m.), M.D.
 Thorneycroft, *Col.* Alexander W., C.B.
 (m.).
 Thornton, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. Edwd., C.M.G.
 Thornton, Hugh Aylmer, C.I.E.
 Thornton, *Lt.-Col.* Charles J., C.M.G.
 Thorpe, Prof. Jocelyn F., C.B.E.

- Thuillier, *B.-Gen.* Henry F., c.b. (m).
 C.M.G.
 Thurnburn, Col. James W., c.s.i.
 Thurstan, Edward W. P., c.m.g.
 Thurston, Edgar, c.i.e.
 Tourstou, *Lt.-Col.* H. Stanley, c.m.c.,
 B.A.M.C.
 Thurston, Col. Hugh C., c.m.g.
 Tawites, *Maj.-Gen.* William, c.b. (m).
 Tibbitts, *Capt.* Obas., m.v.o. (4th), R.N.
 Ticeall, *Comm.* Frederick, c.m.g.
 Tickell, Ricb'd. Hugh, c.i.e.
 Tiliswell, *B.-Gen.* E. C. O.B., (m), d.s.o.
 Tillard, *Maj.-Gen.* John A., c.b. (m).
 Tinley, Col. Gervase F. N., c.b. (m),
 c.m.g.
 Tisiali, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur L., c.m.g.
 Titchbridge, *Lt.* Beaj., m.v.o. (5th), R.N.
 Tivey, *B.-Gen.* E., c.b. (m), d.s.o.
 Tiwarl Chhajuram, Diwan Bahadur,
 c.i.e.
 Tizard, *Capt.* Thos. Hy., o.b. (c), R.N.
 Todd, Col. Chas. Campbell, c.m.g.
 Todd, *Surg.-Gen.* Howard, c.b. (c), R.N.
 Todd, John S. B., c.m.g., i.s.o.
 Tollington, Henry P., c.i.e.
 Tollner, Col. Barrett L., c.b. (c).
 Tomasso, *Capt.* W. Hugh, m.v.o. (4th).
 Tomkins, *Lt.-Col.* Harry Leith, c.m.g.,
 d.s.o.
 Tomkins, Herholt Gerard, c.i.e.
 Tomkins, Lionel L., c.i.e.
 Toadus, Stanley C., c.m.g.
 Tomkins, Gen. Wm. Percival, c.i.e.
 Toalin, *Capt.* George N., m.v.o. (4th),
 R.N.
 Tompison, *Maj.-Gen.* William D., c.b.
 (m).
 Tooge, *Lt.-Col.* John, c.m.g.
 Tooth, Col. Howard H., c.m.g.
 Topping, *Lt.-Col.* Thos. Edwd., c.m.g.,
 d.s.o.
 Totnall, *Capt.* Hugh H. D., c.b. (m),
 R.N.
 Tottleham, *V.-Adm.* H. Loftus, c.b.
 (m).
 Tours, Berthold G., c.m.g.
 Towser, Rev. Henry, m.v.o. (4th).
 Towsey, *B.-Gen.* Francis Win., c.m.g.
 Trapaud, *Lt.-Col.* Alfred, m.v.o. (4th).
 Travers, *Capt.* Francis E., c.m.g., R.N.
 Travers, *B.-Gen.* Jonas H. du B., c.b.
 (m).
 Travers, *B.-Gen.* Joseph O., c.m.g., d.s.o.
 Treble, Col. George W., c.m.g.
 Treddry, *Lt.-Col.* Edward, m.v.o.
 Trefus, Col. Hou. John S., c.m.g.
 Treherne, *Surg.-Gen.* Francis H., c.m.g.,
 F.R.C.S.
 Trench, Col. Frederick A. Le P., c.b.
 (m).
 Trenchard, *Maj.-Gen.* Hugh M., o.b.
 (m), d.s.o.
 Trenchill, Hy. Arthur Previté, m.v.o.
 (5th).
 Trent, *Lt.-Col.* George A., c.m.g.
 Tresidder, *Capt.* Tululu J., c.m.g.
 Trevor, *Maj.* Arthur P., c.i.e.
 Trevor, Frederick G. B., c.i.e.
 Trevor, Col. George H., c.s.i.
 Tricker, Leonard C., m.v.e.
 Trimble, Col. Charles J., c.m.g.
 Trimnell, Col. William D. C., c.m.g.
 Tripp, George Henry, c.b. (c).
 Triscott, *H.-Adm.* Charles Pridaux, c.b.
 (m), c.m.g., d.s.o.
 Troinao, *B.-Gen.* Chas. N., c.b. (m).
 Trotter, *Lt.-Col.* Algernon R., m.v.o.
 (4th), d.s.o.
 Trotter, *B.-Gen.* Gerald F., o.b. (m),
 c.m.g., m.v.o. (4th), d.s.o.
 Trounbridge, *V.-Adm.* Ernest C. T., c.b.
 (m), c.m.g., m.v.o. (4th).
 Trower, Col. Courtney V., c.m.g.
 Troyte-Bullock, *Lt.-Col.* Edwd. G.,
 c.m.g.
 Trueninger, Lionel, c.i.e.
 Tubby, *Col.* Alfred H., c.m.g., m.b.
 Tucker, Alexander L. P., c.i.e.
 Tucker, *Maj.-Gen.* Louis H. E., c.i.e.
 Tucker, William Kidger, c.m.g.
 Tudor, *R.-Ad.* Fredk. C. T., c.b. (c).
 Tudar, *B.-Gen.* Henry Hugh, c.m.g.
 Tudway, *B.-Gen.* Robert J., o.b. (m),
 c.m.g., d.s.o.
 Tufnell, *B.-Gen.* Arthur W., c.m.g.
 Tufnell, Col. Lionel C. G., c.b. (c).
 Tufnell, *V.-Adm.* Liouel G., c.m.g.
 Tufton, Hon. Hy. Chas., c.m.g.
 Tulloch, *Major* Hector, c.b. (c).
 Tulloch, *Lt.-Col.* James B. G., c.m.g.
 Tulloch, *B.-Gen.* John A. S., c.b. (m),
 c.m.g.
 Tulloch, *Maj.-Gen.* John W. G., c.b.
 (m).
 Tunbridge, *Lt.-Col.* Oliver A., c.m.g.
 Tuobridge, *Lt.-Col.* Walter H., c.b. (m).
 Turnbull, *Lt.-Col.* John, c.m.g.
 Turner, *Eng.* R.-Adm. Arthur W., c.b.
 (c).
 Turner, Col. Augustus Hy., c.b. (m).
 Turner, Ben, o.b.e.
 Turner, *Lt.-Col.* Francis C., c.m.g.
 Turner, Franklin L., c.b. (c).
 Turner, *Surg.-Gen.* George R., c.b. (c),
 R.N.
 Turner, Col. Henry F., o.b. (m).
 Turner, *Maj.-Gen.* James G., c.b. (m).
 Turner, John Andrew, c.i.e., m.b.
 Turner, *B.-Gen.* Martin N., c.b. (m).
 Turner, *B.-Gen.* Percy A., c.m.g.
 Turner, *Lt.* Col. William, c.m.g.
 Turner, William, m.v.o. (4th), m.b.
 Turnor, Algernon, c.b. (c).
 Tusoo, *B.-Gen.* Harry D., c.m.g.
 Tuxford, *B.-Gen.* George S., c.b. (m),
 c.m.g.
 Twedlo, *Lt.-Col.* William J. B., c.m.g.
 Twigg, *B.-Gen.* Robt. Henry, c.b. (m).
 Twining, *B.-Gen.* Philip G., c.m.g.,
 m.v.o. (4th).
 Twiss, *Lt.-Col.* Francis A., m.v.o. (4th).
 Twiss, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. Edw., c.m.g.
 Twiss, *B.-Gen.* John Hy., c.b. (m).
 Twynam, Col. Philip A., o.b. (m).
 Tyler, *B.-Gen.* James A., c.m.g.
 Tyler, *Maj.-Gen.* Trevor B., o.b. (c),
 c.s.i.
 Tyndale, *Maj.* Wentworth F., c.m.g.
 Tyndale Biscoe, Col. J. D. T., c.b. (m).
 Tyrrell, Col. C. R., c.b. (m).
 Tyrwhitt, Rev. Hon. Leonard T., m.v.o.
 (4th).
 Tylder, Adam G., c.i.e.
 Unafreville, *B.-Gen.* Percy, c.m.g.
 Umrao Beg, *Capt.* Mirza, m.v.o. (5th).
 Uniaoke, *Lt.-Col.* Hy. Percy, c.b. (m).
 Uniaoke, *Maj.-Gen.* Herholt C., c.m.g.
 Unwin, *Capt.* Edward, c.m.g., V.C., R.N.
 Upcher, *Maj.-Gen.* Russell, c.b. (m),
 d.s.o.
 Upperton, *Maj.-Gen.* John, c.b. (m).
 Urmostou, *B.-Gen.* Edwd. B., c.b. (m).
 Urquhart, Col. Robert, m.v.o. (4th).
 Usher, *Lt.-Col.* Aliau V., c.m.g.
 Vakhatishgij Kesrlishgij, o.s.i.
 Vala Lakman Meram, c.i.e.
 Valadier, Hon. *Maj.* Auguste C., c.m.g.
 Vandeleur, *B.-Gen.* Robt. S., c.m.g.
 Van Deventer, *Lt.-Gen.* J. L., c.b. (m).
 Van de Weyer, *Maj.* William J. B.,
 m.v.o. (4th).
 Vane, Harry Tempest, c.b.e.
 Vassittart, Robert G., m.v.o. (4th).
 Van Soueren, Wm. Taylor, c.i.e.
 Van Straubeeze, *B.-Gen.* Casimir C.,
 c.m.g.
 Van Stranbenzee, *Maj.-Gen.* Turner
 c.b. (m).
 Vaughan, *Maj.-Gen.* John, c.b. (m),
 d.s.o.
 Vaughau, John Charles T. St. A., m.v.o.
 (4th).
 Vaughan-Lee, Col. Arthur V. H., m.v.o.
 (4th).
 Vaughan-Lee, *R.-Adm.* Charles L., c.b.
 (c).
 Vaux, *Lt.-Col.* Ernest, c.m.g., d.s.o.
 Vawdrey, *Lt.-Col.* George, c.m.g.
 Venganao Vasudwa, Raja Avargal, c.i.e.
 Vegas, Arthur, c.i.e.
 Verner, *Maj.-Gen.* Thomas E., c.b. (m).
 Verrieres, Albert C., c.i.e.
 Vials, *Lt.-Col.* Harry G., c.b. (m).
 Vibert, *Comm.* Fredk. Wm., c.b. (c),
 R.N.
 Vigors, *Capt.* Philip W., m.v.o. (5th).
 Villiers, *R.-Adm.* Edward C., c.m.g.,
 R.N.
 Villiers, *Lt.-Col.* Evelyn F., c.m.g., d.s.o.
 Villiers, Francis J., c.m.g.
 Villiers, Hy. Montague, m.v.o. (4th).
 Vincent, Col. A. C. FitzHardinge, c.m.g.
 Vincent, *B.-Gen.* Berkeley, c.m.g.
 Vincent, Frank A. M. H., m.v.o. (5th).
 Vincent, *B.-Gen.* Hy. G., c.b. (m),
 c.m.g.
 Vishwanath Patankar Madhava Rao,
 c.i.e.
 Vivian, *Maj.* Hon. Odo R., m.v.o. (4th).
 Vivian, *Maj.* Valentine, m.v.o. (5th).
 Volkers, Robt. C. Francys, c.i.e.
 Vyryan, Col. Sir Courtenay B., bt., c.b.
 (m), c.m.g.
 Wace, *Maj.-Gen.* Richard, o.b. (m).
 Waddell, *Lt.-Col.* Lawrence A., c.b. (m),
 c.i.e.
 Waddington, Charles W., c.i.e., m.v.o.
 (4th).
 Wade, Col. Wm. Barton, c.b. (m).
 Wadeson, *Maj.-Gen.* Fredk. W. G., c.b.
 (m).
 Waghon, *Lt.-Col.* William D., o.m.g.
 Wagstaff, *Capt.* Cyril M., c.i.e.
 Wagstaff, *Maj.* George, c.m.g.
 Wake, *Win.* Col. St. Aubyn, o.m.g.
 Wake, *R.-Adm.* D. St. Aubyn, o.b.
 (m), c.i.e., R.N.
 Walcott, Col. Edmund S., c.b. (m).
 Walcott, Henry Barclay, c.m.g.
 Waldron, *B.-Gen.* Francis, o.b. (m).
 Walker, Charles, c.b. (c).
 Walker, Ernest G., c.i.e.
 Walker, George H. D., c.i.e.
 Walker, Gilbert Thos., c.s.i., F.R.S.
 Walker, *Maj.-Gen.* Harold B., c.b. (m),
 d.s.o.
 Walker, *Lt.-Col.* Robert S. F., c.m.g.
 Walker, *Maj.-Gen.* Wm. Geo., c.b. (m),
 F.C.
 Walker, Wm. Hy., c.m.g., i.s.o.
 Walker, Wm. James Dixon, c.b. (c).
 Wall, *Lt.-Col.* Edwd. Wakin, c.m.g.
 Wall, *Lt.-Col.* Frank, c.m.g.
 Wall, *Lt.-Col.* George, c.m.g.
 Wallace, *Maj.-Gen.* Alexander, c.b. (m).
 Wallace, Col. Cuthbert Sydney, c.m.g.
 Wallace, *Lt.-Col.* David, c.m.g., m.b.
 Wallace, Laurence Aubrey, c.m.g.
 Wallace, Col. Nesbit W., c.m.g.
 Wallace, Col. Robert H., c.b. (m).
 Wallace, *Lt.-Col.* William B., c.m.g.
 Wallack, *B.-Gen.* Ernest T., c.b. (m),
 c.m.g.
 Waller, John Hampden, m.v.o. (4th).
 Wallerstein, *B.-Gen.* F. E., c.b. (m).
 Wallis, Arthur Hy., c.i.e.
 Wallis, Henry Richard, c.m.g.
 Walrond, Main S. O., c.m.g.
 Walsh, Ernest H. C., c.s.i.
 Walsh, *Capt.* Hon. George H. W., m.v.o.
 (4th).
 Walsh, Col. Henry Alfred, c.b. (m).
 Walsh, Langton P., c.i.e.
 Walsh, Hon. Reginald, m.v.o. (4th).
 Walshe, *Lt.-Col.* Henry P., c.m.g.
 Walter, *Maj.* Edmond, c.i.e.
 Walter, *Maj.* Frederic E., m.v.o. (4th).
 Walter, *Maj.-Gen.* John MacN., c.b.
 (m), d.s.o.
 Walters, Col. Wm. Barker, c.b. (m).
 Walton, Frederick T. G., c.i.e.
 Walton, *B.-Gen.* Wm. Crawford, c.b.
 (m), c.m.g.
 Wanless-O'Gowan, *B.-Gen.* R., c.b. (m).
 Wanless, *Lt.-Col.* David S., c.m.g.
 Wapshare, *Maj.-Gen.* Richd., c.b. (m).
 Warburton, John Paul, c.i.e.
 Ward, *Lt.-Gen.* Hon. Bernard M., c.b.
 (m).
 Ward, Col. Berard R., c.m.g.
 Ward, *Comm.* Ho. Cyril A., m.v.o.
 (4th).

- Ward, *Maj.-Gen.* Francis Wm., c.d.
(m.).
- Ward, Hon. Gerald E. F., m.v.o. (4th).
- Ward, *B.-Gen.* Harry D. O., c.m.g.
- Ward, *Eng.-Capt.* Jno. T. H., m.v.o. (4th), R.N.
- Ward, *B.-Gen.* Thomas, c.m.g.
- Ward, *Thos.* Robt. J., c.i.e., m.v.o. (4th).
- Wardrop, *B.-Gen.* Alex. E., c.m.g.
- Wardrop, John O., c.m.g.
- Ware, Arthur W., c.m.g.
- Ware, *B.-Gen.* Fabian A. G., c.m.g.
- Ware, *Lt.-Col.* F. C. Webb, c.i.e.
- Warling, Francis J., c.m.g.
- Warneck, John, c.m.g., m.d.
- Warren, Adm. Herbt. A., m.v.o. (4th).
- Warren, *Lt.-Col.* Peter, c.m.g.
- Warren, Philip David, c.m.g.
- Warren, *Maj.* Wm. Joseph, c.m.g.
- Wason, *Crot.* Cathart R., c.m.g., R.F.
- Waterborn, *Lt.-Col.* Edward T., c.b. (m).
- Waterfield, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur C. M., m.v.o. (4th).
- Waters, *Lt.-Col.* Robert, c.b. (m).
- Watkins, Rev. Gwen S., c.m.g.
- Watson, Arthur, c.b.e.
- Watson, Charles C., c.i.e.
- Watson, *Maj.* Chas. F., c.m.g., d.s.o.
- Watson, Col. Charles G., c.m.g., R.C.S.
- Watson, *Maj.-Gen.* David, c.b. (m), c.m.g.
- Watson, *Lt.-Col.* Harold F., c.m.g., d.s.o.
- Watson, *B.-Gen.* Harry D., c.m.g., c.i.e., m.v.o. (4th).
- Watson, *Capt.* Hugh D. R., c.b. (c), m.v.o. (4th), R.N.
- Watson, *B.-Gen.* Jno. Kd., c.b. (m).
- Watson, Hon. Hcgl. George, c.m.g.
- Watson, Thomas G., c.m.g.
- Watson, *Lt.-Col.* William, c.m.g.
- Watson, *Maj.-Gen.* Wm. Arthur, c.b. (m), c.m.g., c.i.e.
- Watson, *Lt.-Col.* William W. R., c.b. (m).
- Watt, James, m.v.o. (4th).
- Watts, Col. Chas. D. R., c.m.g.
- Watts, *Lt.-Gen.* Herbert E., c.b. (m), c.m.g.
- Watts, James, c.m.g.
- Watts, Patterson, c.b.e.
- Wauchope, *B.-Gen.* Arthur G., c.m.g., d.s.o.
- Wauchope, Col. Robert A., c.b. (m), c.m.g., c.i.e.
- Wavell, *Major-Gen.* Archibald G., c.d. (m).
- Way, *Maj.* Bromley G. V., m.v.o. (4th).
- Way, *Capt.* William, m.v.o. (4th), R.N.
- Waymouth, *R.-Adm.* Arthur Wm., c.b. (c).
- Weakley, Ernest, c.m.g.
- Wear, *Lt.-Col.* Algernon E. L., c.m.g.
- Webb, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur L. A., c.m.g.
- Webb, Frederik Wm., c.m.g.
- Webb, Montague de P., c.i.e.
- Webb, *Capt.* Richard, c.b. (c), R.N.
- Webb, Col. Walter Geo., c.b. (c).
- Webster, *Capt.* John Alexr., m.v.o. (4th), R.N.
- Webster, John Edward, c.i.e.
- Webster, Thomas L., c.b. (c).
- Wedgwood, *B.-Gen.* Ralph Lewis, c.m.g.
- Weekes, *Fleet-Paym.* Victor H. T., c.b. (m).
- Welch, Col. George G., c.b. (m).
- Welch, *B.-Gen.* Malcolm H. E., c.m.g.
- Welchman, Col. Edmud W. St. George, c.b. (m).
- Wellisley, *B.-Gen.* Richard A. C., c.m.g.
- Wellis, Creswell, m.v.o. (5th).
- Wells, *Capt.* Lionel de L., c.m.g., R.N.
- Wendin, Hy. Charles E., c.i.e.
- West, Charles Hy., c.i.e.
- Westcott, Col. Sinclair, c.b. (m), c.m.g.
- Western, *Lt.-Col.* J. Hallfax, c.m.g.
- Western, *Maj.-Gen.* Wm. G. B., c.b. (m).
- Westmarland, *Lt.-Col.* Percy T., c.m.g.
- Weston, *Lt.-Col.* Regt. S., c.m.g.
- Westropp, Col. George R. C., c.b. (m).
- Wethered, *Lt.-Col.* Francis G., c.m.g.
- Whalley, Col. Thos. Du B., c.m.g., m.d.
- Whatham, Col. Wm. Douglas, c.m.g.
- Whedley, Col. Hy. Spencer, c.b. (m).
- Wheeler, William, c.m.g.
- Wheelwright, Charles A., c.m.g.
- Whigham, *Maj.-Gen.* Robt. D., c.b. (m), d.s.o.
- Whitaker, Col. Chas. H. T., m.v.o. (4th).
- Whitbread, Samuel H. C. B. (c).
- White, Aubrey, c.m.g.
- White, *B.-Gen.* Cyril B. B., c.b. (m), d.s.o.
- White, *Lt.-Col.* Edward D., c.m.g.
- White, *Lt.-Col.* Frederick, c.m.g.
- White, *Maj.* Fredk. Norman, c.i.e., I.M.S.
- White, *B.-Gen.* George F., c.b. (m), c.m.g.
- White, George Gilbert, c.s.i.
- White, *B.-Gen.* Herbert S. N., c.b. (c), m.v.o. (4th).
- White, J. Claude, c.i.e.
- White, *Lt.-Col.* John Hy., c.m.g.
- White, *B.-Gen.* Hon. Robert, c.m.g.
- White, *B.-Gen.* Wilfrid A., c.m.g.
- White, *Br.-Gen.* Wm. Lewis, c.b. (m), c.m.g.
- White, Col. Wm. Westropp, c.b. (m), I.M.S.
- White-Thomson, *B.-Gen.* Hugh D., c.b. (m), c.m.g., d.s.o.
- Whitehead, Henry, m.v.o. (4th).
- Whiteley, Frank, c.m.g.
- Whitham, *Lt.-Col.* John L., c.m.g.
- Whitlug, Wm. Henry, c.b. (c).
- Whitlley, *Lt.-Col.* Edward N., c.m.g.
- Whittingham, *Egr.-Capt.* William, c.b. (m), R.N.
- Whitty, Jno. Tarlton, c.i.e.
- Whyte, *Fleet-Paym.* Wm. M.C.B., c.m.g., R.N.
- Wibberley, Charles, m.v.o. (4th).
- Wickham, *Lt.-Col.* Henry, c.m.g.
- Wickham, Louis, m.v.o. (4th).
- Wickham, Col. Wm. Jas. R., c.b. (m).
- Widdelcombe, *Lt.-Col.* George T., c.b. (m).
- Widdows, Archibald Edwards, c.b. (c).
- Wizley, Fredk. George, c.i.e.
- Wilberforce, *B.-Gen.* Herbt. Wm., c.b. (m).
- Wilding, *B.-Gen.* Charles A., c.m.g.
- Wilkins, Harold, m.s.e.
- Wilkins, Roland Field, c.b. (c).
- Wilkinson, Fredk. Edgar, c.m.g.
- Wilkinson, *B.-Gen.* Montagu G., c.b. (m), m.v.o. (4th).
- Wilkinson, Elchd. Jas., c.m.g.
- Willan, *Staff-Surg.* Robert J., m.v.o. (4th), B.N.V.R.
- Willcocks, G. Waller, c.b. (c).
- Willcox, *Lt.-Col.* Walter T., c.m.g.
- Willcox, Col. Wm. H., c.b. (m), c.m.g., m.d.
- Williams, Lt. Albert, m.v.o. (5th), mus. doc.
- Williams, *B.-Gen.* Arthur B. C., c.d. (m).
- Williams, Charles R., c.m.g.
- Wilesh, *Surg.-Gen.* George, c.b. (m), R.N.
- Williams, *B.-Gen.* Coventry, c.b. (m).
- Williams, *B.-Gen.* Edward G., c.m.g.
- Williams, Henry, m.v.o. (4th), I.S.G.
- Williams, *B.-Gen.* Hugh B., c.b. (m), d.s.o.
- Williams, James Leslie, c.m.g.
- Williams, Jno. Fisher, c.s.e.
- Williams, *B.-Gen.* Oliver de L., c.m.g., d.s.o.
- Williams, *B.-Gen.* Raymond B., c.b. (m).
- Williams, *Capt.* Robt., m.v.o. (5th).
- Williams, *B.-Gen.* Robt. Erneest, c.m.g.
- Williams, *B.-Gen.* Sydney F., c.m.g.
- Williams, Thos. Mitchell, c.b. (c).
- Williams, *B.-Gen.* Weir de L., c.m.g., d.s.o.
- Williams, Col. Wm. Hugh, c.m.g.
- Williamson, *Capt.* Adolphus H., c.m.g., m.v.o. (4th), R.N.
- Williamson, Col. John F., c.b. (m), c.m.g.
- Williamson, Col. Robt. F., c.b. (m).
- Williamson, Victor A., c.m.g.
- Willis, Col. Charles F., c.d. (m).
- Willis, *B.-Gen.* Edwd. Hy., c.m.g.
- Willis, Fredk. Jamec, c.d. (c).
- Willis, *Maj.* Geo. Hy., m.v.o. (4th).
- Willis, Joseph G., c.b. (c).
- Willmore, *Ch.-Gr.* Henry H. A., m.v.o. (5th), R.N.
- Willoughby, Col. Michael E., c.m.g.
- Willoughby, *Lt.-Gen.* Michael W., c.s.i.
- Willshire, Alfred Henry, c.m.g.
- Wilson, *Capt.* Arnold T., c.m.g., d.s.o. I.A.
- Wilson, Chas. Hy., c.i.e.
- Wilson, *B.-Gen.* Charles S., c.b. (m).
- Wilson, *Capt.* Duncan Wm., c.i.e.
- Wilson, *Lt.-Col.* Edmond M., c.b. (c), c.m.g., d.s.o.
- Wilson, *Maj.-Gen.* Erastus Wm., c.m.g.
- Wilson, *Lt.-Col.* Francis A., c.m.g., d.s.o.
- Wilson, Hon. Frank, c.m.g.
- Wilson, Col. Frank W., c.m.g.
- Wilson, *Lt.-Col.* Fredk. A., c.d. (m).
- Wilson, Frederick James, c.i.e.
- Wilson, *Lt.-Col.* Fredk. M., c.b. (m).
- Wilson, George, c.b. (c).
- Wilson, *Capt.* George, c.i.e.
- Wilson, Harold I., c.b.e.
- Wilson, J. Havelock, c.b.e.
- Wilson, Col. J. Barnett, c.m.g., m.d.
- Wilson, *Lt.-Col.* Laehlan C., c.m.g.
- Wilson, *Lt.-Col.* Leslie G., c.m.g., d.s.o., M.P.
- Wilson, *Lt.-Col.* Nathaniel, c.m.g., d.s.o.
- Wilson, *Capt.* Neville F. J., c.m.g., R.N.M.
- Wilson, *Lt.-Col.* Saml. H., c.m.g., R.E.
- Wilson, Thomas Corby, c.i.e.
- Wilson, Maj. Walter Gordon, c.m.g.
- Wilson, *Egr.-Com.* William A., c.m.g.
- Wilton, Ernest C. C., c.m.g.
- Wilton, Lt. Fredk. E. G., m.v.o. (5th), R.N.
- Wimberley, Col. Chas. Nell C., c.m.g., m.b.
- Windham, *Lt.-Col.* Joseph, c.i.e.
- Windham, William, c.b.e.
- Windsor, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur H., c.m.g.
- Wingate, Col. Alfred W. S., c.m.g.
- Wingate, Col. George, c.i.e.
- Wingfield, Maurice Edward, c.m.g.
- Wingfield-Stratford, *B.-Gen.* Cecil V., c.m.g.
- Winter, *Lt.-Col.* Clifford B., c.m.g.
- Winter, *Lt.-Col.* Ormonde des Epes, c.m.g., d.s.o.
- Winter, *B.-Gen.* Samuel H., c.b. (m), c.m.g.
- Wintour, *Maj.-Gen.* Fitzgerald, c.b. (m).
- Wintour, Ulrick F., c.b. (c), c.m.g.
- Winwood, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. Q., c.m.g., d.s.o.
- Wisdom, *B.-Gen.* E. A., c.b. (m).
- Witham, Col. James K. M., c.m.g.
- Withers, *Maj.* Edgar Clements, c.i.e.
- Withers, *Lt.-Col.* Samuel Hy., c.m.g., m.b.
- Withycombe, *Br.-Gen.* William M., c.m.g.
- Wodehouse, Edmond Henry, c.b. (c).
- Wodehouse, *Lt.-Col.* Fredc. W., c.i.e.
- Wodehouse, Henry Ernest, c.m.g.
- Wolfe-Murray, *B.-Gen.* A. A., c.b. (m).
- Wollaston, Gerald W., m.v.o. (4th).
- Wolley-Dod, *B.-Gen.* O. C., c.b. (m), d.s.o.
- Wood, *Lt.-Col.* Cecil Ernest, c.m.g.
- Wood, *Lt.-Col.* D. E., c.b. (m).
- Wood, Col. Henry, c.b. (c).
- Wood, James L., c.m.g.
- Wood, John Barry, c.s.i., c.i.e.
- Wood, *Lt.-Col.* John Wm. M., m.v.o. (4th).
- Wood, Rev. Canon Joseph, m.v.o. (4th).
- Wood, *Lt.-Col.* Lewis I., c.m.g.
- Wood, *B.-Gen.* Philip R., c.m.g.
- Wood, *B.-Gen.* T. Birchall, c.m.g.
- Wood, Walter G., c.s.i.
- Wood, William King, c.i.e.
- Wood, Zephary Taylor, c.m.g.
- Woodall, Col. Frederic, c.m.g.

Woodford, Charles Morris, C.M.G.
Woodhead, Lt.-Col. Henry, C.M.G.
Woodland, Col. Arthur L., O.B. (m.).
Wootroffe, B.-Gen. Chas. R., C.M.G.
Woods, Lt.-Col. Albert E., C.S.I.
Woods, Percy, C.B. (c.).
Woodward, Col. John Henry, C.B. (c.).
Woodyard, Maj.-Gen. Nigel G., O.B. (m.).
Woolcombe, Capt. Louis C. S., M.V.O. (4th), R.N.
Woolcombe, Capt. Maurice, C.B. (m.), R.N.
Wootton, Chief-Insp. James., O.B. (c.), R.N.
Wordsworth, William, C.I.E.
Worsley-Gough, Lt.-Col. Henry W., C.M.O.
Wortham, Col. Philip W. T. H., C.B. (c.).
Worthington, Arthur M., C.B. (c.).
Wratislaw, Albert C., C.B. (c.), C.M.O.
Wray, Rev. Frederick Wm., C.M.G.
Wray, B.-Gen. J. Cecil, O.M.G., M.V.O. (4th).
Wrench, Evelyn, C.M.G.
Wrey, Capt. William B. S., C.M.G., R.N.
Wright, B.-Gen. Archibald J. A., C.B. (m.).
Wright, Col. Harry, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Wright, Maj.-Gen. Henry B. H., C.B. (m.), C.M.O.
Wright, Lt.-Col. Herbert Jas., C.M.O.

Wright, Col. Robert W., C.M.G., M.B.
Wright, Lt.-Col. Wallace D., C.M.G., V.C.
Wright, Col. William Burgess, C.I.E.
Wrightson, Walsh, C.M.O.
Wrinkley, Col. C. C., C.B. (m.).
Wroughton, Col. John B., C.M.E.
Wyatt, Maj. Francis O., M.V.O. (4th).
Wyatt, Thomas Henry, M.V.O. (4th), I.S.O.
Wylie, Lt.-Col. David S., C.M.G., M.B.
Wylie, Maj.-Gen. Henry, C.S.I.
Wylie, James, O.B.E.
Wylie, Lt.-Col. James S., M.V.O. (4th).
Wyllie, Col. Alexander K., C.B. (m.).
Wyllie, Col. Harold C., C.B. (m.).
Wynch, Lionel M., C.I.E.
Wyndham, Col. Guy P., C.B. (m.), M.V.O. (4th).
Wyndham, Percy, C.I.E.
Wyndham, Lt.-Col. Wm. F. G., M.V.O. (4th).
Wyndham-Quin, Col. Windham H., C.B. (c.), D.S.O.
Wynyard, Col. Rowley, M.V.O. (4th).
Yar Muhammad Khan, Khan Bahadur, C.S.I.
Yarde-Buller, Col. Hon. Henry, C.B. (m.), M.V.O. (4th), D.S.O.
Yasli Khan, Subadar Major Sardar Bahadur, O.I.E.
Yate, Col. Charles E., C.S.I., C.M.G., M.P.
Yates, Capt. Clarence M., M.V.O. (4th).

Yaung Hwe, Sawbwa of, C.I.E.
Yeats-Brown, Montagu, C.M.O.
Yelding, Col. Wm. Richard, C.B. (m.), O.I.E., D.S.O.
Yerburgh, R. Eustre, C.B. (c.).
Young, Lt.-Col. Arthur Davidson, C.M.O.
Young, Charles A., M.V.O. (4th).
Young, Col. Charles Aug., C.M.G.
Young, Lt.-Col. Frank P., C.I.E.
Young, Col. Fredk. De B., O.M.O.
Young, George, M.V.O. (4th).
Young, B.-Gen. Geo. Fredk., C.B. (m.).
Young, George M., C.B. (c.).
Young, Col. Hy. Alfred, C.I.E.
Young, Maj.-Gen. J. C., C.B. (m.).
Young, Lt.-Col. Julian M., C.M.O.
Young, Maurice Y., C.I.E., M.B.
Young, Lt.-Col. Robert, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Young, Robert, O.B.E.
Young, Wm. Douglas, C.M.O.
Youngusband, Arth. Delaval, C.S.I.
Youngusband, B.-Gen. L. N., C.B. (m.).
Youngusband, Romer Edwd., C.S.I.
Yuk, Wel, C.M.O.
Yule, Col. James Herbert, C.B. (m.).
Zammitt, Salvatore C., C.M.O.
Zammitt, Theostole, C.M.O., M.D.
Zaphiro, Photius P. C., C.M.O.
Zavertal, Cavaliere Ladislao J. P. P., M.V.O. (5th).
Zia-ud-din Ahmed, C.I.E., D.S.C.
Zulikar Ali Khan, C.S.I.

ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE—WOMEN MEMBERS

Dames Grand Cross (G.B.E.)

H.M. The Queen.
Furse, Dame Katherine.
Lawley, Lady.
Paget, Lady.
Reid, Lady.

Dames Commander (D.B.E.)

Byron, Lady.
Dufferin and Ava, Dowager Marchioness of.
Lyttelton, Dame Edith.
Lees, Dame.
Londonderry, Marchioness of.

Commanders (C.B.E.)

Anderson, Dr. Elizabeth Garrett.
Baker, Mrs. Cecil.
Barker, Miss Lillian O.
Barnett, Mrs. Henrietta Octavia.
Barrett, Lady Florence Elizabeth.
Bell, Miss Gertrude.
Gaskell, Mrs. Helen May.
Hogg, Miss Margaret.

Luckes, Miss Eva G. E.
Macmillan, Miss Margaret.
McIntosh, Miss Annie.
Murray, Dr. Flora.
Norman, Lady.
Pauline, Sister.
Proud, Miss Dorothea.
Roxburgh, Lady.
Scharlieb, Dr. Mary Ann D.
Schater, Mrs. Obarlotte S.
Scott, Lady Sophie B. M.
Still, Miss Alicia Lloyd.
Stokes, Mrs. Edith Nellie.
Watson, Mrs. Alex. Mary O.

Officers (O.B.E.)

Birkin, Miss Ethel Lillian.
Broughton, Miss Gladys Mary.
Courtney, Mrs. Janet E.
Dease, Mrs. Mabel.
Jayne, Miss Ethel B.
Mathews, Mrs. Florence.
Neville-Rolfe, Mrs. Sibyl Katherine.

Paget, Lady Muriel.
Pratt, Miss Edith Helen.
Saunders, Miss Elsie.
Simpson, Mrs. Lena.
Talbot, Miss Meriel.
Wilkins, Mrs. Louisa.
Wood, Mrs. Ethel Mary.

Members (M.B.E.)

Ard, Miss Rachel Maud.
Bassett, Miss Rosa.
Bingham, Miss Constance G.
Collingwood, Miss Edith Florence.
Fisher, Mrs. Josephine Hilda.
Hughes, Miss Elizabeth Phillips.
Hunter, Mrs. Catherine Augusta.
Jackson, Miss Mary.
Kelly, Miss Elizabeth Harriot.
Landon, Miss Katherine Ann B.
MacNatty, Miss Mary.
Matheson, Miss Ivy.
Willson, Mrs. Laura.
Wood, Mrs. Frances.

BADGES FOR WAR SERVICES

Officers and men, nurses, and members of V.A.D. who have served at home or abroad since Aug. 4, 1914, and who, on account of age or physical infirmity arising from wounds or sickness caused by military service, have left the services, are entitled to a silver badge. It is in the form of a circle, $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. in diameter. The circle bears the words, "For King and Empire—Services rendered," and circumscribes the imperial cipher surmounted by a crown. It is worn on the right breast or on the right lapel of the jacket with plain clothes only.

Soldiers who entered a theatre of war in 1914 are entitled to wear a red chevron, and those whose service in a theatre of war began after 1914 a blue chevron. A soldier becomes entitled to wear a chevron as soon as he enters a theatre of war. Blue chevrons are given for each 12 months' completed service in a theatre of war.

NEW WAR DECORATION

In Nov. 1917 it was announced that a Bronze Star would be awarded to all who took part in the war from the beginning up to midnight, Nov. 22-23, 1914. Ribbon: red, white, and blue, shaded and watered.

Medals which are not in the gift of the Crown are the medals of the Royal Humane Society, those given by the Board of Trade for gallantry in saving life at sea, the medals of the Royal National Lifeboat Institution, and Lloyd's Honorary Silver medal. The Stanhope Gold Medal, the most prized of all, is awarded annually by the Royal Humane Society for the most gallant of all the acts of rescue for which the society have awarded medals during the year. The ribbon of the Stanhope Gold Medal has a broad dark blue centre edged with yellow and black borders.

THE VICTORIA CROSS

The Victoria Cross is the most highly prized of all awards. It was instituted on Jan. 29, 1856, and consists of a Maltese cross, in bronze, 1½ in. in diameter. In the centre is the Royal crest (lion and crown), and beneath it a scroll, with the inscription "FOR VALOUR." It is suspended from a bronze laureated bar, connected with the Cross by a V. On the reverse of the bar are engraved the name, rank, and corps of the recipient. The ribbon is red for the Army and blue for the Navy. A miniature replica of the Cross is worn on the riband in undress and service dress uniform, with an additional miniature for each bar awarded. Previous to the Great War the Cross had not been conferred on native ranks of the Indian Army, but now no branch of His Majesty's Forces is excluded. The Cross carries with it a pension of £10 per annum to non-commissioned officers and men, with an extra £5 for every clasp.

The following is a list of those who have been awarded the V.C. in the present war, together with all surviving recipients previous to the Great War. * Posthumous.

*Ackroyd, <i>Capt.</i> H., R.A.M.C.	1917	Butler, <i>Capt.</i> J. F. P., D.S.O., K.R.R.C.	1914
Acton, <i>Pte.</i> A., Border R.	1915	Butler, <i>Pte.</i> W. B., West Yorks. R.	1917
Adams, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir R. B., K.C.B., I.A.	1897	Bye, <i>Sergt.</i> R., Welsh Guards	1917
Addison, <i>Rev.</i> W. R. F., <i>Chaplain</i>	1916	Byrne, <i>Pte.</i> T., 21st Lancers	1898
Adlam, <i>Temp.</i> 2nd Lt. T. E., Bedford R.	1916	Cadell, <i>Col.</i> T., C.B., I.A.	1857
Alexander, <i>B.-Gen.</i> E. W., C.M.G., R.F.A.	1915	Caffrey, <i>Pte.</i> J., York & Lanc. R.	1916
Allen, <i>Capt.</i> W. B., M.C., M.B., R.A.M.C.	1916	Campbell, <i>Capt.</i> G., D.S.O., R.N.	1917
Anderson, <i>Corpl.</i> W., York R.	1915	Campbell, Lt. F. W., Canadian Mtl. Forces	1915
Andrew, <i>Corpl.</i> L. W., N.Z. Force	1917	Campbell, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> J. V., D.S.O., Cldstrm. Gds.	1916
Angus, <i>L.-Corpl.</i> W., 8 Bn. High. L.I.	1915	Carmichael, <i>Sergt.</i> J., N. Staff R.	1917
Aylmer, <i>Lt.-Gen.</i> Sir F. J., K.C.B., R.E.	1891	Carroll, <i>Pte.</i> J., C'wealth Mtl. Forces.	1917
Babbie, <i>Surg.-Gen.</i> Sir W., K.C.M.G., C.B.	1899	*Carter, <i>Co. Sergt.-M.</i> N. V., R. Russ. R.	1916
*Ball, <i>Capt.</i> A., D.S.O., M.C., Notts. and Derby R. & R.F.C.	1917	Carton de Wiart, <i>B.-Gen.</i> A., D.S.O., Dn. Gds.	1916
Barber, <i>Pte.</i> E., G. Gds.	1915	*Castleton, <i>Sergt.</i> C. O., Aus. Machine Gun Co.	1916
Barter, 2nd Lt. F., 3 Bn. R.W. Fus.	1915	*Oater, 2nd Lt. G. E., Rlf. Brig.	1917
Bassett, <i>Corpl.</i> O. R. G., N.Z. Mtl. Forces	1915	*Cather, Lt. G. St. G. S. R., Irish Fus.	1916
Batten-Pooll, Lt. A. H., R. Mun. F.	1916	Cator, <i>Sgt.</i> H., E. Surr. R.	1917
*Baxter, 2nd Lt. E. F., Liverpool R.	1916	Chaffer, <i>Pte.</i> G. W., E. York R.	1916
Bees, <i>Pte.</i> W., Derby R.	1901	Chaplin, <i>Col.</i> J. W., C.B., Hants R.	1860
Beet, <i>Corpl.</i> H., Derby R.	1900	Chatta Singh, <i>Sepoy</i> , 9 Inf.	1916
Belcher, 2nd Lt. D. W., 9 Bn. London R.	1915	Chavasse, <i>Capt.</i> N. G., M.C., M.B., R.A.M.C.	1916
Bell, <i>Pte.</i> D., S.W. Bord.	1867	Clasp (posthumous)	1917
*Bell, 2nd Lt. D. S., York R.	1916	*Cherry, 2nd Lt. P. H., Aus. Imp. Force	1917
*Bell, <i>Capt.</i> E. N. F., R. Innis. Fns.	1916	Christian, <i>Pte.</i> H., R. Lane. R.	1916
Bell, Lt. F. W., C'wealth Mtl. Forces	1901	Clarke, <i>Cpl.</i> L., Canadian Inf.	1916
Bennett, <i>Temp.</i> Lt. E. P., Wore. R.	1916	Clements, <i>Corpl.</i> J. J., Rimgtn's Guides	1900
Bent, <i>Drummer</i> S. J., E. Lan. R.	1914	Cobbe, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir A. S., K.C.B., D.S.O., 32 Pioneers	1902
*Best-Dunkley, Lt.-Col. B., Lan. Fus.	1917	Coffin, Lt.-Col. C., D.S.O., R.E.	1917
Bingham, <i>Commdr.</i> Hon. E. B. S., R.N.	1916	Colvin, 2nd Lt. H., Ches. R.	1917
*Birks, 2nd Lt. F., C'wealth Mtl. Forces	1917	Colvin, Lt.-Col. J. M. O., R.E.	1897
Bisdee, <i>Maj.</i> J. H., C'wealth Mtl. Forces	1900	*Colyer-Fergusson, <i>Capt.</i> T. R., North'n R.	1917
Bishop, <i>Capt.</i> W. A., D.S.O., M.C., Can. Cav. & R.F.O.	1917	*Combe, Lt. R. G., Can. Inf. Bn.	1917
Blackburn, 2nd Lt. A. S., C'wealth Mtl. Forces	1916	*Congreve, <i>Maj.</i> W. La T., D.S.O., M.C., Rifle Brigade	1916
Bloomfield, <i>Capt.</i> W. A., S. African Forces	1916	Congreve, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir W. N., K.C.B., M.V.O., R.B.	1899
Boisragon, Lt.-Col. G. H., I.A.	1891	*Cooke, <i>Pte.</i> T., C'wealth Mtl. Forces	1916
Bonner, <i>Lieut.</i> O. G., D.S.C., R.N.R.	1917	Cookson, Lt.-Comdr. E. C., D.S.O., R.N.	1916
Booth, <i>Sgt.</i> F. C., S. Afr. Forces	1917	Cooper, <i>Sergt.</i> E., K.R.R.C.	1917
Boulter, <i>Temp.</i> 2nd Lt. W. E., Northants R.	1916	*Cornwell, 1st Class Boy John T., R.N.	1916
Boyd-Rochfort, Lt., G. A. S. Gds. Spec. Res.	1915	Cosgrove, <i>Corpl.</i> W. R., Muns. Fus.	1915
Boyle, <i>Commdr.</i> E. C., R.N.	1915	Costello, Lt.-Col. E. W., I.A.	1897
*Bradbury, <i>Capt.</i> E. K., R.H.A.	1914	Cotter, Lt.-Col. W. R., 6 Bn. E. Kent R.	1916
Bradford, Lt. (temp. Lt.-Col.) R. B., Durham L.I.	1916	Coughlan, <i>Sergt.-Maj.</i> C., Gordon High.	1857
Bradley, <i>Capt.</i> F. H., S. Afr. Def. Forces	1901	Coury, 2nd Lt. G. G., S. Lancs. R.	1916
Brodie, <i>Capt.</i> W. L., High L.I.	1914	*Cowley, <i>Lieut.-Commdr.</i> O. H., R.N.V.R.	1917
*Bromley, <i>Capt.</i> C., Lan. Fus.	1917	Cox, <i>Pte.</i> C., Bedf. R.	1917
*Drooke, Lt. J. A. O., 2 Bn. Gordon High.	1915	Craig, 2nd Lt. J. M., R. Se. Fus.	1917
Brooks, <i>Col.-Sergt.-Maj.</i> E., Ox. & Bucks. L.I.	1917	Crandon, <i>Pte.</i> H. G., 18 Hussars	1901
Brooks, Lt.-Sergt. O., 3 Bn. C. Gds.	1915	Craigh, <i>Gen.</i> Sir O'M., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., I.A.	1879
*Brown, <i>Sergt.</i> D. F., N.Z. Forces	1917	Crean, <i>Capt.</i> T. J., D.S.O., Imp. Lt. Horse	1901
*Brown, <i>Pte.</i> Harry, Can. Inf. Bn.	1917	Crimmin, <i>Col.</i> J., C.B., C.I.E., I.M.S.	1889
Bryan, Lt.-Cpl. T., North'd Fus.	1917	*Crisp, <i>Skipper</i> Thos., R.N.R.	1917
Buchanan, <i>Capt.</i> A., S. Wales Bord.	1916	*Cunningham, <i>Corpl.</i> J., Leinster R.	1917
Buckingham, <i>Pte.</i> Wm., Leic. R.	1915	Cunningham, <i>Pte.</i> J., E. York. R.	1917
*Bugden, <i>Pte.</i> P., C'wealth Imp. Forces	1917	Curtis, <i>Sergt.</i> A. E., E. Surrey R.	1900
Burman, <i>Sergt.</i> Wm. F., Rlf. Brig. (Stepney, E.)	1917	Danaher, <i>Sergt.</i> J., Connaught R.	1881
Burt, <i>Corpl.</i> A. A., Herts R.	1916	Dancox, <i>Pte.</i> F. G., Wores. Reg.	1917
*Burton, <i>Corpl.</i> A. S., C'wealth Mtl. Forces	1915	Daniels, Lt. H., Rifle Bgde.	1915
		Dartnell, Lt. W., 25 Bn. R. Fus.	1916

Darwan Sing Negi, <i>Naik</i> , 39 Garhwal Rif.	1915	Grieve, <i>Capt.</i> R. C., O'wealth Mil. Forces	1917
Davies, <i>Corpl.</i> J., R. Welsh Fus.	1916	Grimbaldeston, <i>Sergt.</i> W. H., K.O. Sco. Bord.	1917
*Davies, <i>Corpl.</i> J. L., R. Welsh Fus.	1917	Grimshaw, <i>2nd Lt.</i> J., Lan. Fus.	1917
Davies, <i>Wing-Comdr.</i> R. B., D.S.O., R.N.	1916	Guy, <i>Lt.-Com.</i> B. J. D., D.S.O., R.N.	1901
Dawson, <i>2nd Lt.</i> J. L., R.F.	1916	*Hackett, <i>Sappr.</i> W., R.E.	1916
Day, <i>Corpl.</i> S. J., Suff. R.	1917	Haine, <i>2nd Lt.</i> R. L., H.A.C.	1917
*Dease, <i>Lt.</i> M. J., 4 Bn. R. Fus.	1914	*Hall, <i>C.-Sergt.</i> F. W., Canadian Mil. Forces	1915
*de Pass, <i>Lt.</i> F. A., Poona Horse	1915	Halliday, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> L. S. T., O.B., R.M.L.I.	1900
Dimmer, <i>Capt.</i> J. H. S., K.B.R.O.	1914	*Hallowes, <i>2nd Lt.</i> R. P., 4 Middx. R.	1915
Dobson, <i>L.-Corpl.</i> F. W., C.Gds.	1914	Halton, <i>Pte.</i> A., K.O.R. Lanc. R.	1917
Doogan, <i>Pte.</i> G., 1st D. G.	1881	Hamilton, <i>Pte.</i> J., O'wealth Mil. Forces	1915
Dorrell, <i>Capt.</i> G. T., R.F.A.	1914	Hamilton, <i>Cpl.</i> J. B., High. L.I.	1917
*Doughty-Wylie, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> C. H. M., O.B., C.M.G., W. Fus.	1915	Hammond, <i>Col.</i> Sir A. G., K.C.B., D.S.O., I.A.	1879
*Douglas-Hamilton, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> A. F., Cam. High.	1915	Hampton, <i>C.-Sergt.</i> H., L'pool R.	1901
Douglas, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> H. E. M., C.M.G., D.S.O., R.A.M.C.	1899	Hanna, <i>Col.-Sergt.-Maj.</i> R., Can. Inf.	1917
Downie, <i>Sergt.</i> R., R. Dublin F.	1916	Hansen, <i>Maj.</i> P. H., M.C., Lincs. R.	1915
Doxat, <i>Capt.</i> A. C., K.B.R.O.	1901	Hardham, <i>Capt.</i> W. J., N.Z. Mil. For.	1901
Drain, <i>Driver</i> J. H. C., R.F.A.	1914	Harlock, <i>Sergt.</i> E. J., R.F.A.	1914
Drake, <i>Corpl.</i> A., 8 Bn. R.B.	1916	*Harrison, <i>2nd Lt.</i> J., M.C., E. York. R.	1917
Dresser, <i>Pte.</i> T., York. R.	1917	Hart, <i>Gen.</i> Sir R. O., K.C.B., K.O.V.O., R.E.	1879
Drewry, <i>Sub-Lieut.</i> G. L., R.N.	1915	Hartley, <i>Col.</i> E. B., C.M.G., Cape Local F.	1879
Dunmore, <i>Maj.</i> Earl of, M.V.O., D.S.O., 16 Lers.	1897	*Harvey, <i>Maj.</i> F. J. W., R.M.L.I.	1916
Dunsire, <i>Pte.</i> R., 13 Bn. R. Scots.	1915	Harvey, <i>Lt.</i> F. M. W., Can. Force	1917
Dunstan, <i>Corpl.</i> W., O'wealth Mil. Forces	1915	Harvey, <i>Pte.</i> S., York & Lanc. R.	1915
*Dunville, <i>2nd Lt.</i> J. S., 1st Dragoons	1917	Hawker, <i>Maj.</i> L. G., D.S.O., R.E.	1915
Durrant, <i>L.-Corpl.</i> E., Rifle B.	1900	Heaton, <i>Corpl.</i> W., L'pool R.	1900
Dwyer, <i>Pte.</i> E., E. Surrey R.	1915	Heaviside, <i>Pte.</i> M., Durh. L.I.	1917
Dwyer, <i>Sergt.</i> J. J., O'wealth Imp. Forces	1917	*Henderson, <i>2nd Lt.</i> A., Argyle & Suth. H.	1917
Edwards, <i>Sergt.</i> A., Sea. High.	1917	*Henderson, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> E. E. D., N. Staffs. R.	1917
Edwards, <i>Pte.</i> F. J., Middlesex R.	1916	Henderson, <i>Trooper</i> H. S., Bnlwayo Fd. Fce.	1896
Edwards, <i>Pte.</i> T., 42 Highrs.	1884	*Hewitt, <i>2nd Lt.</i> D. G. W., Hants. R.	1917
Egerton, <i>Cpl.</i> E. A., Notts & Derby R. (Longton)	1917	Hewitt, <i>Cpl.</i> W. H., S. Af. Inf.	1917
Engleheart, <i>Sergt.</i> H., 10 Hussars	1900	Hill, <i>Pte.</i> Albert, R. Welsh Fus.	1916
English, <i>Capt.</i> C., A.S.C.	1901	Hills-Johnes, <i>Lt.-Gen.</i> Sir J., G.O.B., R.A.	1857
Erskine, <i>Sergt.</i> J., Scot. Rif.	1916	Hill-Walker, <i>Maj.</i> A. R., Nrthmp. R.	1880
Farmer, <i>Lt. Qr.-Mr.</i> D. D., Cam. High.	1900	*Hirsch, <i>2nd Lt.</i> D. P., York R.	1917
Farmer, <i>Corpl.</i> J. J., A. H. Corps	1881	*Hobson, <i>Sergt.</i> F., Can. Inf. Bn.	1917
Faulds, <i>2nd Lt.</i> W. F., South Af. Mil. Forces	1916	Hogan, <i>Sergt.</i> J., Manch. R.	1914
Findlater, <i>Piper</i> G., Gord. Hlgh.	1897	Holbrook, <i>Com.</i> N. D., R.N.	1914
Finlay, <i>L.-Corp.</i> D., R. Highrs.	1915	Holland, <i>Maj.</i> E. J., 13 Can. Dns.	1900
*Firman, <i>Lieut.</i> H. O. B., R.N.	1917	Holland, <i>Lt.</i> J. V., Leinster R.	1916
Firth, <i>Sergt.</i> J., W. Riding R.	1900	Holmes, <i>2nd Lt.</i> F. W., Yorks L.I.	1914
*Fischer, <i>L.-Corp.</i> F., Canadian Mil. Forces	1915	Hore-Ruthven, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Hon. A. G. A., D.S.O., Welsh Gds.	1898
Fitzpatrick, <i>Pte.</i> J., Connaught R.	1879	Howell, <i>Corpl.</i> G. J., O'wealth Mil. Forces	1917
Flawn, <i>Pte.</i> T., Connaught R.	1879	Howse, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Sir N. R., K.O.B., O'wealth Mil. Forces	1900
Fleming-Sandes, <i>2nd Lt.</i> A. J. T., E. Surrey R.	1915	Hughes, <i>Pte.</i> T., Connaught Rangers	1916
Forshaw, <i>Capt.</i> W. T., 9 Bn. Manch. R.	1915	Hull, <i>Pte.</i> C., 21 Lancers	1916
Foss, <i>Maj.</i> C. C., D.S.O., Beds R.	1915	Hutchinson, <i>Pte.</i> J., Lanc. Fus.	1916
Foster, <i>Corpl.</i> E., E. Surr. R.	1917	Hutt, <i>Pte.</i> A., R. War. R.	1917
Fowler, <i>C.-Sergt.</i> E., Scot. Rif.	1879	Ind, <i>Corpl.</i> Shoe-Smith A. E., R.H.A.	1901
Freyberg, <i>B.-Gen.</i> B. O., D.S.O., R.W. Surrey R. & R.N.D.	1916	Inkson, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> E. T., D.S.O., R.A.M.O.	1900
Frickleton, <i>L.-Corpl.</i> S., N.Z. Infy.	1917	Insall, <i>Lt.</i> G. S. M., R. Flying C.	1916
Fuller, <i>L.-Corpl.</i> W., Welsh R.	1914	Inwood, <i>Pte.</i> R. R., O'wealth Imp. Forces	1917
Fynn, <i>Pte.</i> J. H., S. Wales Bord.	1916	Jacka, <i>2nd Lt.</i> A., O'wealth Mil. Forces	1915
Garforth, <i>Corpl.</i> C. E., 15 Hrs.	1914	Jackson, <i>Pte.</i> W., O'wealth Mil. Forces	1916
Geary, <i>Lt.</i> B. H., 4 Bn. E. Surrey R.	1915	James, <i>Lt.</i> H., Worc. R.	1915
*Gill, <i>Sergt.</i> A., K.B.R.C.	1916	*Jarratt, <i>Corpl.</i> G., R. Fus.	1917
Glascock, <i>Driver</i> H. H., R.H.A.	1900	Jarvis, <i>L.-Corpl.</i> O. A., R.E.	1914
*Gobar Singh Negi, <i>Rifleman</i> , 39th Garhwal R.	1915	Jensen, <i>Pte.</i> J. O., O'wealth Mil. Forces	1917
Godley, <i>Pte.</i> S. F., R. Fus.	1914	Johnson, <i>Capt.</i> F. H., R.E.	1915
Gordon, <i>Col.</i> W. B., Gordon H.	1900	Johnston, <i>Maj.</i> R., Impl. Lt. Hor.	1899
Gordon, <i>Sergt.</i> W. J., W.I.R.	1892	Johnston, <i>Capt.</i> W. H., R.E.	1914
Gosling, <i>Sergt.</i> W., R.F.A.	1917	Jones, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> A. S., 9 Lers.	1857
Graham, <i>Lt.</i> J. R. N., Arg. & Suth. H. att. M.G.C.	1917	Jones, <i>Sergt.</i> D., Liverpool R.	1916
Grant, <i>Col.</i> C. J. W., I.A.	1891	*Jones, <i>Comdr.</i> Loftus W., R.N.	1917
Grant, <i>Maj.</i> J. D., Gurkha Rif.	1904	*Jones, <i>Lt.</i> R. B. B., L.N. Lancs. R.	1916
Greaves, <i>Cpl.</i> F., Notts & Derby R.	1917	Jones, <i>Pte.</i> T. A., Cheshire R.	1916
*Green, <i>Capt.</i> J. L., R.A.M.O.	1916	Jotham, <i>Capt.</i> E., 51 Sikhs	1915
Grenfell, <i>Capt.</i> F. O., 9 Lancers	1914	Kelly, <i>Temp.</i> Lt. H., W. Riding R.	1916
		Keneally, <i>Pte.</i> W., Lancs. Fus.	1915
		Kenny, <i>Pte.</i> H., N. Lan. R.	1915
		Kenny, <i>Pte.</i> T., 13 Bn. Durh. L.I.	1915
		Kenny, <i>Pte.</i> T. J. B., O'wealth Mil. Forces	1917

Kenny, <i>Drummer</i> W., Gord. High.	1915	Murray, <i>Capt.</i> H. W., D.S.O., Aus. Infy.	1917
Kerr, <i>Pte.</i> J. O., Canadian Inf.	1916	Murray, <i>L.-Corpl.</i> J., Connaught R.	1881
Kerr, <i>Lt.</i> W. A., Bomb. Inf.	1857	Myles, <i>2nd Lt.</i> E. K., D.S.O., Welsh R.	1916
Keyzor, <i>Pte.</i> L., C'wealth Mil. Forces	1915	Nasmith, <i>Capt.</i> M. E., R.N.	1915
Khudadad, <i>Sepoy</i> , 129 Baluchis	1914	Neame, <i>Maj.</i> P., D.S.O., R.E.	1915
*Kilby, <i>Capt.</i> F. G. K., S. Staffs. R.	1916	Nelson, <i>Lt.</i> D., R.A.	1914
Kirby, <i>Capt. Qr.-Mr.</i> F. H., R.E.	1900	Nesbitt, <i>Capt.</i> R. O., B.S.A. Police	1896
Knight, <i>Sergt.</i> A. J., Lond. R. (Nott'ham).	1917	Newlands, <i>Capt.</i> J. E., C'wealth Mil. Forces	1917
Knight, <i>Lt.</i> H. J., Manch. R.	1900	Nickerson, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> W. H. S., O.M.G., R.A.M.O.	1900
Konowal, <i>Cpl.</i> F., Can. Inf.	1917	*Nohle, <i>Corpl.</i> O. R., Rif. Brig.	1915
Kulbir Thapa, <i>Rifleman</i> , 3 Gurkha Rif.	1915	Nurse, <i>Lt.</i> G. E., R.A.	1899
Laidlaw, <i>Piper</i> D., 7 Bn. K.O. Scot. Bord.	1915	Ockenden, <i>Sergt.</i> J., R. Duh. Fus. (Southsea)	1917
Lala, <i>Lance Naik</i> , 41 Dogras	1916	O'Leary, <i>2nd Lt.</i> Michael, Connaught R.	1915
Lauder, <i>Pte.</i> D. R., R. So. Fus.	1917	O'Meara, <i>Pte.</i> M., C'wealth Mil. Forces	1916
Lawrence, <i>Capt.</i> T., 18 Hussars	1900	Ormsby, <i>Sergt.</i> J. W., K.O. York. L.I.	1917
Lawson, <i>Pte.</i> E., Gord. High.	1897	O'Rourke, <i>Pte.</i> M. J., Can. Inf.	1917
Leach, <i>Lt.</i> J., Manch. R.	1894	Osborne, <i>Pte.</i> J., Northampton R.	1881
Leak, <i>Pte.</i> J., C'wealth Mil. Forces	1916	O'Sullivan, <i>Capt.</i> G. R., R. Innis. Fus.	1915
*Learmouth, <i>Maj.</i> O. M., Can. Inf.	1917	Palmer, <i>2nd Lt.</i> F. W., R. Fus.	1917
Le Quesne, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> F. S., R.A.M.C.	1889	Parker, <i>Sergt.</i> O., R.H.A.	1900
Lewis, <i>Pte.</i> H. W., Welsh R.	1916	Parker, <i>L.-Corpl.</i> W. R., R.M.L.I.	1917
Liddell, <i>Capt.</i> J. A., R. Flying Corps	1915	*Parsons, <i>2nd Lt.</i> H. F., Glouc. R.	1917
Lister, <i>Sergt.</i> J., Lan. Fus. (Stockport)	1917	Pattison, <i>Pte.</i> J. G., Can. Infy.	1917
Lloyd, <i>Surg.-Gen.</i> O. E. P., C.B., A.M.S.	1893	*Peachment, <i>Pte.</i> G., K.R.R.O.	1915
Lodge, <i>Bombdr.</i> I., R.H.A.	1900	Peeler, <i>Cpl.</i> W., C'wealth Imp. Forces	1917
Loosemore, <i>Pte.</i> A., W. Rid. R.	1917	Phillips, <i>Capt.</i> R. E., R. War. R.	1917
*Loudoun-Shand, <i>Maj.</i> S. W., York R.	1916	Phipps-Hornby, <i>B.-Gen.</i> E. J., C.B., O.M.G., R.A.	1900
Luke, <i>Driver</i> F., R.F.A.	1914	Pitcher, <i>Petty Off.</i> E., R.N.	1917
Lumsden, <i>B.-Gen.</i> F. W., D.S.O., R.M.A.	1917	Pitts, <i>L.-Corpl.</i> J., Manch. R.	1900
*Lynn, <i>Pte.</i> J., Lancs. Fus.	1915	Pollard, <i>2nd Lt.</i> A. O., M.C., H.A.C.	1917
Lyster, <i>Lt.-Gen.</i> H. H., O.B., I.A.	1858	Pollock, <i>2nd Lt.</i> J. D., 5 Bn. Cam'n. High.	1915
MacDowell, <i>Capt.</i> T. W., D.S.O., Can. Inf. Bn.	1917	*Pope, <i>Lt.</i> O., C'wealth Mil. Forces	1917
*McFadzean, <i>Pte.</i> W. F., R. Ir. Rif.	1916	Potts, <i>Pte.</i> F. W. O., Berks Yeo.	1915
*McGee, <i>Sergt.</i> L., C'wealth Imp. Forces	1917	Price-Davies, <i>B.-Gen.</i> L. A. E., D.S.O., K.R.R.O.	1901
McIntosh, <i>Pte.</i> G., Gord. High.	1917	Probyn, <i>Gen.</i> Rt. Hon. Sir D. M., G.C.B., Punjab Cav.	1857
Mackay, <i>Capt.</i> J. F., Arg. & Suth. High.	1900	Proctor, <i>Pte.</i> A. H., L'pool R.	1916
*Mackenzie, <i>Pte.</i> J., Scots Gds.	1914	Pugh-Evans, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> L., D.S.O., R. Highrs.	1917
*Mackintosh, <i>Lt.</i> D., Seaforth High.	1917	Quigg, <i>Pte.</i> R., R. Irish Rifles	1916
McNair, <i>Capt.</i> E. A., 9 Bn. R. Suss. R.	1916	Ramsden, <i>Lt.</i> H. E., Johannisb'g Mtd. Rif.	1899
McNamara, <i>Lt.</i> F. H., C'wealth Forces and R.F.O.	1917	*Ranken, <i>Capt.</i> H. S., R.A.M.C.	1914
McNess, <i>L.-Sergt.</i> F., Scots Gds.	1916	Ratcliffe, <i>Pte.</i> Wm., S. Lanc. R.	1917
Mulling, <i>Capt.</i> G. A., R.A.M.C.	1915	Raynes, <i>Sergt.</i> J. O., R.F.A.	1915
Malleson, <i>Sub-Lieut.</i> W. St. A., R.N.	1915	*Read, <i>Capt.</i> A. M., Northants R.	1915
Mansel-Jones, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> O., D.S.O., W. York R.	1900	Readitt, <i>Pte.</i> J., S. Lancs. R.	1917
Mariner, <i>Pte.</i> W., K.R.R.O.	1915	Reed, <i>B.-Gen.</i> H. L., O.M.G., R.A.	1899
Marling, <i>Col.</i> P. S., O.B., K.R.R.O.	1884	Rees, <i>Sergt.</i> I., S. Wales Bord.	1917
Marshall, <i>Maj. Qr.-Mr.</i> W. T., 19 Hussars	1884	Rees, <i>Maj.</i> L. W. B., M.C., R.A. & R.F.C.	1916
Martin, <i>Capt.</i> O. G., D.S.O., R.E.	1915	Reid, <i>Capt.</i> O. A., L'pool R.	1917
Martin-Leake, <i>Surg.-Maj.</i> A., V.C., R.A.M.O., <i>clasp</i>	1915	Rendle, <i>Bandman</i> T. E., D. of Corn. L.I.	1914
Masterson, <i>Maj.</i> J. E. I., R. Lancs. R.	1900	Reynolds, <i>Maj.</i> D., R.H.A.	1914
Maufe, <i>2nd Lt.</i> T. H. B., R.G.A.	1917	Reynolds, <i>Capt.</i> Hy., R. Scots	1917
Maxwell, <i>B.-Gen.</i> F. A., O.S.I., D.S.O., I.A.	1900	Reynolds, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> J. H., R.A.M.O.	1879
May, <i>Pte.</i> H., Sco. Rif.	1914	Rhodes, <i>Sergt.</i> J. H., (G. Gas. (Staffs).	1917
Maygar, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> L. O., D.S.O., C'wealth Mil. Forces	1901	*Rhodes-Moorhouse, <i>2nd Lt.</i> W. B., R. Flying Corps	1915
Mayson, <i>Corpl.</i> T. F., R. Lanc. R.	1917	Richards, <i>Sergt.</i> A., Lan. Fus.	1915
Meekosha, <i>Corpl.</i> S., 6 Bn. W. York R.	1916	Richardson, <i>Sergt.</i> A. H. L., Strathcona's	1900
Mellish, <i>Rev.</i> E. N., Chaplain	1916	Richardson, <i>Pte.</i> G., Border R.	1859
Melliss, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir C. J., K.O.B.	1900	Ridgeway, <i>Col.</i> R. K., O.B., I.A.	1879
Melvin, <i>Pte.</i> C., R. Highrs.	1917	Ripley, <i>Corpl.</i> J., R. Highrs.	1915
*Miller, <i>Pte.</i> J., R. Lanc. R.	1916	Ritchie, <i>Commr.</i> H. P., R.N.	1914
*Milne, <i>Pte.</i> W. J., Can. Inf. Bn.	1917	Ritchie, <i>Dmr.</i> W., Seaforth High.	1916
Mir Dast, <i>Jemadar</i> , 55 Rif.	1915	*Rivers, <i>Pte.</i> J., Notts & Dorch R.	1919
Molyneux, <i>Sergt.</i> J., R. Fus. (St. Helens)	1917	Robertson, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Qr.-Mr. W., Gord. H.	1895
Moon, <i>Lt.</i> R. V., C'wealth Mil. Forces	1917	Robinson, <i>Commr.</i> E. G., R.N.	1915
Moor, <i>Lt.</i> G. R. D., Mants R.	1915	Robinson, <i>Lt.</i> W. L., Worc. R. & R.F.O.	1916
Moore, <i>2nd Lt.</i> M. S. S., Hamp. R.	1917	Robson, <i>Pte.</i> H. H., R. Scots	1914
Morrow, <i>Pte.</i> R., R. Ir. Fus.	1915	Rochfort, <i>2nd Lt.</i> G. A. B., Scots. G.	1915
Mott, <i>Sergt.</i> E. J., Border R.	1917	Rogers, <i>Lt.</i> J., C'wealth Mil. Forces	1901
*Mottershead, <i>Sergt.</i> T., R.F.C.	1917	Room, <i>L.-Corpl.</i> F. G., R. Ir. Regt.	1917
Moyney, <i>Sergt.</i> J., Ir. Gds.	1917	Rouppell, <i>Capt.</i> G. R. P., E. Surr. R.	1915
Mugford, <i>Cpl.</i> H., M.G. Corps (East Ham)	1917	Ryder, <i>Pte.</i> R., Middlesex R.	1916
Mullane, <i>Sergt.-Maj.</i> P., R.A.	1880	Samson, <i>Seaman</i> G. McK., R.N.R.	1915
Mullins, <i>Maj.</i> O. H., C.M.G., Imp. L.H.	1899	Sanders, <i>Temp.</i> 2nd Lt. G., W. Yorks R.	1916

Sanders, <i>Lieut. Cdr. W. E., R.N.R.</i>	1917	Williams, <i>Pte. J., S. Wales Bord.</i>	1879
Sartorius, <i>Gen. E. H., C.B., E. Lanc. R.</i>	1879	Williams, <i>Seaman W., R.N.R.</i>	1917
Saunders, <i>Sergt. A. F., 9 Bn. Suffolk R.</i> . .	1879	Williams, <i>Seaman W. C., R.N.</i>	1915
Schofield, <i>Maj. H. N., R.A.</i>	1899	Willis, <i>Maj. R. R., Lan. Fus.</i>	1915
Scott, <i>C.-Sergt. R., Manch. R.</i>	1900	Wilson, <i>Adm. Sir A. K., G.C.B., O.M.</i> . .	1884
Scott, <i>Lt.-Col. R. G., D.S.O., Cape Local For.</i>	1897	Wilson, <i>Pte. G., High. L.I.</i>	1914
Scrimger, <i>Maj. F. A. C., Can. Local Forces</i>	1915	Witham, <i>Pte. T., O. Gds.</i>	1917
Shahamad Khan, <i>Naik, Punjabis</i>	1916	Wood, <i>F.-M. Sir H. E., G.C.B., 17 Lancers</i> .	1858
Sharpe, <i>Corpl. C., Lincs R.</i>	1915	Woodcock, <i>Pte. T., Ir. Gds.</i>	1917
Shaul, <i>Sergt. J., High. L.I.</i>	1899	*Woodroffe, <i>2nd Lt. S. C., 8 Bn. R.B.</i> . .	1914
Shelley, <i>Pte. J., Manch. R.</i>	1915	Woolley, <i>Capt. G. H., 9 Bn. Lond. R.</i> . .	1915
*Short, <i>Pte. W., York R.</i>	1916	*Wright, <i>Capt. T., R.E.</i>	1914
*Shout, <i>Capt. A. J., C'wealth Mil. Forces</i> .	1915	Wright, <i>Lt.-Col. W. D., C.M.G., R.W. Sur. R.</i>	1903
Shubotham, <i>Sergt. R., Chesh. R.</i>	1915	Wyatt, <i>L.-Corpl. G. H., Coldstream Gds.</i> .	1915
*Sifton, <i>L.-Sergt. E. W., Can. Inf. Bn.</i> . .	1917	Wyllie, <i>Maj. G. G. E., Corps of Guides</i> . .	1900
Sinton, <i>Capt. J. A., I.M.S.</i>	1916	*Yate, <i>Maj. C. A. L., Yorks L.I.</i>	1914
Skinner, <i>Sergt. J., K.O. Scot. Bord.</i> . . .	1916	*Yeouens, <i>2nd Lt. F., Durh. L.I.</i>	1917
Smith, <i>Gunner A., R.A.</i>	1887	Young, <i>Pte. W., 8 Bn. E. Lancs. R.</i> . . .	1916
*Smith, <i>2nd Lt. A. V., E. Lancs. R.</i> . . .	1915	Other ribbons commonly seen at present are the "Queen's" South African Medal—Ribbon, centre orange bordered with blue, outside edges red; the "King's" South African Medal—Ribbon, green, white, and orange; Meritorious Service (Army and Royal Marines), for non-commissioned officers of or above the rank of sergeant—Ribbon, crimson with white edges for Army, navy blue for Royal Marines; Long Service and Good Conduct—Ribbon (Army) crimson with white edges, as for Meritorious Service Medal, (Navy) blue with white edges, (Territorial) green with a yellow centre. The Imperial Yeomanry and the Hon. Artillery have also long-service medals.	
Smith, <i>B.-Gen. C. L., D. of Corn. L.I.</i> . .	1904		
Smith, <i>Corpl. Issy, Manch. R.</i>	1915	BADGE FOR THE WOUNDED	
Smith, <i>Sergt. J., The Buffs</i>	1897		
Smith, <i>Pte. J., Border R.</i>	1914	All officers, soldiers, and nurses wounded (abroad or at home) since Aug. 4, 1914, are entitled to wear on the service dress jacket strips of gold russia braid, No. 1, 2 in. in length sewn perpendicularly on the left sleeve of the jacket to mark each occasion on which wounded. In the case of officers, the lower end of the first strip of gold braid is immediately above the upper point of the flap on cuff. Warrant officers, non-coms, and men wear the lower edge of the braid 3 in. from the bottom of sleeve. The additional strips, marking each subsequent occasion on which wounded, are placed on either side of the original one at $\frac{1}{2}$ in. intervals.	
Smith, <i>Lt.-Col. J. M., C.V.O., C.I.E., I.A.</i> . .	1891		
Smyth, <i>Capt. J. G., 15 Sikhs</i>	1915	OTHER WAR DECORATIONS (see also p. 197)	
Smyth, <i>B.-Gen. N. M., C.B., 2nd D.G.</i> . . .	1898		
Somers, <i>Sergt. J. R., Innis. Fus.</i>	1915	Distinguished Service Order , denoted by the letters D.S.O. after the recipient's name. Founded 1886, to recognise the special services of officers in the Army and Navy. Ranks after the 4th class of the Royal Victorian Order. Badge , white and gold cross with a red centre, bearing the imperial crown surrounded by a laurel wreath. Ribbon , red edged with blue. Numbers unlimited.	
Steele, <i>L.-Sergt. T., Seaforth High.</i> . . .	1917		
Stringer, <i>Pte., Manch. R.</i>	1915	Military Cross , instituted 1915. Conferred on captains, commissioned officers of a lower grade, warrant officers, and Indian and Colonial military forces. Badge , a cross of silver, bearing the imperial crown on each arm, with the letters G.R.I. in the centre. Ribbon , white with purple stripe. Position, on the left breast, immediately following the Victoria Cross, and before all decorations and medals, but after all orders.	
Stuart, <i>Lieut. R. N., D.S.O., R.N.R.</i> . . .	1917		
*Stubbs, <i>Sergt. F. E. Lan. Fus.</i>	1917	The Military Medal , instituted 1916. Conferred on non-commissioned officers and men and women "for individual or associated acts of bravery on the recommendation of a Commander-in-Chief on the field." Worn immediately before all war medals on the left breast. Ribbon , dark blue with three	
Sykes, <i>Pte. E., North'd Fus.</i>	1917		
Sylvester, <i>Assist.-Surg. H. T., R.W. Fus.</i> .	1855	The letters D.S.O. after the recipient's name. Founded 1886, to recognise the special services of officers in the Army and Navy. Ranks after the 4th class of the Royal Victorian Order. Badge , white and gold cross with a red centre, bearing the imperial crown surrounded by a laurel wreath. Ribbon , red edged with blue. Numbers unlimited.	
Symons, <i>Lt. W. J., C'wealth Mil. Forces</i> . .	1915		
Temple, <i>Lt.-Col. W. R.A.M.C.</i>	1864	Military Cross , instituted 1915. Conferred on captains, commissioned officers of a lower grade, warrant officers, and Indian and Colonial military forces. Badge , a cross of silver, bearing the imperial crown on each arm, with the letters G.R.I. in the centre. Ribbon , white with purple stripe. Position, on the left breast, immediately following the Victoria Cross, and before all decorations and medals, but after all orders.	
Thackeray, <i>Col. Sir E. T., K.O.B., R.E.</i> . .	1857		
Throssell, <i>2nd Lt. H. V. H., C'wealth Mil. Forces</i> .	1915	The Military Medal , instituted 1916. Conferred on non-commissioned officers and men and women "for individual or associated acts of bravery on the recommendation of a Commander-in-Chief on the field." Worn immediately before all war medals on the left breast. Ribbon , dark blue with three	
*Tisdall, <i>Sub.-Lieut. A. W. St. C., R.N.V.R.</i>	1916		
Tollerton, <i>Pte. R., Cam'n Highrs.</i>	1914	Military Cross , instituted 1915. Conferred on captains, commissioned officers of a lower grade, warrant officers, and Indian and Colonial military forces. Badge , a cross of silver, bearing the imperial crown on each arm, with the letters G.R.I. in the centre. Ribbon , white with purple stripe. Position, on the left breast, immediately following the Victoria Cross, and before all decorations and medals, but after all orders.	
Tombs, <i>L.-Corpl. J., L'pool R.</i>	1915		
Towse, <i>Capt. E. B. B., Gord. Highrs.</i> . . .	1899	The Military Medal , instituted 1916. Conferred on non-commissioned officers and men and women "for individual or associated acts of bravery on the recommendation of a Commander-in-Chief on the field." Worn immediately before all war medals on the left breast. Ribbon , dark blue with three	
Traynor, <i>Sergt. W. B., W. Yorks R.</i> . . .	1901		
Tubb, <i>Lt. F. H., C'wealth Mil. Forces</i> . . .	1915	Military Cross , instituted 1915. Conferred on captains, commissioned officers of a lower grade, warrant officers, and Indian and Colonial military forces. Badge , a cross of silver, bearing the imperial crown on each arm, with the letters G.R.I. in the centre. Ribbon , white with purple stripe. Position, on the left breast, immediately following the Victoria Cross, and before all decorations and medals, but after all orders.	
*Turnbull, <i>Sergt. J. Y., Highland L.I.</i> . .	1916		
*Turner, <i>2nd Lt. A. B., Berks R.</i>	1915	The Military Medal , instituted 1916. Conferred on non-commissioned officers and men and women "for individual or associated acts of bravery on the recommendation of a Commander-in-Chief on the field." Worn immediately before all war medals on the left breast. Ribbon , dark blue with three	
Turner, <i>Maj.-Gen. Sir R. E. W., K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., R. Can. Dns.</i>	1900		
Turrall, <i>Pte. T. G., Worc. R.</i>	1916	Military Cross , instituted 1915. Conferred on captains, commissioned officers of a lower grade, warrant officers, and Indian and Colonial military forces. Badge , a cross of silver, bearing the imperial crown on each arm, with the letters G.R.I. in the centre. Ribbon , white with purple stripe. Position, on the left breast, immediately following the Victoria Cross, and before all decorations and medals, but after all orders.	
Unwin, <i>Commr. E. C.M.G., R.N.</i>	1915		
Upton, <i>Corpl. J., Notts & Derby R.</i> . . .	1915	The Military Medal , instituted 1916. Conferred on non-commissioned officers and men and women "for individual or associated acts of bravery on the recommendation of a Commander-in-Chief on the field." Worn immediately before all war medals on the left breast. Ribbon , dark blue with three	
*Valentin, <i>Capt. J. F., S. Staffs R.</i>	1914		
Verle, <i>Pte. T. W. H., Devon R.</i>	1916	Military Cross , instituted 1915. Conferred on captains, commissioned officers of a lower grade, warrant officers, and Indian and Colonial military forces. Badge , a cross of silver, bearing the imperial crown on each arm, with the letters G.R.I. in the centre. Ribbon , white with purple stripe. Position, on the left breast, immediately following the Victoria Cross, and before all decorations and medals, but after all orders.	
Vickers, <i>Pte. A., War. R.</i>	1915		
Vickers, <i>Capt. C. G., 7 Bn. Notts & Derby R.</i>	1915	The Military Medal , instituted 1916. Conferred on non-commissioned officers and men and women "for individual or associated acts of bravery on the recommendation of a Commander-in-Chief on the field." Worn immediately before all war medals on the left breast. Ribbon , dark blue with three	
Vickery, <i>Corpl. S., Dorset R.</i>	1897		
*Walford, <i>Capt. G. N., R.A.</i>	1915	Military Cross , instituted 1915. Conferred on captains, commissioned officers of a lower grade, warrant officers, and Indian and Colonial military forces. Badge , a cross of silver, bearing the imperial crown on each arm, with the letters G.R.I. in the centre. Ribbon , white with purple stripe. Position, on the left breast, immediately following the Victoria Cross, and before all decorations and medals, but after all orders.	
*Waller, <i>Pte. H., K.O. York. L.I.</i>	1917		
Walker, <i>Maj.-Gen. W. G., C.B., I.A.</i>	1903	The Military Medal , instituted 1916. Conferred on non-commissioned officers and men and women "for individual or associated acts of bravery on the recommendation of a Commander-in-Chief on the field." Worn immediately before all war medals on the left breast. Ribbon , dark blue with three	
Ward, <i>Pte. O., Yorks L.I.</i>	1900		
Ware, <i>Corpl. S. W., Sea. Highrs.</i>	1916	Military Cross , instituted 1915. Conferred on captains, commissioned officers of a lower grade, warrant officers, and Indian and Colonial military forces. Badge , a cross of silver, bearing the imperial crown on each arm, with the letters G.R.I. in the centre. Ribbon , white with purple stripe. Position, on the left breast, immediately following the Victoria Cross, and before all decorations and medals, but after all orders.	
Warneford, <i>Flight-Lt. R. A. J., R.N.</i> . . .	1915		
*Warner, <i>Pte. E., Beds R.</i>	1915	The Military Medal , instituted 1916. Conferred on non-commissioned officers and men and women "for individual or associated acts of bravery on the recommendation of a Commander-in-Chief on the field." Worn immediately before all war medals on the left breast. Ribbon , dark blue with three	
Wassall, <i>Pte. S., S. Staff. R.</i>	1879		
Watson, <i>Gen. Sir J., G.C.B., I.A.</i>	1857	Military Cross , instituted 1915. Conferred on captains, commissioned officers of a lower grade, warrant officers, and Indian and Colonial military forces. Badge , a cross of silver, bearing the imperial crown on each arm, with the letters G.R.I. in the centre. Ribbon , white with purple stripe. Position, on the left breast, immediately following the Victoria Cross, and before all decorations and medals, but after all orders.	
Watt, <i>Skipper J., R.N.R.</i>	1917		
Wearne, <i>2nd Lt. F. B., Essex R.</i>	1917	The Military Medal , instituted 1916. Conferred on non-commissioned officers and men and women "for individual or associated acts of bravery on the recommendation of a Commander-in-Chief on the field." Worn immediately before all war medals on the left breast. Ribbon , dark blue with three	
Welch, <i>L.-Corpl. J., R. Berks R.</i>	1917		
*Wells, <i>Sergt. H., R. Sussex R.</i>	1915	Military Cross , instituted 1915. Conferred on captains, commissioned officers of a lower grade, warrant officers, and Indian and Colonial military forces. Badge , a cross of silver, bearing the imperial crown on each arm, with the letters G.R.I. in the centre. Ribbon , white with purple stripe. Position, on the left breast, immediately following the Victoria Cross, and before all decorations and medals, but after all orders.	
Wheeler, <i>Maj. G. C., Gorkha Rifles</i>	1917		
*Wheeler, <i>Maj. G. G. M., 7 Haryana Lers.</i> .	1915	The Military Medal , instituted 1916. Conferred on non-commissioned officers and men and women "for individual or associated acts of bravery on the recommendation of a Commander-in-Chief on the field." Worn immediately before all war medals on the left breast. Ribbon , dark blue with three	
*White, <i>Sergt. A., S. Wales Bord.</i>	1917		
White, <i>Capt. A. C. T., Yorks R.</i>	1916	Military Cross , instituted 1915. Conferred on captains, commissioned officers of a lower grade, warrant officers, and Indian and Colonial military forces. Badge , a cross of silver, bearing the imperial crown on each arm, with the letters G.R.I. in the centre. Ribbon , white with purple stripe. Position, on the left breast, immediately following the Victoria Cross, and before all decorations and medals, but after all orders.	
White, <i>Pte. J., R. Lanc. R.</i>	1917		
Whittle, <i>Sergt. J. W., C'wealth Mil. Forces</i>	1917	The Military Medal , instituted 1916. Conferred on non-commissioned officers and men and women "for individual or associated acts of bravery on the recommendation of a Commander-in-Chief on the field." Worn immediately before all war medals on the left breast. Ribbon , dark blue with three	
*Wilkinson, <i>Lt. T. C. L., N. Lan. R.</i> . . .	1916		

white and two crimson strips alternating in the centre.

Distinguished Conduct Medal, instituted 1862, For the Army (non-commissioned officers and men). Conferred for "individual acts of distinguished conduct in the field." Obverse, a military trophy, with, in the centre, the Royal Arms; reverse, inscription, "For Distinguished Conduct in the Field." **Ribbon**, three stripes equal width, outside red, centre blue.

Conspicuous Gallantry Medal, instituted 1874. For petty officers and seamen of the Royal Navy, and non-commissioned officers of the Royal Marines, to reward "acts of pre-eminent bravery in action with the enemy." **Ribbon**, three stripes of equal length, outside blue, centre white.

Distinguished Service Cross (formerly the Conspicuous Service Cross), instituted 1901, renamed 1915, for "distinguished service before the enemy." Confined to warrant officer or subordinate officers of the Royal Navy until 1915,

when it was extended to all officers below the rank of Lieutenant-Commander, in addition to those previously eligible. **Ribbon**, three stripes equal width, outside white, centre blue.

Distinguished Service Medal, instituted 1913, awarded to chief petty officers, men, and boys of all branches of the Royal Navy, to non-commissioned officers and men of the Royal Marines, and to all other persons holding positions in H.M. service afloat, for distinguished conduct in war in cases where the award of the Conspicuous Gallantry Medal would not be applicable. **Ribbon**, three stripes equal width, outside blue, centre red.

[In the case of those who have already one of the above decorations, and again perform such service as would render them eligible for the award of the particular decoration or medal, a bar is awarded. On undress and service dress uniform this bar is indicated by the wearing of a small silver rose on the riband. For the V.C. a miniature bronze replica of the Cross may be worn.]

NOBEL PRIZES

The Nobel Foundation is based upon the will of Dr. Alfred B. Nobel, the Swedish chemist, and inventor of dynamite (d. Dec. 10, 1896). The capital of the Foundation is £1,361,590, and the five prizes are worth about £8,160 each. The Nobel Foundation is administered by a *Board of Control* of five members with a president appointed by the King of Sweden. The *Peace Prize* is awarded by a committee of the Norwegian Parliament.

PRIZEMEN

Physics: 1901, W. C. Röntgen, Germany; 1902, H. A. Lorentz and P. Zeeman, Holland; 1903, H. A. Becquerel, P. Curie and Marie Curie, France; 1904, Lord Rayleigh, England; 1905, Prof. Philipp Leonard, Germany; 1906, Prof. J. J. Thomson, England; 1907, Prof. A. A. Michelson, United States; 1908, Prof. G. Lippman, France; 1909, G. Marconi, Italy, and Prof. F. Braun, Germany; 1910, Prof. J. D. Van der Waals, Holland; 1911, Prof. W. Wien, Germany; 1912, G. Dalen, Sweden; 1913, Prof. H. K. Onnes, Holland; 1914, Prof. M. von Laue, Germany; 1915, Prof. W. H. Bragg and W. L. Bragg, England; 1916, not awarded; 1917, not awarded.

Chemistry: 1901, J. H. Van't Hoff, Holland; 1902, E. Fischer, Germany; 1903, S. A. Arrhenius, Sweden; 1904, Sir W. Ramsay, England; 1905, A. von Baeyer, Germany; 1906, Prof. H. Moissan, France; 1907, Prof. E. Buchner, Germany; 1908, Prof. E. Rutherford, England; 1909, Prof. W. Ostwald, Germany; 1911, Madame M. Curie, France; 1912, Prof. Grignard and Prof. Sabatier, France; 1913, Prof. A. Werner, Germany; 1914, Prof. T. W. Richards, United States; 1915, Prof. A. R. Willstaetter, Germany; 1916, not awarded; 1917, not awarded.

Medicine: 1901, E. A. von Behring, Germany;

1902, Sir R. Ross, England; 1903, N. R. Finser, Denmark; 1904, Dr. Pavloff, Russia; 1905, Prof. R. Koch, Germany; 1906, Prof. Ramon y Cajal, Spain; 1907, Dr. Laveran, France; 1908, Dr. F. Ehrlich, Germany, and Prof. E. Metschnikoff, Russia; 1909, Prof. T. Kocher, Switzerland; 1910, Dr. A. Kossel, Germany; 1911, Prof. A. Gullstrand, Sweden; 1912, Dr. A. Currel, United States; 1913, Prof. C. Richet, France; 1914, Dr. R. Barany, Austria; 1915, not awarded; 1916 reserved for award in 1917.

Literature: 1901, R. F. A. Sully-Prudhomme, France; 1902, T. Mommsen, Germany; 1903, I. Björnson, Norway; 1904, F. Mistral, France, and J. Echegaray, Spain; 1905, H. Sienkiewicz, Poland; 1906, Prof. G. Carducci, Italy; 1907, Rudyard Kipling, England; 1908, Prof. E. Eucken, Germany; 1909, Selma Lagerlof, Sweden; 1910, P. J. L. Heyse, Germany; 1911, M. Maeterlinck, Belgium; 1912, G. Hauptmann, Germany; 1913-14, Sir Rahindranath Tagore, India; 1915, Romain Rolland, France; Kendrick Pontoppidan and Troels Land, Denmark, and Verner von Heidenstam, Sweden; 1916-17, Karl Gjellerup and Henrik Pontoppidan, Denmark.

Peace: 1901, H. Dunant, Switzerland, and F. Passy, France; 1902, E. Ducommun and A. Gobat, Switzerland; 1903, Sir W. R. Cremer, England; 1904, The Institute of International Law; 1905, Baroness von Suttner, Austria; 1906, T. Roosevelt, United States; 1907, E. T. Moneta, Italy, and L. Renault, France; 1908, K. P. Arnoldson, Sweden, and M. F. Bajer, Denmark; 1909, Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, France, and M. Beernaert, Belgium; 1910, Berne International Peace Bureau; 1911, T. M. Asser, Holland, and A. H. Fried, Austria; 1912, not awarded; 1913-14, Elihu Root, U.S., and M. Lafontaine, Belgium.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION

The object of this movement is to provide "the means of higher education for persons of all classes and of both sexes engaged in the regular occupations of life." Full particulars may be obtained from:

Oxford.—J. A. R. Marriott, M.A., University Extension Delegacy, Examination Schools, Oxford.

Cambridge.—Rev. D. H. S. Cranage, Litt.D., Syndicate Buildings, Cambridge.

London.—John Lea, M.A., University of London, South Kensington, S.W.

Manchester.—The Secretary, University Extension Committee, The University, Manchester.

Liverpool.—The Secretary, University Extension Board, Liberty Buildings, School Lane, Liverpool.

Leeds.—The Secretary, University Extension Committee, The University, Leeds.

THE PARLIAMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

Parliament is composed of the *Sovereign* and the *Three Estates of the Realm*, which are the Lords Spiritual, the Lords Temporal, and the Commons; the Lords Spiritual and Temporal sitting together and forming the House of Lords. The Sovereign alone has the power of summoning or proroguing or dissolving Parliament, and gives the Royal Assent to measures which have passed both Houses. Unless it be dissolved by the Crown,

Parliament exists five years from the date on which it was first to meet. The *demise of the Crown* does not dissolve Parliament, but, on the contrary, renders an immediate assembling of the two Houses necessary; and if there be no Parliament in existence, the old Parliament must re-assemble, and may sit again for six months, if it be not within that time dissolved by the new Sovereign.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS

The peerage collectively may be classified as consisting of peers of England, of Scotland, of Great Britain, of Ireland, and of the United Kingdom, but of the Scottish and Irish peers only a portion are peers of Parliament. Irish peers who have not been elected to represent their order in the House of Lords may be returned and may sit for any borough or county constituency in Great Britain. The petition of every claimant to a title of nobility is referred to the *Committee for Privileges* of the House of Lords, a body which is composed of the Lord Chancellor, the ex-Lord Chancellors, and the Lords of Appeal, or some of them, the President being the Chairman of Committees. Counsel and witnesses may be heard, and the case is decided by the majority of the members of the committee present.

The *House of Lords* is composed of two of the estates of the realm, the *lords spiritual* and *temporal*. The first consists of the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, and twenty-four bishops of the Church of England, the number not having been increased with the successive creation of new bishoprics. The Archbishops and the Bishops of London, Durham, and Winchester are always entitled to sit; the other bishops only receive a writ of summons when the voidance of a see decreases the total number of lords spiritual to less than twenty-six, and then in order of seniority of appointment. The Bishop of Sodor and Man is not included in this rotation, and has no vote in Parliament. A bishop ceases to be a lord of Parliament on resigning his see.

The following list shows those who are, and who are not, spiritual lords of Parliament:

Apptd.	
1903 <i>Canterbury</i>	Randall Thos. Davidson . b. 1848
1909 <i>York</i>	Cosmo Gordon Lang . b. 1864
1901 <i>London</i>	A. F. W. Ingram . b. 1858
1901 <i>Durham</i>	Handley C. Glyn Moule b. 1841
1911 <i>Winchester</i>	Edward Stuart Talbot b. 1844

The above always sit in the House of Lords

1889 <i>Chester</i>	Francis John Jayne . b. 1845
1889 <i>St. Asaph</i>	Alfred G. Edwards . b. 1848
1894 <i>Bath and Wells</i>	Geo. W. Kennion . b. 1845
1895 <i>Hereford</i>	John Percival . b. 1834
1903 <i>St. Albans</i>	Edgar Jacob . b. 1844
1897 <i>St. David's</i>	John Owen . b. 1854
1897 <i>Wakefield</i>	Geo. Rodney Eden . b. 1853
1899 <i>Bangor</i>	Watkin H. Williams . b. 1845
1900 <i>Liverpool</i>	Francis Jas. Chavasse b. 1846
1911 <i>Orford</i>	Charles Gore . b. 1853
1903 <i>Manchester</i>	Edmund A. Knox . b. 1847
1904 <i>Southwell</i>	Edwyn Hoskyns . b. 1851
1905 <i>Ely</i>	Frederic Hy. Chase . b. 1853
1905 <i>Carlisle</i>	John Wm. Diggle . b. 1847

Apptd.

1905 <i>Gloucester</i>	Edgar Chas. S. Gibson b. 1848
1905 <i>Rochester</i>	John R. Harmer . b. 1857
1905 <i>Worcester</i>	Hyshe W. Y. Biggs . b. 1845
1905 <i>Llandaff</i>	Joshua P. Hughes . b. 1847
1907 <i>Chichester</i>	Chas. J. Ridgeway . b. 1841
1910 <i>Norwich</i>	Bertram Pollock . b. 1863
1910 <i>Lincoln</i>	Edwd. Lee Hicks . b. 1843

Without Seats at Present

1911 <i>Southwark</i>	Hubert M. Burge . b. 1862
1911 <i>Birmingham</i>	H. Russell Wakefield b. 1854
1911 <i>Salisbury</i>	Frederic E. Ridgeway b. 1848
1911 <i>Ripon</i>	Thos. W. Drury . b. 1847
1912 <i>Turro</i>	Winfrid O. Burrows . b. 1858
1912 <i>Sodor and Man</i>	Jas. Deuton Thompson b. 1856
1913 <i>Lichfield</i>	J. Augustine Kempthorne . b. 1864
1914 <i>Sheffield</i>	Leonard H. Burrows b. 1857
1914 <i>Chelmsford</i>	J. E. Watts-Ditchfield b. 1868
1914 <i>St. Edmundsbury and Ipswich</i>	Henry B. Hodgson . b. 1856
1914 <i>Bristol</i>	George Nickson . b. 1864
1915 <i>Newcastle</i>	Hubert Louis Wild . b. 1866
1916 <i>Peterborough</i>	Frank Theodore Woods b. 1874
1916 <i>Exeter</i>	Lord William Gascoigne-Cecil . b. 1863

The *temporal lords* may be divided into peers whose right to sit and vote in the House is hereditary, representative peers of Scotland and Ireland, and lords of appeal in ordinary. By the Act of Union between England and Scotland the *Scottish peers* send sixteen representatives to the House of Lords, who are elected immediately after every general election, and sit until Parliament is dissolved. The *Irish peers* elect twenty-eight representatives for life. The *Lords of Appeal*, of whom there may not be more than four appointed, enjoy the dignity of a baron for life.

The *lords temporal* are divided into dukes, marquesses, earls, viscounts, and barons, these titles taking precedence in the order given. But it should be borne in mind that a peer may hold a superior Scottish or Irish title (by which he may be generally known) to that under which he sits as a peer of the United Kingdom. The lords spiritual and temporal have each an equal vote in the house, whatever may be their rank.

The House of Lords has both *legislative* and *judicial powers*. Previously to 1911 it had power to alter or reject any Bill sent up from the House of Commons. The *Parliament Act* of that year provides that if a Money Bill, having been passed by the House of Commons, and sent up to the House of Lords at least one month before the end

of the session, is not passed by that House without amendment within a month, it may become an Act on the royal assent being signified. If any Public Bill (other than a Money Bill or a Bill containing any provision to extend the maximum duration of Parliament beyond five years) is passed by the House of Commons in three successive sessions (whether of the same Parliament or not), and, having been sent up to the House of Lords at least one month before the end of the session, is rejected or unacceptably amended by the House of Lords in each of those sessions, that Bill may receive the royal assent, provided that two years have elapsed between the second reading in the first of the three sessions and the final reading in the third.

Concurrently with the revision of the powers of the House of Lords in 1911, the Government determined that a recasting of its existing constitution was a matter that, as Mr. Asquith said, "brooked no delay." However, in spite of such a declaration of urgency, nothing further was done in this direction until 1917, when the Government of the day, embodied by the success of the Speaker's Conference on Electoral Reform, appointed a Committee to consider the subject. The terms of reference were:

"To inquire and report—

"1. As to the nature and limitations of the legislative powers to be exercised by the reformed Second Chamber;

"2. As to the best mode of adjusting differences between the two Houses of Parliament; and

"3. As to the changes which are desirable in order that the Second Chamber may in future be so constituted as to exercise fairly the functions appropriate to a Second Chamber."

The Committee is constituted as follows:

Viscount Bryce (*Chairman*).
 Lord Balfour of Burleigh.
 Earl Beauchamp.
 Lord Burnham.
 The Archbishop of Canterbury.
 Mr. Evelyn Cecil, M.P.
 Lord Hugh Cecil, M.P.
 Mr. Austen Chamberlain, M.P.
 The Marquess of Crewe.
 Mr. Ellis Davies, M.P.
 Lord Denman.
 The Earl of Darnley.
 The Earl of Durham.
 Sir Charles Hobbouse, M.P.
 Mr. Walter Hudson, M.P.
 The Marquess of Lansdowne.
 Earl Loreburn.
 Mr. J. A. Murray Macdonald, M.P.
 Mr. J. A. R. Marriott, M.P.
 Sir Henry Norman, M.P.
 Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P.
 Mr. J. M. Robertson, M.P.
 The Duke of Rutland.
 Lieut.-Col. R. A. Sanders, M.P.
 Mr. T. Scanlan, M.P.
 The Earl of Selborne.
 Lord Stuart of Wortley.
 Lord Sydenham.
 Sir Thomas Whitaker, M.P.
 Sir George Young, M.P.

Secretary, G. F. M. Campion, Journal Office, House of Commons, Westminster, S.W.1.

The House of Lords is the highest appellate court of the United Kingdom. It may in certain

cases try members of its own body; it tries any person who may be impeached by the House of Commons, and it also decides claims to the peerage.

The following is the *present composition of the House of Lords*: Peers of the Blood Royal, 3; Archbishops, 2; Dukes, 21; Marquesses, 29; Earls, 125; Viscounts, 52; Bishops, 24; Barons, 384; Scottish Representative Peers, 16; Irish Representative Peers, 28; total, 681.

The *Lord High Chancellor*, who is appointed by mere delivery of the Great Seal to him by the sovereign, is principal legal adviser of the Crown, is by prescription Speaker of the House of Lords, and may act in that capacity even though he be not a peer; he is by virtue of his office a privy councillor, and as the first existing great officer of State he takes precedence of all but princes of the blood royal and the Archbishop of Canterbury. He presides, if present, when the House of Lords is sitting as an appellate court. He is president of the Chancery Division of the High Court and of the Court of Appeal, and is one of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. In the absence of the sovereign he reads the King's Speech at the opening and prorogation of Parliament, and he is always one of the Commission for giving the royal assent to bills. He is visitor of all hospitals of royal foundation, the general guardian of all infants, idiots, and lunatics, and has the general supervision of all charitable trusts. His patronage is very extensive. He nominates the puisne judges and county court judges; and, except for Lancashire, he appoints the county magistrates, generally accepting the nominations of the lords-lieutenant and the borough justices. He is the patron of twelve canonries and a large number of livings. On retiring from office he receives a pension of £5,000 a year, but in such case he commonly assists the Lord Chancellor and the Lords of Appeal in Ordinary in the transaction of the judicial business of the House of Lords. The holder of the office may not be a Roman Catholic. The present Lord Chancellor is Lord Buckmaster.

The *Chairman of Committees in the House of Lords* is appointed at the commencement of every session. The holders of the office have been:

Earl of Redesdale (d. 1886)	1851-1886
Duke of Buckingham and Chandos (d. 1889)	1886-1889
Earl of Morley (d. 1905)	1889-1905
Earl of Onslow (d. 1911)	1905-1911
Earl of Donoughmore	1911-

The *Chairman of Committees* and several other peers are authorised by commission to act as deputy Speaker in the absence of the Lord Chancellor; and should none of these be present, any lord may be chosen to act.

The *Serjeant-at-Arms* of the House of Lords attends the Lord Chancellor with the mace; but the duty of maintaining order in certain parts of the chamber is one of the functions of Black Rod. The *Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod* is an officer of the House of Lords appointed by the Crown who assists at the introduction of Peers.

Clerk of the Parliaments

The *Clerk of the Parliaments* is the chief officer of the House of Lords, and Registrar of the House in its judicial capacity. By him, in conjunction with the Clerk Assistant and the Reading Clerk, are performed such duties as making minutes of the proceedings, swearing peers and witnesses, and signifying the royal assent to bills which have passed both Houses.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF PEERS AND BISHOPS

The following list contains in alphabetical order the names of peers of whatever classification, whether they be English, Scottish, Irish, of Great Britain, or of the United Kingdom, those who are not entitled to a seat in the House of Lords having an * prefixed.

It also includes the diocesan bishops, whether they be lords of Parliament or not, the distinction between these being indicated in the same manner.

The initials S.P. and I.P. are used to signify that the lord is a Scottish or Irish peer, representative Scottish and Irish peers having a † prefixed.

The abbreviations *H.*, *n.*, *s.*, *bro.*, *un.*, *h.b.*, *g.s.*, etc., will be readily understood to mean heir, nephew, son, brother, uncle, half-brother, grandson, etc.

Methods of Address

Archbishops.—The Most Rev. His Grace the Lord Archbishop of ——. Addressed as, My Lord, Archbishop, or, Your Grace.

Dukes.—His Grace the Duke of ——. Addressed as, My Lord Duke, or, Your Grace. The eldest sons of Dukes and Marquesses take, by courtesy, their father's second title. The other sons and daughters are styled Lord Arthur, Lady Mary, etc.

Marquesses.—The Most Hon. the Marquess of ——. Addressed as, My Lord Marquess.

Earls.—The Right Hon. the Earl of ——. Addressed as, My Lord. The eldest sons of Earls take, by courtesy, their father's second title; the younger sons are styled "the Hon.," and the daughters, Lady ——.

Viscounts.—The Right Hon. the Viscount ——. Addressed as, My Lord. The sons and daughters of Viscounts and Barons are styled, without distinction, "the Hon."

Bishops.—The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of ——. Addressed as, My Lord.

Barons.—The Right Hon. Lord ——. Addressed as, My Lord.

Aberconway, Chas. Benj. Bright McLaren, P.C., 1st Baron (cr. 1911). B. 1850. *H.* Hon. H. D. McL. *s. b.* '79.

Abercorn, Jas. A. E. Hamilton, 3rd D. of (cr. 1868). B. 1869, s. 1913. *H.* M. of Hamilton, *s. b.* '04.

Abercromby, John Abercromby, 5th B. (cr. 1801). B. 1841, s. 1917. *H.* None.

Aberdare, Hy. Campbell Bruce, 2nd B. (cr. 1873). B. 1851, s. 1895. *H.* Hon. Clarence N. B. *s. b.* '85.

Aberdeen and Temair, John Campbell Gordon, P.C., K.T., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., 1st M. of (cr. 1915) and 7th E. of (cr. 1682). (U.K. Vct. Gordon, cr. 1814.) B. 1847, s. 1870. *H.* E. of Haddo, *s. b.* '79.

Abergavenny, Reginald Wm. Branshy Nevill, 2nd M. of (cr. 1876). B. 1853, s. 1915. *H.* Lord Henry G. R. N. *bro. b.* '54.

Abingdon, Montagu Arthur Bertie, 7th E. of (cr. 1682). B. 1836, s. 1884. *H.* Lord Norreys, *s. b.* '60.

Abinger, Robert Brooke Campbell Scarlett, 6th B. (cr. 1835). B. 1876, s. 1917. *H.* Hon. Hugh R. S., D.S.O., *bro. b.* '78.

Acton, Richard M. Dalhger-Acton, M.V.O., 2nd B. (cr. 1869). B. 1870, s. 1902. *H.* Hon. John E. H. D.-A. *s. b.* '07.

Addington, John Gellibrand Hubbard, 3rd B. (cr. 1857). B. 1893, s. 1915. *H.* Hon. Raymond E. H. *bro. b.* '84.

Allesbury, Geo. W. J. O. Brudenell-Bruce, D.S.O., 6th M. of (cr. 1821). B. 1873, s. 1911. *H.* E. of Cardigan, *s. b.* '04.

Alisa, Archibald Kennedy, 3rd M. of (cr. 1831). B. 1847, s. 1870. *H.* E. of Cassillis, *s. b.* '72.

Alredale, Albert Ernest Kitson, 2nd B. (cr. 1907). B. 1863, s. 1911. *H.* Hon. Jas. O. K. *bro. b.* '64.

***Airlie**, David L. G. W. Ogilvy, 7th E. of (cr. 1639). S.P. B. 1893, s. 1900. *H.* Hon. Bruce A. A. O. *bro. b.* '95.

Albemarle, Arnold A. C. Keppel, K.C.V.O., C.B., 8th E. of (cr. 1696). B. 1858, s. 1894. *H.* Vct. Bury, *s. b.* '82.

Aldenham, Alban G. H. Glhhs, 2nd B. (cr. 1896). B. 1846, s. 1907. *H.* Hon. Gerald G. *s. b.* '79.

Alington, Humphrey N. Sturt, K.C.V.O., 2nd B. (cr. 1876). B. 1859, s. 1904. *H.* Hon. Gerard S. *s. b.* '93.

Allendale, Wentworth C. B. Beaumont, P.C., 1st V. (cr. 1911). B. 1860. *H.* Hon. Wentworth B., *s. b.* '90.

Allerton, George Herbert Jackson, 2nd B. (cr. 1902). B. 1867, s. 1917. *H.* Hon. George W. L. J. *s. b.* '03.

Amherst, Hugh Amherst, 4th E. (cr. 1826). B. 1856, s. 1910. *H.* Vct. Holmesdale, *s. b.* '96.

***Amherst of Hackney**, Mary Rothes Cecil, Baroness (cr. 1892). B. 1857, s. 1909. *H.* Wm. A. E. Cecil, *g.s. b.* '12.

Amphill, Arthur Oliver V. Russell, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., 2nd B. (cr. 1881). B. 1869, s. 1884. *H.* Hon. John H. R. *s. b.* '96.

Ancaster, Gilbert H.-D. Willoughby, 2nd E. of (cr. 1892). B. 1867, s. 1910. *H.* Lord Willoughby de Eresby, *s. b.* '07.

Anglosey, Chas. H. A. Paget, 6th M. of (cr. 1815). B. 1885, s. 1905. *H.* Lord Victor W. Paget, *bro. b.* '89 (and 2 co-heiresses, daughters, to Pazot Barony).

Annaly, Luke White, G.C.V.O., 3rd B. (cr. 1883). B. 1857, s. 1888. *H.* Hon. Luke W. *s. b.* '85.

***Annesley**, Walter Beresford Annesley, 7th E. (cr. 1789). I.P. B. 1861, s. 1914. *H.* Vct. Glerawly, *s. b.* '94.

Annesley, B. (See Valentia, V.)

Anslow, Tonman Mosley, C.B., 1st B. (cr. 1916). B. 1850. *H.* none.

***Antrim**, Wm. Randal M'Donnell, 6th E. of (cr. 1785). I.P. B. 1851, s. 1869. *H.* Vct. Dunluce, *s. b.* '78.

***Arbuthnot**, Walter Chas. W. Arbuthnot, 13th V. (cr. 1641). S.P. B. 1847, s. 1917. *H.* Hon. John O. A. *s. b.* '82.

Argyll, Niall Diarmaid Campbell, 10th D. of (cr. 1701, U.K. 1892). B. 1872, s. 1914. *H.* Douglas W. O. *c. b.* '77.

Armstrong, Wm. H. A. F. Watson-Armstrong, 1st B. (cr. 1903). B. 1862. *H.* Hon. Wm. J. M. W.-A. *s. b.* '92.

Arran, Arthur J. C. Gore, K.P., P.C., 6th E. of (cr. 1762). (U.K. Baron Sudley, 1884.) B. 1868, s. 1901. *H.* Vct. Sudley, *s. b.* '03.

Arundell of Wardour, Edgar O. Arundell, 14th B. (cr. 1605). B. 1859, s. 1907. *H.* Gerald A. *bro. b.* '61.

- Ashbourne**, Wm. Gibson, 2nd B. (cr. 1885). B. 1868, s. 1913. *H. Hon. Edward G. bro. b.* '73.
- ***Ashbrook**, Robert T. Flower, 8th V. (cr. 1751). I.P. B. 1826, s. 1906. *H. Hon. Llowarch F. s. b.* '70.
- Ashburnham**, Thomas Ashburnham, 6th E. of (cr. 1730). B. 1855, s. 1913. *H. none.*
- Ashburton**, Francis D. E. Baring, 5th B. (cr. 1835). B. 1866, s. 1889. *H. Hon. Alex. B. s. b.* '98.
- Ashby St. Ledgers**, B. (See Wimborne, B.)
- Ashecombe**, Henry Cubitt, C.B., 2nd B. (cr. 1892). B. 1867, s. 1917. *H. Hon. Alick G. C. s. b.* '94.
- Ashton**, Jas. Williamson, 1st B. (cr. 1895). B. 1842. *H. none.*
- Ashton of Hyde**, Thos. Gair Ashton, 1st B. (cr. 1911). B. 1855. *H. Hon. Thos. R. A. s. b.* '01.
- ***Astoun**, Fredk. O. Trench, 3rd B. (cr. 1800). I.P. B. 1868, s. 1880. *H. Hon. Robert P. s. b.* '97.
- Astor**, William Waldorf Astor, 1st V. (cr. 1917). B. 1848. *H. Hon. Waldorf A. s. b.* '79.
- Athlone**, Alexander A. F. G. Cambridge, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., 1st E. of (cr. 1917). B. 1874. *H. Vct. Trematon, s. b.* '07.
- Athlumney**, Jas. H. G. M. Somerville, 2nd B. (cr. 1863). (U.K. Baron Meredyth, 1866.) B. 1865, s. 1873. *H. none to Baron.*
- Atholl**, John Geo. Stewart-Murray, C.B., M.V.O., D.S.O., 8th D. of (cr. 1703). (G.F. Earl Strange, 1786.) B. 1871, s. 1917. *H. Lord James T. S.-M. bro. b.* '79.
- Atholstan**, Hugh Graham, 1st B. (cr. 1917). B. 1848. *H. None.*
- Atkinson**, John Atkinson, P.C., B. (cr. 1905). B. 1844. *Life peerage.*
- Auekland**, Fredk. C. G. Eden, 6th B. (cr. 1789). B. 1895, s. 1917. *H. Hon. George E. un. b.* '61.
- Avebury**, John B. Lubbock, 2nd B. (cr. 1900). B. 1858, s. 1913. *H. Hon. Norman L. bro. b.* '61.
- Aylesford**, Chas. W. Finch, 8th E. of (cr. 1714). B. 1851, s. 1885. *H. Ld. Guernsey, g.s. b.* '08.
- ***Aylmer**, Matthew Aylmer, 8th B. (cr. 1718). I.P. B. 1842, s. 1901. *H. Hon. John A. s. b.* '80.
- Bagot**, Wm. Bagot, 4th B. (cr. 1780). B. 1857, s. 1887. *H. Hon. Walter B., D.S.O. bro. b.* '64.
- †**Balfour of Burleigh**, Alex. H. Bruce, P.C., K.T., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., 6th B. (cr. 1607). S.P. B. 1849, s. 1869. *H. Master of Burleigh, s. b.* '83.
- Balinhard**, B. (See Southesk, E. of.)
- †**Bandon**, Jas. F. Bernard, K.P., 4th E. of (cr. 1800). I.P. B. 1850, s. 1877. *H. Ronald Percy B. c. b.* '75.
- Bangor**, Watkin H. Williams, 72nd Bp. of. App. 1899. B. 1845.
- †**Bangor**, Maxwell R. C. Ward, 6th V. (cr. 1781). I.P. B. 1868, s. 1911. *H. Hon. Edward W. s. b.* '05.
- Barnard**, Hy. de Vere Vane, 9th B. (cr. 1698). B. 1854, s. 1891. *H. Hon. Ralph Fredk. V. s. b.* '91.
- Barrington**, Walter B. Barrington, 9th V. (cr. 1770). (U.K. Baron Shute, 1880.) B. 1848, s. 1901. *H. Hon. W. Shute B. s. b.* '73.
- Barrymore**, Arthur H. Smith-Barry, P.C., 1st B. (cr. 1902). B. 1843. *H. none.*
- Basing**, Geo. L. Sclater-Booth, C.B., 2nd B. (cr. 1887). B. 1860, s. 1894. *H. Hon. John S.-B. s. b.* '90.
- Bateman**, Wm. S. Bateman-Hanbury, 3rd B. (cr. 1837). B. 1856, s. 1901. *H. Hon. Chas. B.-H. bro. b.* '77.
- Bath**, Thos. Hy. Thynne, K.G., 5th M. of (cr. 1789). B. 1862, s. 1896. *H. Vct. Weymouth, s. b.* '05.
- Bath and Wells**, Geo. Wyndham Kennion, 70th Bp. of. App. 1894. B. 1845.
- Bathurst**, Seymour Hy. Bathurst, C.M.G., 7th E. (cr. 1772). B. 1864, s. 1892. *H. Ld. Apsley, s. b.* '95.
- Beauchamp**, Wm. Lygon, K.G., P.C., K.C.M.G., 7th E. (cr. 1815). B. 1872, s. 1891. *H. Vct. Elmley, s. b.* '03.
- Beaufort**, Hy. A. W. F. Somerset, 9th D. of (cr. 1682). B. 1847, s. 1899. *H. M. of Worcester, s. b.* 1900.
- ***Beaumont**, Mona Josephine T. Stapleton-Howard, Baroness (cr. 1809). B. 1894, s. 1896. *H. Hon. Miles F. H. s. b.* '15.
- Beaverbrook**, William Maxwell Aitken, 1st B. (cr. 1917). B. 1879. *H. Hon. John W. M. A. s. b.* '10.
- Bedford**, Herbrand Arthur Russell, K.G., 11th D. of (cr. 1694). B. 1858, s. 1893. *H. M. of Tavistock s. b.* '88.
- †**Belhaven and Stenton**, Alex. C. Hamilton, 10th B. (cr. 1647). S.P. B. 1840, s. 1893. *H. Master of Belhaven, s. b.* '83.
- †**Bellew**, Geo. L. Bryan, 4th B. (cr. 1848). I.P. B. 1857, s. 1911. *H. Hon. Richard Bcllew, bro. b.* '58.
- ***Belmore**, Armar Lowry-Corry, 5th E. of (cr. 1797). I.P. B. 1870, s. 1913. *H. Hon. Cecil L.-C. bro. b.* '73.
- Belper**, Algernon Hy. Strutt, 3rd B. (cr. 1856). B. 1883, s. 1914. *H. Hon. Alex. R. G. S. s. b.* '12.
- Beresford** (of Metemneh), Charles Wm. De la P. Beresford, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., 1st B. (cr. 1916). B. 1846. *H. none.*
- ***Berkeley**, Eva Mary F. Foley, Baroness (cr. 1421). B. 1875, s. 1899. *H. Two co-heiresses.*
- Berkeley**, Randal M. T. Berkeley, 8th E. of (cr. 1679). B. 1865, s. 1888. *H. none.*
- Berners**, Raymond Robert Tyrwhitt-Wilson, 8th B. (cr. 1455). B. 1855, s. 1917. *H. Gerald H. Tyrwhitt, n. b.* '83.
- Bertie of Thame**, Francis Leveson Bertie, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., 1st B. (cr. 1915). B. 1844. *H. Hon. Vere F. B. s. b.* '78.
- Berwick**, Thos. H. Noel-Hill, 8th B. (cr. 1784). B. 1877, s. 1897. *H. Charles N.-H. c. b.* '97.
- Bessborough**, Edward Ponsonby, K.P., C.V.O., C.B., 8th E. of (cr. 1739). (G.B. Baron Ponsonby of Sysonby, 1749.) B. 1851, s. 1906. *H. Vct. Duncannon, s. b.* '80.
- Biddulph**, Michael Biddulph, 1st B. (cr. 1903). B. 1824. *H. Hon. John M. B. s. b.* '69.
- ***Birmingham**, Hy. Russell Wakefield, 2nd Bp. of. App. 1911. B. 1854.
- Blyth**, Jas. Blyth, 1st B. (cr. 1907). B. 1841. *H. Hon. Herbert W. B. s. b.* '68.
- Blythwood**, Barrington B. Douglas-Campbell, 3rd B. (cr. 1892). B. 1845, s. 1916. *H. Hon. Archibald D.-C.-D. s. b.* '70.
- Bollingbrooke and St. John**, Vernon H. St. John, 6th V. (cr. 1712). B. 1896, s. 1899. *H. Hy. Percy St. J. c. b.* '54.
- Bolton**, Wm. T. Orde-Powlett, 4th B. (cr. 1797). B. 1845, s. 1895. *H. Hon. Wm. A. Algar O.-P. s. b.* '69.
- Boston**, Geo. F. Irby, 6th B. (cr. 1761). B. 1860, s. 1877. *H. Hon. Cecil I. bro. b.* '62.
- Botreaux**, B. (See Loudoun, E. of.)
- Bowes**, B. (See Strathmore and Kinghorne, E. of.)
- Boyle**, L. (See Cork and Orrery, E. of.)
- Boyne**, Gustavus Wm. Hamilton-Russell, 9th V. (cr. 1717). (U.K. Baron Brancepeth, 1866.) B. 1864, s. 1907. *H. Hon. Gustavus H.-R. s. b.* '07.
- Brabourne**, Cecil Marcus Knatchbull-Hugessen, 4th B. (cr. 1880). B. 1863, s. 1915. *H. Hon. Michael K.-H. s. b.* '95.

- Bradford, Orlando Bridgeman, 5th E. of (cr. 1815).
B. 1873, s. 1915. *H. Vct. Newport, s. b. '11.*
- Brancepeth, B. (See Boyne, V.)
- Brandon, D. of. (See Hamilton and Brandon, D. of.)
- Brassey, Thos. Brassey, G.C.B., 1st E. (cr. 1911).
B. 1836. *H. Vct. Hythe, s. b. '63.*
- Braybrooke, Hy. Neville, 7th B. (cr. 1788). B. 1855, s. 1904. *H. Rev. Hon. Grey N. bro. b. '57.*
- Braye, Alfred T. T. Verney-Cave, 5th B. (cr. 1529).
B. 1849, s. 1879. *H. Hon. Adrian V.-O. s. b. '74.*
- Breadalbane, Gavin Campbell, K.G., P.C., 1st M. of (cr. 1885). B. 1851. *H. Hon. Ivan O. bro. b. '59 (to Scottish earldom only).*
- Bridport, Arthur W. A. Nelson Hood, C.B., 2nd V. (cr. 1868). B. 1839, s. 1904. *H. Rowland A. H. N. H. g.s. b. '11.*
- Bristol, Fredk. W. F. Hervey, M.V.O., 4th M. of (cr. 1826). B. 1863, s. 1907. *H. Ld. Walter H. bro. b. '65.*
- *Bristol, George Nickson, 49th Bp. of. App. 1914. B. 1864.
- Brodrick, B. (See Midleton, V.)
- Brougham and Vaux, Hy. C. Brougham, K.C.V.O. 3rd B. (cr. 1830). B. 1836, s. 1886. *H. Hon. Hy. B. s. b. '87.*
- Brownlow, Adelbert W. B. Cust, P.C., 3rd E. (cr. 1815). B. 1844, e. 1867. *H. Maj. Adelbert S. O. C. c. b. '67 (to Barony).*
- Bryce, James Bryce, O.M., P.C., 1st Vct. (cr. 1914). B. 1838. *H. none.*
- Suceleuch and Queensberry, John Charles Montagu-Douglas-Scott, K.T., 7th D. of B. and 9th D. of Q. (cr. 1663). (Eng. E. Doncaster. 1662.) B. 1864, s. 1914. *H. E. of Dalkeith, s. b. '94.*
- Buchan, Shipley G. S. Erskine, 14th E. of (cr. 1469). S.P. B. 1850, s. 1898. *H. Ld. Cardross, s. b. '78.*
- Buckinghamshire, Sidney O. Hobart-Hampden, 7th E. of (cr. 1740). B. 1860, s. 1885. *H. Ld. Hobart, s. b. '06.*
- Buckmaster, Stanley Owen Buckmaster, 1st B. (cr. 1915). B. 1861. *H. Hon. Owen S. B. s. b. '90.*
- Burgh, Alexander Henry Leith, 5th B. (cr. 1529; called out of abeyance 1916). B. 1866. *H. Hon. Alexander L. H. L. s. b. '06.*
- Burghclere, Herbert C. Gardner, P.C., 1st B. (cr. 1895). B. 1846. *H. none.*
- Burnham, Harry L. W. Lawson, 2nd B. (cr. 1903). B. 1862, s. 1916. *H. Hon. Wm. A. W. L. bro. b. '64.*
- Burton, Nellie L. Baillie, Baroness (cr. 1897). B. 1873, e. 1909. *H. Hon. Geo. E. M. B. s. b. '94.*
- Bute, John Crichton-Stuart, 4th M. of (cr. 1796). B. 1831, s. 1900. *H. E. of Dumfries, s. b. '07.*
- Butler, B. (See Carrick, E. of.)
- Buxton, Sydney Charles, P.C., G.C.M.G., 1st Vct. (cr. 1914). B. 1853. *H. None.*
- Byron, Geo. F. W. Byron, 9th B. (cr. 1643). B. 1855, s. 1870. *H. Rev. Hon. Fredk. B. bro. b. '61.*
- Cadogan, Gerald Oakley Cadogan, 6th E. (cr. 1800). B. 1869, s. 1915. *H. Vct. Chclsea, s. b. '14.*
- Calms, Wilfrid D. Cairns, C.M.G., 4th E. (cr. 1878). B. 1865, s. 1905. *H. Vct. Garmoye, s. b. '07.*
- Calthness, Norman M. Buchan, 18th E. of (cr. 1455). S.P. B. 1862, s. 1914. *H. Rev. Hon. C. A. Sinclair, bro. b. '65.*
- Caledon, Erik J. D. Alexander, 5th E. of (cr. 1801). I.P. B. 1885, s. 1898. *H. Hon. Herbrand A., D.S.O. bro. b. '88.*
- Calthorpe, Somerset F. Gough-Calthorpe, 8th B. (cr. 1796). B. 1862, s. 1912. *H. Hon. Fredk. G.-O. s. b. '92.*
- Cambridge, H.H. Adolphus Chas. Alexander L. Cambridge, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., C.M.G., 1st M. of (cr. 1917). B. 1868. *H. Earl of Eltham, s. b. '95.*
- Camden, John Chas. Pratt, 4th M. (cr. 1812). B. 1872, s. 1872. *H. E. of Brecknock, s. b. '99.*
- Camoys, Ralph F. J. Stonor, 5th B. (cr. 1264). B. 1884, s. 1897. *H. Hon. Ralph R. W. S. s. b. 1913.*
- Camperdown, Robert A. H. P. Haldane-Duncan, 3rd E. of (cr. 1831). B. 1841, s. 1867. *H. Hon. Geo. H.-D. bro. b. '45.*
- Canterbury, Randall Thos. Davidson, P.C., G.C.V.O., 94th Archbp. of. App. 1903. B. 1848.
- Canterbury, Hy. F. W. Manners-Sutton, 5th V. (cr. 1835). B. 1879, s. 1914. *H. Charles Graham M.-S. c. b. '72.*
- *Carbery, John Evans-Frcke, 10th B. (cr. 1715). I.P. B. 1892, s. 1898. *H. Hon. Ralfe E.-F. bro. b. '97.*
- Carew, Robert S. G. J. Carew, 3rd B. (cr. 1838). B. 1860, s. 1881. *H. Hon. Geo. C., bro. b. '63.*
- Carisbrooke, Alexander Albert Mountbatten, G.C.V.O., 1st M. of (cr. 1917). B. 1886. *H. None.*
- Carleton, B. (See Shannon, E. of.)
- Carlisle, Geo. J. L'E. Howard, 11th E. of (cr. 1661). B. 1895, s. 1912. *H. Hubert A. G. H. c. b. '01.*
- Carlisle, John Wm. Diggle, 60th Bp. of. App. 1905. B. 1847.
- Carmichael, Thos. D. Gibson-Carmichael, G.C.I.E., G.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., 1st B. (cr. 1912). B. 1859. *H. none to Barony.*
- Carnarvon, Geo. E. S. M. Herbert, 5th E. of (cr. 1793). B. 1866, s. 1890. *H. Ld. Porchester, s. b. '98.*
- Carnock, Arthur Nicolson, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.C.I.E., 1st B. (cr. 1916). B. 1849. *H. Hon. Fredk. A. N., M.C. s. b. '83.*
- *Carnwath, Ronald A. Dalzell, 16th E. of (cr. 1639). S.P. B. 1883, s. 1910. *H. Hon. Arthur D. un. b. '51.*
- Carrick, Chas. E. A. F. S. Butler, 7th E. of (cr. 1748). (U.K. Baron Butler, 1912). B. 1873, s. 1909. *H. Vct. Kerrin s. b. '03.*
- †Castlemaine, Albert E. Handcock, 5th B. (cr. 1812). I.P. B. 1863, s. 1892. *H. Hon. Robert H. bro. b. '64.*
- *Castle Stewart, Andrew John Stuart, 6th E. of (cr. 1800). I.P. B. 1841, e. 1914. *H. Vct. Stuart, s. b. '86.*
- Castletown, Bernard Edward B. FitzPatrick, P.C., K.P., C.M.G., 2nd B. (cr. 1869). B. 1843, s. 1883. *H. none.*
- Cathcart, Geo. Cathcart, 5th E. (cr. 1814) and 14th B. (cr. 1447). B. 1862, s. 1911. *H. Hon. Archibald O. bro. b. '73.*
- †Cavan, Fredk. R. Lambart, K.P., C.B., M.V.O., 10th E. of (cr. 1647). I.P. B. 1865, s. 1900. *H. Hon. Lionel L. bro. b. '73.*
- Cawdor, John D. V. Campbell, 5th E. (cr. 1827). B. 1900, s. 1914. *H. Hon. Andrew C. O. bro. b. '07.*
- Channing of Wellingsborough, Francis A. Channing, 1st B. (cr. 1912). B. 1841. *H. none.*
- Chaplin, Henry Chaplin, P.C., 1st V. (cr. 1916). B. 1841. *H. Hon. Eric C. s. b. '77.*
- *Charlemont, Jas. Edward Caulfield, 8th V. (cr. 1665). I.P. B. 1880, s. 1913. *H. Chas. C. c. b. '87.*
- Charnwood, Godfrey R. Benson, 1st B. (cr. 1911). B. 1864. *H. Hon. John R. B. s. b. '01.*
- Chaworth, L. (See Meath, E. of.)

- ***Chelmsford**, John Edwin Watts-Ditchfield, 1st Bp. of App 1914. B. 1861.
- Chelmsford**, Fredc. J. N. Thesiger, P.C., G.C.M.G., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., 3rd B. (cr. 1858). B. 1863. s. 1905. *H. Hon. Andrew C. G. T. s. b. '03.*
- Chesham**, John C. Cavendish, 4th B. (cr. 1853). B. 1894, s. 1907. *H. Hon. John C. C. s. b. '16.*
- Cbester**, Francis John Jayne, 33rd Bp. of App. 1839. B. 1845.
- Chesterfield**, Edwyn F. Scudamore-Stanhope, K.G., G.C.V.O., 10th E. of (cr. 1623). B. 1854, s. 1837. *H. Hon. Henry S.-S. bro. b. '55.*
- ***Chetwynd**, Godfrey John B. Chetwynd, 8th V. (cr. 1717). I.P. B. 1863, s. 1911. *H. Hon. Adam O. s. b. '04.*
- Cbeylesmore**, Herbert F. Eaton, K.C.V.O., 3rd B. (cr. 1887). B. 1848, s. 1902. *H. Hon. Francis O. H. P. s. b. '93.*
- Chichester**, Jocelyn B. Pelham, 6th E. of (cr. 1801). B. 1871, s. 1905. *H. Ld. Pelham, s. b. '05.*
- Chichester**, Chas. John Ridgeway, 95th Bp. of App. 1907. B. 1841.
- Chilston**, Aretas Akers-Douglas, P.C., 1st V. (cr. 1911). B. 1851. *H. Hon. Aretas A.-D. s. b. '76.*
- Cholmondeley**, Geo. H. H. Cholmondeley, P.C., 4th M. of (cr. 1815). B. 1853, s. 1834. *H. E. of Rocksavage, s. b. '83.*
- Churchill**, Victor A. F. C. Spencer, G.C.V.O., 1st V. (cr. 1902). B. 1864, s. 1886 (to Barony). *H. Hon. Victor A. S. s. b. '90.*
- Churston**, John R. L. Yarde-Buller, M.V.O., 3rd B. (cr. 1858). B. 1873, s. 1910. *H. Hon. Richard Y.-B. s. b. '10.*
- Clancarty**, Wm. F. Le Poer Trench, 5th E. of, (cr. 1803). B. 1868, s. 1891. *H. Ld. Kilconnel s. b. '91.*
- ***Clanmorris**, Arthur Morris Robt. Bingham, 6th B. (cr. 1800). I.P. B. 1879, s. 1916. *H. Hon. Jno. Michael W. B. s. b. '08.*
- Clarwilliam**, Arthur Vesey Meade, 5th E. of (cr. 1776). B. 1873, s. 1907. *H. Lord Gillford s. b. '14.*
- Clarendon**, Geo. H. Hyde Villiers, 6th E. of (cr. 1776). B. 1877, s. 1914. *H. Ld. Hyde, s. b. '06.*
- ***Clarina**, Lionel E. Massey, 5th B. (cr. 1800). I.P. B. 1837, s. 1897. *H. Hon. Eyre M. s. b. '80.*
- Clements**, B. (See Leitrim, E. of.)
- Cliffden**, Thos. C. Agar-Robartes, 6th V. (cr. 1781). B. 1844, s. father as B. Robartes, 1882, and kinsman as B. Mendip (U.K.) and V. Cliffden (I.), '99. *H. Hon. Francis G. A.-R. s. b. '83.*
- Clifford of Chudleigh**, William Hugh Clifford, 10th B. (cr. 1672). B. 1858, s. 1916. *H. Hon. Chas. O. H. C. s. b. '87.*
- ***Clifton**, Elizabeth A. M. Bligh, Baroness (cr. 1608). B. 1900, s. 1900. *H. E. of Darnley (q.v.)*
- inton**, Chas. J. R. H.-S.-F.-Trefusis, 21st B. (cr. 1299). B. 1863, s. 1904. *H. Two cobelr-esscs.*
- ***Clonbrock**, Robert Edward Dillon, 5th B. (cr. 1790). I.P. B. 1869, s. 1917. *H. Col. Hon. Robert V. D. un. b. '38.*
- Cloncurry**, Valentine F. Lawless, 4th B. (cr. 1789). B. 1840, s. 1869. *H. Hon. Edward L. bro. b. '41.*
- ***Clonmell**, Rupert Chas. Scott, 7th E. of (cr. 1793). I.P. B. 1877, s. 1893. *H. Hon. Dudley S. un. b. '53.*
- Cobham**, Chas. Geo. Lyttelton, 8th V. (cr. 1718). B. 1842, s. 1876. *H. Hon. John L. s. b. '81.*
- Cobham**, Gervase Disney Alexander, 11th B. (cr. 1313; attainder removed 1916). B. 1880. *H. —.*
- Colchester**, Reginald C. E. Abbot, 3rd B. (cr. 1817). B. 1842, s. 1867. *H. none.*
- Colebrooke**, Edward Arthur Colebrooke, P.C., G.V.O., 1st B. (cr. 1906). B. 1861. *H. Hon. Guy C. s. b. '93.*
- Coleridge**, Bernard J. S. Coleridge, 2nd B. (cr. 1873). B. 1851, s. 1894. *H. Hon. Geof. C. s. b. '77.*
- Colville of Culross**, Chas. R. W. Colville, 2nd Vct. (cr. 1902). B. 1854, s. 1903 as 12th B. (cr. 1604). *H. Master of Colville, s. b. '88.*
- Colwyn**, Frederick Henry Smith, 1st B. (cr. 1917). B. 1859. *H. Hon. Fredk. H. H. S. s. b. '87.*
- Combermere**, Francis L. W. Stapleton-Cotton, 4th Vct. (cr. 1826). B. 1837, s. 1898. *H. Hon. Richard S.-C. un. b. '49.*
- Congleton**, John B. M. Parnell, 6th B. (cr. 1841). B. 1892, s. 1914. *H. Artbur R. R. P. c. b. '71.*
- Connaught and Strathearn**, H.R.H. Duke of. (See p. 147.)
- ***Conyers**, Marcia A. M. Pelham, Countess of Yarborough, Baroness Fauconberg and Conyers in her own right (cr. 1509). B. 1863, s. father as 13th B. 1892. *H. Lord Worsley, s. b. '88.*
- Conyngham**, Victor G. H. F. Conyngham, 5th M. (cr. 1816). B. 1833, s. 1897. (U.K. B. Minister, cr. 1821.) *H. Ld. Fredk. C. bro. b. '90.*
- Cork and Orrery**, Chas. S. C. Boyle, 10th E. of (cr. 1620). (U.K. Baron Boyle, cr. 1711.) B. 1861, s. 1904. *H. Hon. Robert B. bro. b. '64.*
- Cottingham**, Kenelm Chas. E. Pepys, 4th E. of (cr. 1850). B. 1874, s. 1881. *H. Vct. Cromhurst, s. b. '01.*
- Cottesloe**, Thos. F. Fremantle, 2nd B. (cr. 1874). B. 1830, s. 1890. *H. Hon. Thos. F. s. b. '62.*
- Courtney of Penwith**, Leonard H. Courtney, P.C., 1st B. (cr. 1906). B. 1832. *H. none.*
- Courtown**, Jas. W. M. Stopford, 6th E. of (cr. 1762) (Br. B. Saltersford, cr. 1794.) B. 1853, s. 1914. *H. Vct. Stopford, s. b. '77.*
- Coventry**, Geo. W. Coventry, P.C., 9th E. of (cr. 1697). B. 1838, s. 1843. *H. Vct. Deerhurst, s. b. '65.*
- Cowdray**, Weetman D. Pearson, 1st V. (cr. 1916). B. 1856. *H. Hon. Weetman H. P. s. b. '82.*
- Cowley**, Henry A. M. Wellesley, 3rd E. (cr. 1857). B. 1866, s. 1895. *H. Vct. Dangan, s. b. '90.*
- Cozens-Hardy**, Herbert H. Cozens-Hardy, 1st B. (cr. 1914). B. 1838. *H. Hon. Wm. H. C.-H. s. b. '68.*
- Cranbrook**, John David Gathorne-Hardy, 4th E. of (cr. 1892). B. 1900, s. 1915. *H. Hon. Ralph E. G.-H. bro. b. '01.*
- Cranworth**, Bertram F. Gordon, 2nd B. (cr. 1899). B. 1877, s. 1902. *H. Hon. Robert G. s. b. '04.*
- Craven**, Wm. G. R. Craven, 4th E. of (cr. 1801). B. 1868, s. 1883. *H. Vct. Uffington, s. b. '97.*
- Crawford**, David Alex. E. Lindsay, P.C., 27th E. of (cr. 1398). (U.K. Baron Wigan, cr. 1826.) B. 1871, s. 1913. *H. Ld. Balmic, s. b. '00.*
- Crawshaw**, Wm. Brooks, 2nd B. (cr. 1902). B. 1853, s. 1908. *H. Hon. Gerald B. s. b. '84.*
- Crewe**, Robert O. A. Crewe-Milnes, K.G., P.C., 1st M. of (cr. 1911). B. 1858. *H. E. of Madeley, s. b. '11.*
- †**Crofton**, Arthur E. L. Crofton, 4th B. (cr. 1797). I.P. B. 1866, s. 1912. *H. Hon. Edward C. s. b. '96.*
- ***Cromartie**, Sibell L. Blunt-Mackenzie, Countess of (cr. 1861). B. 1878, s. 1895. *H. Vct. Tarbat s. b. '04.*
- Cromer**, Rowland Thomas Baring, M.V.O., 2nd E. of (cr. 1901). B. 1877, s. 1917. *H. Hon. Windham B. bro. b. '80.*
- Cross**, Richard A. Cross, 2nd V. (cr. 1886). B. 1882, s. 1914. *H. Hon. John E. C. un. b. '53.*
- Cunliffe**, Walter Cunliffe, G.B.E., 1st B. (cr. 1914). B. 1855. *H. Hon. Rolf C. s. b. '99.*
- †**Curzon of Kedleston**, Geo. Nat. Curzon, K.G.,

- P.C., G.O.S.I., G.C.I.E., 1st E. (cr. 1911). (Irish Baron, Curzon of Kedleston, cr. 1898.) S. as Baron Scarsdale, 1916. B. 1859. *H.* none to earldom; Hon. Alfred N. O. to viscounty and barony of Scarsdale; special remainder of barony of Ravensdale to Lady Irenc *dau. b.* '96.
- D'Abernon**, Edgar Vincent, O.C.M.G., 1st B. (cr. 1914). B. 1857. *H.* none.
- Dalhousie**, Arthur G. M. Ramsay, 14th E. of (cr. 1833). (U.K. Baron Ramsay, cr. 1875.) B. 1878, s. 1887. *H.* Ld. Ramsay, s. b. '04.
- *Darey de Knayth**, Violet (Countess of Powis), Baroness (cr. 1332). B. 1865. *H.* Vct. Clive, s. b. '04.
- †Darnley**, Ivo F. Bligh, 8th E. of (cr. 1725). I.P. B. 1859, s. 1900. *H.* Ld. Clifton, s. b. '86.
- Dartmouth**, Wm. H. Legge, P.C., K.C.B., 6th E. of (cr. 1711). B. 1851, s. 1891. *H.* Vct. Lewisham, s. b. '81.
- Dartrey**, Vesey Dawson, 2nd E. of (cr. 1866). B. 1842, s. 1897. *H.* Hon. Edward D. *bro. b.* '43.
- *de Blaquière**, Wm. de Blaquière, 6th B. (cr. 1800). I.P. B. 1856, s. 1889. *H.* None.
- †Decies**, John G. H. De la P. Horsley-Beresford, D.S.O., 5th B. (cr. 1812). I.P. B. 1866, s. 1910. *H.* Hon. Arthur M. G. De la P. H.-B. s. b. '15.
- De Clifford**, Edward S. Russell, 26th B. (cr. 1299). B. 1907, s. 1909. *H.* Hon. Diana R. *sib. b.* '09.
- De Freyne**, Francis Charles French, 6th B. (cr. 1851). B. 1884, s. 1915. *H.* Hon. Wm. Joseph F. *bro. b.* '85.
- Delamere**, Hugh Cholmondeley, 3rd B. (cr. 1821). B. 1870, s. 1887. *H.* Hon. Thos. C. s. b. '00.
- De La Warr**, Herbrand E. D. B. Sackville, 9th E. (cr. 1761). B. 1900, s. 1915. *H.* to earldom and Buckhurst Barony, Bn. Sackville (*q.v.*); to Barony of De la W., two co-heiresses.
- De l'Isle and Dudley**, Philip Sidney, 3rd B. (cr. 1835). B. 1853, s. 1898. *H.* Hon. Algernon S. *bro. b.* '54.
- De Mauley**, Wm. A. W. Ponsonby, 3rd B. (cr. 1838). B. 1843, s. 1896. *H.* Rev. Hon. Maurice P. *bro. b.* '46.
- Denbigh**, Rudolph R. B. A. A. Feilding, C.V.O., 9th E. of (cr. 1622). B. 1859, s. 1892. *H.* Vct. Feilding, s. b. '85.
- Denman**, Thos. Denman, P.O., G.C.M.G., K.O.V.O., 3rd B. (cr. 1838). B. 1874, s. 1894. *H.* Hon. Thos. D. s. b. '06.
- Deramore**, Robert W. de Yarburgh-Bateson, 3rd B. (cr. 1885). B. 1865, s. 1893. *H.* Hon. Geo. de Y.-B. *bro. b.* '70.
- De Ramsey**, Wm. H. Fellowes, 2nd B. (cr. 1887). B. 1848, s. 1887. *H.* Ailwyn E. F. *g.s. b.* '10.
- Derby**, Edward G. V. Stanley, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O., C.B., 17th E. of (cr. 1435). B. 1865, s. 1908. *H.* Ld. Stanley, s. b. '94.
- *De Ros**, Mary Frances Dawson, Baroness (cr. 1264). B. 1854, s. 1907. *H.* Three co-heiresses.
- Derwent**, Francis V.-B. Johnstone, 2nd B. (cr. 1881). B. 1851, s. 1916. *H.* G. H. Johnstone, c. b. '99.
- Desart**, Hamilton J. A. Cuffe, P.C., K.O.B., 5th E. of (cr. 1793). (U.K. 1909.) B. 1848, s. 1898. *H.* none.
- De Saumarez**, James St. V. Saumarez, 4th B. (cr. 1831). B. 1843, s. 1891. *H.* Hon. Jas. S. s. b. '89.
- Desborough**, Wm. H. Grenfell, K.O.V.O., 1st B. (cr. 1905). B. 1855. *H.* Hon. Ivo Geo. Wm. G. s. b. '98.
- †De Vescl**, Ivo R. Vesey, 5th V. (cr. 1776). I.P. B. 1881, s. 1903. *H.* Hon. Osbert V. *bro. b.* '84.
- De Villiers**, Chas. P. De Villiers, 2nd B. (cr. 1910). B. 1871, s. 1914. *H.* Hon. Arthur P. De V. s. b. '11.
- Devon**, Chas. P. Courtenay, 14th E. of (cr. 1553). B. 1870, s. 1904. *H.* Rev. Hon. Hy. H. C. *bro. b.* '72.
- Devonport**, Hudson E. Kearley, P.C., 1st V. (cr. 1917). B. 1856. *H.* Hon. Gerald K. s. b. '90.
- Devonshire**, Victor C. W. Cavendish, K.O., P.O., G.C.V.O., G.C.M.G., 9th D. of (cr. 1694). B. 1868, s. 1908. *H.* M. of Hartington, s. b. '95.
- Digby**, Edward H. T. Digby, 10th B. (cr. 1620). B. 1846, s. 1889. *H.* Hon. Edward D. s. b. '94.
- *Dillon**, Harold A. Lee-Dillon, 17th V. (cr. 1622). I.P. B. 1844, s. 1892. *H.* Hon. Harry L.-D. s. b. '74.
- Dinevor**. (See Dynevor.)
- Doncaster**, E. of. (See Buccleuch and Queensberry, D. of.)
- Donegal**, Edward A. D. St. G. H. Chichester, 6th M. of (cr. 1791). (Brit. Baron Fisherwick, cr. 1790.) B. 1903, s. 1904. *H.* Ld. Hy. Fitzwarrine O. *un. b.* '34.
- *Doneraile**, Edward St. Leger, 6th V. (cr. 1785). I.P. B. 1866, s. 1891. *H.* Hon. Hugh St. L. *bro. b.* '69.
- Donoughmore**, Richard W. J. Hely-Hutchinson, K.P., 6th E. of (cr. 1800). (U.K. Vct. Hutchinson, cr. 1821.) B. 1875, s. 1900. *H.* Vct. Suirdale, s. b. '02.
- *Dorchester**, Henrietta Anne Carleton, Baroness (cr. 1786). B. 1846. *H.* Hon. Dudley C. s. b. '76.
- Dormer**, Roland J. Dormer, 13th B. (cr. 1615). B. 1862, s. 1900. *H.* Hon. Chas. D. *bro. b.* '64.
- Douglas**, B. (See Home, E. of.)
- Doverdale**, Edward Partington, 1st B. (cr. 1917). B. 1836. *H.* Hon. Oswald P. s. b. '72.
- Downe**, Hugh R. Dawnay, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.I.E., 8th V. (cr. 1680). B. 1844, s. 1857. *H.* Hon. John D., C.M.G., D.S.O. s. b. '72.
- Downshire**, Arthur W. J. W. Blundell Trumbull Hill, 6th M. of (cr. 1789). (Brit. E. Hillsborough, cr. 1772.) B. 1871, s. 1874. *H.* E. of Hillsborough, s. b. '94.
- †Drogheda**, Hy. Chas. P. Moore, 10th E. of (cr. 1661). I.P. B. 1884, s. 1908. *H.* Vct. Moore, s. b. '10.
- Ducle**, Henry J. Reynolds-Morcton, P.O., G.C.V.O., 3rd E. of (cr. 1837). B. 1827, s. 1853. *H.* Ld. Moreton, s. b. '57.
- Dudley**, Ferdinando Dudley Wm. Lea Smith, 12th B. (cr. 1439; called out of aheynance, 1916). B. 1872. *H.* Hon. Ferdinando D. H. L. S. s. b. '10.
- Dudley**, Wm. H. Ward, P.O., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., 2nd E. of (cr. 1860). B. 1867, s. 1885. *H.* Vct. Ednam, s. b. '94.
- Dufferin and Ava**, Terence T. H.-T. Blackwood, 2nd M. of (cr. 1888). B. 1866, s. 1902. *H.* Ld. Frederick B., D.S.O., *bro. b.* '75.
- †Dunalley**, Hy. O'O. Prittle, 4th B. (cr. 1800). I.P. B. 1851, s. 1885. *H.* Hon. Hy. Cornelius P. s. b. '77.
- *Dunboyne**, Fitzwalter G. Probyn Butler, 17th B. (cr. 1324). I.P. B. 1874, s. 1913. *H.* Hon. Patrick T. T. B. s. b. '17.
- †DunDonald**, Douglas M. B. H. Cochrane, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., 12th E. of (cr. 1669). S.P. B. 1852, s. 1885. *H.* Ld. Cochrane, s. b. '86.
- Dunedin**, Andrew G. Graham-Murray, P.O., K.C.V.O., 1st B. (cr. 1905). B. 1849. *H.* Hon. Ronald G.-M. s. b. '75.
- Dunleath**, Henry L. Mulholland, 2nd B. (cr. 1892). B. 1854, s. 1895. *H.* Hon. Chas. H. G. M. s. b. '86.
- Dunmore**, Alex. E. Murray, P.C., M.V.O., 8th E. of (cr. 1686). B. 1871, s. 1907. *H.* Vct. Fincastle, s. b. '08.
- Dunning**, L. (See Rollo, L.)

- Dunraven and Mount Earl**, Windham T. Wyndham-Quin, P.C., K.P., C.M.G. 4th E. of (cr. 1822). (U.K. Baron Kenry, cr. 1866.) B. 1841, s. 1871. *H. Windham W.-Q. c. b.* '57.
- ***Dunsany**, Edward J. M. D. Plunkett, 18th B. (cr. 1439). I.P. B. 1878, s. 1899. *H. Hon. Randal P. s. b.* '06.
- Durham**, John G. Lambton, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O., 3rd E. of (cr. 1833). B. 1855, s. 1879. *H. Hon. Fredk. L. bro. b.* '55.
- Durham**, Handley C. G. Moule, 85th Bp. of. App. 1901. B. 1841.
- Dynevor**, Walter F. Rice, 7th B. (cr. 1780). B. 1873, s. 1911. *H. Hon. Chas. R. s. b.* '99.
- ***Dysart**, Wm. J. M. Tollemache, 9th E. of (cr. 1643). S.P. B. 1859, s. 1878. *H. Wenefryde Scott, niece, b.* '89.
- Ebury**, Robert W. Grosvenor, 2nd B. (cr. 1857). B. 1834, s. 1893. *H. Hon. Robert G. s. b.* '68.
- Effingham**, Hy. A. G. Howard, 4th E. of (cr. 1837). B. 1866, s. 1898. *H. Gordon H. c. b.* '73.
- Egerton of Tatton**, Alan de T. Egerton, 3rd B. (cr. 1859). B. 1845, s. 1909. *H. Hon. Maurice E. s. b.* '74.
- Eglinton and Winton**, Geo. A. Montgomerie, 15th E. of (cr. 1507). (U.K. Earl Winton, cr. 1859.) B. 1848, s. 1892. *H. Ld. Montgomerie, s. b.* '80.
- Egmont**, Chas. J. Perceval, 9th E. of (cr. 1733). (Brit. Baron Lovel and Holland, cr. 1762.) B. 1858, s. 1910. *H. Geo. D. I. P. c. b.* '47.
- Eldon**, John Scott, 3rd E. of (cr. 1821). B. 1845, s. 1854. *H. Vct. Encombe, g. s. b.* '99.
- Elgin and Kincardine**, Edward James Bruce, 10th E. of (cr. 1633). (U.K. Baron Elgin, cr. 1849.) B. 1881, s. 1917. *H. Lord Bruce, s. b.* '17.
- Elibank**, Montolieu P. Oliphant-Murray, 1st V. (cr. 1911). B. 1840, s. 1871 as 10th B. *H. Ld. Murray of Elibank, s. b.* '70 (*g.v.*).
- Ellenborough**, Cecil Hy. Law, C.B., 6th B. (cr. 1802). B. 1849, s. 1915. *H. Hon. Henry A. L. s. b.* '89.
- Ellesmere**, John F. G. S. Egerton, M.V.O., 4th E. of (cr. 1846). B. 1872, s. 1914. *H. Vct. Brackley, s. b.* '15.
- Elphinstone**, Sidney H. B.-F. Elphinstone, 16th B. (cr. 1509). B. 1869, s. 1893. *H. Master of Elphinstone, s. b.* '14.
- Ely**, John Hy. Loftus, 5th M. of (cr. 1800). (U.K. Baron Loftus, cr. 1801.) B. 1851, s. 1889. *H. Lord Geo. L. bro. b.* '54.
- Ely**, Fredc. Hy. Chase, 51st Bp. of. App. 1905. B. 1853.
- Emly**, Gaston Thos. W. G. Monsell, 2nd B. (cr. 1874). B. 1858, s. 1894. *H. none.*
- Emmott**, Alfred Emmott, P.C., G.O.M.G., G.B.E., 1st B. (cr. 1911). B. 1858. *H. none.*
- Enniskillen**, Lowry E. Cole, K.P., 4th E. of (cr. 1789). (U.K. Baron Grinstead, cr. 1815.) B. 1845, s. 1886. *H. Vct. Cole, s. b.* '76.
- Erne**, John Hy. George Crichton, 5th E. of (cr. 1789). (U.K. Baron Fermanagh, cr. 1876.) B. 1907, s. 1914. *H. Hon. George A. C. O. un. b.* '74.
- Erroll**, Chas. G. Hay, K.T., O.B., 19th E. of (cr. 1452). (U.K. Baron Kilmarnock, cr. 1831.) B. 1852, s. 1891. *H. Ld. Kilmarnock, s. b.* '76.
- Erskine**, Montagu Erskine, 6th B. (cr. 1806). B. 1865, s. 1913. *H. Hon. Donald F. C. E. s. b.* '99.
- Esher**, Reginald B. Brett, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., 2nd V. (cr. 1897). B. 1852, s. 1899. *H. Hon. Oliver B. s. b.* '81.
- Essex**, Algernon Geo. de V. Capell, 8th E. of (cr. 1661). B. 1884, s. 1916. *H. Vct. Malden, s. b.* '06.
- Ett里克**, B. (See Napier, B.)
- Eversley**, Geo. J. Shaw-Lefevre, P.C., 1st B. (cr. 1906). B. 1832. *H. none.*
- Exeter**, Wm. T. B. Cecil, 5th M. of (cr. 1801). B. 1876, s. 1898. *H. Ld. Burghley, s. b.* '05.
- ***Exeter**, Lord William R. E. Gascoyne-Cecil, 65th Bp. of. App. 1916. B. 1863.
- Exmouth**, Edward A. H. Pellew, 5th V. (cr. 1816). B. 1890, s. 1899. *H. Hy. P. c. b.* '28.
- Faber**, Edmund B. Faber, 1st B. (cr. 1905). B. 1847. *H. none.*
- †**Fairfax**, Albert K. Fairfax, 12th B. (cr. 1627). S.P. B. 1870, s. 1900. *H. Hon. Chas. F. bro. b.* '76.
- Fairlie**, B. (See Glasgow, E. of.)
- †**Falkland**, Byron P. Cary, 12th V. (cr. 1620). S.P. B. 1845, s. 1886. *H. Master of Falkland, s. b.* '80.
- Falmouth**, Evelyn E. T. Boscawen, K.C.V.O., C.B., 7th V. (cr. 1720). B. 1847, s. 1889. *H. Hon. Evelyn B. s. b.* '87.
- Faringdon**, Alexander Henderson, 1st B. (cr. 1916). B. 1850. *H. Hon. Harold G. H. s. b.* '75.
- †**Farnham**, Arthur K. Maxwell, 11th B. (cr. 1756). I.P. B. 1879, s. 1900. *H. Hon. Somerset M. s. b.* '05.
- Farquhar**, Horace B. Farquhar, P.O., G.C.V.O., 1st V. (cr. 1917). B. 1844. *H. none.*
- Farrer**, Thos. C. Farrer, 2nd B. (cr. 1893). B. 1869, s. 1899. *H. Hon. Cecil F. s. b.* '93.
- Fauconberg**, Baroness. (See Conyers, B.)
- Fermanagh**, B. (See Erne, E. of.)
- ***Fermoy**, Edward F. B. Roche, 2nd B. (cr. 1856). I.P. B. 1850, s. 1874. *H. Hon. Jas. R. bro. b.* '52.
- Ferrers**, Walter K. Shirley, 11th E. of (cr. 1711). B. 1864, s. 1912. *H. Vct. Tamworth, s. b.* '94.
- Feversham**, Chas. Wm. D. Duncombe, 3rd E. of (cr. 1868). B. 1906, s. 1916. *H. Hon. David W. E. D. bro. b.* '10.
- ***French**, Chas. A. T. R. J. French, 6th B. (cr. 1798). I.P. B. 1868, s. 1893. *H. Hon. John ff. bro. b.* '72.
- ***Flie**, H.R.H. Princess Alexandra (Princess Arthur of Connaught), Duchess of (cr. 1889). B. 1891, s. 1912. *H. Earl of Macduff, b.* '14.
- Fingall**, Arthur J. Plunkett, P.C., 11th E. of (cr. 1628). B. 1859, s. 1881. *H. Ld. Killen, s. b.* '96.
- Finlay**, Robert Bannatyne Finlay, P.C., G.O.M.G., 1st B. (cr. 1916). B. 1842. *H. Hon. William F. s. b.* '75.
- Fisher**, John A. Fisher, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., 1st B. (cr. 1909). B. 1841. *H. Hon. Cecil V.-F. s. b.* '68.
- Fisherwick**, L. (See Donegall, M. of.)
- Fitzmaurice**, Edmond G. P. Fitzmaurice, P.C., 1st B. (cr. 1906). B. 1846. *H. none.*
- Fitzwilliam**, Wm. Chas. De M. Wentworth-Fitzwilliam, K.C.V.O., D.S.O., 7th E. (cr. 1746). B. 1872, s. 1902. *H. Vct. Milton, s. b.* '10.
- Foley**, Fitzalan C. J. Foley, 6th B. (cr. 1776). B. 1852, s. 1905. *H. Gerald F. c. b.* '98.
- †**Forbes**, Atholl L. C. Forbes, 22nd B. (cr. 1442). S.P. B. 1882, s. 1916. *H. Hon. Walter R. D. F. un. b.* '65.
- Forester**, Geo. Cecil B. Weld-Forcster, 6th B. (cr. 1821). B. 1867, s. 1917. *H. Hon. Cecil G. W. W.-F. s. b.* '99.
- Fortescue**, Hugh Fortescue, K.C.B., 4th E. (cr. 1789). B. 1854, s. 1905. *H. Vct. Ebrington, s. b.* '88.
- Forteviot**, John Alexander Dewar, 1st B. (cr. 1917). B. 1856. *H. Hon. John D. s. b.* '85.
- Foxford**, L. (See Limerick, E. of.)
- French of Ypres**, John D. P. French, K.P., G.C.B.,

- O.M., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., 1st V. (cr. 1915). B. 1852. *H. Hon. John R. L. F. s. b. '81.*
- Furness, Marmaduke Furness, 2nd B. (cr. 1910). B. 1883, s. 1912. *H. Hon. Christopher F. s. b. '12.*
- Furnival, Mary F. K. Pctre, Baroness (cr. 1295). B. 1900. Claim estab. 1912. *H. none.*
- Gage, Hy. R. Gage, 6th V. (cr. 1720). B. 1895, s. 1912. *H. Wm. G. c. b. '58.*
- Galafor, Joseph Albert Pease, P.C., 1st B. (cr. 1917). B. 1860. *H. Hon. Joseph P. s. b. '89.*
- Gainsborough, Chas. Wm. F. Noel, 3rd E. of (cr. 1841). B. 1850, s. 1881. *H. Vct. Campden, s. b. '84.*
- Galloway, Randolph H. Stewart, 11th E. of (cr. 1623). (Brit. Baron Stewart of Garlies, cr. 1796.) B. 1836, s. 1901. *H. Ld. Garlies, s. b. '92.*
- Galway, Geo. E. M. Monckton-Arundell, C.B., 7th V. (cr. 1727). (U.K. Baron Monckton, cr. 1887.) B. 1844, s. 1876. *H. Hon. George M.-A. s. b. '82.*
- Gardner, B. (cr. 1806). Title claimed by Alan Legge Gardner and Alan Hyde Gardner.
- Garvagh, Leopold E. S. G. Canning, 4th B. (cr. 1818). I.P. B. 1878, s. 1915. *H. Hon. Conway S. G. C. un. b. '54.*
- Gerard, Frederic J. Gerard, 3rd B. (cr. 1876). B. 1833, s. 1902. *H. Hon. Robert G.-D. un. b. '57.*
- Gifford, Edgar B. Gifford, 4th B. (cr. 1824). B. 1857, s. 1911. *H. Charles G. n. b. '99.*
- Gisborough, Richard Godolphin W. Chaloner, 1st B. (cr. 1917). B. 1856. *H. Hon. Thomas W. O. L. C. s. b. '89.*
- Gladstone, Herbert J. Gladstone, P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.B., G.B.E., 1st V. (cr. 1910). B. 1854. *H. none.*
- Glanusk, Joseph H. R. Bailey, C.B., D.S.O., 2nd B. (cr. 1899). B. 1864, s. 1906. *H. Hon. Wilfrid B., D.S.O. s. b. '91.*
- Glasgow, Patrick Jas. Boyle, D.S.O., 8th E. of (cr. 1703). (U.K. Baron Fairlie, cr. 1897.) B. 1874, s. 1915. *H. Vct. Kelburn, s. b. '10.*
- Glendonner, Edward P. Tennant, 1st B. (cr. 1911). B. 1859. *H. Hon. Christopher G. T. s. b. '99.*
- Gleantarr, George Coats, 1st B. (cr. 1916). B. 1849. *H. Hon. Thomas C. s. b. '94.*
- Gloucester, Edgar Chas. Sumner Gibson, 32nd Bp. of. App. 1905. B. 1848.
- Gordon, V. (See Aberdeen, E. of.)
- Gorell, Ronald G. Barnes, 3rd B. (cr. 1909). B. 1884, s. 1917. *H. None.*
- Gormanston, Jenico E. J. Preston, 15th Vct. (cr. 1478). (U.K. Baron, 1868.) B. 1879, s. 1907. *H. Hon. Jenico Wm. R. s. b. '14.*
- Gort, John S. S. P. Vereker, M.V.O., 6th V. (cr. 1816). I.P. B. 1886, s. 1902. *H. Hon. Chas. V. s. b. '12.*
- Goschen, George J. Goschen, 2nd V. (cr. 1900). B. 1866, s. 1907. *H. Hon. Wm. H. G. bro. b. '70.*
- Gosford, Archibald B. S. Acheson, K.P., 4th E. of (cr. 1806). (U.K. Baron Worslingham, cr. 1835.) B. 1841, s. 1864. *H. Vct. Acheson, s. b. '77.*
- Gough, Hugh Gough, K.C.V.O., 3rd V. (cr. 1849). B. 1849, s. 1895. *H. Hon. Hugh W. G. s. b. '92.*
- Grafton, Augustus C. L. Fitzroy, K.G., C.B., 7th D. of (cr. 1675). B. 1821, s. 1882. *H. E. of Euston, s. b. '50.*
- Graham, E. (See Montrose, D. of.)
- Granard, Bernard A. W. P. H. Forbes, P.C., K.P., G.C.V.O., 8th E. of (cr. 1684). B. 1874, s. 1889. *H. Vct. Forbes, s. b. '15.*
- Grantley, John R. B. Norton, 5th B. (cr. 1782). B. 1855, s. 1877. *H. Hon. Richard N. s. b. '92.*
- Granville, Granville G. Leveson-Gower, G.C.V.O., 3rd E. (cr. 1833). B. 1872, s. 1891. *H. Hon. Wm. L.-G. bro. b. '80.*
- *Graves, Clarence P. R. Graves, 6th B. (cr. 1794). I.P. B. 1871, s. 1914. *H. Hy. A. C. G. n. b. '77.*
- *Gray, Eveleen Smith-Gray, Baroness (cr. 1445). B. 1841, s. 1895. *H. Master of Gray, s. b. '64.*
- Grenfell, Francis W. Grenfell, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., 1st B. (cr. 1902). B. 1841. *H. Hon. Pascoe G. s. b. '05.*
- Greville, Chas. B. F. Greville, 3rd B. (cr. 1869). B. 1871, s. 1909. *H. Hon. R. G. s. b. '12.*
- Grey, Charles Robert Grey, 5th E. (cr. 1806). B. 1879, s. 1917. *H. Rev. Harry G. Grey, c. b. '51.*
- Grey of Fallodon, Edward, K.G., P.C., 1st V. (cr. 1916). B. 1862. *H. None to Peerage.*
- Grey de Ruthyn, Cecil T. Clifton, 25th B. (cr. 1324). B. 1862, s. 1912. *H. Co-heirs.*
- Grimthorpe, Ralph Wm. E. Beckett, 3rd B. (cr. 1886). B. 1891, s. 1917. *H. Hon. W. E. B. s. b. '15.*
- Grinstead, B. (See Enniskillen, E. of.)
- Guilford, Fredk. G. North, 8th E. of (cr. 1752). B. 1876, s. 1885. *H. Ld. North, s. b. '02.*
- *Guillamore, Hardress S. O'Grady, 5th V. (cr. 1831). I.P. B. 1841, s. 1877. *H. Hon. Fredk. O'G. bro. b. '47.*
- *Haddington, Geo. A.-B.-Hamilton, 12th E. of (cr. 1619). S.P. B. 1894, s. 1917. *H. Hon. Chas. Wm. B.-H. bro. b. '00.*
- Haldane, Richard B. Haldane, P.C., O.M., K.T., 1st V. (cr. 1911). B. 1856. *H. none.*
- Haldon, Lawrence W. Palk, 3rd B. (cr. 1880). B. 1869, s. 1903. *H. Hon. Lawrence P. s. b. '96.*
- Halifax, Chas. L. Wood, 2nd V. (cr. 1866). B. 1839, s. 1885. *H. Hon. Edward W. s. b. '81.*
- Halsbury, Hardinge S. Giffard, P.C., 1st E. of (cr. 1898). B. 1825. *H. Vct. Tiverton, s. b. '80.*
- Hambleden, Wm. Fred. Danvers Smith, 2nd V. (cr. 1891). B. 1868, s. 1913. *H. Hon. W. H. S. s. b. '03.*
- Hamilton and Brandon, Alfred D. Douglas-Hamilton, 13th D. of (cr. 1643). (Brit. Duke of Brandon, cr. 1711.) B. 1862, s. 1895. *H. M. of Douglas and Clydesdale, s. b. '03.*
- Hamilton of Dalzell, Gavin G. Hamilton, K.T., G.V.O., M.C., 2nd B. (cr. 1886). B. 1872, s. 1900. *H. John H. n. b. '11.*
- Hampden, Thos. W. Brand, C.M.G., 3rd V. (cr. 1884). B. 1869, s. 1906. *H. Hon. Thos. B. s. b. '00.*
- Hampton, Herbert S. Pakington, 4th B. (cr. 1874). B. 1883, s. 1906. *H. Hon. Humphrey P. bro. b. '88.*
- *Harborton, Ernest A. G. Pomeroy, 7th V. (cr. 1791). I.P. B. 1867, s. 1912. *H. Hon. Ralph L. P. bro. b. '69.*
- Harcourt, Lewis Harcourt, 1st V. (cr. 1917). B. 1863. *H. Hon. Wm. Edwd. H. s. b. '08.*
- Hardinge, Hy. Chas. Hardinge, C.B., 3rd V. (cr. 1846). B. 1857, s. 1894. *H. Hon. Caryl H. s. b. '05.*
- Hardinge of Penshurst, Chas. Hardinge, P.C., K.G., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., I.S.O., 1st B. (cr. 1910). B. 1858. *H. Hon. Alex. H. L. H. s. b. '94.*
- Hardwicke, Chas. A. Yorke, 8th E. of (cr. 1754). B. 1869, s. 1909. *H. Hon. Alfred Y. bro. b. '71.*
- Hare, B. (See Listowell, E. of.)
- Harewood, Hy. U. Lascelles, K.C.V.O., 5th E. of (cr. 1812). B. 1846, s. 1892. *H. Vct. Lascelles, s. b. '82.*
- Harlech, Geo. R. C. Ormsby-Gore, 3rd B. (cr. 1876). B. 1855, s. 1904. *H. Hon. Wm. O.-G. s. b. '85.*
- Harrington, Dudley Hy. Eden Stanhope, 9th E. of (cr. 1742). B. 1859, s. 1917. *H. Hon. Chas. J. L. S. s. b. '87.*

Harris, Geo. R. O. Harris, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., 4th B. (cr. 1815). B. 1851, s. 1872. *H. Hon. Geo. II. s. b. '89.*

Harrowby, John H. D. Ryder, 5th E. of (cr. 1809). B. 1864, s. 1900. *H. Vct. Sandon, s. b. '92.*

Hartismere, B. (See Henniker, B.)

Hastings, Albert E. D. Astley, 21st B. (cr. 1290). B. 1882, s. 1904. *H. Hon. Edward A. s. b. '12.*

Hatherton, Edward G. P. Littleton, C.M.G., 3rd B. (cr. 1835). B. 1842, s. 1888. *H. Hon. Edward L. s. b. '68.*

*Hawarden, Eustace W. Maude, 7th Vct. (cr. 1791). I.P. B. 1877, s. 1914. *H. Thos. R. M. c. b. '98.*

Hawke, Martin B. Hawke, 7th B. (cr. 1776). B. 1860, s. 1887. *H., Hon. Stanhope H., bro. b. '63.*

Hay, B. (See Kinnoul, E. of.)

Headfort, Geoffrey T. Taylour, 4th M. of (cr. 1800). (U.K. Baron Kenlis, cr. 1831.) B. 1878, s. 1894. *H. E. of Beective, s. b. '02.*

*Headley, Rowland G. Allanson-Winn, 5th B. (cr. 1797). I.P. B. 1855, s. 1913. *H. Hon. Rowland P. A.-W. s. b. '01.*

Hemphill, Stanhope C. J. Hemphill, 2nd B. (cr. 1906). B. 1853, s. 1908. *H. Hon. Fitzroy II. bro. b. '60.*

Heneage, Edward Heneage, P.C., 1st B. (cr. 1896). B. 1840. *H. Hon. Geo. H. s. b. '66.*

Henley, Fredc. Henley, 4th B. (cr. 1799). (U.K. Baron Northington, cr. 1835.) B. 1849, s. 1898. *H. Hon. Anthony H. bro. b. '58.*

Henniker, Chas. H. O. Henniker-Major, 6th. B. (cr. 1800). (U.K. Baron Hartismere, cr. 1866.) B. 1872, s. 1902. *H. Hon. Gerald H.-M. bro. b. '72.*

Heroford, Robert Devereux, 16th Vct. (cr. 1549). B. 1843, s. 1855. *H. Hon. Robert D. s. b. '65.*

Hereford, John Percival, 94th Bp. of App. 1895. B. 1834.

*Herries, Gwendolen (Duchess of Norfolk), Baroness, cr. 1491. B. 1877, s. 1908. *H. E. of Arundel and Surrey, s. b. '08.*

Herschell, Richard F. Herschell, K.C.V.O., 2nd B. (cr. 1836). B. 1878, s. 1899. *H. none.*

Hertford, Geo. F. A. Seymour, 7th M. of (cr. 1793). B. 1871, s. 1912. *H. Ld. Henry S. bro. b. '78.*

Heytesbury, Leonard Holmes-a-Court, 4th B. (cr. 1828). B. 1863, s. 1903. *H. Hon. Wm. H.-a-C. s. b. '06.*

Hill, Rowland R. Clegg-Hill, 4th V. (cr. 1842). B. 1863, s. 1895. *H. Hon. Francis C.-H. bro. b. '66.*

Hillingdon, Chas. Wm. Mills, 2nd B. (cr. 1886). B. 1855, s. 1898. *H. Hon. Arthur R. M. s. b. '91.*

Hillsborough, E. of. (See Downshire, M. of.)

Hindlip, Chas. Allsopp, 3rd B. (cr. 1886). B. 1877, s. 1897. *H. Hon. Chas. A. s. b. '06.*

Holden, Ernest I. Holden, 2nd B. (cr. 1908). B. 1867, s. 1912. *H. Hon. Angus H. s. b. '98.*

Hollenden, Samuel H. Morley, 1st B. (cr. 1912). B. 1845. *H. Hon. Geoffrey M. s. b. '85.*

HolmPatrick, Hans W. Hamilton, 2nd B. (cr. 1897). B. 1886, s. 1898. *H. none.*

Home, Chas. A. Douglas-Home, K.T., 12th E. of (cr. 1604). (U.K. Baron Douglas, cr. 1875.) B. 1834, s. 1881. *H. Ld. Dunglass, s. b. '73.*

Hood, Grosvenor A. A. Hood, 5th V. (cr. 1796). B. 1868, s. 1907. *H. Samuel H. n. b. '10.*

*Hotham, Fredk. W. Hotham, 6th B. (cr. 1797.) I.P. B. 1863, s. 1907. *H. Henry H. c. b. '99.*

Hothfield, Hy. J. Tufton, 1st B. (cr. 1881). B. 1844. *H. Hon. John T. s. b. '73.*

Howard de Walden, Thos. E. Scott-Ellis, 8th B. (cr. 1897). B. 1880, s. 1899. *H. Hon. John O. S.-E. s. b. '12.*

Howard of Glossop, Francis E. Fitzalan-Howard, 2nd B. (cr. 1869). B. 1859, s. 1883. *H. Hon. Bernard F.-H. s. b. '85.*

Howe, Richard G. P. Curzon-Howe, G.C.V.O., 4th E. (cr. 1821). B. 1861, s. 1900. *H. none.*

Curzon, s. b. '84.

Huntingdon, Warner F. J. P. Hastings, 14th V. of (cr. 1529). B. 1868, s. 1885. *H. Vct. Hastings, s. b. '01.*

*Huntingfield, Wm. O. A. Vannock, 5th B. (cr. 1796). I.P. B. 1883, s. 1915. *H. Hon. Gera. C. A. V. s. b. '15.*

Huntly, Chas. Gordon, P.C., 11th M. of (cr. 1699). (U.K. Baron Meldrum, cr. 1815.) B. 1844, s. 1863. *H. G. C. Douglas G. n. b. '83.*

Hutchinson, V. (See Donoughmore, E. of.)

Hylton, Hylton, G. H. Jolliffe, 3rd B. (cr. 1866). B. 1862, s. 1899. *H. Hon. Wm. J. s. b. '93.*

Idesleigh, Walter S. Northcote, C.B., 2nd E. (cr. 1855). B. 1845, s. 1887. *H. Vct. St. Cyrys, s. b. '69.*

Ilchester, Giles S. H. F. Fox-Strangways, 6th B. of (cr. 1756). B. 1874, s. 1905. *H. Ld. Stavordale, s. b. '05.*

Ikeston, B. Stephen S. Foster, 2nd B. (cr. 1910). B. 1867, s. 1913. *H. none.*

Inchcape, Jas. L. Mackay, G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., 1st B. (cr. 1911). B. 1852. *H. Hon. Kenneth M. s. b. '87.*

†Inchiquin, Lucius W. O'Brien, 15th B. (cr. 1543). I.P. B. 1864, s. 1900. *H. Hon. Donough O.B. s. b. '97.*

Innes, E. (See Roxburghe, D. of.)

Inverclyde, James O. Burns, 3rd B. (cr. 1897). B. 1864, s. 1905. *H. Hon. J. Alan B. s. b. '9.*

Islington, John P. Dickson-Poynder, P.C., G.C.M.G., D.S.O., 1st B. (cr. 1910). B. 1866. *H. none.*

Iveagh, Edward C. Guinness, K.P., G.C.V.O., 1st Vct. (cr. 1905). B. 1847, *H. Hon. Rupert C. s. b. '74.*

Jersey, Geo. Hy. R. Child-Villiers, 8th E. of (cr. 1697). B. 1873, s. 1915. *H. Vct. Grandison, s. b. '10.*

Joicey, James Joicey, 1st B. (cr. 1906). B. 1844. *H. Hon. Arthur J. s. b. '80.*

Kenlis, B. (See Headfort, M. of.)

Kenmare, Valentine C. Browne, C.V.O., 5th B. of (cr. 1800). B. 1860, s. 1905. *H. Vct. Castle Rosse, s. b. '91.*

Kenry, B. (See Dunraven, E. of.)

Kensington, Hugh Edwards, D.S.O., 6th B. (cr. 1776). B. 1873, s. 1900. *H. Hon. Wm. J. s. b. '04.*

Kenyon, Lloyd Tyrell-Kenyon, K.C.V.O., 4th B. (cr. 1788). B. 1864, s. 1869. *H. Hon. Lloyd T.-K. s. b. '17.*

Ker, B. (See Lothian, M. of.)

Killbracken, Arthur Godley, G.C.E. 1st B. (cr. 1909). B. 1847. *H. Hon. Hugh G. s. b. '77.*

Killanin, Martin H. F. Morris, 2nd B. (cr. 1900). B. 1867, s. 1901. *H. Michael M. n. b. '14.*

†Kilmaine, John E. D. Browne, 5th B. (cr. 1789). I.P. B. 1878, s. 1907. *H. Hon. John B. s. b. '02.*

Kilmarnock, B. (See Erroll, Earl of.)

†Kilmorey, Francis C. A. H. Needham, 4th E. of (cr. 1822). I.P. B. 1883, s. 1915. *H. Hon. Francis Edwd. N. bro. b. '86.*

Kimberley, John Wodehouse, 2nd E. of (cr. 1866). B. 1843, s. 1902. *H. Ld. Wodehouse, s. b. '83.*

*Kingsale, Michael C. de Courcy, 33rd B. (cr. 1181). I.P. B. 1855, s. 1895. *H. Hon. Michael de C. s. b. '82.*

†Kingston, Henry E. King-Tenison, 9th B. of (cr. 1768). I.P. B. 1874, s. 1896. *H. Vct. Kingsborough, s. b. '97.*

- Knloss**, Mary Morgan-Grenville, Baroness (cr. 1602). B. 1852, s. 1889. *H. Master of Kinloss, s. b. '89.*
- Kninaird**, Arthur F. Kinaird, K.T., 11th B. (cr. 1682). B. 1847, s. 1887. *H. Master of Kinaird, s. b. '80.*
- Kninner**, Alex. S. Kinneer, 1st B. (cr. 1897). B. 1833. *H. none.*
- Knoull**, George Harley Hay, 13th E. of (cr. 1633). (Brit. Baron Hay, cr. 1711.) B. 1902, s. 1916. *H. Hon. Alistair G. H. Kn. b. '61.*
- Knoss**, Patrick Balfour, 2nd B. (cr. 1902). B. 1870, e. 1905. *H. Hon. John B. s. b. '04.*
- Knore**, Algernon H. T. Keith-Falconer, P.C., G.C.M.O., 9th E. of (cr. 1677). B. 1852, s. 1880. *H. Ld. Falconer, s. b. '79.*
- Knitchener of Khartoum**, Henry Elliott Chevallier Knitchener, 2nd E. (cr. 1914). B. 1846, s. 1916. *H. Vct. Broome, s. b. '78.*
- Knnaresborough**, Hy. M. Meysey-Thompson, 1st B. (cr. 1906). B. 1845. *H. none to barony.*
- Knollys**, Francis Knollys, P.C., G.C.B., O.C.V.O., K.C.M.O., I.S.O., 1st V. (cr. 1911). B. 1837. *H. Hon. Edward K., s. b. '95.*
- Knutsford**, Sydney G. Holland, 2nd V. (cr. 1895). B. 1855, s. 1914. *H. Hon. A. H. Holland-Hibbert, bro. b. '55.*
- Knambourne**, Amelius Richard Mark Lockwood, P.C., 1st B. (cr. 1917). B. 1847. *H. None.*
- Knamington**, Chas. W. A. N. Cochrane-Baillie, G.C.M.O., G.C.I.E., 2nd B. (cr. 1880). B. 1860, s. 1890. *H. Hon. Victor C.-B. s. b. '96.*
- Knanesborough**, Chas. J. B. Butler, M.V.O., 7th E. of (cr. 1756). I.P. B. 1865, s. 1905. *H. Hon. Hy. Cavendish B. bro. b. '68.*
- Knangford**, Hercules E. Rowley, K.C.V.O., 4th B. (cr. 1800). I.P. B. 1848, s. 1854. *H. Hon. John R. s. b. '94.*
- Knansdowne**, Hy. C. K. FitzMaurice, K.G., P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., 5th M. of (cr. 1784). B. 1845, s. 1866. *H. E. of Kerry, s. b. '72.*
- Knathom**, Edward W. Bootle-Wilbraham, 3rd E. of (cr. 1880). B. 1895, s. 1910. *H. Arthur G. B.-W. c. b. '76 (to barony of Skelmersdale).*
- Knatymmer**, Francis B. T. Coutts-Nevill, 5th B. (cr. 1431). B. 1852. *Estab. claim 1912. H. Hon. Hugh C.-N. s. b. '76.*
- Knaunderdale**, Fredk. H. Maitland, 13th E. of (cr. 1624). S.P. B. 1840, e. 1884. *H. Vct. Maitland, s. b. '68.*
- Knawrence**, Alex. G. Lawrence, 3rd B. (cr. 1869). B. 1878, s. 1913. *H. Hon. J. A. E. L. s. b. '08.*
- Knecnonfield**, Chas. H. Wyndham, 3rd B. (cr. 1859). B. 1872, s. 1901. *H. Hon. Hugh W. bro. b. '77.*
- Kneds**, Geo. G. Osborne, 10th D. of (cr. 1694). B. 1862, s. 1895. *H. M. of Carmarthen, s. b. '01.*
- Knelcester**, Thos. W. Coke, G.C.V.O., C.M.G., 3rd E. of (cr. 1837). B. 1848, s. 1909. *H. Vct. Coke, s. b. '80.*
- Knleigh**, Francis D. Leigh, 3rd B. (cr. 1839). B. 1855, s. 1905. *H. Hon. Rupert L. bro. b. '56.*
- Knleinster**, Maurice FitzGerald, 6th D. of (cr. 1766). B. 1887, e. 1893. *H. Ld. Edward F. bro. b. '92.*
- Knleith of Fyvie**, Alex. J. Forbes-Leith, 1st B. (cr. 1905). B. 1847. *H. none.*
- Knletrim**, Chas. Clements, 5th E. of (cr. 1795). (U.K. Baron Clements, cr. 1831.) B. 1879, s. 1892. *H. None.*
- Knleven and Melville**, Archibald A. Leslie-Melville, 15th E. of (cr. 1641). S.P. B. 1890, s. 1913. *H. Hon. David L.-M. bro. b. '92.*
- Knlewerhulme**, Wm. Heskoth Lever, 1st B. (cr. 1917). B. 1851. *H. Hon. Wm. A. L. s. b. '88.*
- Knlichfield**, Thos. F. Anson, 3rd E. of (cr. 1831). B. 1856, s. 1892. *H. Vct. Anson, s. b. '83.*
- *Knlichfold**, John Augustine Kempthorne, 93rd Bp. of. App. 1913. B. 1864.
- *Knliford**, Archibald R. Hewitt, 6th V. (cr. 1781). I.P. B. 1844, s. 1913. *H. Hon. Evelyn H. s. b. '80.*
- Knllford**, John Powys, 5th B. (cr. 1797). B. 1863, s. 1896. *H. Hon. Stephen P. bro. b. '69.*
- Knlmerick**, W. H. E. de V. S. Pery, 4th E. of (cr. 1803). (U.K. Baron Foxford, cr. 1815.) B. 1863, s. 1896. *H. Vct. Glentworth, s. b. '94.*
- Knlincoln**, Edward Lee Hicks, 89th Bp. of. App. 1910. B. 1843.
- Knlincolnshire**, Chas. R. Wynn-Carrington, P.C., K.G., O.C.M.G., 1st M. of (cr. 1912). B. 1843. *H. Hon. Rupert Carrington, O.V.O., D.S.O. bro. b. '52 (to baronies).*
- Knlndley**, Nathaniel Lindley, P.O., Baron (cr. 1900). B. 1828. *Life peerage.*
- †Knlindsay**, Reginald B. Bethune, 12th E. of (cr. 1633). S.P. B. 1867, s. 1917. *H. Hon. Archibald L. B. bro. b. '72.*
- Knlndsey**, Montagu P. A. Bertie, 12th E. of (cr. 1626). B. 1861, s. 1899. *H. E. of Abingdon (q.v.).*
- Knlinlithgow**, Victor A. J. Hope, 2nd M. of (cr. 1902). B. 1887, s. 1908. *H. E. of Hopetoun, s. b. '12.*
- *Knlsburne**, Ernest E. H. M. Vaughan, 7th E. of (cr. 1776). I.P. B. 1892, s. 1899. *H. Wilmot Chas. V. c. b. '63.*
- *Knlise**, Geo. W. J. Lysaght, 6th B. (cr. 1758). I.P. B. 1840, s. 1898. *H. Hon. Horace L. s. b. '73.*
- Knlistowel**, Wm. Hare, K.P., 3rd E. of (cr. 1822). (U.K. Baron Hare, cr. 1869.) B. 1833, s. 1856. *H. Vct. Ennismore, s. b. '66.*
- Knliverpool**, Arthur W. de B. S. Poljambe, P.C., O.C.M.G., M.V.O., 5th E. of (cr. 1786). B. 1870, s. 1907. *H. Hon. Gerald F. h.-bro. b. '78.*
- Knliverpool**, Francis Jas. Chavasse, 2nd Bp. of. App. 1900. B. 1846.
- Knllandall**, Joshua Pritchard Hughes, 93th Bp. of. App. 1905. B. 1847.
- Knloch**, Edward D. Loch, C.M.O., M.V.O., D.S.O., 2nd B. (cr. 1895). B. 1873, s. 1900. *H. Hon. — L. s. b. '16.*
- Knloftus**, B. (See Ely, M. of.)
- Knlondeborough**, Geo. Francis Wm. Hy. Denison, 3rd E. of (cr. 1887). B. 1892, s. 1917. *H. Hon. Hugo W. C. D. bro. b. '94.*
- Knlonon**, Arthur Foley Winnington-Ingram, K.O.V.O., 110th Bp. of. App. 1901. B. 1858.
- Knlononderry**, Chas. H. V.-T.-Stewart, M.V.O., 7th M. of (cr. 1816). (U.K. Earl Vane, cr. 1823.) B. 1878, s. 1915. *H. Vct. Castlereagh, s. b. '02.*
- Knlongford**, Edwd. Arthur H. Pakenham, 6th E. of (cr. 1785). (U.K. Baron Silchester, cr. 1821.) B. 1902, s. 1915. *H. Hon. Francis A. P. bro. b. '05.*
- Knlonsdale**, Hugh C. Lowther, 5th E. of (cr. 1807). B. 1857, s. 1882. *H. Hon. Lancelot L. bro. b. '67.*
- Knloreburn**, Robert T. Reid, P.C., G.C.M.G., 1st E. (cr. 1911). B. 1846. *H. none.*
- Knlothlan**, Robert S. Kerr, 10th M. of (cr. 1701). (U.K. Baron Ker, cr. 1821.) B. 1874, e. 1900. *H. Philip Hy. K. c. b. '82.*
- Knloudon**, Chas. E. H. Abney-Hastings, 11th E. of (cr. 1633). (Eng. Baron Botreaux, cr. 1368.) B. 1855, e. 1874. *H. Hon. Gilbert C.-H.-C. bro. b. '59 (to U.K. Barony of Donnington); Edith Maud Rawdon-Hastings (to Scot. titles).*
- *Knlouth**, Randal P. R. Plunkett, 14th B. (cr. 1541). I.P. B. 1868, s. 1883. *H. Hon. Otway P. s. b. '92.*

- Lovat, Simon J. Fraser, K.T., K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O., 16th B. (cr. 1464). B. 1871, s. 1887. *H. Master of Lovat, s. b. '11.*
- Lovel and Holland. (See Egmont, E. of.)
- Lovelace, Lionel F. King, 3rd E. of (cr. 1838). B. 1865, s. 1906. *H. Vet. Ockham, s. b. '05.*
- *Lucan, George Charles Bingham, 5th E. of (cr. 1795). I.P. B. 1860, s. 1914. *H. Ld. Bingham s. b. '98.*
- *Lucas, Nan Ino Herbert, Baroness (cr. 1663). B. 1880, s. 1916. *H. The Lady Desborough, c.*
- Ludlow, Hy. L. Lopes, 2nd B. (cr. 1897). B. 1865, s. 1899. *H. none.*
- Lurgan, Wm. Brownlow, K.C.V.O., 3rd B. (cr. 1839). B. 1858, s. 1882. *H. Hon. Wm. B. s. b. '02.*
- Lyell, Leonard Lyell, 1st B. (cr. 1914). B. 1850. *H. Hon. Charles H. L. s. b. '75.*
- Lytton, Victor A. G. R. Lytton, 2nd E. of (cr. 1880). B. 1876, s. 1891. *H. Vet. Knebworth, s. b. '03.*
- Lyveden, Courtenay R. P. Vernon, 3rd B. (cr. 1859). B. 1857, s. 1900. *H. Hon. Robert V. s. b. '92.*
- Macclesfield, Geo. L. W. H. Parker, 7th E. of (cr. 1721). B. 1888, s. 1896. *H. Vet. Parker, s. b. '14.*
- *Maedonald, Ronald A. Maedonald, 6th B. (cr. 1776). I.P. B. 1853, s. 1874. *H. Alex. G. M. g.s. b. '09.*
- *Maedonald of Earncliffe, Susan Agnes Maedonald, Baroness (cr. 1891). B. 1836. *H. none.*
- MacDonnell, Antony P. MacDonnell, P.C., C.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., 1st B. (cr. 1908). B. 1844. *H. none.*
- Magheramore, Dudley S. McGarel-Hogg, 3rd B. (cr. 1887). B. 1863, s. 1903. *H. Hon. Ronald M'G.-H. bro. b. '65.*
- Malmesbury, James E. Harris, 5th E. of (cr. 1800). B. 1872, s. 1899. *H. Vet. FitzHarris, s. b. '07.*
- Manchester, Wm. A. D. Montagu, P.C., 9th D. of (cr. 1719). B. 1877, s. 1892. *H. Vet. Mandeville, s. b. '02.*
- Manchester, Edmund Arbuthnott Knox, 4th Bp. of. App. 1903. B. 1847.
- Manners, John T. Manners, 3rd B. (cr. 1807). B. 1852, s. 1864. *H. Hon. Francis H. M. s. b. '97.*
- Mansfield, Alan D. Murray, 6th E. of (cr. 1776 and 1792). B. 1864, s. 1906. *H. Lord Seone, s. b. '00.*
- Manvers, Chas. W. S. Pierrepont, 4th E. (cr. 1806). B. 1854, s. 1900. *H. Vet. Newark, s. b. '88.*
- †Mar, John F. E. Goodeve-Erskine, 34th E. of (cr. ante 1404). S.P. B. 1836, s. 1866. *H. Ld. Garieoh, s. b. '68.*
- †Mar and Kellie, Walter J. F. Erskine, K.T., 12th and 14th E. of (cr. 1565 and 1619). S.P. B. 1865, s. 1888. *H. Ld. Erskine, s. b. '95.*
- Marchamley, Geo. Whiteley, P.C., 1st B. (cr. 1908). B. 1855. *H. Hon. Wm. W. s. b. '86.*
- Marlborough, Chas. R. J. Spencer-Churchill, K.G., P.C., 9th D. of (cr. 1702). B. 1871, s. 1892. *H. M. of Blandford, s. b. '97.*
- Masham, John Cunliffe-Lister, 3rd B. (cr. 1891). B. 1867, s. 1917. *H. None.*
- Massereene and Ferrard, Algernon W. J. O. Skeffington, D.S.O., 12th V. (cr. 1660). B. 1873, s. 1905. *H. Hon. John O. T. F. W.-M. S. s. b. '14.*
- *Massy, Hugh S. J. Massy, 7th B. (cr. 1776). I.P. B. 1864, s. 1915. *H. Hon. Hugh H. O. G. M. s. b. '94.*
- †Mayo, Dermot R. W. Bonrke, P.C., K.P., 7th E. of (cr. 1785). I.P. B. 1851, s. 1872. *H. Hon. Algernon B. bro. b. '54.*
- Moath, Reginald Brabazon, P.C., K.P., 12th E. of (cr. 1627). (U.K. Baron Chaworth, cr. 1831. B. 1841, s. 1887. *H. Ld. Ardee, C.B. s. b. '69.*
- Meldrum, B. (See Huntly, M. of.)
- Melville, Chas. S. Dundas, I.S.C., 6th V. (cr. 1802). B. 1843, s. 1904. *H. Hon. Hy. D. s. b. '73.*
- Mendip, B. (See Clifden, V.)
- Meredyth, B. (See Athlumney, B.)
- Mersey, John O. Bigham, P.C., 1st V. (cr. 1916). B. 1840. *H. Hon. Olive B., C.M.C. s. b. '72.*
- Merthyr, Herbert C. Lewis, 2nd B. (cr. 1911). B. 1866, s. 1914. *H. Hon. Wm. B. C. L., s. b. '01.*
- Methuen, Paul S. Methuen, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., C.M.G., 3rd B. (cr. 1838). B. 1845, s. 1891. *H. Hon. Paul M. s. b. '86.*
- *Mexborough, John H. Savile, 6th E. of (cr. 1766). I.P. B. 1868, s. 1916. *H. Vet. Pollington, s. b. '06.*
- Michelham, Herbert Stern, K.C.V.O., 1st B. (cr. 1905). B. 1851. *H. Hon. Hermon S., s. b. '99.*
- Middleton, Digby W. B. Willoughby, 9th B. (cr. 1711). B. 1844, s. 1877. *H. Hon. Godfrey W. bro. b. '47.*
- Middleton, Wm. St. J. F. Brodriek, P.C., K.P., 9th V. (cr. 1717). (Brit. Baron Brodriek, cr. 1706.) B. 1856, s. 1907. *H. Hon. Geo. B. s. b. '88.*
- Midlothian, E. of. (See Rosebery, E. of.)
- Milford Haven, Adm. Louis Alexander Mountbatten, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., 1st M. of (cr. 1917). B. 1854. *H. Earl of Medina, K.C.V.O., s. b. '92.*
- Milner, Alfred Milner, P.C., C.C.B., G.C.M.G., 1st V. (cr. 1902). B. 1854. *H. none.*
- Minster, B. (See Conyngham, M.)
- Minto, Victor G. L. G. M.-K.-Elliot, 5th E. of (cr. 1813). B. 1891, s. 1914. *H. Hon. Gavin M.-K.-E. bro. b. '95.*
- *Molesworth, Geo. B. Molesworth, 9th V. (cr. 1716). I.P. B. 1867, s. 1906. *H. Hon. Chas. R. W. bro. b. '69.*
- Monck, Hy. P. C. S. Monck, 5th V. (cr. 1800). (U.K. Baron, 1866.) B. 1849, s. 1894. *H. Hy. W. S. M. g.s. b. '05.*
- Monckton, B. (See Galway, V.)
- Moncreiff, James A. F. H. Monereiff, 4th B. (cr. 1874). B. 1872, s. 1913. *H. Hon. Harry R. W. M. s. b. '15.*
- Monk Bretton, John W. Dodson, C.B., 2nd B. (cr. 1884). B. 1869, s. 1897. *H. none.*
- Monkswell, Robert A. H. Collier, 3rd B. (cr. 1885). B. 1875, s. 1909. *H. Hon. Gerard C. bro. b. '78.*
- Monson, Augustus D. J. Monson, 9th B. (cr. 1728). B. 1868, s. 1900. *H. Hon. John M. s. b. '07.*
- Montagu of Beaulieu, John W. E. D.-S.-Montagu, C.S.I., 2nd B. (cr. 1885). B. 1866, s. 1905. *H. none.*
- Monteagle, B. (See Sligo, M. of.)
- Monteagle of Brandon, Thos. Spring Rice, K.P., 2nd B. (cr. 1839). B. 1849, s. 1866. *H. Hon. Thos. R. s. b. '83.*
- Montroso, Douglas B. M. R. Graham, K.T., 5th D. of (cr. 1707). (Brit. Earl Graham, cr. 1722.) B. 1852, s. 1874. *H. M. of Graham, C.V.O. s. b. '78.*
- Moray, Morton G. Stuart, 17th E. of (cr. 1561). (Brit. Baron Stuart of Castle Stuart, cr. 1796.) B. 1855, s. 1909. *H. Ld. Doune, s. b. '92.*
- Morley of Blackburn, John Morley, P.C., O.M., 1st V. (cr. 1908). B. 1838. *H. none.*
- Morley, Edmund R. Parker, 4th E. of (cr. 1815). B. 1877, s. 1905. *H. Hon. Montagu P. bro. b. '78.*
- †Morton, Sholto G. W. Douglas, 21st E. of (cr. 1458). S.P. B. 1814, s. 1884. *H. Ld. Aberdour, g.s. b. '07.*

- Mostyn, Llewelyn N. V. Lloyd-Mostyn**, 3rd B. (cr. 1831). B. 1856, s. 1884. *H. Hon. Edwd. Li.-M. s. b. '85.*
- Moulton, John F. Moulton**, P.C., K.O.B., G.B.E., F.R.S., 1st B. (cr. 1912). B. 1844. *Life peerage.*
- Mount Edgecumbe, Piers Alex. H. Edgecumbe**, 5th E. of (cr. 1789). B. 1865, s. 1917. *H. Richard J. Fredk. E. c. b. '43.*
- Mountgarret, Edmund S. Butler**, 15th Vct. (cr. 1550). B. 1875, s. 1912. *H. Hon. Piers B. h.-bro. b. '03.*
- *Mountmorres, Rev. Wm. G. B. de Montmorency**, 6th V. (cr. 1763). I.P. B. 1872, s. 1880. *H. Rev. Hervé B. de M. c. b. '79.*
- Mount Stephen, Geo. Stephen**, G.C.V.O. 1st B. (cr. 1891). B. 1829. *H. none.*
- Mowbray, Chas. B. J. Stourton**, 24th B. (cr. 1283). 24th B. Segrave; 21st B. Stourton (cr. 1448). B. 1867, s. 1893. *H. Hon. Wm. S. s. b. '95.*
- Muir Mackenzie, Kenneth Augustus Muir-Mackenzie**, 1st B. (cr. 1915). B. 1845. *H. none.*
- Munster, Aubrey Fitz-Clarence**, 4th E. of (cr. 1831). B. 1862, s. 1902. *H. Hon. Harold F. bro. b. '70.*
- Murray of Elilbank, Alex. W. C. O. Murray**, P.C., 1st B. (cr. 1912). B. 1870. *H. none.*
- †Muskerry, Hamilton M. F.-D.-Morgan**, 4th B. (cr. 1781). I.P. B. 1854, s. 1868. *H. Hon. Robt. F.-D.-M. s. b. '74.*
- Napier and Ettrick, Francis E. B. Napier**, 12th B. (cr. 1627). (U.K. Baron Ettrick, cr. 1872.) B. 1876, s. 1913. *H. Master of Napier, s. b. '04.*
- Napier of Magdala, Robert W. Napier**, 2nd B. (cr. 1868). B. 1845, s. 1890. *H. Col. Hon. James P. N. bro. b. '41.*
- Nelson, Thos. Horatio Nelson**, 4th E. (cr. 1805). B. 1857, s. 1913. *H. Hon. Edward N. bro. b. '60.*
- *Newborough, Thomas John Wynn**, 5th B. (cr. 1776). I.P. B. 1878, s. 1916. *H. Robert V. W. c. b. '77.*
- *Newburgh, Carlo Giustiniani-Bandini**, 9th E. of (cr. 1660). S.P. B. 1862, s. 1908. *H. Vct. Kynaird, s. b. '86.*
- Newcastle, Hy. P. A. D. Pelham-Clinton**, 7th D. of (cr. 1756). B. 1864, s. 1879. *H. Ld. Francis P.-O.-Hope, bro. b. '66.*
- *Newcastle, Herbert Louis Wild**, 5th Bp. of App. 1915. B. 1866.
- Newlands, Jas. H. O. Hozier**, 2nd B. (cr. 1898). B. 1851, s. 1906. *H. none.*
- Newton, Thos. W. Legh**, 2nd B. (cr. 1892). B. 1857, s. 1898. *H. Hon. Richard L. s. b. '88.*
- Nicholson, W. G. Nicholson**, G.C.B., 1st B. (cr. 1912). B. 1845. *H. none.*
- *Norbury, Wm. B. L. Graham-Toler**, 4th E. of (cr. 1827). I.P. B. 1862, s. 1873. *H. Otway G.-T. c. b. '86.*
- Norfolk, Bernard Marmaduke Fitzalan-Howard**, 16th D. of (cr. 1483). B. 1908, s. 1917. *H. Lord Edmund T., M.V.O., M.P., un. b. '55.*
- Normanby, Rev. Constantine C. H. Phipps**, 3rd M. of (cr. 1838). B. 1846, s. 1890. *H. E. of Mulgrave, s. b. '12.*
- Normanton, Sidney J. Agar**, 4th E. of (cr. 1806). (U.K. Baron Somerton, cr. 1873.) B. 1865, s. 1896. *H. Vct. Somerton, s. b. '10.*
- North, Wm. H. J. North**, 11th B. (cr. 1554). B. 1836, s. 1884. *H. Hon. Wm. N. s. b. '60.*
- Northampton, Wm. B. Compton**, 6th M. of (cr. 1812). B. 1885, s. 1913. *H. Edwd. R. F. O. c. b. '91.*
- Northbourne, Walter H. James**, 2nd B. (cr. 1884). B. 1846, s. 1893. *H. Hon. Walter J. s. b. '69.*
- Northbrook, Francis G. Baring**, 2nd E. of (cr. 1876). B. 1850, s. 1904. *H. Francis A. B. c. b. '82 (to Barony).*
- Northcliffe, Alfred O. W. Harmsworth**, 1st V. (cr. 1917). B. 1865. *H. none.*
- †Northesk, David J. Carnegie**, 10th E. of (cr. 1647). S.P. B. 1865, s. 1891. *H. Ld. Rosehill, s. b. '01.*
- Northington, B. (See Henley, B.)**
- Northumberland, Hy. G. Percy**, K.G., P.O., 7th D. of (cr. 1766). B. 1846, s. 1899. *H. Earl Percy, s. b. '80.*
- Norton, Chas. L. Adderley**, 2nd B. (cr. 1878). B. 1846, s. 1905. *H. Hon. Ralph A. s. b. '72.*
- Norwich, Bertram Pollock**, C.V.O., 67th Bp. of App. 1910. B. 1863.
- Nunburnholme, Chas. H. W. Wilson**, D.S.O., 2nd B. (cr. 1906). B. 1875, s. 1907. *H. Hon. Chas. W. s. b. '04.*
- O'Hagan, Maurice H. T. T.-O'Hagan**, 3rd B. (cr. 1870). B. 1882, s. 1900. *H. none.*
- O'Neill, Edward O'Neill**, 2nd B. (cr. 1868). B. 1839, s. 1883. *H. Shane E. R. O'N. g.s. b. '07.*
- Onslow, Richard W. A. Onslow**, 5th E. of (cr. 1801). B. 1876, s. 1911. *H. Vct. Cranley, s. b. '13.*
- †Oranmore and Browne, Geoffrey H. Browne**, 3rd B. (cr. 1836). I.P. B. 1861, s. 1900. *H. Hon. Dominick B. s. b. '01.*
- Orford, Robert H. Walpole**, 5th E. of (cr. 1806). B. 1854, s. 1894. *H. Horatio S. W. c. b. '81 (to barony only).*
- Oriel, B. (See Massereene, V.)**
- *Orkney, Edmund W. Fitzmaurice**, 7th E. of (cr. 1696). S.P. B. 1867, s. 1889. *H. Lady Mary F. d. b. '03.*
- Ormawhite, Arthur Walsh**, 2nd B. (cr. 1868). B. 1827, s. 1881. *H. Hon. Sir Arthur W. s. b. '59.*
- Ormonde, James E. W. T. Butler**, P.C., K.P., 3rd M. of (cr. 1825). B. 1844, s. 1854. *H. Ld. Arthur B. bro. b. '49.*
- Oxenfoord, B. (See Stair, E. of.)**
- Oxford, Chas. Gore**, 34th Bp. of App. 1911. B. 1853.
- Parker of Waddington, Robert J. Parker**, P.C. Baron (cr. 1913). B. 1857. *Life peerage.*
- Parmoor, Charles Alfred Cripps**, P.C., K.C.V.O., 1st B. (cr. 1914). B. 1852. *H. Hon. Alfred H. S. C. s. b. '82.*
- Peckover, Alexander Peckover**, 1st B. (cr. 1907). B. 1830. *H. none.*
- Peel, Wm. R. W. Peel**, 2nd V. (cr. 1895). B. 1867, s. 1912. *H. Hon. Arthur P. s. b. '01.*
- Pembroke and Montgomery, Reginald Herbert**, M.V.O., 15th E. of (cr. 1551). B. 1880, s. 1913. *H. Ld. Herbert, s. b. '06.*
- Pennrhyn, Edward S. Douglas-Pennant**, 3rd B. (cr. 1866). B. 1864, s. 1907. *H. Hon. Hugh N. D.-P. s. b. '94.*
- Pentland, John Sinclair**, P.C., G.C.I.E., 1st B. (cr. 1909). B. 1860. *H. Hon. Hy. S. s. b. '07.*
- *Perth, Wm. H. Drummond**, 15th E. of (cr. 1605). S.P. B. 1871, s. 1902. *H. Hon. Sir Eric D., K.C.M.G., h.-bro. b. '76.*
- *Peterborough, Frank Theodore Woods**, 29th Bp. of App. 1916. P. 1874.
- Petre, Joseph Wm. Lionel Petre**, 17th B. (cr. 1603). B. 1914, s. 1915. *H. Francis Wm. P. c. b. '47.*
- Pirrie, Wm. J. Pirrie**, P.C., K.P., 1st B. (cr. 1906). B. 1847. *H. none.*
- Playfair, Geo. J. Playfair**, C.V.O., 2nd B. (cr. 1892). B. 1849, s. 1898. *H. none.*
- Plunket, Wm. L. Plunket**, G.O.M.G., K.C.V.O., 5th B. (cr. 1827). B. 1864, s. 1897. *H. Hon. Terence P. s. b. '99.*
- Plymouth, Robert G. Windsor-Clive**, P.C., C.B., 1st E. of (cr. 1905). B. 1857, s. 1869 (as 14th

- B. Windsor, cr. 1529). *H. Vct. Windsor, s. b.* '89.
- Poltimore**, Coplestone R. G. W. Bampfyld, 3rd B. (cr. 1831). B. 1859, s. 1903. *H. Hon. Geo. B. s. b.* '82.
- ***Polwarth**, Walter H. Hepburne-Scott, 8th B. (cr. 1890). S.P. B. 1838, s. 1867. *H. Master of Polwarth, s. b.* '64.
- Ponsonby**, B. (See Bessborough, E. of.)
- Pontypidd**, Alfred Thomas, 1st B. (cr. 1912). B. 1840. *H. none.*
- ***Portarlington**, Lionel A. H. S. Dawson-Damer, 6th E. of (cr. 1785). I.P. B. 1883, s. 1900. *H. Vct. Carlow, s. b.* '07.
- Portland**, Wm. J. A. C. J. Cavendish-Bentlnck, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O., 6th D. of (cr. 1716). B. 1857, s. 1879. *H. M. of Titchfield, s. b.* '93.
- Portman**, Wm. H. B. Portman, 2nd V. (cr. 1873). B. 1829, s. 1888. *H. Hon. Hy. P. s. b.* '60.
- Portsmouth**, Newton Wallop, 6th E. of (cr. 1743). B. 1856, s. 1891. *H. Hon. J. W. bro. b.* '59.
- Poulett**, Wm. J. L. Poulett, 7th E. (cr. 1706). B. 1883, s. 1899 (claim admitted 1903). *H. Vct. Hinton, s. b.* '09.
- Powerscourt**, Mervyn R. Wingfield, K.P., M.V.O., 8th V. (cr. 1743). B. 1880, s. 1904. *H. Hon. Mervyn W. s. b.* '05.
- Powls**, Geo. C. Herbert, 4th E. of (cr. 1804). B. 1862, s. 1891. *H. Vct. Clive, s. b.* '04.
- ***Queensberry**, Percy S. Douglas, 9th M. of (cr. 1682). S.P. B. 1868, s. 1900. *H. Vct. Drumlanrig, s. b.* '96.
- Radnor**, Jacob Pleydell-Bouverie, 6th E. of (cr. 1765). B. 1868, s. 1900. *H. Vct. Folkestone, s. b.* '95.
- ***Radstock**, Granville G. Waldegrave, 4th B. (cr. 1800). I.P. B. 1859, s. 1913. *H. Hon. Montagu W. bro. b.* '67.
- Raglan**, Geo. F. H. Somerset, C.B., 3rd B. (cr. 1852). B. 1857, s. 1884. *H. Hon. FitzRoy S. s. b.* '85.
- Ramsay**, L. (See Dalhousie, E. of.)
- Ranfurly**, Uchter J. M. Knox, P.C., G.C.M.G., 5th E. of (cr. 1831). B. 1856, s. 1875. *H. Vct. Northland, g.s. b.* '13.
- Ranksborough**, John Fielden Brocklehurst, C.V.O., C.B., 1st B. (cr. 1914). B. 1852. *H. none.*
- Ratheredun**, Cecil Wm. Norton, 1st B. (cr. 1916). B. 1850. *H. Hon. Charles C. N. s. b.* '05.
- †**Rathdonnell**, Thos. K. McClintock-Bunbury, 2nd B. (cr. 1868). I.P. B. 1848, s. 1879. *H. Hon. Thos. McC.-B. s. b.* '81.
- Rathmore**, David R. Plunkett, P.C. 1st B. (cr. 1895). B. 1838. *H. none.*
- Ravensworth**, Arthur T. Liddell, 5th B. (cr. 1821). B. 1837, s. 1904. *H. Hon. Gerald L. s. b.* '69.
- Rayleigh**, John W. Strutt, P.C., O.M., F.R.S., 3rd B. (cr. 1821). B. 1842, s. 1873. *H. Hon. Robert S. s. b.* '75.
- Reading**, Rufus Daniel Isaacs, P.C., G.C.B., K.C.V.O., 1st E. (cr. 1917). B. 1860. *H. Hon. Gerald I. s. b.* '89.
- Reay**, Donald J. Mackay, P.C., K.T., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., 11th B. (cr. 1628; U.K. 1881). B. 1839, s. 1876. *H. Baron Eric M. c. b.* '70 (to Scot. barony).
- Redesdale**, David Bertram Ogilvy Freeman-Mitford, 2nd B. (cr. 1902). B. 1878, s. 1916. *H. Hon. Thomas D. F.-M. s. b.* '09.
- ***Rendlesham**, Fredk. A. O. Thellusson, 6th B. (cr. 1806). I.P. B. 1868, s. 1911. *H. Hon. Percy T. bro. b.* '74.
- Revelstoke**, John Baring, P.C., G.C.V.O., 2nd B. (cr. 1885). B. 1863, s. 1897. *H. Hon. Cecil B. bro. b.* '64.
- Rhondda**, David Alfred Thomas, 1st B. (cr. 1916). B. 1856. *H. none.*
- Ribblesdale**, Thos. Lister, P.C., 4th B. (cr. 1797). B. 1854, s. 1876. *H. none.*
- Richmond and Gordon**, Chas. H. Gordon-Lennox, K.G., G.C.V.O., C.B., 7th D. of (cr. 1675). B. 1845, s. 1903. *H. B. of March, M.V.O., D.S.O. s. b.* '70.
- Ridley**, Matthew W. Ridley, 3rd V. (cr. 1900). B. 1902, s. 1916. *H. Hon. Jasper N. R. un. b.* '87.
- Ripon**, Fredk. O. Robinson, G.C.V.O., 2nd M. of (cr. 1871). B. 1852, s. 1909. *H. none.*
- ***Ripon**, Thos. Wortley Drury, 4th Bp. of. App. 1911. B. 1847.
- Ritchie**, Chas. Ritchie, 2nd B. (cr. 1905). B. 1866, s. 1906. *H. Hon. Philip R. s. b.* '99.
- ***Roberts**, Aileen Mary Roberts, Countess (cr. 1901). B. 1870, s. 1914. *H. Lady (Ada) Edwina Stewart Lewin, sis. b.* '75.
- Robson**, Wm. S. Robson, P.C., G.C.M.G., Baron (cr. 1910). B. 1852. Life peerage.
- Rochdale**, George Kemp, 1st B. (cr. 1913). B. 1866. *H. Hon. John D. K. s. b.* '06.
- Rochester**, John Reginald Harner, 101st Bp. of. App. 1905. B. 1857.
- ***Roden**, Robert Soame Jocelyn, 8th E. of (cr. 1771). I.P. B. 1883, s. 1915. *H. Vct. Jocelyn, s. b.* '09.
- Rodney**, Geo. B. H. G. Rodney, 8th B. (cr. 1782). B. 1891, s. 1909. *H. Hon. James R. bro. b.* '83.
- Roe**, Thomas Roc, 1st B. (cr. 1917). B. 1832. *H. None.*
- Rollo**, Wm. Chas. W. Rollo, C.B., 11th B. (cr. 1651). (U.K. Baron Dunning, cr. 1869.) B. 1860, s. 1916. *H. Hon. Eric N. R. bro. b.* '61.
- Romilly**, Wm. G. G. Romilly, 4th B. (cr. 1866). B. 1899, s. 1905. *H. none.*
- Romney**, Chas. Marsham, 5th E. of (cr. 1801). B. 1864, s. 1905. *H. Vct. Marsham, s. b.* '92.
- Rosebery**, Archibald P. Primrose, K.G. K.T., P.C., 5th E. of (cr. 1703). (U.K. Earl of Midlothian, cr. 1911.) B. 1847, s. 1868. *H. Ld. Dalmeny, s. b.* '82.
- Rosmead**, Hercules A. T. Robinson, 2nd B. (cr. 1896). B. 1866, s. 1897. *H. none.*
- †**Rosse**, Wm. E. Parsons, 5th E. of (cr. 1806). I.P. B. 1873, s. 1908. *H. Ld. Oxmantown, s. b.* '06.
- Rosslyn**, James F. H. St. Clair-Erskine, 5th E. of (cr. 1801). B. 1869, s. 1890. *H. Ld. Loughborough, s. b.* '92.
- Rossmore**, Derrick W. W. Westenra, 5th B. (cr. 1796). B. 1853, s. 1874. *H. Hon. Wm. W. s. b.* '92.
- Rotherham**, Wm. H. Holland, 1st B. (cr. 1910). B. 1849. *H. Hon. Stuart H. s. b.* '76.
- Rothermere**, Harold Sidney Harnsworth, 1st B. (cr. 1914). B. 1868. *H. Hon. Harold A. V. H. s. b.* '94.
- †**Roths**, Norman E. Leslie, 19th E. of (cr. 1457). S.P. B. 1877, s. 1893. *H. Ld. Leslie, s. b.* '02.
- Rothschild**, Lionel Walter Rothschild, 2nd B. (cr. 1885). B. 1868, s. 1915. *H. Hon. Nathaniel Chas. R. bro. b.* '77.
- Roundway**, Chas. Edwd. Hungerford Atholl Colston, 1st B. (cr. 1916). B. 1854. *H. Hon. Edward M. C., D.S.O., M.V.O. s. b.* '80.
- Rowallan**, Archibald C. Corbett, 1st B. (cr. 1911). B. 1856. *H. Hon. Godfrey C. s. b.* '95.
- Roxburghe**, Hy. J. Innes-Ker, K.T., M.V.O., 8th D. of (cr. 1707). (U.K. Earl Innes, cr. 1837.) B. 1876, s. 1892. *H. Marquess of Bowmont, s. b.* '13.
- Russell**, John F. S. Russell, 2nd E. (cr. 1861). B. 1865, s. 1878. *H. Hon. Bertrand R. bro. b.* '72.

- *Ruthven, Walter J. Hore-Ruthven, 8th B. (cr. 1651). S.P. B. 1838, s. 1864. *H. Master of Ruthven, C.M.G., D.S.O. s. b. '70.*
- Rutland, Hy. J. B. Manners, 8th D. of (cr. 1703). B. 1852, s. 1906. *H. M. of Granby, s. b. '86.*
- Sackville, Lionel E. Sackville-West, 3rd B. (cr. 1876). B. 1867, s. 1908. *H. Hon. Chas. S.-W., C.M.G. bro. b. '70.*
- St. Albans, Chas. V. A. A. de V. Beauclerk, 11th D. of (cr. 1684). B. 1870, s. 1898. *H. Ld. Osborne B. h.-bro. b. '74.*
- St. Albans, Edgar Jacob, 3rd Bp. of. App. 1903. B. 1844.
- St. Aldwyn, Michael John Hicks-Beach, 2nd E. (cr. 1915). B. 1912, s. 1916. *H. none.*
- St. Asaph, Alfred Geo. Edwards, 71st Bp. of. App. 1889. B. 1848.
- St. Audries, Alex. P. F.-A.-Hood, 2nd B. (cr. 1911). B. 1893, s. 1917. *H. Hon. Arthur F.-A.-H. bro. b. '06.*
- St. Davids, John Owen, 120th Bp. of. App. 1897. B. 1854.
- St. Davids, John W. Philipps, P.C., 1st B. (cr. 1908). B. 1860. *H. Hon. Jestyn R. A. P. P. s. b. '17.*
- *St. Edmundsbury and Ipswich, Henry Bernard Hodgson, 1st Bp. of. App. 1914. B. 1856.
- St. Germans, John G. C. Eliot, M.C., 6th E. of (cr. 1815). B. 1890, s. 1911. *H. Granville E. c. b. '67.*
- St. John of Bletsoe, Hy. B. O. St. John, 17th B. (cr. 1658). B. 1876, s. 1912. *H. Hon. Mounbray St. J. bro. b. '77.*
- St. Leonards, Frank E. Sugden, 3rd B. (cr. 1852). B. 1890, s. 1908. *H. Frank S. c. b. '52.*
- St. Levan, John T. St. Aubyn, C.V.O., C.B., 2nd B. (cr. 1887). B. 1857, s. 1908. *H. Francis C. St. A. n. b. '95.*
- St. Oswald, Rowland Winn, 2nd B. (cr. 1885). B. 1857, s. 1893. *H. Hon. Rowland W. s. b. '93.*
- St. Vincent, Ronald C. Jervis, 6th V. (cr. 1801). B. 1859, s. 1908. *H. Hon. John J. s. b. '98.*
- Salisbury, Jas. B. H. Gascoyne-Cecil, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O. C.B., 4th M. of (cr. 1789). B. 1861, s. 1903. *H. Vct. Cranbourne, s. b. '93.*
- *Salisbury, Fredc. Edward Ridgeway, 94th Bp. of. App. 1911. B. 1848.
- Salterford, B. (See Courtown, E. of.)
- †Saltoun, Alex. W. F. Fraser, 18th B. (cr. 1445). S.P. B. 1851, s. 1886. *H. Master of Saltoun, s. b. '86.*
- Sanderson, Thos. H. Sanderson, G.C.B., K.C.M.G., I.S.O., 1st B. (cr. 1905). B. 1841. *H. none.*
- Sandhurst, Wm. Mansfield, P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., 1st V. (cr. 1916). B. 1855, s. 1876. *H. Hon. John M. bro. b. '57.*
- Sandwich, George Chas. Montague, 9th E. of (cr. 1660). B. 1874, s. 1916. *H. Vct. Minchingham, s. b. '06.*
- Sandys, Michael E. M. Sandys, 5th B. (cr. 1802). B. 1855, s. 1904. *H. Arthur B. G. S. H. c. b. '37.*
- Savile, John S. Lumley-Savile, K.C.V.O., 2nd B. (cr. 1888). B. 1854, s. 1896. *H. none.*
- Saye and Sele, Geoffrey C. T.-W.-Fiennes, 15th B. (cr. 1447, 1603). B. 1858, s. 1907. *H. Hon. Geoff. T.-W.-F. s. b. '84.*
- Scarborough, Alfred F. G. B. Lumley, K.C.B., 10th E. of (cr. 1690). B. 1857, s. 1884. *H. Hon. Osbert L. bro. b. '62.*
- Scarsdale, B. (See Curzon, E.)
- *Seafeld, Nina C. O.-Grant, Countess of (cr. 1701). B. 1906, s. 1915. *H. Lord Strathpey (g.v.).*
- Seaton, John R. U. Elliott-Drake-Colborne, 3rd B. (cr. 1839). B. 1854, s. 1888. *H. Hon. Francis C. bro. b. '56.*
- Sellon, Osbert C. Molyneux, P.C., 6th E. of (cr. 1771). B. 1871, s. 1901. *H. Vct. Molyneux, s. b. '98.*
- Selborne, William W. Palmer, K.G., P.C., G.O.M.G., 2nd E. of (cr. 1882). B. 1859, s. 1895. *H. Vct. Wolmer, s. b. '87.*
- Selby, Jas. W. H. Gully, 2nd Vct. (cr. 1905). B. 1867, s. 1909. *H. Hon. Thos. G. s. b. '11.*
- †Sempill, John Forbes-Sempill, 18th B. (cr. 1489). S.P. B. 1863, s. 1905. *H. Master of Sempill, s. b. '93.*
- Shaftesbury, Anthony Ashley-Cooper, K.P., K.C.V.O., 9th E. of (cr. 1672). B. 1869, s. 1886. *H. Ld. Ashley, s. b. '00.*
- Shannon, Robert Hy. Boyle, 8th E. of (cr. 1756). (Brit. Baron Carleton, cr. 1786.) B. 1900, s. 1917. *H. R.-Adm. Hon. Robert F. B., M.V.O., un. b. '63.*
- Shaughnessy, Thos. Geo. Shaughnessy, K.C.V.O., 1st B. (cr. 1916). B. 1853. *H. Hon. William J. S. s. b. '83.*
- Shaw, Thomas Shaw, P.C., Baron (cr. 1909). B. 1850. Life peerage.
- *Sheffield, Leonard Hedley Burrows, 1st Bp. of. App. 1914. B. 1857.
- Sheffield, Lylph Stanley, P.C., 4th B. (cr. 1783). (U.K. Baron Stanley of Alderley, cr. 1839.) B. 1839, s. 1909. *H. Hon. Sir A. Lylph S., K.C.M.G., s. b. '75.*
- *Sherard, Philip H. Sherard, 11th B. (cr. 1627). I.P. B. 1851, s. 1902. *H. Ralph W. bro. b. '60.*
- Sherborne, Edward L. Dutton, 4th B. (cr. 1784). B. 1831, s. 1883. *H. Rev. Hon. Fredk. D. bro. b. '40.*
- Shrewsbury and Talbot, Chas. H. J. Chetwynd-Talbot, K.C.V.O., 20th E. of (cr. 1442, 1784). B. 1860, s. 1877. *H. Vct. Ingestre, g.s. b. '15.*
- Shute, B. (See Barrington, V.)
- Shuttleworth, Ughtred J. Kay-Shuttleworth, P.C., 1st B. (cr. 1902). B. 1844. *H. Richard U. P. K.-S. g.s. b. '13.*
- Sidmouth, Gerald Wm. Addington, 5th V. (cr. 1805). B. 1882, s. 1915. *H. Hon. Raymond A. A. bro. b. '87.*
- Silchester, B. (See Longford, E. of.)
- †Sinclair, Chas. W. St. Clair, 15th B. (cr. 1449). S.P. B. 1831, s. 1880. *H. Master of Sinclair, s. b. '75.*
- Silgo, Geo. U. Browne, 6th M. of (cr. 1800) (U.K. Baron Montague, cr. 1806). B. 1856, s. 1913. *H. E. of Altamont, s. b. '98.*
- *Sodor and Man, Jas. Denton Thompson, 71st Bp. of. App. 1912. B. 1856.
- Somerleyton, Savile Brinton Crossley, P.C., K.C.V.O., 1st B. (cr. 1916). B. 1857. *H. Hon. Francis S. C. s. b. '89.*
- Somers, Arthur H. T. Cocks, 6th B. (cr. 1784). B. 1887, s. 1899. *H. Rev. Henry C. un. b. '62.*
- Somerset, Algernon St. Maur, 15th D. of (cr. 1546). B. 1846, s. 1894. *H. Ld. Ernest St. Maur, bro. b. '47.*
- Somerton, B. (See Normanton, E. of.)
- Sondes, Lewis A. Milles, 3rd E. of (cr. 1880). B. 1866, s. 1907. *H. Hon. Hy. Milles-Lade, bro. b. '67.*
- Southampton, Chas. H. Fitzroy, 4th B. (cr. 1780). B. 1867, s. 1872. *H. Hon. Chas. F. s. b. '04.*
- Southborough, Francis J. S. Hopwood, P.C., G.C.B., G.O.M.G., G.C.V.O., 1st B. (cr. 1917). B. 1860. *H. Hon. James S. N. H. s. b. '97.*
- Southesk, Chas. N. Carnegie, 10th E. of (cr. 1633). (U.K. Baron Balnhar, cr. 1869.) B. 1854, s. 1905. *H. Ld. Carnegie, s. b. '93.*
- *Southwark, Hubert Murray Burge, 2nd Bp. of. App. 1911. B. 1862.
- Southwick, Richard K. Causton, P.C., 1st B. (cr. 1910). B. 1843. *H. none.*

- *Southwell, Arthur R. P. Southwell, 5th V. (cr. 1776). I.P. B. 1872, s. 1878. *H. Hon. Robert S. s. b. '98.*
- Southwell, Edwyn Hoskyns, 2nd Bp. of. App. 1904. B. 1851.
- Spencer, Chas. R. Spencer, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O., 6th E. (cr. 1765). B. 1857, s. 1910. *H. Vet. Althorp, s. b. '92.*
- Stafford, Francis E. Fitzherbert, D.S.O., 12th B. (cr. 1640). B. 1859, s. 1913. *H. Hon. Basil J. F. bro. b. '61.*
- Stair, John Jas. Dalrymple, 12th E. of (cr. 1703). (U.K. Baron Oxfenford, cr. 1841.) B. 1879, s. 1914. *H. Vet. Dalrymple, s. b. '06.*
- Stalbridge, Hugh Grosvenor, 2nd B. (cr. 1836). B. 1880, s. 1912. *H. Hon. Hugh G. s. b. '04.*
- Stamford, Roger Grey, 10th E. of (cr. 1628). B. 1896, s. 1910. *H. none.*
- Stamfordham, Arthur J. Bigge, G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., K.O.B., K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., I.S.O., 1st B. (cr. 1911). B. 1849. *H. none.*
- Stanhope, James R. Stanhope, 7th E. (cr. 1718). B. 1880, s. 1905. *H. Hon. Henry A. S., un. b. '45.*
- Stanley of Alderley, B. (See Sheffield, B.)
- Stanmore, George A. M. Hamilton-Gordon, 2nd B. (cr. 1893). B. 1871, s. 1912. *H. none.*
- Stewart of Garlies, B. (See Galloway, Earl of.)
- Strabolgi, Cuthbert Matthias Kenworthy, 9th B. (cr. 1318; called out of abeyance, 1916). B. 1853. *H. Hon. Joseph M. K. s. b. '86.*
- Strachle, Edward Strachey, P.O., 1st B. (cr. 1911). B. 1858. *H. Hon. Edward S. s. b. '82.*
- Stradbroke, George E. J. M. Rous, C.V.O., C.B., 3rd E. of (cr. 1821). B. 1862, s. 1886. *H. Vet. Dunwich, s. b. '03.*
- Strafford, Rev. Francis E. C. Byng, 5th E. of (cr. 1847). B. 1835, e. 1899. *H. Vet. Enfield, s. b. '62.*
- Strange, E. (See Atholl, D. of.)
- Strathclyde, Alexander Ure, P.C., G.B.E., 1st B. (cr. 1914). B. 1853. *H. none.*
- *Strathcona and Mount Royal, Margaret C. Howard, Baroness (cr. 1897), s. 1914. *H. Hon. Donald S. P. H. s. b. '91.*
- Stratheden and Campbell, Hallyhurton G. Campbell, 3rd B. (cr. 1836, 1841). B. 1829, s. 1893. *H. Alastair C. g. s. b. '99.*
- Strathmore and Kinghorne, Claude G. Bowes-Lyon, 14th E. of (cr. 1606). (U.K. Baron Bowes, cr. 1887.) B. 1855, s. 1904. *H. Ld. Glamis, s. b. '84.*
- Strathspey, Trevor Grant, 4th B. (cr. 1884). B. 1879, s. 1915. *H. Hon. Donald P. T. S. s. b. '12.*
- Stuart of Castle Stuart, B. (See Moray, E. of.)
- Stuart of Wortley, Charles B. Stuart-Wortley, P.C., 1st B. (cr. 1917). B. 1851. *H. none.*
- Sudeley, Chas. D. E. Hanbury-Tracy, P.C., 4th B. (cr. 1838). B. 1840, s. 1877. *H. Hon. Chas. H.-T. s. b. '70.*
- Sudley, B. (See Arran, E. of.)
- Suffield, Chas. Harbord, C.B., M.V.O., 6th B. (cr. 1786). B. 1855, s. 1914. *H. Hon. Victor A. O. H. s. b. '97.*
- Suffolk and Berkshire, Chas. Hy. Geo. Howard, 20th E. of (cr. 1603, 1626). B. 1906, s. 1917. *H. Hon. Cecil J. A. H. bro. b. '08.*
- Sumner, John Andrew Hamilton, P.C., B. cr. 1913). B. 1859. Life peerage.
- Sutherland, Geo. S.-Leveson-Gower, 5th D. of (cr. 1833). B. 1888, e. 1913. *H. Ld. Alistair S.-L. G. bro. b. '90.*
- Swansea, Ernest A. Vivian, 2nd B. (cr. 1893). B. 1848, s. 1894. *H. Hon. Odo V. h.-bro. b. '75.*
- Swaythling, Louis S. Montag, 2nd B. (cr. 1907). B. 1869, s. 1911. *H. Hon. Stuart M. s. b. '98.*
- Sydenham of Coombe, Geo. S. Clarke, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., F.R.S., 1st B. (cr. 1913). B. 1848. *H. none.*
- *Taaffe, Hy. Taaffe, 12th V. (cr. 1628). I.P. B. 1872, s. 1895. *H. Hon. Edward T. s. b. '98.*
- Talbot de Malahide, Richard W. Talbot, 5th B. (cr. 1831). B. 1846, s. 1883. *H. Hon. James T. s. b. '74.*
- Tankerville, Geo. M. Bennet, 7th E. of (cr. 1714). B. 1852, s. 1899. *H. Ld. Ossulston, s. b. '97.*
- *Telgmouth, Henry Noel Shore, 5th B. (cr. 1979). I.P. B. 1847, s. 1916. *H. Hon. Hugh A. S. s. b. '81.*
- Temple, Algernon W. S. Temple-Gore-Langton, 5th E. (cr. 1822). B. 1871, s. 1902. *H. Hon. Chandos T.-G.-L. bro. h. '73.*
- Templemore, Arthur H. Chichester, 3rd B. (cr. 1831). B. 1854, e. 1906. *H. Hon. Arthur C. s. b. '80.*
- †Templetown, Hy. E. M. D. C. Upton, 4th V. (cr. 1806). I.P. B. 1853, e. 1890. *H. Hon. Henry U. s. b. '94.*
- Tennyson, Hallam Tennyson, P.C., G.O.M.G., 2nd B. (cr. 1884). B. 1852, s. 1892. *H. Hon. Lionel T. s. b. '89.*
- Tenterden, Chas. S. H. Abbott, 4th B. (cr. 1827). B. 1865, s. 1882. *H. Hon. Chas. A. s. b. '09.*
- Teynham, Hy. J. P. S. Roper-Curzon, 18th B. (cr. 1616). B. 1867, e. 1892. *H. Hon. Chris. R.-C. s. b. '96.*
- Thurlow, Rev. Chas. Edwd. H.-T. Cumming-Bruce, 6th B. (cr. 1792). B. 1869, s. 1916. *H. Hon. Hy. Chas. H.-T.-C.-B. s. b. '10.*
- Tollemache, Bentley L. Tollemache, 3rd B. (cr. 1876). B. 1883, s. 1904. *H. Hon. Denis T. bro. b. '84.*
- *Torphichen, John Gordon Sandilands, 13th B. (cr. 1564). S.P. B. 1886, e. 1915. *H. Hon. — S. s. b. '17.*
- Torrington, Geo. M. Byng, 9th V. (cr. 1721). B. 1886, s. 1889. *H. Hon. Sydney B. un. b. '44.*
- Townshend, John J. D. S. Townshend, 6th M. (cr. 1786). B. 1866, s. 1899. *H. Vet. Raynham, s. b. '16.*
- Tredegar, Courtenay C. E. Morgan, 3rd B. (cr. 1859). B. 1867, s. 1913. *H. Hon. Evan M. s. b. '93.*
- Treowen, Ivor John Caradoc Herbert, C.B., C.M.G., 1st B. (cr. 1917). B. 1851. *H. Hon. Eliids J. B. H. s. b. '81.*
- Trevor, Arthur W. Hill-Trevor, 2nd B. (cr. 1880). B. 1852, e. 1894. *H. Hon. G. H.-T. h.-bro. b. '59.*
- *Trimlestown, Chas. A. B. Barnewall, 18th B. (cr. 1461). I.P. B. 1861, s. 1891. *H. Hon. Reg. B. s. b. '97.*
- *Truro, Winifrid Oldfield Burrows, 5th Bp. of. App. 1912. B. 1858.
- Tweeddale, Wm. G. M. Hay, 11th M. of (cr. 1694). (U.K. Baron, 1880.) B. 1884, s. 1911. *H. Ld. Edward H. bro. b. '88.*
- Tweedmouth, Dudley C. Marjoribanks, C.M.G., M.V.O., D.S.O., 3rd B. (cr. 1881). B. 1874, s. 1909. *H. Hon. Coutts M. un. b. '60.*
- Tyrone, B. (See Waterford, M. of.)
- Valentia, Arthur Annesley, O.B., M.V.O., 11th V. (cr. 1622). (Eng. Baron, Annesley, 1917.) B. 1843, s. 1863. *H. Hon. Caryl A. J. A. s. b. '83.*
- Vane, E. (See Londonderry, M. of.)
- Vaux of Harrowden, Hubert G. C. Mostyn, 7th B. (cr. 1523). B. 1860, e. 1883. *H. Three co-heiresses.*
- *Ventry, Fredk. R. Eveleigh-de-Moyleys, 5th B. (cr. 1800). I.P. B. 1861, s. 1914. *H. Hon. Arthur E.-de-M. bro. b. '64.*

- Vernon, Francis W. L. Venables-Vernon, 9th B. (cr. 1762). B. 1889, s. 1915. *H. Richard H. V.-V. c. b.* '85.
- Verulam, Jas. W. Grimston, 3rd E. of (cr. 1815). B. 1852, s. 1895. *H. Vct. Grimston. s. b.* '80.
- Vivian, Geo. C. B. Vivian, 4th B. (cr. 1841). B. 1878, s. 1893. *H. Hon. Anthony V. s. b.* '06.
- Wakefield, Geo. Rodney Eden, 2nd Bp. of. App. 1897. B. 1853.
- Waldegrave, Wm. F. Waldegrave, P.C., 9th E. (cr. 1729). B. 1851, s. 1859. *H. Vct. Chewton, s. b.* '82.
- Waleran, Wm. H. Walrond, P.C., 1st B. (cr. 1905). B. 1849. *H. Wm. Geo. H. W. g. s. b.* '05.
- Wales, H.R.H. Prince of. (See p. 133.)
- *Wallscourt, Erroll A. J. H. Blake, 4th B. (cr. 1800). I.P. B. 1841, s. 1849. *H. Hon. Chas. B. s. b.* '75.
- Walsingham, Thos. de Grey, 6th B. (cr. 1780). B. 1843, s. 1870. *H. Hon. John de G. h.-bro. b.* '49.
- Warwick, Francis R. C. Greville, 5th E. of (cr. 1759). B. 1853, s. 1893. *H. Ld. Brooke, C.M.G., M.V.O. s. b.* '82.
- Waterford, John C. De la P. Beesford, 7th M. of (cr. 1789). (Brit. Baron Tyrone, cr. 1786). B. 1901, s. 1911. *H. Ld. Wm. B. bro. b.* '05.
- *Waterpark, Chas. F. Cavendish, 5th B. (cr. 1792). I.P. B. 1883, s. 1912. *H. Hy. C. c. b.* '76.
- Weardale, Philip J. Stanhope, 1st B. (cr. 1906). B. 1847. *H. none.*
- Wellington, Arthur C. Wellesley, K.G., G.C.V.O., 4th D. of (cr. 1814). B. 1849, s. 1900. *H. Marquess Douro, s. b.* '76.
- Wemyss and March, Hugo R. Charteris, 9th E. of (cr. 1633). B. 1857, s. 1914. *H. Ld. Elcho, g. s. b.* '12.
- Wenlock, Richard T. Lawley, C.B., 4th B. (cr. 1839). B. 1856, s. 1912. *H. Rev. Hon. Algonon L. bro. b.* '57.
- *Wentworth, Anne Isabella Blunt, Baroness (cr. 1529). B. 1837, s. 1917. *H. Hon. Judith A. D. Lytton, dou.*
- Westbury, Richard L. P. Bethell, 3rd B. (cr. 1861). B. 1852, s. 1875. *H. Hon. Richard B. s. b.* '83.
- †Westmeath, Anthony F. Nugent, P.C., 11th E. of (cr. 1621). I.P. B. 1870, s. 1883. *H. Hon. Gilbert C. N. bro. b.* '80.
- Westminster, Hugh R. A. Grosvenor, G.C.V.O., D.S.O., 2nd D. of (cr. 1874). B. 1879, s. 1899, *H. Ld. Arthur G. un. b.* '60.
- Westmorland, Anthony M. J. Fane, 13th E. of (cr. 1624). B. 1859, s. 1891. *H. Ld. Burghersh, s. b.* '93.
- Wharnciffe, Francis J. M.-S.-Wortley, 2nd E. of (cr. 1876). B. 1853, s. 1899. *H. Vct. Carlton, s. b.* '92.
- Wharton, Charles T. H. Kemcys-Tynte, 8th B. (cr. 1543; called out of abeyance, 1916). B. 1876. *H. Hon. Charles J. K.-T. s. b.* '08.
- Whitburgh, Thos. B. Borthwick, 1st B. (cr. 1912). B. 1874. *H. None to barony.*
- †Wicklow, Ralph F. Howard, 7th E. of (cr. 1793). I.P. B. 1877, s. 1891. *H. Ld. Clonmore, s. b.* '02.
- Wigan, B. (See Crawford, E. of.)
- Willington, Freeman Freeman-Thomas, G.C.I.E., 1st B. (cr. 1910). B. 1866. *H. Hon. Inigo B. F.-T. s. b.* '99.
- Willoughby de Broke, Richard G. Verney, 19th B. (cr. 1491). B. 1869, s. 1902. *H. Hon. John V. s. b.* '96.
- Wilton, Seymour E. F. Egerton, 6th E. of (cr. 1801). B. 1896, s. 1815. *H. Hon. Geo. Arthur E. bro. b.* '98.
- Wimborne, Ivor C. Guest, P.C., 2nd B. (cr. 1880). (Also B. Ashby St. Ledgers, cr. 1910.) B. 1873, s. 1914. *H. Hon. Ivor G. s. b.* '03.
- Winchester, Hy. W. M. Paulet, 16th M. of (cr. 1551). B. 1862, s. 1899. *H. Chas. P. c. b.* '73.
- Winchester, Edward Stuart Talbot, 88th Bp. of App. 1911. B. 1844.
- Winchelsea and Nottingham, Hy. S. Finch-Hatton, 13th E. of (cr. 1628). B. 1852, s. 1898. *H. Vct. Maidstone, s. b.* '85.
- *Winterton, Edward Turnour, 6th E. (cr. 1766), M.P. I.P. B. 1883, s. 1907. *H. Hon. Keith T.-Fetherstonhaugh, un. b.* '48.
- *Wolsley, Frances G. Wolsley, Viscountess (cr. 1885). B. 1872, s. 1913. *H. none.*
- Wolverhampton, Hy. E. Fowler, 2nd V. (cr. 1908). B. 1870, s. 1911. *H. none.*
- Wolverton, Fredc. Glyn, 4th B. (cr. 1869). B. 1864, s. 1888. *H. Hon. Geo. G. s. b.* '96.
- Worcester, Huyshe W. Yeatman-Biggs, 105th Bp. of. App. 1905. B. 1845.
- Worlingham, B. (See Gosford, E. of.)
- Wrenbury, Henry Burton Buckley, P.C., 1st B. (cr. 1915). B. 1845. *H. Hon. Bryan B. B. s. b.* '90.
- Wrottesley, Victor A. Wrottesley, 4th B. (cr. 1838). B. 1873, s. 1910. *H. Hon. Walter W. bro. b.* '77.
- Wynford, Philip G. Best, 6th B. (cr. 1829). B. 1871, s. 1904. *H. Hon. Samuel B. bro. b.* '74.
- Yarborough, Charles A. W. Pelham, P.C., 4th E. of (cr. 1837). B. 1859, s. 1875. *H. Ld. Worsley, s. b.* '88.
- York, Cosmo Gordon Lang, P.C., 89th Archbp. of. App. 1909. B. 1864.
- Zetland, Lawrence Dundas, P.C., K.T., 1st M. of (cr. 1892). B. 1844. *H. E. of Ronaldshay, G.C.I.E., s. b.* '76.
- *Zouche of Haryngworth, Mary C. Frankland, Baroness (cr. 1308). B. 1875, s. 1917. *H. Hon. Thos. Wm. A. F. s. b.* '02.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF HOUSE OF LORDS

- Chairman of Committees*, The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Donoughmore, K.P. (£2,500).
- Clerk of the Parliaments*, Sir Arthur T. Thring, K.C.B. (£2,000 + £500 house allowance).
- Clerk Assistant*, F. H. Alderson (£1,500).
- Reading Clerk, and Clerk of Outdoor Committees*, R. A. Muir Mackenzie (£1,000).
- Counsel to Chairman of Committees*, Albert Gray C.B., K.C. (£1,800).
- Chief Clerk and Clerk of Printed Papers*, C. L. Anstruther (£1,200).
- Senior Clerks*: W. H. Hamilton-Gordon, *Clerk of the Journals* (£1,000); Hon. A. McDonnell, *Principal Clerk of Private Committees* (£1,000); A. H. Robinson, *Clerk of Private Bills and Tazing Officer for Private Bills* (£1,200); H. P. St. John, *Principal Clerk, Judicial Department, and Tazing Officer (Judicial)* (£1,100); V. M. Biddulph (£700).
- Other Clerks*: Hon. E. A. Stonor, H. J. F. Badeley; C. Headlam, *Clerk of Public Bills*; J. B. Hotham, E. C. Vigers, G. D. Luard, G. Proby; W. G. G. Leveson-Gower, *Clerk Attending the Table*; R. O. W. Pemberton and A. W. G. Hinchliffe (£100-£600).
- Accountant and Receiver of Fees*, T. Ambrey Court (£500-£650).
- Librarian*, A. H. M. Butler (£1,000).
- Assistant Librarian*, C. T. Clay (£360).
- Examiners for Standing Orders*, Hon. E. Gully, C.B., and J. F. Symons-Jeune.
- Clerk for Standing Orders*, H. S. Green.

Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, Admiral Sir Henry F. Stephenson, G.C.V.O., K.C.B. (£1,000). Yeoman-Usher and Sec. to Lord Great Chamberlain, Capt. T. D. Butler, M.V.O. (£500).

Serjeant-at-Arms, Capt. the Hon. Sir Seymour John Fortescue, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., R.N. (£1,000). Deputy Serjeant, Hon. A. E. A. Napier. Resident Superintendent, T. Whitehead (£300).

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

The Act of Union with Ireland increased the number of members of the House of Commons to 658, and though it stood nominally at this figure until the end of the Parliament of '80-85, the disfranchisement of 4 constituencies returning 6 members, and the suspension of 12 writs in 7 cities and boroughs, had reduced the total of members to 640. The Redistribution Act did not alter the apportionment of members to Ireland or Wales, but increased the number returnable by Scotland from 60 to 72, and these 12 new seats being added to the nominal number of the House brought it up to 670, distributed as follows:—

	Counties	Boroughs	Universities	Total
England and Wales	253	237	5	495
Scotland	39	31	2	72
Ireland	85	16	2	103
	377	284	9	670

The Representation of the People Bill (see INDEX for Special Article) increased the existing membership by 31.

With certain exceptions any male of full age may be elected to represent a constituency in the House of Commons. English and Scottish peers are entirely disqualified, but Irish peers (with the exception of the 23 Representative Peers) may be returned for any constituency in Great Britain. All English, Scottish, and Irish judges; clergymen of the Established Church of either of the two kingdoms; Roman Catholic priests; the holders of various offices specially excluded by statute (including revenue officers); persons who have been convicted of certain offences; aliens (unless a certificate of naturalisation has been granted to them by the Secretary of State, and they have taken the oath of allegiance); imbeciles; Government contractors (except contractors for Government loans); and sheriffs and returning officers within the constituencies for which they act,—all these are disqualified. By the resolution moved by Mr. Lloyd George as Chancellor of the Exchequer on August 10, 1911, and carried by 256 votes against 158, provision is made "for the payment of a salary at the rate of four hundred pounds a year to every Member of the House, excluding any Member who is for the time being in receipt of a salary as an officer of the House, or as a Minister, or as an officer of his Majesty's Household."

The Speaker is the first to take the oath and subscribe the roll in a new House of Commons, and is followed by the other members, who are presented to him by the clerk. Members returned after a general election are introduced by two other members. The form of oath taken is as follows: "I, ———, do swear that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to His Majesty King George, his heirs and successors, according to law. So help me God." An affirmation to the same effect as the oath is permitted.

A seat in the House is vacated on acceptance of any office of profit under the Crown; and there are certain disabilities attached to bankruptcy. The principal members of the Govern-

ment, on accepting office, vacate their seats, and are eligible for re-election*; but the rule does not apply to such offices as Secretary to the Treasury or other similar appointments which are not held direct from the Crown. No member of the House of Commons can, as a matter of fact, resign his seat, but this end is attained by his acceptance of the "Chiltern Hundreds." By obtaining "the stewardship of His Majesty's Chiltern Hundreds, or the stewardship of the Manor of Poynings, of East Hendred and Northstead, or the Escheatorship of Munster," a member may rid himself of his duties.

When a seat becomes vacant during a session, a new writ is moved for at the commencement of an ordinary sitting, generally by one of the whips of the party to which the late member belonged. During the recess the Speaker may, on the production of a certificate signed by two members that a member has died, or accepted an office held direct from the Crown, or has been called to the House of Lords, or that the seat has become vacant by the bankruptcy or lunacy of a member, order a writ to be issued for a fresh election to fill the vacancy thus caused. But a writ may not be issued during the recess on the acceptance of the Chiltern Hundreds or of the like offices.

REGISTRATION: ELECTION OF MEMBERS, ETC.

The Representation of the People Bill, which was introduced in the House of Commons in 1917, was the result of a conference of all parties, presided over by the Speaker. It considerably extended the franchise, and introduced new methods of qualification, registration, etc. It involved also a Redistribution of Seats scheme. See INDEX for Special Article on the Bill.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE

The most striking feature in the procedure of the House of Commons is the great power vested in the Speaker. The Speaker must abstain from debating, unless in committee of the whole House; and even there he rarely takes advantage of his right. The member of the House who is elected to the office of Speaker acts quite independently of party considerations. He never votes, save when the numbers happen to be equal, in which case he gives the casting vote. The chief duty of the Speaker undoubtedly is the preservation of order. He holds office until a dissolution. He has a residence in the Palace of Westminster, and receives a salary of £5,000 per annum; he ranks as first Commissioner, and is usually awarded upon retirement a pension of £4,000 and a peerage.

* In June 1915, on the formation of a Coalition Government, a Special Act was passed, rendering unnecessary the re-election of members of the House of Commons during the months of May and June of that year, on acceptance of office; another Act was passed in July 1919 making further temporary provision for a similar purpose, and also for removing disabilities under which some Ministers suffered through the limited scope of the 1915 Act.

The following have been **Speakers** since the meeting of the first reformed Parliament :

Sir C. Manners-Sutton	1833-35
J. Abercromby	1835-39
C. Shaw-Lefevre (Vct. Eversley)	1839-57
J. E. Denison (Vct. Ossington)	1857-72
Sir H. Brand (Vct. Hampden)	1872-84
A. W. Peel (Vct. Peel)	1884-95
W. C. Gully (Vct. Selby)	1895-05
J. W. Lowther	1905-

Chairman of Committee

The **Chairman of Committee of Ways and Means** is a member of the House of Commons who is elected when the House goes into Committee of Ways and Means, or Supply, for the first time in a new parliament, and holds office until the dissolution of that parliament. He is nominated by the Government, but is regarded as an officer of the House. The salary of the office is £2,500 a year. The Chairman of Ways and Means usually presides when the House is in committee, whether on financial business or on a bill, and in his absence the Deputy Chairman, or failing him, the Chairman may request one of several temporary chairmen nominated by the Speaker at the commencement of each session to act for him. His place is not in the chair of the Speaker, but at the table where the Clerk, who retires with the Speaker, has sat. When the House is informed of the unavoidable absence of the Speaker, the Chairman of Ways and Means exercises his authority as Deputy Speaker. He may also take the chair as **Deputy Speaker**, when requested to do so by the Speaker, without any formal communication to the House. The recent holders of the office include :

H. C. Raikes	1874-80
Sir Lyon Playfair (Lord Playfair)	1880-83
Sir A. Otway	1885-85
L. H. Courtney (Lord Courtney)	1885-92
J. W. Mellor	1893-95
J. W. Lowther	1895-05
Grant Lawson	1905
A. Emmott (Lord Emmott)	1906-11
J. H. Whitely	1911-

Deputy Chairman

The House made provision in 1902 for the appointment of a **deputy chairman**, who is elected in the same way as the Chairman of Committee of Ways and Means, and is also regarded as an officer of the House. The salary of the office is £1,000 a year. The Deputy Chairman, in the unavoidable absence of the Chairman of Ways and Means, is entitled to exercise all the powers vested in the Chairman of Ways and Means, including his powers as Deputy Speaker. The Deputy Chairman may also take the chair as Deputy Speaker, when requested to do so by the Speaker, without any formal communication to the House. Holders of the office :

A. F. Jeffreys	1902-05
L. Hardy	1905-06
J. Caldwell	1906-10
J. H. Whitely	1910-11
Sir D. Maclean	1911-

The Serjeant-at-Arms

The **Serjeant-at-Arms of the House of Commons** carries the mace when the Speaker enters and leaves the House, places it on the table when the Speaker takes the chair, and under the table when the House goes into committee. He or his deputy sits within the House, near to the door, and

executes any directions of the Speaker for the maintenance of order. The admission of strangers to the galleries and the maintenance of order in the precincts of the House are under his charge.

The House in Committee

The business of the House of Commons is transacted very largely "in committee." When the whole House is in committee the Speaker vacates the chair, the mace is placed under the table, and the Chairman of Ways and Means or another member of the House presides. Proceedings relating to the expenditure of public money take place in **Committee of Supply**, while in **Committee of Ways and Means** resolutions having reference to the funds by which such expenditure is to be sustained, are passed. There are also grand committees, **Select Committees** chosen for specific purposes, and committees for the consideration of private bills.

Committee of Supply

The sums necessary to defray the charge for the Army, Navy, Civil Services, Customs, Post Office, etc., are voted annually by the House of Commons in **Committee of Supply**. The sums required are granted for the financial year ending on March 31. The Estimates, framed by the respective departments and approved by the Treasury, are laid upon the table soon after the commencement of each session, and any items which may be subsequently found insufficient, or any unforeseen charges, are provided by the **Supplementary Estimates**. **Votes of credit** for military and naval expenditure of an urgent character are also voted in Committee of Supply. On the resolution embodying the vote for the number of men for the army is founded the **Army (Annual) Bill**, which provides, during twelve months and no more, for the discipline and regulation of that force. The system of granting supplies for only twelve months involves a meeting of Parliament every year, and provides at once a safeguard against the permanence of the military establishment and a means of continuing it periodically in such strength as the House itself may deem to be necessary.

Committee of Ways and Means

This Committee (1) considers any proposals relative to old or new taxes and duties submitted to it by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and (2) votes sums of money from the Consolidated Fund sufficient in amount to make good the supplies granted for the maintenance of the services of the year. Resolutions relative to taxation may be acted upon by the proper officers as soon as passed. At the end of the session a measure which on the one hand applies out of the Consolidated Fund the whole sum granted to His Majesty for the service of the financial year, and on the other hand appropriates the supplies in accordance with the votes already passed in Committee of Supply, is passed, and is known as the **Appropriation Bill**.

Sittings of the House

The course of business is now as follows:—On Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays the House meets at 2.45 o'clock, and, after prayers, proceeds till 3 p.m. with petitions, motions for unopposed returns, and leave of absence to members, giving notice of motions, and unopposed private business. Questions are commenced at 3, and no question, unless of an urgent character,

is taken after 3.15. Any member who desires an oral answer to his question may distinguish it by an asterisk, and if he do not so distinguish it the answer is printed and circulated with the votes. No motion for the adjournment of the House may be made until all the questions asked at the commencement of business (and questions may not be asked at any other time) have been disposed of, and if leave to make such motion be given, by forty members rising in their places to support it, the debate upon it takes place at 8.15 that same evening, the business then under discussion being interrupted for the purpose. After questions bills may be brought in and committees nominated, and a member may now, after notice, present a bill without an order for its introduction, and when a bill is so presented its title is read by the Clerk, and the bill is then deemed to have been read a first time, a day is fixed for the second reading, and the Bill is sent to be printed. Opposed business is suspended at 11 p.m. On Fridays the House meets at noon, and opposed business is suspended at 5 p.m. Government business has precedence at every sitting except the sittings on Fridays, when Bills in charge of unofficial members have precedence. At 8.15 p.m. on Tuesdays and Wednesdays up till Easter, and at 8.15 p.m. on Wednesdays up till Whitsuntide, the business then under discussion is interrupted, and precedence is given to private members' motions after any motion for adjournment of the House or any private business set down for discussion at that hour has been disposed of. After Whitsuntide Government business has precedence at all sittings except the sittings on the third and fourth Fridays after Whit Sunday, at which Bills in charge of unofficial members have precedence.

Supply

Thursday is now the weekly Supply day. Twenty days are allotted for the actual consideration of the votes, with a power of adding three more, apart from estimates supplementary to those of a previous session, or any vote of credit or supplementary or additional votes for war expenditure. Of the days so allotted not more than one is allotted to any vote on account, and not more than one sitting to the report of that vote. At 10 o'clock on the last day but one of the allotted days the outstanding votes are put in classes of the Civil Service Estimates, and in totals so far as the Estimates for the Navy, Army, and the Revenue Departments are concerned, and a similar procedure is observed on the last allotted

day in regard to the reports of the outstanding votes.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF HOUSE OF COMMONS

Clerk of the House, Sir Courtenay Peregrine Herbert, G.C.B., K.C.S.I., C.I.E. (£2,000).
Clerk Assist. Arthur W. Nicholson, C.B. (£1,800).
Second ditto, Thomas L. Webster, C.B. (£1,200).
Principal Clerks: H. A. Ferguson-Davie, *Public Bills and Fees*; Horace West, *Committee and Private Bill Office*; G. C. Giffard, *Clerk of the Journals* (£850-£1,000).
Senior Clerks: A. I. Dasset, Arthur H. Ellis, P. A. Bull, F. R. Williams Wynne, F. O. Holland, J. W. G. Bond, H. C. Dawkins (£650-£800).
Assistant Clerks: R. P. Colomb, B. H. Fell, J. S. Horsburgh Porter, F. O. Bramwell, W. T. Legge, C. R. Turner, W. K. Gibbons, W. P. Johnston, R. N. Bailey, G. F. M. Campion, O. C. Williams, G. W. B. Throckmorton, B. H. Oode, L. F. Schooling, G. C. Tylor, A. W. M. Bull (£120-£600).
Examiners of Petitions for Private Bills: Hon. Edward Gully, C.B.; J. F. Symons-Jeune (£800).
Taxing Master, Hon. Edward Gully, C.B. (£50).
Clerk to Examiners and Taxing Master, H. S. Green (£50).
Clerk in Public Petitions Office, A. A. Taylor (£400).
Clerks in Admission Order Office: Capt. G. T. Payne, Capt. W. G. A. Garton (£200-£300); in *Sergeant-at-Arms Office*, C. J. H. Sbearn (£500); in *Committee and Private Bill Office*, J. W. Gardner (£250).
Collector of Fees on Private Bills, C. L. Lockton (£500-£600).
Secretary to Chairman of Ways and Means, J. S. Horsburgh Porter (£100).
Vote Office: Principal Clerk, Philip Smith (£450-£650). *Assistant Clerks*: J. G. Mounsey, Maj. R. T. St. John (£100-£350).
Editor of the Official Debates, W. Turner Perkins (£650).
Assistant Editor, P. F. Dawney, B.A. (£400).
Librarian, A. Smyth (£1,000-£1,200).
Assistant Librarian, Vivian Kitto (£400-£600).
Shorthand Writer, W. Hodgson.
Secretary to Speaker, Hon. Edward Cadogan.
Sergeant-at-Arms, Vice-Ad. Sir Collin R. Keppel, K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O. (£1,200).
Deputy Sergeant, F. R. Gosset (£800).
Assistant Sergeant, Walter Erskine (£650).
Chaplain, Rev. Canon W. H. Carnegie, M.A. (£400).
Speaker's Counsel, Ernest Moon, K.C., C.B. (£1,800).

LIST OF MEMBERS

The following is a list of members returned at the General Election in Dec. 1910, corrected by the results of bye-elections up to date.

For pollings in the various constituencies, and the numbers of registered electors, see pp. 229-44

Abraham, Rt. Hon. W. (Lab., b. '42), Glamorgan, Rhondda.
 Acland, Rt. Hon. F. Dyke (L., b. '74), Cornwall, Camborne.
 Adamson, W. (Lab., b. '63), Fife, W.
 Addison, Rt. Hon. C., M.D. (L., b. '69), Shoreditch, Hoxton.
 Adkins, Sir W. R. (L., b. '62), Lanes. S.E., Middleton.
 Agg-Gardner, Sir J. T. (U., b. '46), Cheltenham.
 Agnew, Sir G. W., Bt. (L., b. '52), Salford, W.
 Ainsworth, Sir J. S., Bt. (L., b. '44), Argyll.
 Alden, Percy (L., b. '65), Middlesex, Tottenham.
 Allen, A. A. (L., b. '68), Dumbarton.
 Allen, Maj. W. I. (U.), Armagh, N.
 Allen, Rt. Hon. C. P. (L., b. '61), Gloucester, Stroud.
 Amery, L. C. M. S. (U., b. '73), Birmingham, S.
 Anderson, W. C. (Lab., b. '71), Sheffield, Attercliffe.
 Anstruther-Gray, Major W. (U., b. '59), St. Andrews Burghs.
 Arehdale, E. M. (U., b. '53), Fermanagh, N.
 Archer-Shee, Major M. (U., b. '73), Finsbury, C.
 Armitage, R. (L., b. '66), Leeds, C.
 Arnold, Sydney (L., b. '78), Yorks. W. Riding, Holmfirth.
 Ashley, W. W. (U., b. '67), Lanes. N., Blackpool.
 Asquith, Rt. Hon. H. H. (L., b. '52), Fife, East.
 Astor, Hon. Waldorf (U., b. '79), Plymouth.
 Baird, J. L. (U., b. '74), Warwickshire, Rugby.
 Baker, Rt. Hon. Harold T. (L., b. '77), Lanes. N.E., Accrington.

- Baker, J. Allen (L., b. '52), Finsbury, E.
 Baker, Sir R., Bt. (U., b. '79), Dorset, N.
 Baldwin, Stanley (U., b. '67), Worcester, Bewdley.
 Balfour, Rt. Hon. A. J. (U., b. '48), London, City.
 Balfour, Sir R., Bt. (L., b. '44), Lanark, Partick.
 Banbury, Rt. Hon. Sir F. G., Bt. (U., b. '50), London, City.
 Barling, Sir G., Bt. (L., b. '71), Devon, Barnstaple.
 Barlow, C. A. M. (U., b. '71), Salford, E.
 Barlow, Sir J. E., Bt. (L., b. '57), Somerset, Frome.
 Barnes, Rt. Hon. G. N. (Lab., b. '59), Glasgow, Blackfriars.
 Barnett, Capt. R. W. (U.), St. Pancras, West.
 Barnston, H. (U., b. '70), Cheshire, Eddisbury.
 Barran, Sir J. N., Bt. (L., b. '72), Hawick Burghs.
 Barran, Sir R. H. (L., b. '58), Leeds, N.
 Barrie, H. T. (U., b. '60), Londonderry, N.
 Barton, Sir A. W. (L., b. '62), Oldham.
 Bathurst, Hon. A. B. (U., b. '72), Gloucester, Cirencester.
 Bathurst, Sir Charles (U., b. '67), Wilts, Wilton.
 Baile, Sir W. P., Bt. (L., b. '39), Ayrshire, S.
 Beauchamp, Sir E., Bt. (L., b. '49), Suffolk, Lowestoft.
 Beck, A. C. T. (L., b. '76), Essex, Saffron Walden.
 Beckett, Hon. Gervase (U., b. '66), Yorks. N. Riding, Whitby.
 Bellairs, Commr. C. (U., b. '71), Maidstone.
 Benn, A. Shirley (U., b. '58), Plymouth.
 Benn, I. Hamilton (U., b. '63), Greenwich.
 Benn, W. W. (L., b. '77), Tower Hamlets, St. George-in-the-East.
 Bentham, G. J. (L., b. '63), Lines., Gainsborough.
 Bethell, Sir J. H., Bt. (L., b. '61), Essex, Romford.
 Bigland, A. (U., b. '55), Birkenhead.
 Billing, N. Pemberton (Ind. b. —), Herts., E.
 Bird, A. F. (U., b. '49), Wolverhampton, W.
 Birrell, Rt. Hon. A. (L., b. '50), Bristol, N.
 Black, Sir A. W. (L., b. '63), Beds., Biggleswade.
 Blalr, R. (U., b. '82), Tower Hamlets, Bow and Bromley.
 Blake, Sir F. D., Bt. (L., b. '56), Northumberland, Berwick.
 Bliss, J. P. (L., b. —), Cumberland, Cockermouth.
 Boland, J. B. (Nat., b. '70), Kerry, S.
 Boles, Lt.-Col. D. F. (U., b. '61), Somerset, W.
 Booth, F. H. (L., b. '67), Pontefract.
 Bowden, Lt.-Col. Harland (U., b. '73), Derbyshire, N.E.
 Bowerman, Rt. Hon. C. W. (Lab., b. '51), Deptford.
 Boyle, D. (Nat., b. '59), Mayo, N.
 Boyle, W. L. (U., b. '59), Norfolk, Mid.
 Boyton, J. (U., b. '55), Marylebone, E.
 Brace, W. (Lab., b. '65), Glamorgan, S.
 Brady, P. J. (Nat., b. '68), Dublin, St. Stephen's Green.
 Erassey, H. L. C. (U., b. '70), Northants, N.
 Bridgeman, W. C. (U., b. '64), Shropshire, Oswestry.
 Brocklehurst, W. B. (L., b. '51), Cheshire, Macclesfield.
 Brookes, Warwick (U., b. —), Tower Hamlets, Mile End.
 Broughton, U. H. (U., b. '57), Preston.
 Brunner, J. F. L. (L., b. '65), Cheshire, Northwich.
 Bryce, J. A. (L., b. '41), Inverness Burghs.
 Bull, Sir W. (U., b. '63), Hammersmith.
 Burdett-Coutts, W. L. A. B. (U., b. '51), Westminster.
 Burgoyne, A. H. (U., b. '80), Kensington, N.
 Burn, Col. C. R. (U., b. '59), Devon, Torquay.
 Burns, Rt. Hon. J. (L., b. '58), Battersea.
 Burt, Rt. Hon. T. (L., b. '37), Morpeth.
 Butcher, J. G., K.C. (U., b. '52), York City.
 Buxton, N. E. (L., b. '69), Norfolk, N.
 Byrne, A. (Nat., b. '52), Dublin Harbour.
 Campion, W. R. (U., b. '70), Sussex, Lewes.
 Carew, C. R. S. (U.), Devon, Tiverton.
 Carlile, Sir E. H. (U., b. '52), Herts., St. Albans.
 Carnegie, Maj. Hon. D. G. (U., b. '70), Winchester.
 Carr-Gomm, H. W. C. (L., b. '77), Southwark, Rotherhithe.
 Carson, Rt. Hon. Sir E. (U., b. '54), Dublin University.
 Cator, J. (U., b. '62), Huntingdon, S.
 Cautley, H. S. (U., b. '63), Sussex, E. Grinstead.
 Cave, Rt. Hon. Sir G., K.C. (U., b. '56), Surrey, Kingston.
 Cavendish-Bentinck, Lord H. (U., b. '63), Nottingham, S.
 Cawley, Sir F., Bt. (L., b. '50), Lancs. S.E., Prestwich.
 Cecil, Rt. Hon. E. (U., b. '65), Aston Manor.
 Cecil, Lord H. (U., b. '69), Oxford University.
 Cecil, Rt. Hon. Lord R. (U., b. '64), Herts., Hitchin.
 Chamberlain, Rt. Hon. A. (U., b. '63), Birmingham, W.
 Chancellor, H. G. (L., b. '63), Shoreditch, Haggerston.
 Chapple, W. A. (L., b. '64), Stirlingshire.
 Cheyne, Sir W. Watson, Bt. (U., b. '52), Edinburgh and St. Andrews Universities.
 Churchill, Rt. Hon. W. S. (L., b. '74), Dundee.
 Clancy, J. J. (Nat., b. '47), Dublin Co., N.
 Clay, Capt. H. Spender (U., b. '75), Kent, Tonbridge.
 Clive, Capt. P. A. (U., b. '73), Herefordshire, Ross.
 Clough, W. (L., b. '62), Yorks. W. Riding, Skipton.
 Clyde, J. A., K.C. (U., b. '63), Edinburgh, W.
 Clynes, J. R. (Lab., b. '69), Manchester, N.E.
 Coates, Major Sir E. F., Bt. (U., b. '53), Lewisham.
 Coats, Sir Stuart, Bt. (U., b. '68), Surrey, Wimbledon.
 Cochrane, C. A. (L., b. —), South Shields.
 Collings, Rt. Hon. J. (U., b. '31), Birmingham, Bordesley.
 Collins, G. P. (L., b. '75), Greenock.
 Collins, Sir S. (L., b. '47), Lambeth, Kennington.
 Collins, Sir Wm. J. (L., b. '59), Derby.
 Colvin, Col. R. B. (U.), Essex, Epping.
 Compton-Rickett, Rt. Hon. Sir J. (L., b. '47), Yorks. W. Riding, Osgodcross.
 Condon, T. J. (Nat., b. '50), Tipperary, E.
 Cooper, Sir R. A., Bt. (U., b. '74), Walsall.
 Coote, Wm. (U., b. —), Tyrone, S.
 Cornwall, Sir E. A. (L., b. '63), Bethnal Green, N.E.
 Cory, Sir C. J., Bt. (L., b. '59), Cornwall, St. Ives.
 Cory, J. Herbert (U.), Cardiff District.
 Cosgrave, Jas. (N., b. '51), Galway, E.
 Cosgrave, W. P. (Ind. Nat.), Kilkenny City.
 Courthope, G. L. (U., b. '77), Sussex, Rye.
 Cowan, Sir W. H. (L., b. '62), Aberdeenshire, E.
 Craig, C. C. (U., b. '69), Antrim, S.
 Craig, E. (U., b. '59), Cheshire, Crewe.
 Craig, H. J. (L., b. '69), Tynemouth.
 Craig, Maj. J. (U., b. '71), Down, E.
 Craig, N. C., K.C. (U., b. '68), Kent, Thanet.
 Craik, Sir H. (U., b. '46), Glasgow and Aberdeen Universities.
 Crean, P. (Ind. Nat., b. '56), Cork Co., S.E.
 Croft, H. P. (U., b. '81), Christchurch.
 Crooks, Rt. Hon. W. (Lab., b. '52), Woolwich.
 Crumley, P. (Nat., b. '50), Fermanagh, S.
 Cullinan, J. (Nat., b. '58), Tipperary, S.
 Currie, G. W. (U., b. '70), Leith Burghs.
 Dalrymple, Hon. H. H. (U., b. '57), Wigtownshire.
 Dalziel, D. (U., b. '54), Lambeth, Brixton.
 Dalziel, Rt. Hon. Sir H. J. (L., b. '68), Kirkcaldy Burghs.
 Davies, D. (L., b. '80), Montgomeryshire.
 Davies, E. W. (L., b. '71), Carnarvonshire, Eiflau.
 Davies, T. (L., b. '57), Lines., Louth.

- Davies, Sir W. H. (L., b. '51), Bristol, S.
 Dawes, J. A. (L., b. '66), Newington (Walworth).
 De Forest, Baron (L., b. '79), West Ham, N.
 Denison-Pender, J. (U., b. '82), Cambs., Newmarket.
 Denman, Hon. R. D. (L., b. '76), Carlisle.
 Deuniss, E. R. B. (U., b. '54), Oldham.
 De Valera, E. (Ind. Nat.), Clare, E.
 Devlin, Joseph (Nat., b. '72), Belfast, W.
 Dickenson, Rt. Hon. W. H. (L., b. '59), St. Pancras, N.
 Dillon, J. (Nat., b. '51), Mayo, E.
 Dixon, C. IL. (U., b. '63), Boston.
 Donelan, Capt. A. J. C. (Nat., b. '46), Wicklow, E.
 Donovan, J. T. (Nat., b. '78), Wicklow, W.
 Doris, W. (Nat., b. '60), Mayo, W.
 Dougherty, Sir Jas. B. (L., b. '44), Londonderry City.
 Du Cros, Sir A. P., Bt. (U., b. '71), Hastings.
 Duffy, W. J. (Nat., b. '65), Galway Co., S.
 Duke, Rt. Hon. H. E., K.C. (U., b. '55), Exeter.
 Duncan, C. (Lab., b. '65), Barrow-in-Furness.
 Duncan, Sir J. H., Bt. (L., b. '55), Yorks. W. Riding, Otley.
 Duncannon, Viscount (U., b. '80), Dover.
 Du Pre, W. B. (U., b. '75), Bucks., Wycombe.
 Edge, Capt. Wm. (L., b. —), Bolton.
 Edwards, A. C. (L., b. '69), Glamorgan, E.
 Edwards, Sir F., Bt. (L., b. '52), Radnorshire.
 Edwards, J. H. (L., b. '71), Glamorgan, Mid.
 Elverston, Sir H. (L., b. '66), Gateshead.
 Esmonde, J. L. (Nat., b. '94), Tipperary, N.
 Esmonde, Sir T. G., Bt. (Nat., b. '62), Wexford, N.
 Essex, Sir R. W. (L., b. '57), Stafford.
 Evans, Sir R. L. Worthington, Bt. (U., b. '68), Colchester.
 Eyres-Monsell, B. M. (U., b. '80), Worcester, Evesham.
 Faber, G. D. (U., b. '52), Clapham.
 Faber, Capt. W. V. (U., b. '57), Hants, Andover.
 Falconer, J. (L., b. '56), Forfarshire.
 Falle, Sir B. G., Bt. (U., b. '60), Portsmouth.
 Farrell, J. P. (Nat., b. '65), Longford, N.
 Fell, A. (U., b. '50), Great Yarmouth.
 Fenwick, Rt. Hon. C. (L., b. '50), Northumberland, Wansbeck.
 Ferens, Rt. Hon. T. R. (L., b. '47), Hull, East.
 Ffrench, P. (Nat., b. '44), Wexford, S.
 Field, W. (Nat., b. '48), Dublin, St. Patrick's.
 Fiennes, Hon. Sir Eustace, Bt. (L., b. '64), Oxford, Banbury.
 Finney, S. (Lab., b. —), Staffs., N.W.
 Fisher, H. A. L. (Ind., b. '65), Sheffield, Hallam.
 Fisher, Rt. Hon. W. H. (U., b. '53), Fulham.
 Flitzgibbon, John (Nat., b. '49), Mayo, S.
 Fitzpatrick, J. Lalor (Nat., b. —), Queen's Co., Ossory.
 Fitzroy, Hon. E. A. (U., b. '69), Northants, S.
 Flannery, Sir J. F., Bt. (U., b. '51), Essex, Maldon.
 Flavin, M. J. (Nat., b. '66), Kerry, N.
 Fleming, Sir J. (L., b. '47), Aberdeen, S.
 Fletcher, J. S. (U., b. '41), Hampstead.
 Forster, Rt. Hon. H. W. (U., b. '66), Kent, Sevenoaks.
 Foster, P. S. (U., b. '65), Warwick, Stratford-on-Avon.
 Fox, H. W. (U., b. '63), Warwickshire, Tamworth.
 France, G. A. (L., b. '70), Yorks. W. Riding, Morley.
 Galbraith, S. (L., b. '60), Durham, Mid.
 Ganzoni, F. J. C. (U., b. '82), Ipswich.
 Gardner, E. (U., b. '46), Berks, Wokingham.
 Gastrell, Sir W. H. (U., b. '54), Lambeth, N.
 Geddes, Sir Auckland (U.), Hants, Basingstoke.
 Geddes, Rt. Hon. Sir Eric O. (U., b. '75), Cambridge.
 Gelder, Sir W. A. (L., b. '55), Lincs., Brigg.
 George, Rt. Hon. D. L. (L., b. '63), Carnarvon District.
 Gibbs, Lt.-Col. G. A. (U., b. '73), Bristol, W.
 Gilbert, J. D. (L., b. —), Newington, W.
 Gilmour, J. (U., b. '76), Renfrew, East.
 Ginnell, L. (Ind. Nat., b. '54), Westmeath, N.
 Glanville, H. J. (L., b. '54), Southwark, Bermondsey.
 Glazebrook, P. K. (U., b. '80), Manchester, S.
 Glyn-Jones, W. S. (L., b. '69), Tower Hamlets, Stepney.
 Goddard, Rt. Hon. Sir D. F. (L., b. '50), Ipswich.
 Goldman, C. S. (U., b. '68), Penryn and Falmouth.
 Goldney, F. B. (U., b. '65), Canterbury.
 Goldsmith, F. (U., b. '78), Suffolk, Stowmarket.
 Goldstone, F. W. (Lab., b. '70), Sunderland.
 Goulding, Sir E. A., Bt. (U., b. '63), Worcester.
 Graham, E. J. (Ind. N., b. '54), King's Co., Tnl-lamore.
 Grant, J. A. (U., b. '67), Cumberland, Egremont.
 Greene, R. (U., b. '69), Hackney, N.
 Greenwood, Sir Geo. G. (L., b. '50), Peterborough.
 Greenwood, Sir Hamar, Bt. (L., b. '70), Sunderland.
 Greig, J. W. (L., b. '59), Renfrew, W.
 Grettton, J. (U., b. '67), Rutland.
 Griffith, Rt. Hon. E. J., K.C. (L., b. '60), Anglesey.
 Griffith-Boscawen, Sir A. (U., b. '65), Dudley.
 Griffiths, Sir J. N. (U., b. '71), Wednesbury.
 Guest, Hon. F. E. (L., b. '75), Dorset, E.
 Guest, Hon. H. (L., b. '74), Pembroke Dist.
 Guiney, J. (Ind. N., b. '69), Cork Co., N.
 Gulnness, Hon. R. (U., b. '74), Essex, S.E.
 Gulnness, Hon. W. E. (U., b. '80), Bury St. Edmunds.
 Gulland, Rt. Hon. J. W. (L., b. '64), Dumfries Burghs.
 Gwynn, Stephen L. (Nat., b. '64), Galway.
 Gwynne, R. S. (U., b. '73), Sussex, Eastbourne.
 Hackett, J. (Nat., b. '65), Tipperary, Mid.
 Haddock, G. B. (U., b. '63), Lancs. N., N. Lonsdale.
 Hall, D. B. (U., b. '66), Hants., I. of Wight.
 Hall, F. (U., b. '64), Dulwich.
 Hall, F. (Lab., b. '55), Yorks. W. Riding, Northampton.
 Hambro, A. V. (U., b. '83), Dorset, S.
 Hamersley, A. St. G., K.C. (U., b. '48), Oxford, Woodstock.
 Hamilton, Rt. Hon. Lord C. (U., b. '43), Kensington, S.
 Hamilton, G. C. (U., b. '77), Cheshire, Altrincham.
 Hancock, J. G. (Lab., b. '57), Derbyshire, Mid.
 Hanson, C. A. (U., b. '46), Cornwall, Bodmin.
 Harcourt, R. V. (L., b. '78), Montrose Burghs.
 Hardy, Rt. Hon. T. (U., b. '54), Kent, Ashford.
 Harwood-Banner, Sir J. S. (U., b. '47), Liverpool, Everton.
 Harmsworth, C. B. (L., b. '69), Beds., Linton.
 Harmsworth, R. L. (L., b. '70), Caithness-shire.
 Harris, Rt. Hon. F. L. (U., b. '64), Worcestershire, E.
 Harris, Sir H. P. (U., b. '56), Paddington, S.
 *Harris, P. A. (L., b. '76), Leicestershire, Harborough.
 Harvey, A. G. C. (L., b. '58), Rochdale.
 Harvey, T. E. (L., b. '75), Leeds, W.
 Haslam, L. (L., b. '56), Monmouth District.
 Havelock-Allan, Sir H. S. M., Bt. (L., b. '72), Durham, Bishop Auckland.
 Hayden, J. P. (Nat., b. '63), Roscommon, S.
 Hayward, E. L. (L., b. '76), Durham, S.E.
 Hazleton, R. (Nat., b. '80), Galway Co., N.
 Healy, M. (Ind. Nat., b. '59), Cork City.
 Healy, T., K.C. (Ind. Nat., b. '55), Cork Co., N.E.
 Hearn, W. R. (N.), Dublin Co., S.
 Helme, Sir N. W. G. (L., b. '49), Lancs. N., Lancaster.
 Hemmerde, E. W. (L., b. '71), Norfolk, N.W.
 Henderson, Rt. Hon. A. (Lab., b. '63), Durham, Barnard Castle.

- Henderson, J. McD. (L., b. '46), Aberdeenshire, W.
 Henry, Sir C. S., Bt. (L., b. '60), Shropshire, Mid.
 Henry, Denis, K.C. (U., b. '64), Londonderry, S.
 Herbert, Hon. A. H. (U., b. '80), Somerset, S.
 Hermon-Hodge, Sir R. T. (U., b. '51), Oxford, Henley.
 Hewart, G., K.C. (L., b. '70), Leicester.
 Hewins, W. A. S. (U., b. '65), Hereford.
 Hibbert, Sir H. F. (U., b. '50), Lancs. N., Chorley.
 Hickman, Col. T. E. H. (U., b. '59), Wolverhampton, S.
 Hicks-Beach, W. F. (U., b. '42), Gloucester, Tewkesbury.
 Higham, J. S. (L., b. '57), Yorks. W. Riding, Sowerby.
 Hill, Sir J. Bt. (L., b. —), Bradford, C.
 Hill-Wood, S. (U., b. '72), Derbyshire, High Peak.
 Hills, J. W. (U., b. '62), Durham.
 Hinds, J. (L., b. '62), Carmarthenshire, W.
 Hoare, S. J. G. (U., b. '80), Chelsea.
 Hobhouse, Rt. Hon. Sir C. E. H., Bt. (L., b. '62), Bristol, E.
 Hodge, J. (Lab., b. '55), Lancs. S.E., Gorton.
 Hogge, J. M. (L., b. '73), Edinburgh, E.
 Hohler, G. F., K.C. (U., b. '55), Chatham.
 Holmes, D. T. (L., b. '63), Lanark, Govan.
 Holt, R. D. (L., b. '68), Northumberland, Hexham.
 Hope, H. (U., b. '65), Buteshire.
 Hope, Major J. A. (U., b. '69), Midlothian.
 Hope, J. D. (L., b. '60), Haddingtonshire.
 Hope, J. F. (U., b. '70), Sheffield, Central.
 Horne, W. E. (U., b. '56), Surrey, Guildford.
 Houston, R. P. (U., b. '63), Liverpool, W. Toxteth.
 Howard, Hon. G. W. A. (L., b. '77), Wilts, Westbury.
 Hudson, W. (Lab., b. '52), Newcastle-on-Tyne.
 Hughes, S. L. (L., b. '58), Stockport.
 Hume-Williams, W. E. (U., b. '59), Notts., Bassetlaw.
 Hunt, R. (U., b. '58), Shropshire, Ludlow.
 Hunter, Sir C. R., Bt. (U., b. '58), Bath.
 Hunter-Weston, Maj.-Gen. Sir A. (U., b. '64), Ayrshire, N.
 Ingleby, H. (U., b. '54), Kings' Lynn.
 Illingworth, A. H. (L., Lancs. S.E., Heywood.
 Jackson, Hon. F. S. (U., b. '70), Yorks. E. Riding, Howdenshire.
 Jackson, Sir J. (U., b. '51), Devonport.
 Jacobsen, T. O. (L.), Cheshire, Hyde.
 Jardine, E. (U., b. '59), Somerset, E.
 Jardine, Sir J., Bt. (L., b. '44), Roxburghshire.
 Jessel, Sir H. M., Bt. (U., b. '66), St. Paneras, S.
 John, E. T. (L., b. '57), Denbighshire, E.
 Johnson, W. (L., b. '49), Warwick, Nuneaton.
 Jones, E. R. (L., b. '78), Merthyr Tydfil.
 Jones, H. H. (L., b. '63), Merionethshire.
 Jones, Rev. J. T. (L., b. '58), Carmarthen, E.
 Jones, Kennedy (Ind., b. '65), Middlesex, Hornsey.
 Jones, Rt. Hon. L. (L., b. '62), Notts., Rushcliffe.
 Jowett, F. W. (Lab., b. '64), Bradford, W.
 Joyce, M. (Nat., b. '62), Limerick City.
 Joynton-Hicks, W. (U., b. '65), Middlesex, Brentford.
 Keating, M. (Nat., b. '69), Kilkenny, S.
 Kellaway, F. G. (L., b. '70), Bedford.
 Kelly, E. J. (Nat., b. '83), Donegal, E.
 Kennedy, V. P. (Nat., b. '72), Cavan, W.
 Kenyon, B. L. and Lab., b. '53), Derbyshire, Chesterfield.
 Kerr-Smiley, P. K. (U., b. '79), Antrim, N.
 Kerry, Earl of (U., b. '72), Derbyshire, W.
 Keswick, H. (U., b. '70), Surrey, Epsom.
 Kilbride, D. (Nat., b. '48), Kildare, S.
 Kiley, J. D. (L.), Tower Hamlets, Whitechapel.
 King, J. (L., b. '60), Somerset, N.
 Kinnloch-Cooke, Sir C. (U., b. '54), Devonport.
 Knight, E. A. (U., b. '63), Kidderminster.
 Lamb, Sir E. H. (L., b. '76), Rochester.
 Lambert, Rt. Hon. G. (L., b. '66), Devon, S. Molton.
 Lambert, R. C. (L., b. '68), Wilts., Orkcliffe.
 Lane-Fox, G. R. (U., b. '70), Yorks. W. Riding, Barkston Ash.
 Lardner, J. O. R. (Nat., b. '79), Monaghan, N.
 Larmor, Sir J. (U., b. '57), Cambridge Univ.
 Law, Rt. Hon. A. Bonar (U., b. '58), Laues. S.W., Bootle.
 Law, H. A. (Nat., b. '72), Donegal, W.
 Layland-Barratt, Sir F., Bt. (L., b. '60), Cornwall, Bodmin.
 Leo, Sir A. H. (U., b. '68), Hants, Fareham.
 Levy, Sir M., Bt. (L., b. '59), Leicestershire Loughboro'.
 Lewis, Rt. Hon. J. H. (L., b. '58), Flintshire.
 Lewisham, Viscount (U., b. '81), West Bromwich.
 Lindsay, W. A. (U.), Belfast, S.
 Lloyd, G. A. (U., b. '79), Staffordshire, W.
 Lloyd, G. B. (U., b. '54), Shrewsbury.
 Locker-Lampson, G. L. T. (U., b. '75), Salisbury.
 Locker-Lampson, O. S. (U., b. '80), Hunts., Ramsey.
 Long, Rt. Hon. W. H. (U., b. '54), Strand.
 Lonsdale, Sir J. B., Bt. (U., b. '50), Armagh, Mid.
 Lough, Rt. Hon. T. (L., b. '50), Islington, W.
 Lowe, Sir F. W. (U., b. '52), Birmingham, Edgbaston.
 Lowther, C. W. H. (U., b. '70), Cumberland, Eskdale.
 Lowther, Brig.-Gen. H. C. (U., b. '69), Westmorland, Appleby.
 Lowther, Rt. Hon. J. W. (U., b. '55), Cumberland, Penrith.
 Lloyd, A. K., K.C. (U., b. '47), Berks, Abingdon.
 Lundy, T. (Nat., b. '83), Limerick, E.
 Lynch, A. (Nat., b. '61), Clare, W.
 McCallum, Sir J. M. (L., b. '47), Paisley.
 McCallum, Maj. R. (U., b. '81), Antrim, E.
 MacCaw, W. J. M. (U., b. '50), Down, W.
 MacCurdy, C. A. (L., b. '70), Northampton.
 Macdonald, Rt. Hon. J. A. M. (L., b. '54), Falkirk Burghs.
 MacDonald, J. R. (Lab., b. '66), Leicester.
 McGhee, R. (Nat., b. '51), Tyrone, Mid.
 McGinness, J. (Inl. Nat.), Longford, S.
 McKean, J. (Nat., b. '68), Monaghan, S.
 McKenna, Rt. Hon. R. (L., b. '63), Monmouthshire, N.
 Mackinder, H. J. (U., b. '61), Glasgow, Camlachie.
 McLaren, Hon. H. D. (L., b. '79), Leicestershire, Bosworth.
 Maclean, Rt. Hon. Sir D. (L., b. '64), Peebles and Selkirk.
 MacLeod, J. M. (U., b. '57), Glasgow, Central.
 Macmaster, D. K.C. (U., b. '46), Surrey, Chertsey.
 McMicking, Maj. G. (L., b. '62), Kirkcubrightshire.
 Macnamara, Rt. Hon. T. J. (L., b. '61), Camberwell, N.
 MacNeill, J. G. S. (Nat., b. '49), Donegal, S.
 McNeill, R. (U., b. '61), Kent, St. Augustine's.
 Macpherson, J. I. (L., b. '80), Ross and Cromarty.
 McVeagh, J. (Nat., b. '70), Down, S.
 Maden, Sir J. H. (L., b. '62), Lancs. N.E., Rossendale.
 Magnus, Sir P., Bt. (U., b. '42), London University.
 Malcolm, I. Z. (U., b. '68), Croydon.
 Mallaby-Deeley, H. (U., b. '63), Middlesex, Harrow.
 Mallalieu, P. W. (L., b. —), Yorks. W. Riding, Colne Valley.
 Mansfield, H. (L., b. '55), Northamptonshire, Mid.
 Marriott, J. A. R. (U., b. '56), Oxford City.
 Marks, Sir G. C. (L., b. '58), Cornwall, Launceston.
 Marshall, A. H. (L., b. '70), Wakefield.
 Martin, Hon. J. (L., b. '52), St. Paneras, S.
 Mason, D. M. (L., b. '65), Coventry.

- Mason, J. E. (U., b. '61), Windsor.
 Meagher, M. (Nat., b. '46), Kilkenny, N.
 Meahan, F. E. (Nat., b. '68), Leitrim, N.
 Meehan, P. J. (Nat., b. '85), Queen's Co., Lelx.
 Meux, Adm. Hon. Sir Hedworth (U., b. '56),
 Portsmouth.
 Meysey-Thompson, Maj. E. C. (U., b. '59), Staffs.,
 Handsworth.
 Middlebrook, Sir W. (L., b. '51), Leeds, South.
 Middlemore, J. T. (U., b. '44), Birmingham, N.
 Mildmay, Rt. Hon. F. B. (U., b. '61), Devon, Totnes.
 Millar, J. D., K.C. (L., b. '71), Lanark, N.E.
 Mills, Hon. A. R. (U., b. '91), Middlesex, Uxbridge.
 Mitchell-Thompson, W. (U., b. '77), Down, N.
 Molloy, M. (Nat., b. '51), Carlow.
 Moltano, P. A. (L., b. '61), Dumfriesshire.
 Mond, Rt. Hon. Sir A. M. (L., b. '68), Swansea.
 Money, Sir L. G. C. (L., b. '70), Northants., E.
 Montagu, Rt. Hon. E. S. (L., b. '79), Cambs.,
 Chesterton.
 Mooney, J. J. (Nat., b. '74), Newry.
 Morgan, G. H. (L., b. '66), Cornwall, Truro.
 Morrison, H. (L., b. '50), Hackney, S.
 Morrison, T. B., K.C. (L.), Inverness.
 Morrell, P. (L., b. '70), Burnley.
 Morrison-Bell, Major A. C. (U., b. '71), Devon,
 Honiton.
 Morrison-Bell, Capt. E. F. (U., b. '71), Devon,
 Ashburton.
 Morton, A. C. (L., b. '40), Sutherlandshire.
 Mount, W. A. (U., b. '66), Berks, Newbury.
 Muldoon, J. (Nat., b. '65), Cork Co., E.
 Munro, Rt. Hon. R. (L., b. '68), Wick Burghs.
 Murphy, M. J. (Nat., b. '62), Waterford Co., E.
 Murray, Hon. A. O. (L., b. '79), Kincardineshire.
 Noedham, C. T. (L., b. '66), Manchester, S.W.
 Neville, R. J. (U., b. '63), Wigan.
 Newman, J. R. P. (U., b. '71), Middlesex, Enfield.
 Newton, H. K. (U., b. '75), Essex, Harwich.
 Nicholson, Sir C. N., Bt. (L., b. '57), Yorks. W.
 Riding, Doncaster.
 Nicholson, W. G. (U., b. '62), Hants, Petersfield.
 Nield, H. (U., b. '62), Middlesex, Ealing.
 Nolan, J. (Nat., b. '46), Louth, S.
 Norman, Sir H., Bt. (L., b. '58), Blackburn.
 Nugent, J. D. (Nat., b. '69), Dublin, College Green.
 Nugent, Sir W., Bt. (Nat., b. '65), Westmeath, S.
 Nuttall, J. (L., b. '49), Lancs. S.E., Stretford.
 O'Brien, W. (Ind. Nat., b. '52), Cork City.
 O'Connor, J. (Nat., b. '50), Kildare, N.
 O'Connor, T. P. (Nat., b. '48), Liverpool, Scotland.
 O'Doherty, P. (Nat., b. '71), Donegal, N.
 O'Donnell, T. (Nat., b. '72), Kerry, W.
 O'Dowd, J. (Nat., b. '58), Sligo, S.
 Ogden, F. (L., b. '71), Yorks. W. Riding, Pudsey.
 O'Grady, J. (Lab., b. '66), Leeds, East.
 O'Leary, D. (Nat.), Cork Co., West.
 O'Malley, W. (Nat., b. '57), Galway, Connemara.
 O'Neill, C. (Nat., b. '49), Armagh, S.
 O'Neill, Hon. R. W. (Ugth (U., b. '83), Antrim, Mid.
 Orde-Powlett, Hon. W. G. A. (U., b. '69), Yorks.
 N. Riding, Richmond.
 Ormsby-Gore, Hon. W. G. A. (U., b. '85), Denbigh
 District.
 O'Shaughnessy, P. J. (Nat., '72), Limerick, W.
 O'Shea, J. J. (Nat., b. '66), Waterford Co., W.
 O'Sullivan, T. (Nat., b. '79), Kerry, E.
 Outhwalto, R. L. (L., b. '69), Hanley.
 Palmer, G. M. (L., b. '78), Durham, Jarrow.
 Parker, Rt. Hon. Sir G., Bt. (U., b. '62), Gravesend.
 Parker, J. (Lab., b. '63), Halifax.
 Parkes, Sir E. (U., b. '49), Birmingham, Central.
 Parrott, Sir Edward (L., b. '63), Edinburgh, S.
 Parry, T. H. (L., b. '81), Flint District.
 Partington, O. (L., b. '72), Yorks. W. Riding,
 Shipley.
- Pearce, Sir R. (L., b. '40), Staffs., Leek.
 Pearce, Sir W. (L., b. '53), Tower Hamlets, Lime-
 house.
 Pearson, Hon. W. H. M. (L., b. '82), Suffolk,
 Eye.
 Pease, Rt. Hon. H. P. (U., b. '67), Darlington.
 Peel, Maj. Hon. George (L., b. '68), Lancs, Spalding.
 Peel, Capt. R. F. (U., b. '74), Suffolk, S.E.
 Pennellfather, De F. (U., b. '56), Liverpool, Kirkdale.
 Perkins, W. F. (U., b. '65), Hants, New Forest.
 Peto, B. E. (U., b. '62), Wilts, E.
 Phillips, Maj.-Gen. Sir Ivor (L., b. '61), Southamp-
 ton.
 Phillips, Sir Owen (U., b. '63), Chester.
 Pirlo, D. V. (L., b. '58), Aberdeen, N.
 Plunkett, Count G. N. (Ind. Nat., b. '51), Ros-
 common, N.
 Pollard, Sir G. H. (L., b. '64), Lancs. S.E., Eccles.
 Pollock, Sir E. M., K.C. (U., b. '61), Warwick and
 Leamington.
 Ponsonby, A. A. W. H. (L., b. '71), Stirling Burghs.
 Pratt, J. W. (L., b. '73), Linsithgowshire.
 Pretymann, Rt. Hon. E. G. (U., b. '60), Essex,
 Chelmsford.
 Price, C. B. (L., b. '57), Edinburgh, Central.
 Price, Sir R. J. (L., b. '54), Norfolk, E.
 Priestley, Sir A. (L., b. '64), Grantham.
 Priestley, Sir W. E. B. (L., b. '59), Bradford, E.
 Pringle, W. M. R. (L., b. '74), Lanark, N.W.
 Prothero, R. E. (U., b. '52), Oxford Univ.
 Pryce-Jones, E. (U., b. '61), Montgomery Dist.
 Quilter, Sir W. E. C., Bt. (U., b. '73), Suffolk,
 Sudbury.
 Raffan, P. W. (L., b. '63), Lancs. S.W., Leigh.
 Randles, Sir J. S. (U., b. '57), Manchester, N.W.
 Rankin, Capt. J. S. (U., b. '80), Liverpool, E.
 Toxteth.
 Raphael, Sir H. H., Bt. (L., b. '59), Derbyshire, S.
 Hatchell, R. F. (U., b. '67), Staffordshire, Burton.
 Rawlinson, J. F. P. (U., b. '60), Cambridge Univ.
 Rawson, Col. R. H. (U., b. '63), Sussex, Reigate.
 Rea, W. R. (L., b. '73), Scarborough.
 Reddy, M. (Nat., b. '64), King's Co., Birr.
 Redmond, J. E. (Nat., b. '56), Waterford City.
 Redmond, W. A. (Nat., b. '86), Tyrone, E.
 Rees, G. Caradoc (L., b. '60), Carnarvon, Arfon.
 Rees, Sir J. D. (U., b. '54), Nottingham, E.
 Reid, Rt. Hon. Sir George (U., b. '45), St. George's,
 Hanover Square.
 Remnant, Sir J. P., Bt. (U., b. '63), Finsbury,
 Holborn.
 Rendall, A. (L., b. '71), Gloucester, Thornbury.
 Richards, T. (Lab., b. '59), Monmouthshire, W.
 Richardson, A. (L.), Yorks. W. Riding, Rotherham.
 Richardson, A. H. (L., b. '75), Camberwell,
 Peckham.
 Richardson, T. (Lab., b. '68), Whitehaven.
 Roberts, C. H. (L., b. '63), Lincoln.
 Roberts, Rt. Hon. G. H. (Lab., b. '69), Norwich.
 Roberts, Sir J. H., Bt. (L., b. '63), Denbighshire, W.
 Roberts, Sir S. (L., b. '52), Sheffield, Ecclesall.
 Robertson, Rt. Hon. J. M. (L., b. '56), Northum-
 berland, Tyne-side.
 Robinson, S. (L., b. '63), Brecknockshire.
 Roch, W. P. (L., b. '81), Pembrokeshire.
 Rothschild, L. N. de (U., b. '82), Bucks, Aylesbury.
 Rowlands, J. (L., b. '51), Kent, Dartford.
 Rowntree, A. S. (L., b. '72), York City.
 Roys, E. (U., b. '60), Lancs, Sleaford.
 Runelman, Sir W. (L., b. '47), Hartlepool.
 Runelman, Rt. Hon. W. (L., b. '70), Dewsbury.
 Russell, Rt. Hon. Sir T. W. (L., b. '41), Tyrone, N.
 Rutherford, Sir John, Bt. (U., b. '54), Lancs. N.E.,
 Darwen.
 Rutherford, W. W. (U., b. '53), Liverpool, West
 Derby.

- Samuel, Rt. Hon. Sir H. S. (U., b. '53), Lambeth, Norwood.
- Samuel, Rt. Hon. H. L. (L., b. '70), Yorks. N. Riding, Cleveland.
- Samuel, S. (U., b. '55), Wandsworth.
- Samuels, A. W., K.C. (U., b. '52), Dublin University.
- Sanders, R. A. (U., b. '67), Somerset, Bridgwater.
- Sandys, G. J. (U., b. '75), Somerset, Wells.
- Sassoon, Sir P., Bt. (U., b. '88), Hythe.
- Seaman, T. (Nat., b. '74), Sligo, N.
- Scott, A. McC. (L., b. '74), Glasgow, Bridgeton.
- Scott, L. F., K.C. (U., b. '69), Liverpool, Exchange.
- Seely, Sir S. E., Bt. (U., b. '73), Marylebone, W.
- Seely, Sir Chas., Bt. (L., b. '59), Nottinghamshire, Mansfield.
- Seely, R.-Gen. Rt. Hon. J. E. B. (L., b. '68), Derbyshire, Ilkeston.
- Sharman-Crawford, Col. R. G. (U., b. '54), Belfast, E.
- Shaw, Hon. Alex. (L., b. '83), Kilmarnock Burghs.
- Sheehan, D. D. (Ind. Nat., b. '74), Cork Co., Mid.
- Sheehy, D. (Nat., b. '44), Meath, S.
- Sherwell, A. (L., b. '63), Huddersfield.
- Shortt, E., K.C. (L., b. '62), Newcastle-on-Tyne.
- Simon, Rt. Hon. Sir J. A. (L., b. '73), Essex, Walthamstow.
- Smallwood, E. (L.), Islington, E.
- Smith, A. (Lab., b. '67), Lancs. N.E., Clitheroe.
- Smith, Rt. Hon. Sir P. E., K.C. (U., b. '72), Liverpool, Walton.
- Smith, H. (U., b. '76), Warrington.
- Smith, H. B. Lees (L., b. '78), Northampton.
- Smith, Sir Swire (L., b. '42), Yorks. W. Riding, Kettleby.
- Smyth, T. F. (Nat., b. '75), Leitrim, S.
- Snowden, P. (Lab., b. '64), Blackburn.
- Soames, A. W. (L., b. '52), Norfolk, S.
- Spear, Sir J. W. (U., b. '48), Devon, Tavistock.
- Spleer, Rt. Hon. Sir A. (L., b. '47), Hackney, C.
- Stanley, Sir Beville, Bt. (U., b. '67), Shropshire, N.
- Stanley, Lord (U., b. '94), Liverpool, Abercromby.
- Stanley, Hon. Sir A. (U., b. '69), Lancs. S.W., Ormskirk.
- Stanley, Sir Albert H. (Ind., b. '75), Ashton-under-Lyne.
- Stanley, Maj. Hon. G. F. (U., b. '72), Preston.
- Stanton, C. B. (Ind. Lab.), Merthyr Tydfil.
- Starkey, J. R. (U., b. '59), Notts., Newark.
- Staveley-Hill, H. S. (U., b. '65), Staffs, Kingswinford.
- Steel-Maitland, Sir A. H. D. R., Bt. (U., b. '76), Birmingham, E.
- Stewart, G. (U., b. '57), Cheshire, Wirral.
- Stirling, Col. A. (U., b. '67), Perthshire, W.
- Strauss, A. (U., b. '47), Paddington, N.
- Strauss, E. A. (L., b. '62), Southwark, W.
- Sutherland, J. E. (L., b. '54), Elgin Burghs.
- Sutton, J. E. (Lab., b. '62), Manchester, E.
- Swann, Rt. Hon. Sir C. E., Bt. (L., b. '44), Manchester, N.
- Swift, R. P. W. (U., b. '74), St. Helens.
- Sykes, Sir A. J., Bt. (U., b. '63), Oneshire, Knutsford.
- Sykes, Sir M., Bt. (U., b. '79), Hull, C.
- Talbot, Lord E. B. (U., b. '55), Sussex, Chichester.
- Taylor, J. W. (Lab., b. '55), Durham, Chester-le-Street.
- Taylor, T. O. (L., b. '50), Lancs. S.E., Radcliffe.
- Tennant, Rt. Hon. H. J. (L., b. '65), Berwickshire.
- Terrell, G. (U., b. '62), Wilts., Chippenham.
- Terrell, H., K.C. (U., b. '56), Gloucester.
- Thomas, Sir A. Garrod, M.D. (L., b. '53), Monmouth, S.
- Thomas, Rt. Hon. J. H. (Lab., b. '74), Derby.
- Thomas-Stanford, O. (U., b. '58), Brighton.
- Thompson, Rt. Hon. R. (U., b. '39), Belfast, N.
- Thorne, G. R. (L., b. '53), Wolverhampton, E.
- Thorne, W. J. (Lab., b. '57), West Ham, S.
- Thynne, Lord A. G. (U., b. '73), Bath.
- Tickler, T. G. (U., b. '52), Grimsby.
- Tillett, Benjamin (Lab., b. '59), Salford, N.
- Toetill, R. (Lab., b. '50), Bolton.
- Touche, Sir G. A. (U., b. '61), Islington, N.
- Toulmin, Sir G. (L., b. '57), Bury.
- Trevelyan, C. P. (L., b. '70), Yorks. W. Riding, Elland.
- Tryon, Capt. G. C. (U., b. '71), Brighton.
- Turton, E. R. (U., b. '57), Yorks. N. Riding, Thirsk.
- Vaughan-Davies, M. (L., b. '40), Cardiganshire.
- Verney, Sir H. O. W., Bt. (L., b. '81), Bucks, N.
- Wadsworth, J. (Lab., b. '50), Yorks. W. Riding, Hallain.
- Walker, Col. W. H. (U., b. '56), Lancs. S.W., Widnes.
- Walsh, J. (Ind. Nat., b. '56), Cork Co., S.
- Walsh, S. (Lab., b. '59), Lancs. S.W., Ince.
- Walters, Sir J. T. (L., b. '66), Sheffield, Brightside.
- Walton, Sir J., Bt. (L., b. '49), Yorks. W. Riding, Barnsley.
- Ward, A. S. (U., b. '76), Herts., Watford.
- Ward, J. (Lab., b. '66), Stoke-on-Trent..
- Ward, W. D. (L., b. '77), Southampton.
- Warde, Col. O. E. (U., b. '45), Kent, Medway.
- Wardle, G. J. (Lab., b. '65), Stockport.
- Waring, Capt. W. (L., b. '76), Banffshire.
- Warner, Sir T. C., Bt. (L., b. '57), Staffs, Lichfield.
- Wason, Rt. Hon. E. (L., b. '46), Clackmannan.
- Wason, J. C. (L., b. '48), Orkney and Shetland.
- Watson, J. Bertrand (L.), Stockton.
- Watson, Hon. W., K.C. (U., b. '73), Lanark, South.
- Watt, H. A. (L., b. '63), Glasgow, College.
- Webb, Sir H., Bt. (L., b. '66), Gloucester, Forest of Dean.
- Wedgwood, J. C. (L., b. '72), Newcastle-under-Lyne.
- Weigall, Capt. W. E. G. A. (U., b. '74), Lincs., Horncastle.
- Weston, Col. J. W. (Ind. U., b. '52), Westmorland, Kendal.
- Wheler, G. C. H. (U., b. '72), Kent, Faversham.
- White, Maj. G. D. (U., b. '66), Lancs. S.W., Southport.
- White, J. D. (L., b. '66), Glasgow, Tradeston.
- White, Sir L. (L., b. '45), Yorks. E.R., Buckrose.
- White, P. (Nat., b. '60), Meath, N.
- Whitehouse, J. H. (L., b. '75), Lanark, Mid.
- Whiteley, H. (U. b. —), Worcestershire, Droitwich.
- Whitley, Rt. Hon. J. H. (L., b. '66), Halifax.
- Whittaker, Rt. Hon. Sir T. P. (L., b. '50), Yorks. W. Riding, Spen Valley.
- Whitty, P. J. (Nat. b. —), Louth, N.
- Whyte, A. F. (L., b. '83), Porth.
- Wiles, Rt. Hon. T. (L., b. '61), Islington, S.
- Wilkie, A. (Lab., b. '50), Dundee.
- Williams, A. (L., b. '59), Durham, N.W.
- Williams, J. (Lab., b. '61), Glamorgan, Gower.
- Williams, P. (L., b. '66), Middlesbrough.
- Williams, Col. Sir Robt., Bt. (U., b. '48), Dorset, W.
- Williams, T. J. (L., b. '72), Swansea District.
- Williams, W. L. (L., b. '67), Carmarthen, D.
- Williamson, Sir A., Bt. (L., b. '60), Elgin and Nairn.
- Willoughby, Maj. Hon. C. H. D. (U., b. '72), Lincs., Stamford.
- Wills, Sir G. A. H., Bt. (U., b. '80), Taunton.
- Willson, A. S. (U., b. '63), Yorks. E. Riding, Holderness.
- Wilson, Hon. G. G. (L., b. '77), Hull, W.

Wilson, Rt. Hon. J. W. (L., b. '53), Worcester-shire, N.
 Wilson, Capt. J. O. (U., b. '76), Reading.
 Wilson, Maj. Sir M. (U., b. '75), Bethnal Green, S.W.
 Willson, W. T. (Lab., b. '55), Lancs. S.E., West-houghton.
 Winfrey, Sir R. (L., b. '58), Norfolk, S.W.
 Wing, T. E. (L., b. '53), Durham, Houghton-le-Spring.
 Winterton, Earl (U., b. '83), Sussex, Horsham.
 Wolmer, Viscount (U., b. '87), Lancs. S.W., Newton.

Wood, Hon. E. F. L. (U., b. '81), Yorks. W. Riding, Ripon.
 Wood, J. (U., b. '57), Stalybridge.
 Wood, Rt. Hon. T. McK. (L., b. '55), Glasgow, St. Rollox.
 Wright, H. F. (U., b. '70), Hereford, Leominster.
 Yato, Col. C. E. (U., b. '49), Leicester, Melton.
 Yeo, A. W. (L., b. '63), Tower Hamlets, Poplar.
 Young, E. Hilton (L., b. '79), Norwich.
 Young, S. (Nat., b. '22), Cavan, E.
 Young, W. (L., b. '63), Perthshire, E.
 Younger, Sir G., Bt. (U., b. '51), Ayr Burghs.
 Yoxall, Sir J. H. (L., b. '57), Nottingham, W.

GENERAL ELECTIONS SINCE 1832

Election.	England.					Wales.			
	Liberal.	Conser-vative.	Liberal Unionist.	Labour.	Nation-alist.	Liberal.	Conser-vative.	Liberal Unionist.	Labour
1832 . . .	348	123	—	—	—	16	13	—	—
1835 . . .	266	205	—	—	—	12	17	—	—
1837 . . .	232	239	—	—	—	11	18	—	—
1841 . . .	187	284	—	—	—	10	19	—	—
1847 . . .	222	247	—	—	—	10	19	—	—
1852 . . .	216	251	—	—	—	11	18	—	—
1857 . . .	266	201	—	—	—	14	15	—	—
1859 . . .	247	220	—	—	—	14	15	—	—
1865 . . .	243	226	—	—	—	18	11	—	—
1868 . . .	240	223	—	—	—	22	8	—	—
1874 . . .	171	288	—	—	—	19	11	—	—
1880 . . .	256	203	—	—	—	28	2	—	—
1885 . . .	245	219	—	—	1	27	3	—	—
1886 . . .	125	283	56	—	1	23	4	3	—
1892 . . .	196	236	32	—	1	28	2	—	—
1895 . . .	115	298	51	—	1	22	7	1	—
1900 . . .	125	292	47	—	1	26	4	—	—
1906 . . .	289	127	—	48	1	26	—	—	4
1910 (Jan.) .	191	239	—	34	1	24	2	—	4
1910 (Dec.) .	190	239	—	35	1	23	3	—	4
Election.	Ireland.					Scotland.			
	Liberal.	Conser-vative.	Liberal Unionist.	Labour.	Nation-alist.	Liberal.	Conser-vative.	Liberal Unionist.	Labour
1832 . . .	72	33	—	—	—	43	10	—	—
1835 . . .	67	38	—	—	—	38	15	—	—
1837 . . .	73	32	—	—	—	33	20	—	—
1841 . . .	62	43	—	—	—	30	22	—	—
1847 . . .	63	42	—	—	—	34	19	—	—
1852 . . .	63	42	—	—	—	33	20	—	—
1857 . . .	55	50	—	—	—	38	15	—	—
1859 . . .	48	57	—	—	—	38	15	—	—
1865 . . .	55	50	—	—	—	41	12	—	—
1868 . . .	65	40	—	—	—	52	8	—	—
1874 . . .	70	33	—	—	—	40	20	—	—
1880 . . .	77	26	—	—	—	53	7	—	—
1885 . . .	—	18	—	—	85	62	10	—	—
1886 . . .	—	17	2	—	84	43	12	17	—
1892 . . .	—	19	4	—	80	50	11	11	—
1895 . . .	1	17	4	—	81	39	19	14	—
1900 . . .	1	17	4	—	81	34	21	17	—
1906 . . .	3	18	—	—	82	58	12	—	2
1910 (Jan.) .	1	21	—	—	81	59	11	—	2
1910 (Dec.) .	1	19	—	—	83	58	11	—	3

Position of Parties, 1917:

Liberals . . .	259	Labour . . .	40
Unionists . . .	283	Ind. Nationalists. .	13
Nationalists . .	71	Independent . . .	4

Cost of General Elections :

Jan. 1910 . . .	£1,295,782
Dec. 1910 . . .	£978,312

REGISTERED ELECTORS AND POLLINGS, DECEMBER 1910 TO DATE

The following table shows the total number of registered electors, with other details, in the United Kingdom on the last compiled register:

	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.
Population 1911	36,070,492	4,743,224	4,390,219	45,203,935
County Electors :				
Owners	568,326	65,098	10,686	644,110
Occupiers	3,263,643	391,141	558,575	4,213,359
Lodgers	141,859	47,473	5,750	195,082
Total County	3,973,828	503,713	575,011	5,052,552
Borough Electors :				
Occupiers	2,548,164	285,878	115,090	2,949,132
Lodgers	205,751	39,938	3,885	249,574
Freemen, etc.	22,198	29,370	3,351	54,919
Total Borough	2,776,113	355,186	122,326	3,253,625
University Electors	21,323	26,010	4,138	51,471
Grand Total	6,771,264	884,909	701,475	8,357,648

The following is an alphabetical list of the Parliamentary constituencies of the United Kingdom, with the names of the member or members returned by each, and, where there was a contest, the figures declared to have been polled by the candidates, at the General Election of December 1910 and subsequent bye-elections. The names of the county and borough divisions are given in parentheses after the names of the counties or boroughs: thus, the Luton or South Division of Bedfordshire appears as Beds (S. or Luton). Therefore, in seeking for the figures with regard to any special division of a county or borough, the county or borough should be turned to in its proper alphabetical place, and the local division will be readily found. The few places which, like the City of London, Leicester, etc., still return two members, are distinguished in the alphabetical list of constituencies by a figure (2). The figures in brackets, *e.g.* [6688], show the number of electors on the last compiled register.

Aberdeen (N.) [10,167]	Antrim (N.) [7467]	Ayrshire (N.) [17,385]
D. V. Pirie (L) 4282	P. Kerr-Smiley (U) 3557	A. Anderson, K.C. (L) 7286
R. Scott-Brown (U) 2546	W. Macafee (L) 2974	Capt. D. Campbell (U) 6932
Aberdeen (S.) [13,791]	Antrim (S.) [8582]	On the appointment of Mr. Anderson as Solicitor-General for Scotland (polling Dec. 20, 1911) :
G. B. Esslemont (L) 5862	C. C. Craig (U) unopp.	Capt. D. F. Campbell (U) 7318
W. C. Smith, K.C. (U) 3997	Argyllshire [12,066]	A. Anderson, K.C. (L) 7047
On the resignation of Mr. Esslemont (polling Apr. 3, 1917) :	Sir J. S. Ainsworth (L) 4280	On the death of Col. Campbell (polling Oct. 12, 1916) :
Sir J. Fleming (L) 3283	G. A. Clark-Hutchinson (U) 4023	Maj.-Gen. Sir A. Hunter-Weston (U) 7149
Prof. J. R. Watson (Ind.) 1507	Armagh (Mid) [6837]	H. Chalmers (Ind.) 1300
Pethick Lawrence (Peace) 333	Sir J. B. Lonsdale (U) unopp.	Ayrshire (S.) [19,395]
Aberdeenshire (E.) [12,833]	Armagh (N.) [7495]	Sir W. P. Beale (L) 8715
Sir W. H. Cowan (L) 6152	W. Moore (U) unopp.	T. W. McIntyre (U) 6835
W. Craighead (U) 3772	On Mr. Moore's elevation to the Bench, Maj. W. I. Allen (U) was returned unopposed (Nov. 22, 1917).	Banffshire [8411]
Aberdeenshire (W.) [10,639]	Armagh (S.) [6345]	Capt. W. Waring (L) unopp.
J. M. Henderson (L) 5415	Dr. C. O'Neill (N) 2890	Barrow-in-Furness [11,540]
G. Smith (U) 3232	S. H. Moynagh (Ind. N) 1003	C. Duncan (Lab) 4810
Anglesey [11,082]	Ashton-under-Lyne [9352]	F. Meynell (U) 4290
Rt. Hon. E. Griffiths (L) unopp.	Sir W. Max Aitken (U) 4044	Bath (2) [8252]
Antrim (E.) [8852]	A. H. Scott (L) 3848	Lord A. Thynne (U) 3875
Col. J. M. M'Calmont (U) unopp.	On the elevation of Sir M. Aitken to the peerage, Sir A. H. Stanley (Ind.) was returned unopposed (Dec. 23, 1916).	Sir C. Hunter (U) 3841
On the death of Col. M'Calmont, Major R. M'Calmont (U) returned (Feb. 19, 1913) unopp.	Aston Manor [12,994]	G. P. Gooch (L) 3631
Antrim (Mid) [7257]	Rt. Hon. E. Cecil (U) unopp.	G. A. Hardy (U) 3585
Hon. A. O'Neill (U) unopp.	Ayr Burghs [9328]	Battersoa [15,884]
On Hon. A. O'Neill being killed in action, Hon. Hugh O'Neill (U) was returned unopposed (Feb. 17, 1915).	Sir G. Younger (U) 3652	Rt. Hon. J. Burns (L) 7836
	W. Robertson (L) 3620	Col. Sir J. Harrington (U) 6544
		C. N. L. Shaw (Soc.) 487
		Bedford [6688]
		F. Kellaway (L) 2773
		W. A. Attenborough (U) 2754

Beds (N. or Biggleswade) [14,642]

Sir A. W. Black (L) . . . 6536
Major Glyn (U) . . . 5808

Beds (S. or Luton) [19,199]

T. G. Ashton (L) . . . 7601
J. O. Hickman (U) . . . 6623
On the elevation of Mr. Ashton to the Peerage (polling July 20, 1911):
O. Harnsworth (L) . . . 7619
J. O. Hickman (U) . . . 7006

Belfast (E.) [19,916]

R. J. McMordie (U) unopp.
On the death of Mr. McMordie. Col. R. G. Sharman-Crawford returned (April 7, 1914) unopp.

Belfast (N.) [14,467]

Rt. Hon. R. Thompson (U) unopp.

Belfast (S.) [12,111]

J. Chambers, K.C. (U) . . . 5585
T. H. Sloan (Ind. U) . . . 2722
On the appointment of Mr. Chambers as Solicitor-Gen. for Ireland he was returned unopposed (April 11, 1917). On the death of Mr. Chambers, Mr. W. A. Lindsay (U) was returned unopposed (July 2, 1917).

Belfast (W.) [10,680]

J. Devlin (N) . . . 4543
Sir J. Smiley (U) . . . 4080

Berks (N. or Abingdon) [9703]

Major Henderson (U) . . . 4677
M. H. Sands (L) . . . 3328
On the resignation of Maj. Henderson, Mr. A. K. Loyd (U) was returned unopposed (Aug. 29, 1916).

Berks (S. or Newbury) [13,922]

W. A. Mount (U) . . . 6485
Capt. L. March-Phillips (L) 4278

Borks (E. or Wokingham) [15,190]

E. Gardner (U) unopp.

Berwickshire [5764]

Rt. Hon. H. J. Tennant (L) 3005
Hon. J. B. Campbell (U) . . . 2000
On Mr. Tennant's appointment as Secretary for Scotland, he was returned unopposed (July 18, 1916).

Bethnal Green (N.E.) [8692]

Sir E. A. Cornwall (L) . . . 3188
Dr. J. E. Molson (U) . . . 2037

Bethnal Green (S.W.) [7120]

E. H. Pickersill (L) . . . 2768
E. Hoffgaard (U) . . . 2086
On the resignation of Mr. Pickersill (polling July 29, 1911):
Rt. Hon. C. F. G. Masterman (L) . . . 2745
E. Hoffgaard (U) . . . 2561
J. Scurr (Soc) . . . 134

On the appointment of Mr. Masterman as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster (polling Feb. 19, 1914):

Maj. Sir M. Wilson (U) . . . 2828
Rt. Hon. C. F. G. Masterman (L) . . . 2804
J. Scurr (Soc) . . . 316

Birkenhead [20,969]

A. Bigland (U) . . . 8304
H. Vivian (L) . . . 7249

Birmingham (Bordesley) [18,984]

Rt. Hon. J. Collings (U) unopp.

Birmingham (Central) [9880]

Sir E. Parkes (U) . . . 4640
J. H. Mantel (L) . . . 1417

Birmingham (E.) [18,187]

Sir A. D. Steel-Maitland (U) 6639
J. V. Stephens (L) . . . 3190

Birmingham (Edgbaston) [15,013]

Sir F. W. Lowe (U) unopp.

Birmingham (N.) [8448]

J. T. Middlemore (U) unopp.

Birmingham (S.) [11,835]

Visct. Morpeth (U) . . . 4701
A. E. Butler (L) . . . 1923
On the succession of Lord Morpeth to the Peerage, Mr. L. S. Amery (U) was returned unopposed (May 3, 1911)

Birmingham (W.) [13,274]

Rt. Hon. J. Chamberlain (U) unopp.

On the death of Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. A. Chamberlain (U) was returned unopposed (July 14, 1914).

Blackburn (2) [23,874]

P. Snowden (Lab) . . . 10,762
Sir H. Norman (L) . . . 10,754
W. B. Boyd-Carpenter (U) 9814
H. L. Riley (U) . . . 9500

Bolton (2) [22,256]

G. Harwood (L) . . . 10,358
A. H. Gill (Lab) . . . 10,103
Col. G. Hesketh (U) . . . 8697

On the death of Mr. Harwood (polling Nov. 23, 1912):

T. Taylor (L) . . . 10,011
A. Brooks (U) . . . 8835

On the death of Mr. Gill, Mr. R. Tootill (Lab) was returned unopposed (Sept. 22, 1914).

On the resignation of Mr. Taylor, Capt. Wm. Edge (L) was returned unopposed (Feb. 29, 1916).

Boston [4266]

C. H. Dixon (U) . . . 1875
Hon. F. Thomhill (L) . . . 1712

Bradford (Cent.) [11,849]

Sir G. Robertson (L) . . . 4677
G. Pauling (U) . . . 3381

On the death of Sir G. Robertson, Sir J. Hill (L) was returned unopposed (Jan. 21, 1916).

Bradford (E.) [17,977]

Sir W. E. B. Priestley (L) 7778
R. Mortimer (U) . . . 4734

Bradford (W.) [16,467]

F. W. Jowett (Lab) . . . 7729
Sir E. Flower (U) . . . 4339

Brecknockshire [13,492]

S. Robinson (L) . . . 5511
C. Lloyd (U) . . . 3631

Brighton (2) [22,936]

Capt. G. C. Tryon (U) . . . 10,780
Hon. W. F. Rice (U) . . . 10,757
A. Morris (L) . . . 6723
M. Nickalls (L) . . . 6699

On the succession of the Hon. W. F. Rice to the Peerage, the Hon. J. E. Gordon (U) was returned unopposed (June 26, 1911).

On the retirement of Mr. Gordon, Ald. C. Thomas-Stanford (U) was returned unopposed (June 29, 1914).

Bristol (E.) [15,438]

Rt. Hon. Sir C. Hobhouse (L) 7229
P. J. Hannon (U) . . . 4263

On the appointment of Mr. Hobhouse as Chancellor of the Duchy (polling Nov. 3, 1911):
Rt. Hon. C. Hobhouse (L) 4913
W. Moore (Ind) . . . 2913

Bristol (N.) [14,679]

Rt. Hon. A. Birrell (L) . . . 6410
L. Magnus (U) . . . 5084

Bristol (S.) [16,010]

Sir W. H. Davies (L) . . . 6895
J. T. Francombe (U) . . . 6757

Bristol (W.) [10,834]

Col. G. A. Gibbs (U) . . . 4871
J. W. Stevens (L) . . . 3595

Bucks (Mid. or Aylesbury) [13,165]

Lionel de Rothschild (U) unopp.

Bucks (N. or Buckingham) [13,755]

Sir H. Verney (L) . . . 6029
F. T. H. Bernard (U) . . . 5702

Bucks (S. or Wycombe) [18,909]

Sir C. A. Cripps, K.C. (U) unopp.

On the elevation of Sir C. A. Cripps to the peerage (polling Feb. 18, 1914):

W. B. Du Pre (U) . . . 9044
T. Mosley (L) . . . 6713

Burnley [18,390]

F. Morrell (L) . . . 6177
G. Arbuthnot (U) . . . 6004
H. M. Hyndman (Soc) . . . 3810

Bury (Lancs) [10,665]

Sir George Toulmin (L) . . . 4509
E. L. Hartley (U) . . . 4254

Bury St. Edmunds [2837]

Hon. W. E. Guinness (U) unopp.

Buteshire [3774]

H. Hope (U) . . . 1569
R. Mitchell (L) . . . 1316

Calhness-shire [3979]

R. L. Harnsworth (L) . . . 2718
A. McLeod (U) . . . 87

Camberwell (Dulwich) [19,084]

F. Hall (U) . . . 7796
Evau Spicer (L) . . . 5495

Camberwell (N.) [14,083]

Rt. Hon. Dr. T. J. Macnamara (L) . . . 5038
S. H. Goldsmid (U) . . . 4056

Camberwell (Peckham) [16,021]

A. Richardson (L) . . . 5027
H. C. Gooch (U) . . . 4986

Cambridge [9857]

A. H. Paget (U) . . . 4427
S. O. Buckmaster, K.C. (L) 4084
On the resignation of Mr. Paget,
Sir Eric Geddes (U) was returned
unopposed (July 25, 1917).

Cams. (W. or Chesterton) [11,593]

Rt. Hon. E. S. Montagu (L) 5011
G. D. C. Newton (U) . . . 4640
On the appointment of Mr.
Montagu to the Chanceryship
of the Duchy of Lancaster, he
was returned unopposed (Feb.
13, 1915). Mr. Montagu was re-
elected unopposed on a similar
appointment Jan. 21, 1916, and
on his appointment as Secretary
for India he was again returned
unopposed (July 27, 1917).

Cams. (E. or Newmarket) [10,822]

Sir C. D. Rose (L) . . . 4786
G. H. Verrall (U) . . . 4387
On the death of Sir C. D. Rose
(polling May 16, 1913):
J. Denison-Pender (U) . . 5251
G. Nicholls (L) . . . 4400

Cams. (N. or Wisbech) [12,683]

Rt. Hon. Neil Primrose (L) . 5401
Lord R. Cecil (U) . . . 4857
On Mr. Primrose being killed
in action (vacancy, Dec. 1917).

Cambridge Univ. (2) [7228]

S. H. Butcher (U) unopp.
J. F. P. Rawlinson (U) unopp.
On the death of Mr. Butcher
(polling Feb. 1911):
Sir Joseph Larnor (U) . . 2308
Harold Cox (UFT) . . . 1954
T. E. Page (U) . . . 332

Canterbury [4230]

F. B. Goldney (Ind. U) . . 1635
J. Howard (U) . . . 1163
W. J. Fisher (L) . . . 623

Cardiff (Dist.) [32,000]

Lord N. Crichton-Stuart
(U) . . . 12,181
Sir Clarendon Hyde (L) . . 11,882
On Lord N. Crichton-Stuart
being killed in action, Mr.
J. H. Cory (U) was returned
unopposed (Nov. 12, 1915).

Cardiganshire [13,659]

M. Vaughan-Davies (L) unopp.

Carlisle [7555]

Hon. R. D. Denuan (L) . . 3243
I. Raymond (U) . . . 3179

Carlou Co. [6031]

M. Molloy (N) unopp.

Carmarthen (Dist.) [7473]

W. L. Williams (L) unopp.

On the appointment of Mr.
Williams to the Recordership of
Swansea (polling Jan. 23, 1912):
W. L. Williams (L) . . . 3836
H. C. Bond (U) . . . 2555
F. G. Vivian (Ind. Lab) . . 149
On the appointment of Mr.
Williams to the Recordership
of Cardiff, he was returned
unopposed (Mar. 17, 1915).

Carmarthenshire (E.) [14,290]

A. Thomas, K.C. (L) . . . 5825
M. Peel (U) . . . 2315
J. H. Williams (Lab) . . . 1176
On the death of Mr. Abel
Thomas (polling Aug. 22, 1912):
Rev. J. T. Jones (L) . . . 6082
M. Peel (U) . . . 3354
J. H. Williams (Lab) . . . 1089

Carmarthenshire (W.) [9976]

J. Hinds (L) . . . 5076
W. J. Cremlin (U) . . . 2036

Carnarvon (Dist.) [5993]

Rt. Hon. D. Lloyd George (L) 3112
A. L. Jones (U) . . . 1904

Carnarvonshire (N. or Arfon)

[10,519]

W. Jones (L) unopp.
On the appointment of Mr.
Jones as one of the Ministerial
Whips, he was again elected
(Feb. 11, 1911) without opposi-
tion.

On the death of Mr. Jones, Mr.
G. Caradoc Rees (L) was re-
turned unopposed (July 6, 1915).

Carnarvonshire (S. or Eifion)

[9153]

E. W. Davies (L) unopp.

Cavan (E.) [8821]

S. Young (N) unopp.

Cavan (W.) [8469]

V. P. Kennedy (N) unopp.

Chatham [17,625]

G. F. Hoehler, K.C. (U) . . 6989
L. C. Bernacchi (L) . . . 4302
P. Smith (Lab) . . . 1103

Chelsea [11,462]

Sir S. J. G. Hoare (U) . . . 4968
Hugh Hoare (L) . . . 3249

Cheltenham [8755]

R. Mathias (L) . . . 3846
Lord Duncannon (U) . . . 3753
Mr. Mathias was unseated on
petition. At the ensuing bye-
election (polling April 28, 1911):
Sir J. T. Agg-Gardner (U) 4043
L. Mathias (L) . . . 4039

Cheshire (Altrincham) [22,144]

J. R. Kebty-Fletcher (U) . . 8002
Sir W. Crossley (L) . . . 7883
On the resignation of Mr.
Kebty-Fletcher (polling May 29,
1913):
G. C. Hamilton (U) . . . 9409
Hon. L. Kay-Shuttle-
worth (L) . . . 8147

Cheshire (Crewe) [16,353]

W. S. B. Maclaren (L) . . . 7629
E. Y. Craig (U) . . . 5925
On the death of Mr. Maclaren
(polling July 26, 1912):
Ernest Craig (U) . . . 6260
H. Murphy (L) . . . 5294
J. Holmes (Lab) . . . 2485

Cheshire (Eddisbury) [11,773]

H. Barnston (U) . . . 5312
Hon. A. L. Stanley (L) . . 5023

Cheshire (Hyde) [13,349]

F. Neilson (L) . . . 5562
T. Smith (U) . . . 5263
On the resignation of Mr. Neil-
son (polling Mar. 29, 1916):
T. O. Jacobsen (L) . . . 4039
P. Davies (Ind) . . . 3215

Cheshire (Knutsford) [12,904]

Sir A. J. Sykes (U) . . . 6127
J. H. Whitworth (L) . . . 4658

Cheshire (Macclesfield) [9939]

W. B. Brocklehurst (L) . . 4410
B. Dent (U) . . . 4142

Cheshire (Northwich) [14,548]

J. Brunner (L) . . . 6071
J. de Knoop (U) . . . 5741

Cheshire (Wirral) [27,019]

G. Stewart (U) . . . 10,043
A. J. Ashton (L) . . . 7727

Chester [8509]

R. Yerburgh (U) . . . 3787
E. Paul (L) . . . 3681
On the retirement of Mr.
Yerburgh, Sir Owen Philipps (U)
was returned unopposed (Feb.
29, 1916).

Christchurch [12,565]

H. Page Croft (U) . . . 5275
F. W. Verney (L) . . . 4619

Clackmannan and Kinross [8483]

Rt. Hon. E. Wason (L) unopp.

Clapham [23,526]

G. D. Faber (U) . . . 9560
Sir J. Benn (L) . . . 7639

Clare (E.) [9130]

W. Redmond (N) unopp.
On Mr. Redmond being killed
in action (polling July 11, 1917):
E. de Valera (Ind. Nat.) 5010
P. Lynch (Nat.) . . . 2035

Clare (W.) [9403]

A. Lynch (N) unopp.

Colchester [7602]

Sir J. W. Evans (U) . . . 3489
Sir E. Vincent (L) . . . 2874

Cork City (2) [12,296]

W. O'Brien (Ind. N) . . . 5384
M. Healy (Ind. N) . . . 5269
W. Redmond (N) . . . 4746
A. Roche (N) . . . 4743
On Mr. O'Brien resigning, he
was returned unopposed (Feb.
18, 1914).

Cork Co. (E.) [6792]		Croydon [31,009]		Derbyshire (Mid) [14,889]	
Capt. A. J. C. Donelan (N)	3173	Ian Malcolm (U)	11,875	J. G. Hancock (Lab)	6557
W. O'Brien (Ind. N)	1834	A. L. Leon (L)	10,343	Sir D. Rhys (U)	4287
On petition, Capt. Donelan was unseated. Mr. John Muldoon (N) was returned unopposed (July 16, 1911).		Cumberland (Cockermouth) [11,696]		Derbyshire (N.E.) [20,076]	
Cork Co. (Mid.) [6368]		Sir Wilfrid Lawson (L)	5003	W. E. Harvey (Lab)	7838
D. Sheehan (Ind. N)	2738	Sir J. S. Randles (U)	4492	J. Court (U)	6088
T. Corcoran (N)	2115	On the resignation of Sir W. Lawson, Mr. J. P. Bliss (L) was returned unopposed (Mar. 6, 1916).		On the death of Mr. Harvey (polling May 20, 1914):	
Cork Co. (N.) [6937]		Cumberland (W. or Egremont) [9480]		Lt.-Col. Harland Bowden (U)	6469
P. Guiney (Ind. N) unopp.		J. A. Grant (U)	4013	J. P. Houfton (L)	6155
On the death of Mr. Guiney, Mr. J. Guiney (Ind. N) was returned unopposed (Nov. 4, 1913).		W. E. Mouldsdaie (L)	3763	J. Martin (Lab)	3669
Cork Co. (N.E.) [6669]		Cumberland (N. or Eskdale) [10,480]		Derbyshire (S.) [18,476]	
Moreton Frewen (Ind. N) unopp.		Claude Lowther (U)	4581	H. H. Raphael (L)	7744
On the resignation of Mr. Moreton Frewen, Mr. T. Healy (Ind. N) was returned unopposed (July 16, 1911).		Hon. G. Howard (L)	4211	Sir J. B. Marsden-Smedley (U)	7373
Cork Co. (S.) [5766]		Cumberland (Mid or Penrith) [8746]		Derbyshire (W.) [12,208]	
J. Walsh (Ind. N)	2346	Rt. Hon. J. W. Lowther (U) unopp.		Lord Kerry (U)	5624
E. Barry (N)	2184	Darlington [11,138]		C. F. White (L)	4564
Cork Co. (S.E.) [6247]		Rt. Hon. H. Pike Pease (U)	4881	Devon (Mid or Ashburton) [12,430]	
E. Crean (Ind. N)	2408	F. Maddison (L)	4475	E. Morrison-Bell (U)	5579
J. Ahearn (N)	1872	Denbigh (Dist.) [5644]		C. R. Buxton (L)	5225
Cork Co. (W.) [5582]		Hon. W. Ormsby-Gore (U)	2386	Devon (N.W. or Barnstaple) [13,584]	
J. Gilhooly (Ind. N)	2220	G. C. Rees (L)	2375	E. J. Soares (L)	6047
D. O'Leary (N)	1965	Denbighshire (E.) [12,428]		C. S. Parker (U)	5155
On the death of Mr. Gilhooly (polling Nov. 16, 1916):		E. T. John (L)	6449	On the retirement of Sir Ernest Soares (polling May 6, 1911):	
D. O'Leary (N)	1866	A. Hood (U)	3186	Sir Godfrey Baring (L)	6239
F. Healy (Ind. N)	1750	Denbighshire (W.) [10,542]		C. S. Parker (U)	5751
Dr. M. Shipsey (Ind. N)	370	Sir J. H. Roberts (L) unopp.		Devon (E. or Honiton) [11,049]	
Cornwall (S.E. or Bodmin) [11,706]		Deptford [17,421]		A. C. Morrison-Bell (U)	5348
Sir R. Pole-Carew (U)	5021	Rt. Hon. C. W. Bowerman (Lab)	6357	H. Geen (L)	3439
Isaac Foote (L)	4980	S. A. Coats (U)	5999	Devon (N. or S. Molton) [9050]	
On the resignation of Sir R. Pole-Carew, Mr. C. A. Hanson (U) was returned unopposed (Aug. 13, 1916).		Derby (2) [21,096]		Rt. Hon. G. Lambert (L)	4224
Cornwall (N.W. or Camborne) [10,444]		Sir T. Roe (L)	9515	Col. Perowne (U)	3217
Rt. Hon. F. D. Acland (L)	4419	Rt. Hon. J. H. Thomas (Lab)	9144	Devon (W. or Tavistock) [16,904]	
G. Coates (U)	2326	A. E. Beck (U)	8160	Sir J. W. Spear (U)	6409
Cornwall (N.E. or Launceston) [9956]		On the elevation of Sir T. Roe to the peerage, Sir W. J. Collins (L) was returned unopposed (Dec. 29, 1916).		H. C. Luttrell (L)	6019
Sir G. C. Marks (L)	4373	Derbyshire (Chesterfield) [17,877]		Devon (N.E. or Tiverton) [10,129]	
E. Trefry (U)	3249	J. Haslam (Lab)	7283	Hon. W. L. Walrond (U)	5033
Cornwall (Mid. or St. Austell) [11,738]		G. W. Radford (U)	5055	A. E. Y. Trestrail (L)	3455
Hon. T. Agar-Robartes (L) unopp.		On the death of Mr. Haslam (polling Aug. 20, 1913):		On the death of Mr. Walrond on active service, Mr. C. R. S. Carew (U) was returned unopposed (Dec. 1, 1915).	
On the death from wounds of Mr. Agar-Robartes, Sir F. Layland-Barratt, Bt. (L), was returned unopposed (Nov. 24, 1915).		B. Kenyon (L & Lab)	7725	Devon (Torquay) [12,435]	
Cornwall (W. or St. Ives) [10,086]		E. Christie (U)	5539	Col. C. R. Burn (U)	5101
Sir C. Cory (L)	4253	J. Scurr (Soc)	583	Sir F. Layland-Barratt (L)	4971
R. E. L. V. Williams (U)	3338	Derbyshire (High Peak) [13,302]		Devon (S. or Totnes) [10,694]	
Cornwall (Truro) [11,226]		S. Hill Wood (U)	5813	Rt. Hon. F. B. Mildmay (U)	5252
G. H. Morgan (L)	4573	O. Partington (L)	5629	R. Dunstan (L)	3040
C. Williams (U)	4176	Derbyshire (Ilkeston) [22,296]		Devonport (2) [12,761]	
Coventry [20,220]		Rt. Hon. J. E. Seely (L)	9990	Sir J. Jackson (U)	5170
D. M. Mason (L)	7351	M. Freeman (U)	5946	Sir C. Kinloch-Cooke (U)	5111
J. K. Foster (U)	6828	On the appointment of Col. Seely as Secretary of State for War (polling July 1, 1912):		S. Lithgow (L)	4841
		Rt. Hon. J. E. Seely (L)	9049	G. Baring (L)	4782
		M. Freeman (U)	7838	Dewsbury [15,413]	
				Rt. Hon. W. Runciman (L)	7061
				E. O. Simpson (U)	4033
				Donegal (E.) [6565]	
				Edward Kelly (N) unopp.	
				Donegal (N.) [6622]	
				P. O'Doherty (N) unopp.	

<p>Donegal (S.) [6309] J. G. Swift MacNeill (N) unopp.</p> <p>Donegal (W.) [6914] H. A. Law (N) unopp.</p> <p>Dorset (E.) [15,504] Hon. F. Guest (L) . . . 6819 M. Glyn (U) . . . 6266 On the appointment of the Hon. F. Guest to a Junior Lordship of the Treasury, he was re-elected (April 29, 1911) without opposition.</p> <p>Dorset (N.) [8777] Sir R. Baker (U) . . . 3919 A. W. Wills (L) . . . 3887</p> <p>Dorset (S.) [12,141] A. V. Hambro (U) unopp.</p> <p>Dorset (W.) [7872] Col. Sir R. Williams, Bt. (U) unopp.</p> <p>Dover [6515] Rt. Hon. G. Wyndham (U) unopp. On the death of Mr. Wyndham, Lord Duncannon (U) was returned unopposed (June 23, 1913).</p> <p>Down (E.) [7988] Capt. J. Craig (U) . . . 4110 J. Williamson (L) . . . 2412</p> <p>Down (N.) [10,145] W. Mitchell-Thomson (U) unopp.</p> <p>Down (S.) [7607] J. MacVeagh (N) . . . 3668 J. W. Johnston (U) . . . 3040</p> <p>Down (W.) [8127] W. J. MacCaw (U) unopp.</p> <p>Dublin (College Green) [8167] J. P. Nannetti (N) unopp. On the death of Mr. Nannetti (polling June 11, 1915): J. D. Nugent (N) . . . 2445 T. Farran (Lab) . . . 1816</p> <p>Dublin (Harbour) [8780] W. Abraham (N) . . . 3244 J. Bady (Ind. N) . . . 631 On the death of Mr. Abraham (polling Oct. 1, 1915): A. Byrne (N) . . . 2298 The O'Mahony (N) . . . 913 J. Farrell (N) . . . 677</p> <p>Dublin (St. Patrick's) [7672] W. Field (N) unopp.</p> <p>Dublin (St. Stephen's Green) [8734] P. J. Brady (N) . . . 3594 Lord Herbert (U) . . . 2765</p> <p>Dublin Co. (N.) [14,873] J. J. Clancy (N) unopp.</p> <p>Dublin Co. (S.) [13,097] W. F. Cotton (N) . . . 5223 Capt. Bryan Cooper (U) . . . 5090 On the death of Mr. Cotton, Mr. W. Hearn (Nat) was returned unopposed (July 6, 1917).</p>	<p>Dublin University (2) [4133] Rt. Hon. Sir E. Carson (U) unopp. Rt. Hon. J. H. Campbell (U) unopp. On the appointment of Mr. Campbell as Irish Attorney-General he was returned unopposed (Apr. 25, 1916). On the appointment of Mr. Campbell as L.C.J. of Ireland (polling Feb. 1917): A. W. Samuels (U) . . . 1481 Sir R. Woods (Ind. U) . . . 679 On Mr. Samuels being appointed Solicitor-General he was returned unopposed (Oct. 5, 1917).</p> <p>Dudley [18,819] Col. Sir A. Griffith-Boscawen (U) . . . 8260 A. G. Hooper (L) . . . 7900</p> <p>Dulwich: see Camberwell (Dulwich)</p> <p>Dumbartonshire [20,972] A. A. Allen (L) . . . 8579 W. T. Shaw (U) . . . 7267</p> <p>Dumfries Burghs [4513] Rt. Hon. J. W. Gulland (L) 2315 Major McCall (U) . . . 1596</p> <p>Dumfriesshire [9903] P. A. Molteno (L) . . . 4708 W. Murray (U) . . . 4146</p> <p>Dundee (2) [21,953] Rt. Hon. W. S. Churchill (L) 9240 A. Wilkie (Lab) . . . 8957 Sir G. W. Baxter (U) . . . 5685 J. S. Lloyd (U) . . . 4914 E. Scrymgeour (Prohib) . . . 1825 On the appointment of Mr. Churchills as Minister of Munitions (polling July 30, 1917): Rt. Hon. W. S. Churchill (L) 7302 E. Scrymgeour (Prohib) 2036</p> <p>Durham (Barnard Castle) [12,419] Rt. Hon. A. Henderson (Lab) . . . 5868 H. G. Stobart (U) . . . 4423</p> <p>Durham (Bishop Auckland) [15,886] Sir H. Havelock-Allan (L) 4531 W. House (Lab) . . . 3993 G. E. Markham (U) . . . 3519</p> <p>Durham (Chester-le-Street) [25,872] J. W. Taylor (Lab) unopp.</p> <p>Durham (City) [2658] J. W. Hills (U) . . . 1313 C. A. Cochrane (L) . . . 877</p> <p>Durham (Houghton-le-Spring) [19,722] R. Cameron (L) unopp. On the death of Mr. Cameron (polling March 18, 1913): T. Wing (L) . . . 6930 T. Richardson (U) . . . 4807 W. House (Lab) . . . 4165</p>	<p>Durham (Jarrow) [19,788] Godfrey Palmer (L) . . . 5097 J. Kirkley (U) . . . 4936 A. G. Cameron (Lab) . . . 4892</p> <p>Durham (Mid) [17,486] J. Wilson (L) unopp. On the death of Mr. Wilson, Mr. S. Galbraith (L) was returned unopposed (Apr. 23, 1915).</p> <p>Durham (N.W.) [20,978] L. Atherley-Jones, K.C. (L) . . . 8998 J. O. Hardleker (U) . . . 4827 On the appointment of Mr. Atherley-Jones as a Judge of the City of London Court (polling Jan. 30, 1914): A. Williams (L) . . . 7241 J. O. Hardleker (U) . . . 5564 G. H. Stuart (Lab) . . . 5026</p> <p>Durham (S.E.) [22,360] E. Hayward (L) . . . 8203 Col. R. Burdon (U) . . . 7021</p> <p>Edinburgh (Cont.) [7547] G. E. Price (L) . . . 3771 G. R. Y. Radcliffe (U) . . . 1947</p> <p>Edinburgh (E.) [12,825] Sir J. Gibson (L) . . . 6436 R. M. Cameron (U) . . . 3782 On the death of Sir J. Gibson (polling Feb. 2, 1912): J. M. Hogge (L) . . . 5064 J. G. Jameson (U) . . . 4139</p> <p>Edinburgh (S.) [21,458] Hon. C. H. Lyell (L) . . . 9576 C. D. Murray, K.C. (U) . . . 7986 On the resignation of the Hon. C. H. Lyell, Sir Edwd. Parrott (L) was returned unopposed (May 12, 1917).</p> <p>Edinburgh (W.) [10,073] J. A. Clyde, K.C. (U) . . . 4952 Prof. J. H. Morgan (L) . . . 4252</p> <p>Edinburgh and St. Andrews Universities [12,756] Rt. Hon. Sir R. B. Finlay (U) unopp. On Sir R. Finlay becoming Lord Chancellor, Mr. C. Johnston, K.C. (U), was returned unopposed (Dec. 29, 1916). On Sir C. Johnston being appointed a Lord of Session, Sir W. W. Cheyne (U) was returned unopposed (Aug. 10, 1917).</p> <p>Elgin Burghs [5693] J. E. Sutherland (I) unopp.</p> <p>Elgin and Nairn [6037] Sir A. Williamson (L) unopp.</p> <p>Essex (Mid or Chelmsford) [15,417] Rt. Hon. Capt. E. G. Pretymann (U) unopp.</p> <p>Essex (W. or Epping) [13,406] Rt. Hon. Col. Lockwood (U) 5990 I. A. Symmons (L) . . . 3361 On the elevation of Col. Lockwood to the peerage, Col. R. B. Colvin (U) was returned unopposed (June 28, 1917).</p>
---	--	--

Essex (N.E. or Harwich) [15,376]
H. K. Newton (U) . . . 6470
F. S. Hiley (L) . . . 5008

Essex (E. or Maldon) [12,185]
Sir F. Flannery (U) . . . 5386
W. Jardine (L) . . . 4693

Essex (S. or Romford) [62,878]
Sir J. H. Bethell (L) . . . 22,119
W. P. Griegs (U) . . . 18,850

Essex (N. or Saffron Walden) [9407]
A. O. T. Beck (L) . . . 4071
Col. D. J. Proby (U) . . . 4031
On the appointment of Mr. Beck as a Lord of the Treasury he was returned unopposed (Feb. 13, 1915).

Essex (S.E.) [30,951]
J. H. M. Kirkwood (U) . . . 10,108
J. H. Burrows (L) . . . 8891
On the retirement of Mr. Kirkwood, the Hon. Rupert Guinness (U) was returned unopposed (March 16, 1912).

Essex (S.W. or Walthamstow) [45,885]
Rt. Hon. Sir J. Simon, K.C. (L) . . . 16,998
Carlyon Bellairs (U) . . . 13,275

Exeter [11,099]
The result was originally declared as follows:
H. St. Maur (L) . . . 4786
Rt. Hon. H. E. Duke, K.C. (U) . . . 4782
This result was reversed on petition (decided April 11, 1911), the votes allowed by the Judges being:

Rt. Hon. H. E. Duke (U) 4777
H. St. Maur (L) . . . 4776
On the appointment of Mr. Duke as Chief Secretary for Ireland, he was returned unopposed (Aug. 7, 1916).

Falkirk Burghs [14,439]
Rt. Hon. J. A. M. Macdonald (L) . . . 6276
D. H. L. Young (U) . . . 4245

Falmouth (see Penryn)
Fermanagh (N.) [5160]
G. Fetherstonhaugh, K.C. (U) . . . 2402
Capt. A. Collum (L) . . . 2055

On the resignation of Mr. Fetherstonhaugh, E. M. Archdale (U) was returned unopposed (Oct. 27, 1916).

Fermanagh (S.) [5301]
P. Crumley (N) unopp.

Fifeshire (E.) [10,843]
Rt. Hon. H. H. Asquith (L) 5149
Col. A. Sprot (U) . . . 3350
On the appointment of Mr. Asquith as Secretary for War, he was returned (April 8, 1914) unopposed.

Fifeshire (W.) [21,351]
W. Adamson (Lab) . . . 6128
J. Deans Hope (L) . . . 5425

Flinsbury (Central) [8703]
Major M. Archer-Shee (U) 2335
F. Rosenheim (L) . . . 2804

Finsbury (E.) [4989]
J. A. Baker (L) . . . 2023
W. J. P. Mason (U) . . . 1900

Finsbury (Holborn) [8334]
Sir J. F. Remuant (U) . . . 4313
C. R. Cooke-Taylor (L) . . . 1615

Flint District [4560]
J. W. Summers (L) . . . 2098
Col. Howard (U) . . . 1589
On the death of Mr. Summers (polling Jan. 21, 1913):
T. H. Parry (L) . . . 2152
J. H. Roberts (U) . . . 1941

Flintshire [14,275]
Rt. Hon. J. H. Lewis (L) unopp.

Forfarshire [13,147]
J. Falconer (L) . . . 6449
J. B. Duncan (U) . . . 4397

Fulham [23,572]
Rt. Hon. W. Hayes Fisher (U) . . . 8252
S. Mayer (L) . . . 6526

On the appointment of Mr. Fisher as President of the Local Government Board he was returned unopposed (July 3, 1917).

Galway (City) [2310]
S. L. Gwynn (N) . . . 1062
J. L. Wanklyn (Ind. U) . . . 203

Galway (Connemara) [6482]
W. O'Malley (N) unopp.

Galway Co. (E.) [7362]
J. Roche (N) unopp.
On the death of Mr. Roche, Mr. Jas. Cosgrave (N) was returned unopposed (Dec. 4, 1914).

Galway Co. (N.) [7344]
R. Hazleton (N) unopp.
On Mr. Hazleton resigning, he was returned unopposed (July 23, 1914).

Galway Co. (S.) [6135]
W. J. Duffy (N) unopp.

Gateshead [20,676]
Sir H. Elveston (L) . . . 8763
Col. Surtees (U) . . . 5608

Glamorganshire (E.) [28,723]
A. C. Edwards (L) . . . 9038
P. H. Gaskell (U) . . . 5603
C. B. Stanton (Lab) . . . 4675

Glamorganshire (W. or Gower) [17,402]
J. Williams (Lab) . . . 5430
W. P. Phillips (L) . . . 4527

Glamorganshire (Mid) [23,703]
J. H. Edwards (L) . . . 7624
V. Hartshorn (Lab) . . . 6102

Glamorganshire (Rhondda) [21,048]
Rt. Hon W. Abraham (Lab) 9073
H. Lloyd (U) . . . 3701

Glamorganshire (S.) [26,052]
W. Braee (Lab) . . . 10,190
L. Morgan (U) . . . 7252

Glasgow (Blackfriars) [10,577]
Rt. Hon. G. N. Barnes (Lab) 4162
A. H. B. Constable, K.C. (U) 2884

Glasgow (Bridge-ton) [14,080]
M. M. Scott (L) . . . 4759
W. Hutchison (U) . . . 3816

Glasgow (Camlachie) [13,418]
H. J. Mackinder (U) . . . 3479
J. M. Hodge (L) . . . 3453
J. O'C. Kessaek (Lab) . . . 1539
W. J. Mirlles (W. Suff.) . . . 35

Glasgow (Cent.) [17,610]
Rt. Hon. C. Scott Dickson, K.C. (U) . . . 6888
Prof. A. F. Murison (L) . . . 5907

On the appointment of Mr. Dickson as Lord Justice-Clerk (polling July 16, 1915):
J. M. McLeod (U) . . . 5341
G. W. Ralston (Ind. U) . . . 266

Glasgow (College) [16,629]
H. A. Watt (L) . . . 6291
R. G. C. Glyn (U) . . . 5932

Glasgow (St. Rollox) [24,387]
T. McKinnon Wood (L) . . . 9291
A. H. Chamberlayne (U) . . . 7374
On the appointment of Mr. McKinnon Wood as Secretary for Scotland (polling Feb. 26, 1912):

T. McKinnon Wood (L) . . . 8530
F. A. Maequisten (U) . . . 8061

Glasgow (Tradeston) [11,856]
A. Cameron Corbett (L) . . . 4811
A. P. Main (U) . . . 3137
On the elevation of Mr. Corbett to the Peerage (polling July 6, 1911):

J. D. White (L) . . . 3869
J. H. Watts (U) . . . 2783

Glasgow and Aberdeen Universities [13,254]
Sir H. Craik (U) unopp.

Gloucester City [8702]
H. Terrell, K.C. (U) . . . 3903
H. P. B. Lynch (L) . . . 3899
A recount ordered by Mr. Justice Channell on petition gave the same result.

Gloucester (E. or Cirencester) [10,143]
Hon. A. Bathurst (U) . . . 4788
G. H. Beyfus (L) . . . 4007

Gloucester (Forest of Dean) [11,513]

Sir Charles Dilke (L) . . . 5544
D. H. Kyd (U) . . . 2820
On the death of Sir Charles Dilke (polling Feb. 25, 1911):

Sir H. Webb (L) . . . 6174
D. H. Kyd (U) . . . 3106
On the appointment of Sir H. Webb as a Junior Lord of the Treasury he was returned unopposed (April 30, 1912).

Gloucester (Mid or Stroud) [11,622] Rt. Hon. C. P. Allen (L) . . . 5051 C. E. Fitch (U) . . . 4849	Hammersmith [16,281] Sir W. J. Bull (U) . . . 5807 G. Blaiklock (L) . . . 4645 Hampstead [12,458] J. S. Fletcher (U) . . . 5605 S. L. Dore (L) . . . 3129	Herts (N. or Hitchin) [12,105] Dr. A. Hillier (U) . . . 5233 T. T. Greg (L) . . . 3942 On the death of Dr. Hillier (polling Nov. 23, 1911): Lord Robert Cecil (U) . . . 5542 T. T. Greg (L) . . . 3909
Gloucester (N. or Tewkesbury) [13,818] Vct. Quenington (U) . . . 5690 R. A. Lister (L) . . . 5267 On Viscount Quenington being killed in action (polling May 16, 1916): W. F. Hicks-Beach (U) . . . 7127 W. Boosey (Ind) . . . 1438	Hanley [17,647] E. Edwards (Lab) . . . 8343 G. H. Rittner (U) . . . 4658 On the death of Mr. Enoch Edwards (polling July 13, 1912): R. L. Outhwaite (L) . . . 6647 G. H. Rittner (U) . . . 5993 S. Finney (Lab) . . . 1694	Herts (Mid or St. Albans) [15,706] Sir E. H. Carlile (U) . . . 6899 R. C. Phillimore (L) . . . 4777 Herts (W. or Watford) [19,904] A. S. Ward (U) . . . 8043 N. Micklem, K.C. (L) . . . 7160
Gloucester (S. or Thornbury) [15,650] A. Rendall (L) . . . 6820 Major Cockerill (U) . . . 5837 Grantham [3989] Sir A. Priestley . . . 1730 H. G. Snowden (U) . . . 1697	Hants (W. or Andover) [12,190] W. V. Faber (U) unopp. Hants (N. or Basingstoke) [14,250] A. C. Salter, K.C. (U) unopp. On the elevation of Mr. Salter to the Bench, Sir Auckland Geddes (U) was returned unop- posed (Oct. 25, 1917). Hants (S. or Fareham) [20,381] Sir A. H. Lee (U) unopp.	Huddersfield [21,067] A. J. Sherwell (L) . . . 6458 J. H. Kaye (U) . . . 5777 H. Snell (Soc) . . . 4988 Hull (Cent.) [8701] Sir H. S. King (U) . . . 3625 Dr. R. W. Aske (L) . . . 3418 On petition, the seat was declared vacant (polling July 5, 1911): Sir Mark Sykes (U) . . . 3823 Sir R. W. Aske (L) . . . 3545
Great Yarmouth [10,295] A. Fell (U) . . . 4210 Major E. Platt (L) . . . 3877 Greenock [12,702] G. Collins (L) . . . 4338 S. Chapman (U) . . . 2913	Hants (Isle of Wight) [16,662] D. B. Hall (U) . . . 7192 C. Ralli Scaramanga (L) . . . 6969 Hants (New Forest) [13,772] W. F. Perkins (U) unopp. Hants (E. or Petersfield) [11,867] W. G. Nicholson (U) unopp.	Hull (E.) [16,723] Rt. Hon. T. R. Ferens (L) 7196 R. Sebag Montefiore (U) 5387 Hull (W.) [24,928] Hon. Guy Wilson (L) . . . 9236 A. L. Ward (U) . . . 7943
Greenwich [14,457] I. H. Benn (U) . . . 5697 Hon. J. W. Harris (L) . . . 4146 Grimsby [21,659] Sir G. Doughty (U) . . . 7903 T. Wing (L) . . . 7205	Hartlepool [14,785] Sir S. Furness (L) . . . 6017 W. G. H. Grithen (U) . . . 5969 On the death of Sir S. Furness, Sir W. Runciman (L) was returned unopposed (Sept. 22, 1914). Hastings [8677] Sir A. Du Cros, Bt. (U) . . . 4397 A. W. F. Johnson (L) . . . 3515	Hull (W.) [24,928] Hon. Guy Wilson (L) . . . 9236 A. L. Ward (U) . . . 7943 Hunts (S. or Huntingdon) [5117] J. Gator (U) . . . 2287 Hon. O. Brett (L) . . . 2139 Hunts (N. or Ramsey) [7255] O. Locker-Lampson (U) . . . 3077 A. O. Forster Boulton (L) . . . 2954
On the death of Sir G. Doughty (polling May 12, 1914): T. G. Tiedler (U) . . . 8471 A. Bannister (L) . . . 8193 Hackney (Cent.) [10,141] Rt. Hon. Sir A. Spicer (L) 3954 A. H. Jessel, K.C. (U) . . . 3464	Hawick Burghs [6389] Sir J. Barran (L) unopp. Horeford (City) [4358] J. S. Arkwright (U) . . . 2220 J. Davies (L) . . . 1430 On the retirement of Mr. Arkwright, Mr. W. A. S. Hewins (U) was returned unopposed (March 8, 1912). Herefordshire (N. or Leominster) [9,808]	Hythe [7413] Sir E. Sassoon (U) unopp. On the death of Sir E. Sassoon (polling June 11, 1912): Sir Philip Sassoon (U) . . . 3722 Captain Moorhouse (L) . . . 2004 Inverness Burghs [5259] J. A. Bryce (L) . . . 2367 P. J. Ford (U) . . . 1812 Inverness-shire [10,407] Sir J. A. Dewar (L) unopp. On the elevation of Sir J. A. Dewar to the peerage, Mr. T. B. Morrison (L) was returned un- opposed (Jan. 2, 1917).
Hackney (N.) [13,795] R. Greene (U) . . . 5290 W. A. Addinsell (L) . . . 4126 Hackney (S.) [15,770] H. Bottomley (L) . . . 5068 S. C. Farlow (U) . . . 3243 R. H. Roberts (L) . . . 1946	Herefordshire (S. or Ross) [11,418] P. A. Clive (U) . . . 4748 H. Webb (L) . . . 4627 Herts (E. or Hertford) [12,634] Sir J. Rolleston (U) . . . 5594 G. S. Pawle (L) . . . 4226 On the resignation of Sir J. Rolleston (polling March 9, 1916): N. Pemberton Billing (Ind) . . . 4590 Capt. B. Henderson (U) . . . 3559	Ipswich (2) [14,231] Rt. Hon. Sir D. F. Goddard (L) . . . 5931 C. Silvester Horne (L) . . . 5791 A. O. Churchman (U) . . . 5447 B. H. Burton (U) . . . 5409 On the death of Mr. Horne (polling May 23, 1914): F. J. O. Ganzoni (U) . . . 6406 O. F. G. Masterman (L) . . . 5874 J. Scurr (Soc) . . . 395
On the resignation of Mr. Bottomley (polling May 24, 1912): H. Morison (U) . . . 5339 J. O. Gibson (L) . . . 4836 Haddingtonshire [8135] Rt. Hon. R. B. Haldane (L) 3845 B. H. Blyth (U) . . . 3158	Herefordshire (S. or Ross) [11,418] P. A. Clive (U) . . . 4748 H. Webb (L) . . . 4627 Herts (E. or Hertford) [12,634] Sir J. Rolleston (U) . . . 5594 G. S. Pawle (L) . . . 4226 On the resignation of Sir J. Rolleston (polling March 9, 1916): N. Pemberton Billing (Ind) . . . 4590 Capt. B. Henderson (U) . . . 3559	Islington (E.) [12,874] Sir G. H. Radford (L) . . . 4503 P. E. Pilditch (U) . . . 4378 On the death of Sir G. Radford (polling Oct. 23, 1917): E. Smallwood (L) . . . 2709 A. Baker (Vigilante) . . . 1532 E. B. Barnard (Ind) . . . 513
Halifax (2) [16,243] J. H. Whitley (L) . . . 8778 J. Parker (Lab) . . . 8511 J. H. L. Baldwin (U) . . . 4602 J. F. W. Galbraith (U) . . . 4420	Herefordshire (S. or Ross) [11,418] P. A. Clive (U) . . . 4748 H. Webb (L) . . . 4627 Herts (E. or Hertford) [12,634] Sir J. Rolleston (U) . . . 5594 G. S. Pawle (L) . . . 4226 On the resignation of Sir J. Rolleston (polling March 9, 1916): N. Pemberton Billing (Ind) . . . 4590 Capt. B. Henderson (U) . . . 3559	Islington (E.) [12,874] Sir G. H. Radford (L) . . . 4503 P. E. Pilditch (U) . . . 4378 On the death of Sir G. Radford (polling Oct. 23, 1917): E. Smallwood (L) . . . 2709 A. Baker (Vigilante) . . . 1532 E. B. Barnard (Ind) . . . 513

Islington (H.) [14,015]		Kilkenny (N.) [4944]		On the retirement of Mr. Wilson (polling March 9, 1911):	
Sir G. A. Touché (U) . . .	5428	M. Meagher (N) unopp.		J. Duncan Millar (L) . . .	7976
D. S. Waterlow (J) . . .	5022	Kilkenny (S.) [5036]		Park Golf (U) . . .	6776
Islington (S.) [10,061]		M. Keating (N) . . .	2265	J. Robertson (Lab) . . .	2879
Rt. Hon. T. Wiles (L) . . .	3494	N. J. Murphy (Ind. N) . . .		287	
L. W. Harris (U) . . .	2803	Kilmarnock Burghs [19,637]		Lanarkshire (N.W.) [24,998]	
Islington (W.) [9188]		A. R. Rainy (L) . . .	8657	W. M. R. Pringle (L) . . .	9315
Rt. Hon. T. Lough (L) . . .	3549	J. B. Black (U) . . .	5569	A. S. Pringle (U) . . .	8486
W. G. Black (U) . . .	2985	On the death of Dr. Rainy (polling Sept. 26, 1911):		Lanarkshire (Partick) [29,536]	
Kensington (N.) [11,069]		W. G. C. Gladstone (L) . . .	6923	Sir R. Balfour (L) . . .	10,535
A. Burgoyne (U) . . .	4223	Sir J. D. Rees (U) . . .	4637	A. W. Macdonochie (U) . . .	10,190
F. M. Carson (L) . . .	3494	T. McKerrill (Lab) . . .	2761	Lanarkshire (S.) [11,666]	
Kensington (S.) [9287]		On Mr. Gladstone being killed in action, Hon. Alex. Shaw (L) was returned unopp. (May 28, 1915).		Sir W. Menzies (L) . . .	5160
Lord Claud Hamilton (U) . . .	5093	Kincardineshire [7109]		G. M. Douglas (U) . . .	3963
G. R. Reid (L) . . .	1033	Hon. A. C. Murray (L) unopp.		On the death of Sir W. Menzies (polling Dec. 12, 1913):	
Kent (S. or Ashford) [14,805]		King's Co. (Blirr) [4628]		Hon. W. Watson (U) . . .	4257
Rt. Hon. L. Hardy (U) unopp.		M. Reddy (N) . . .	2123	G. Morton (L) . . .	4006
Kent (N.W. or Dartford) [24,136]		P. W. Ryan (Ind. N) . . .	624	T. Gibb (Lab) . . .	1674
J. Rowlands (L) . . .	9152	King's Co. (Tullamore) [4601]		Lanes. N. (Blackpool) [25,228]	
W. F. Mitchell (U) . . .	8918	E. Haviland-Burke (N) unopp.		W. W. Ashley (U) unopp.	
Kent (N.E. or Faversham) [16,198]		On the death of Mr. Haviland-Burke (polling Dec. 8, 1914):		Lanes. N. (Chorley) [15,705]	
G. C. H. Wheler (U) . . .	6897	E. J. Graham (Ind. N) . . .	1667	Lord Balcarras (U) . . .	7423
G. Nicholls (L) . . .	5111	P. J. Adams (N) . . .	1588	J. P. T. Jackson (L) . . .	4887
Kent (Mid. or Medway) [16,363]		King's Lynn [39,26]		On Lord Balcarras succeeding to the Peerage (polling Feb. 19, 1913):	
Col. C. E. Warde (U) unopp.		H. Ingleby (U) . . .	1765	Sir H. Hilbert (U) . . .	7573
Kent (E. or St. Augustine's) [17,471]		T. G. Bowles (L) . . .	1668	J. P. T. Jackson (L) . . .	5606
Rt. Hon. A. Akers-Douglas (U) unopp.		Kirkcaldy Burghs [9142]		Lanes. N. (Lancaster) [14,846]	
On the elevation of Mr. Akers-Douglas to the Peerage, Mr. R. McNeill (U) was returned unopposed (July 7, 1911).		Rt. Hon. Sir J. H. Dalziel (L) unopp.		Sir N. W. Helme (L) . . .	6186
Kent (W. or Sevenoaks) [21,128]		Kirkeudbrightshire [5971]		H. Ramsbottom (U) . . .	6052
Rt. Hon. H. W. Forster (U) unopp.		Major McMeeking (L) . . .	2817	Lanes. N. (N. Lonsdale) [10,609]	
Kent (Isle of Thanet) [13,702]		R. McNeill (U) . . .	2625	G. B. Haddock (U) . . .	4140
N. C. Craig, K.C. (U) unopp.		Lambeth (Brixton) [12,292]		J. Bliss (L) . . .	4066
Kent (S.W. or Tonbridge) [17,694]		D. Dalziel (U) . . .	4770	Lanes. N.E. (Accrington) [17,483]	
Capt. H. S. Clay (U) . . .	8286	J. H. Seaverns (L) . . .	3702	Rt. Hon. H. T. Baker (L) . . .	8129
A. P. Hedges (L) . . .	6159	Lambeth (Kennington) [10,953]		E. Gray (U) . . .	6461
Kerry (E.) [6018]		Sir S. Collins (L) . . .	3565	Lanes. N.E. (Clitheroe) [24,849]	
T. O'Sullivan (N) . . .	2561	Col. F. A. Lucas (U) . . .	3510	A. Smith (Lab) . . .	12,107
P. Guiney (Ind. N) . . .	1308	V. Grayson (Soc) . . .	408	J. J. Blayney (U) . . .	5783
Kerry (N.) [5913]		Lambeth (N.) [6590]		Lanes. N.E. (Darwen) [18,931]	
M. J. Flavin (N) unopp.		Lt.-Col. Sir H. Gastrell (U) . . .	2531	Sir J. Rutherford (U) . . .	8384
Kerry (S.) [5973]		H. Gosling (L) . . .	2202	F. G. Hindle (L) . . .	8169
J. P. Boland (N) . . .	2395	Lambeth (Norwood) [16,474]		Lanes. N.E. (Rossendale) [13,682]	
T. B. Croulin (Ind. N) . . .	451	Rt. Hon. Sir H. S. Samuel (U) . . .	6291	Rt. Hon. L. Harcourt (L) . . .	6619
Korrr (W.) [6135]		G. Shrubbsall (L) . . .	4265	Col. J. Craven-Hoyle (U) . . .	5206
T. O'Donnell (N) unopp.		Lanarkshire (Govan) [22,559]		On the elevation of Mr. Harcourt to the peerage (polling, Feb. 13, 1917):	
Kildermminster [4695]		W. Hunter (L) . . .	8409	Sir J. H. Maden (L) . . .	6019
Capt. E. Knight (U) . . .	2188	G. Balfour (U) . . .	6369	A. Taylor (Peace Cand.) . . .	1804
E. B. Barnard (L) . . .	2003	On the appointment of Mr. Hunter to be a Lord of Session (polling Dec. 22, 1911):		Lanes. S.E. (Eccles) [21,188]	
Kildare (N.) [6319]		D. T. Holmes (L) . . .	7508	Sir G. H. Pollard (L) . . .	8467
John O'Connor (N) unopp.		G. Balfour (U) . . .	6522	J. G. D. Campbell (U) . . .	7676
Kildare (S.) [6593]		Lanarkshire (Mid) [21,243]		Lanes. S.E. (Gorton) [20,444]	
D. Kilbride (N) unopp.		J. H. Whitehouse (L) . . .	6033	J. Hodge (Lab) . . .	7840
Kilkenny City [1702]		H. S. Keith (U) . . .	5702	H. White (U) . . .	7187
P. O'Brien (N) unopp.		R. Smillie (Lab) . . .	3347	Lanes. S.E. (Heywood) [12,334]	
On the death of Mr. O'Brien (polling, Aug. 10, 1917):		Lanarkshire (N.E.) [28,759]		H. T. Cawley (L) . . .	5430
W. P. Cosgrave (Ind. Nat.) . . .	772	T. P. Wilson (L) . . .	9848	R. A. L. Hutchinson (U) . . .	4641
J. Magennis (Nat.) . . .	392	J. Boyd-Carpenter (U) . . .	7142	On Mr. Cawley being killed in action, Mr. A. H. Illingworth (L) was returned unopposed (Nov. 10, 1915).	

Lancs. S.E. (Middleton) [16,753] R. Adkins (L) . . . 7071 W. A. S. Hewins (U) . . 6284 On the appointment of Sir Ryland Adkins as Recorder of Nottingham (polling Aug. 2 1911): Sir R. Adkins (L) . . . 6363 W. A. S. Hewins (U) . . 6452	Leicester (2) [28,015] E. Crawshaw Williams (L) 13,238 J. R. Macdonald (Lab) 12,998 A. M. Wilshire (U) . . 7547 On the resignation of Mr. Crawshaw Williams (polling, June 27, 1913): G. Hewart, K.C. (L) . . 10,863 A. M. Wilshire (U) . . 9279 E. R. Hartley (Soc. & Lab) 2580 Leicestershire (W. or Bosworth) [15,593] H. D. McLaren (L) . . . 7500 Count Garowski (U) . . 4120 Leicestershire (S. or Harborough) [19,000] J. W. Logan (L) . . . 8192 Sir H. Marshall (U) . . 7115 On the resignation of Mr. Logan (polling March 23, 1906): P. A. Harris (L) . . . 7826 T. G. Bowles (Ind) . . 3711 Leicestershire (Mld. or Loughboro') [14,616] Sir M. Levy (L) . . . 6488 N. W. Smith-Carrington (U) 5916 Leicestershire (E. or Melton) [18,586] Col. C. Yate (U) . . . 7599 Major E. M. Dunne (L) . 7257 Leith Burghs [18,698] Rt. Hon. R. C. Munro-Ferguson (L) . . . 7069 F. A. MacQuisten (U) . . 5284 On the appointment of Mr. Munro-Ferguson as Governor-General of Australia (polling Feb. 26, 1914): G. W. Currie (U) . . . 5159 M. Smith (L) . . . 5143 J. N. Bell (Lab) . . . 3346 Leitrim (N.) [5919] F. E. Meehan (N) unopp. Leitrim (S.) [5789] T. F. Smyth (N) unopp. Lewisham [29,296] Major Sir E. F. Coates (U) . . . 11,179 Sir E. O'Malley (L) . . 6792 Limerick City [4875] M. Joyce (N) . . . 2452 J. H. Rice (Ind. N) . . 692 Limerick Co. (E.) [7598] T. Lunden (N) . . . 3715 H. O'Connor (Ind. N) . 1381 Limerick Co. (W.) [7893] P. J. O'Shaughnessy (N) . 3025 D. D. Sheehan (Ind. N) . 1285 Lincoln [12,937] C. Roberts (L) . . . 5481 Sir R. Filmer (U) . . . 4878 Lincolnshire (Holland or Spalding) [12,517] Hon. F. McLaren (L) . . 5335 W. S. Royce (U) . . . 5070 On the death of Mr. McLaren whilst flying, Maj. Hon. G. Peel (L) was returned unopposed (Oct. 25, 1917).	Lincolnshire (N. Kesteven or Sleaford) [10,711] E. Roysds (U) unopp. Lincolnshire (S. Kesteven or Stamford) [10,353] Major the Hon. C. Willoughby (U) . . . 4545 G. H. Parkin (L) . . . 4206 Lincolnshire (E. Lindsey or Louth) [10,073] T. Davies (L) . . . 4260 Capt. H. L. Brackenbury (U) . . . 4188 Lincolnshire (N. Lindsey or Brigg) [15,670] Sir W. Gelder (L) . . . 6506 T. J. Bennett (U) . . . 5637 Lincolnshire (S. Lindsey or Horncastle) [11,064] Lord W. de Eresby (U) . 4705 F. O. Linfield (L) . . . 4181 On the accession of Lord Willoughby de Eresby to the Peerage (polling Feb. 16, 1911): Capt. A. Weigall (U) . . 4955 F. C. Linfield (L) . . . 4848 Lincolnshire (W. Lindsey or Gainsborough) [14,076] G. J. Benthall (L) . . . 5825 Capt. A. Weigall (U) . . 5745 Linlithgowshire [12,847] Rt. Hon. A. Ure, K.C. (L) 5835 J. Kidd (U) . . . 3765 On the appointment of Mr. Ure as President of the Court of Session (polling Nov. 7, 1913): J. W. Pratt (L) . . . 5615 J. Kidd (U) . . . 5094 Liverpool (Abercromby) [6028] Col. R. G. W. Chaloner (U) 3024 F. C. Bowring (L) . . . 2184 On the elevation of Col. Chaloner to the peerage (polling, June 28, 1917): Lord Stanley (U) . . . 2224 F. B. Hughes (Ind.) . . 794 Liverpool (E. Toxteth) [10,314] E. Marshall Hall, K.C. (U) 4087 Capt. C. Bigham (L) . . 3121 On the resignation of Mr. Marshall Hall, Capt. J. S. Rankin (U) was returned unopposed (Feb. 21, 1916). Liverpool (Everton) [10,037] Sir J. S. Harwood-Banner (U) unopp. Liverpool (Exchange) [5235] Leslie Scott, K.C. (U) . . 2330 Max Muspratt (L) . . . 2187 Liverpool (Kirkdale) [11,438] Col. Kiffin-Taylor (U) . . 4205 T. McKerrel (Lab) . . . 2992 On the resignation of Col. Kiffin-Taylor, Mr. De F. Pennefather (U) was returned unopposed (Feb. 15, 1915)
---	---	---

<p>Liverpool (Scotland) [5438] T. P. O'Connor (N) . . . 2458 T. O. Ocklestone (U) . . . 689</p> <p>Liverpool (Walton) [18,066] Rt. Hon. Sir P. E. Smith, K.C. (U) . . . 6383 Dr. W. Permewan (L) . . . 5039</p> <p>Liverpool (W. Derby) [12,057] W. W. Rutherford (U) . . . 4908 W. J. Lias (L) . . . 2943</p> <p>Liverpool (W. Toxteth) [9645] R. P. Houston (U) . . . 3938 T. P. Molony (L) . . . 2445</p> <p>London City (2) [30,500] Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour (U) unopp.</p> <p>Rt. Hon. Sir F. G. Banbury (U) unopp.</p> <p>London University [6960] Sir P. Magnus (U) . . . 2579 Sir V. Horsley (L) . . . 1857</p> <p>Londonderry (City) [5801] Lord Hamilton (U) . . . 2415 S. Leslie (N) . . . 2310</p> <p>On the accession of Lord Hamilton to the peerage (poll- ing Jan. 29, 1913): D. C. Hogg (L) . . . 2699 Col. H. A. Pakenham (U) 2642</p> <p>On the death of Mr. Hogg, Sir Jas. B. Dougherty (L) was returned unopposed (Nov. 30, 1914).</p> <p>Londonderry (N.) [9364] H. T. Barrie (U) . . . 4960 W. H. Brown (L) . . . 2217</p> <p>Londonderry (S.) [8416] J. Gordon, K.C. (U) . . . 3845 W. J. Johnston (L) . . . 3512</p> <p>On the appointment of Mr. Gordon as an Irish Judge (polling May 22, 1916): Denis Henry (U) . . . 3808 Dr. Turnbull (Ind) . . . 214</p> <p>Longford Co. (N.) [3679] J. P. Farrell (N) unopp.</p> <p>Longford Co. (S.) [3852] J. Phillips (N) unopp.</p> <p>On the death of Mr. Phillips (polling, May 9, 1917): J. McGuinness (Ind. Nat.) 1498 J. P. McKenna (Nat.) . . . 1461</p> <p>Louth Co. (N.) [5697] R. Hazleton (N) . . . 2509 T. M. Healy (Ind. N) . . . 2021</p> <p>On the unseating of Mr. Hazleton on petition, Mr. A. Roche (N) was returned (March 15, 1911) unopposed.</p> <p>On the death of Mr. Roche (polling Feb. 24, 1916): P. J. Whitty (N) . . . 2299 B. Hamill (Ind) . . . 1810</p> <p>Louth Co. (S.) [4969] J. Nolan (N) unopp.</p>	<p>Maldstone [6809] Visct. Castlereagh (U) . . . 2906 V. Philipps (L) . . . 2836</p> <p>On the accession of Visct. Castlereagh to the Peerage, Com- mander C. Bellairs was returned unopp. (Feb. 22, 1915).</p> <p>Manchester (E.) [14,012] J. E. Sutton (Lab) . . . 5524 R. G. Proby (U) . . . 4653</p> <p>Manchester (N.) [11,109] Rt. Hon. Sir C. E. Swann (L) . . . 4601 H. E. Howell (U) . . . 3936</p> <p>Manchester (N.E.) [10,922] J. R. Clynes (Lab) . . . 4313 A. Taylor (U) . . . 4108</p> <p>Manchester (N.W.) [12,883] Sir G. Kemp (L) . . . 5559 A. Bonar Law (U) . . . 5114</p> <p>On the resignation of Sir George Kemp (polling Aug. 8, 1912): Sir J. Randles (U) . . . 5573 G. Hewart (L) . . . 4371</p> <p>Manchester (S.) [18,098] A. A. Haworth (L) unopp.</p> <p>On the appointment of Sir A. Haworth to a Junior Lordship of the Treasury (polling March 5, 1912): P. K. Glazebrook (U) . . . 7051 Sir A. Haworth (L) . . . 6472</p> <p>Manchester (S.W.) [9137] O. T. Needham (L) . . . 3590 H. A. Colefax (U) . . . 3331</p> <p>Marplestone (E.) [6824] J. Boyton (U) . . . 3376 Dr. R. O. Moon (L) . . . 1605</p> <p>Marplestone (W.) [8752] Sir S. E. Scott (U) . . . 3929 A. H. Spokes (L) . . . 1926</p> <p>Mayo Co. (E.) [7743] J. Dillon (N) unopp.</p> <p>Mayo Co. (N.) [7108] Daniel Boyle (N) unopp.</p> <p>Mayo Co. (S.) [7872] J. Fitzgibbon (N) unopp.</p> <p>Mayo Co. (W.) [8037] W. Doris (N) . . . 3931 W. O'Brien (Ind. N) . . . 1032</p> <p>Meath Co. (N.) [5833] P. White (N) unopp.</p> <p>Meath Co. (S.) [5874] D. Sheehy (N) unopp.</p> <p>Merionethshire [9198] H. Jones (L) unopp.</p> <p>Merthyr Tydvil (2) [24,192] E. Jones (L) . . . 12,258 J. Keir Harlie (Lab) . . . 11,507 H. Watts (U) . . . 5277</p> <p>On the death of Mr. Keir Harlie (polling Nov. 23, 1915): G. B. Stanton (Ind. Lab) 10,286 J. Winstone (Lab) . . . 6030</p>	<p>Middlesbrough [24,694] P. Williams (L) . . . 10,313 Col. T. G. Poole (U) . . . 6568</p> <p>Middlesex (Brentford) [23,973] Lord A. F. Compton (U) . . . 9199 W. G. Lobjoit (L) . . . 6124</p> <p>On the resignation of Lord Alwynne Compton, Mr. W. Joyn- son-Hicks (U) was returned unopposed (March 23, 1911).</p> <p>Middlesex (Ealing) [29,677] H. Nield (U) unopp.</p> <p>On Mr. Nield being appointed Recorder of York, he was re- turned unopposed (Apr. 30, 1917).</p> <p>Middlesex (Enfield) [34,276] J. R. P. Newman (U) . . . 11,495 J. Branch (L) . . . 10,559</p> <p>Middlesex (Harrow) [48,521] H. C. Mallaby-Deeley (U) unopp.</p> <p>Middlesex (Hornsey) [28,036] Lord Ronaldshay (U) . . . 11,066 R. E. Dummett (L) . . . 7613</p> <p>On the appointment of Lord Ronaldshay as Governor of Bengal, Mr. Kennedy Jones (Ind.) was returned unopposed (Dec. 6, 1916).</p> <p>Middlesex (Tottenham) [34,816] Percy Alden (L) . . . 12,046 E. V. Sturdy (U) . . . 10,945</p> <p>Middlesex (Uxbridge) [19,962] Hon. C. T. Mills (U) . . . 9005 M. C. Mallik (L) . . . 4286</p> <p>On the Hon. C. T. Mills being killed in action, Hon. A. R. Mills (U) was returned un- opposed (Nov. 10, 1915).</p> <p>Midlothian [19,747] Master of Elibank (L) . . . 8837 Major J. A. Hope (U) . . . 5680</p> <p>On the elevation of the Master of Elibank to the Peerage (pol- ling Sept. 10, 1912): Major J. A. Hope (U) . . . 6021 Hon. A. Shaw (L) . . . 5989 R. Brown (Lab) . . . 2413</p> <p>Monaghan Co. (N.) [6134] J. C. R. Lardner (N) . . . 3365 M. E. Knight (U) . . . 1937</p> <p>Monaghan Co. (S.) [6519] J. McKean (Ind. N) unopp.</p> <p>Monmouth (Dist.) [13,841] L. Haslam (L) . . . 6154 G. de L. P. Hargreaves (U) 5056</p> <p>Monmouthshire (N.) [17,670] Rt. Hon. R. McKenna (L) . . . 7722 Col. D. E. Williams (U) . . . 4596</p> <p>Monmouthshire (S.) [22,991] Sir Ivor Herbert (L) . . . 8597 L. Forestier-Walker (U) . . . 6656</p> <p>On the elevation of Sir I. Herbert to the peerage (polling July 12, 1917): Sir A. Garrod Thomas (L) 6769 B. Pardoe Thomas (Ind) 727</p>
--	---	--

<p>Monmouthshire (W.) [22,939] T. Richards (Lab) unopp.</p> <p>Montgomery (Dist.) [3384] Col. E. Pryce-Jones (U) . 1522 A. H. Owen (L) . 1468</p> <p>Montgomeryshire [7816] D. Davies (L) unopp.</p> <p>Montrose Burghs (8478) R. V. Harcourt (L) . 3878 W. Low (U) . 2155</p> <p>Morpeth [11,146] Rt. Hon. T. Burt (L) unopp.</p> <p>Newcastle-on-Tyne (2) [40,951] E. Shortt (L) . 16,599 W. Hudson (Lab) . 16,447 E. Clark (U) . 12,915 Hon. J. N. Ridley (U) . 12,849</p> <p>Newcastle-under-Lyne [11,522] J. C. Wedgwood (L) . 5280 Capt. E. S. Grogan (U) . 4086</p> <p>Newington (Walworth) [8668] J. A. Dawes (L) . 3248 R. E. Bellios (U) . 2994</p> <p>Newington (W.) [9814] Capt. C. Norton (L) . 4038 W. Brookes (U) . 3498 On the elevation of Capt. Norton to the Peerage (polling Jan. 10, 1916) : J. D. Gilbert (L) . 2646 J. Terrett (Ind) . 787</p> <p>Newry [1843] J. J. Mooney (N) unopp.</p> <p>Norfolk (E.) [12,068] Sir R. J. Price (L) . 5265 F. C. Mayer (U) . 3865</p> <p>Norfolk (Mid) [10,290] W. L. Boyle (U) . 4345 W. R. Lester (U) . 4308</p> <p>Norfolk (N.) [11,752] N. Buxton (L) . 5137 H. D. King (U) . 4491</p> <p>Norfolk (N.W.) [12,981] Sir G. White (L) . 5407 N. P. Jodrell (U) . 4264 On the death of Sir George White (polling May 31, 1912) : E. G. Hemmerde (L) . 5613 N. P. Jodrell (U) . 4965</p> <p>Norfolk (S.) [10,028] A. W. Soames (L) . 4740 T. S. Timmis (U) . 3212</p> <p>Norfolk (S.W.) [9481] Sir R. Winfrey (L) . 4176 A. E. S. Clarke (U) . 3745</p> <p>Northampton (2) [13,464] C. A. McCurdy (L) . 6179 H. B. L. Smith (L) . 6025 F. C. Parker (U) . 4885 J. V. Collier (U) . 4550</p> <p>Northamptonshire (E.) [18,409] Sir L. G. Chiozza Money (L) . 7430 Sir A. de C. Brooke (U) . 6676 T. F. Richards (Lab) . 1431</p>	<p>Northamptonshire (Mid) [15,200] H. Manfield (L) . 6281 T. G. F. Paget (U) . 6031</p> <p>Northamptonshire (N.) [11,146] H. L. C. Brassey (U) . 5272 J. R. Wilkinson (L) . 4221</p> <p>Northamptonshire (S.) [9539] Hon. E. Fitzroy (U) . 4340 A. A. Thomas (L) . 3827</p> <p>Northumberland (Berwick) [9454] Rt. Hon. Sir E. Grey (L) . 4612 C. H. Hoare (U) . 2926 On the elevation of Sir E. Grey to the Peerage (polling Aug. 16, 1916) : Sir F. D. Blake (L) . 3794 Dr. A. Turnbull (Ind) . 621</p> <p>Northumberland (Hexham) [11,616] R. D. Holt (L) . 5124 A. H. Chaytor (U) . 4334</p> <p>Northumberland (Tyneside) [28,437] Rt. Hon. J. M. Robertson (L) . 11,693 H. M. Robertson (U) . 6857</p> <p>Northumberland (Wansbeck) [21,602] Rt. Hon. C. Fenwick (L) unopp</p> <p>Norwich (2) [22,185] Sir F. Low, K.C. (L) . 11,149 G. H. Roberts (Lab) . 10,003 W. Dyson (U) . 7758 On Sir F. Low being appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court, Mr. E. Hilton Young (L) was returned unopposed (Feb. 6, 1915). On Mr. Roberts being appointed Minister of Labour he was returned unopposed (Aug. 25, 1917).</p> <p>Nottingham (E.) [13,875] Capt. J. A. Morrison (U) . 6274 D. Stewart-Smith (L) . 4804 On the retirement of Capt. Morrison (polling April 19, 1912) : Sir J. D. Ees (U) . 6482 T. W. Dobson (L) . 5158</p> <p>Nottingham (S.) [13,746] Lord H. C. Bentinck (U) . 6151 A. Richardson (L) . 5766</p> <p>Nottingham (W.) [18,273] Sir J. H. Yoxall (L) . 8141 B. S. Wright (U) . 5949</p> <p>Nottinghamshire (Bassetlaw) [13,196] W. Hume-Williams (U) . 5436 W. Stopford Brooke (L) . 5221</p> <p>Nottinghamshire (Mansfield) [24,750] Sir A. B. Markham (L) . 11,383 P. Cockerill (U) . 4200 On the death of Sir A. Markham (polling Sept. 20, 1916) : Sir O. Seely (L) . 7597 Dr. A. Turnbull (Ind.) . 4456</p>	<p>Nottinghamshire (Newark) [11,575] J. R. Starkey (U) . 5049 R. R. Wallis (L) . 4307</p> <p>Nottinghamshire (Rushcliffe) [21,984] Rt. Hon. Lelf Jones (L) . 9186 Coningsby Disraeli (U) . 6580</p> <p>Oldham (2) [37,953] Rt. Hon. A. Emmott (L) . 17,108 Sir A. W. Barton (L) . 16,941 J. Wrigley (U) . 13,440 E. R. B. Denniss (U) . 13,281 On the elevation of Mr. Emmott to the Peerage (polling Nov. 13, 1911) : E. R. B. Denniss (U) . 12,255 A. L. Stanley (L) . 10,623 W. C. Robinson (Lab) . 7448</p> <p>Orkney and Shetland [7736] J. Cathcart Wason (L) unopp.</p> <p>Oxford [9641] Visct. Valentia (U) . 4664 J. Fischer Williams (L) . 3318 On Viscount Valentia being created a peer of the U.K., Mr. J. A. R. Marriott (U) was returned unopposed (Mar. 30, 1917).</p> <p>Oxford University (2) [7135] Sir W. Anson (U) unopp. Lord H. Cecil (U) unopp. On the death of Sir W. Anson, Mr. R. E. Prothero (U) was returned unopposed (June 30, 1914).</p> <p>Oxford (N. or Banbury) [8435] Hon. Sir E. Fiennes, Bt. (L) . 3629 R. B. Brassey (U) . 3538</p> <p>Oxford (S. or Henley) [11,220] V. Fleming (U) . 5340 G. C. N. Nicholson (L) . 3701 On the death in action of Maj. Fleming, Sir R. T. Hermon-Hodge (U) was returned unopposed (June 20, 1917).</p> <p>Oxford (Mid or Woodstock) [11,031] A. St. G. Hamersley (U) . 4773 E. N. Bennett (L) . 4331</p> <p>Paddington (N.) [11,001] A. Strauss (U) . 4251 L. B. Franklin (L) . 3662</p> <p>Paddington (S.) [6547] Sir H. P. Harris (U) . 3210 F. H. Henlé (L) . 1274</p> <p>Paisley [13,587] Sir J. McCallum (L) . 6039 A. R. Jephcott (U) . 3350</p> <p>Peebles and Selkirk [4164] Rt. Hon. D. Macleau (L) . 1965 S. S. Steel (U) . 1764</p> <p>Pembroke and Haverfordwest Dist. [7660] Hon. H. Guest (L) . 3357 J. F. L. Phillips (U) . 2792</p>
---	--	--

Pembrokeshire [11,895]		On the appointment of Sir R. Isaacs as Lord Chief Justice (polling Nov. 8, 1913):		St. Pancras (N.) [8968]	
W. F. Roch (L)	5689	Capt. L. O. Wilson (U)	5144	Rt. Hon. W. H. Dickinson (L)	4407
E. M. Samson (U)	2996	G. P. Gooch (L)	4013	A. Moon (U)	3230
Penryn and Falmouth [3661]		J. G. Butler (Soc.)	1063	St. Pancras (S.) [5205]	
C. S. Goldman (U)	1585	Renfrewshire (E.) [25,664]		Capt. Sir H. Jessel (U)	2415
W. Burt (L)	1291	J. Gilmour (U)	10,063	F. M. Guedalla (L)	1744
Perth [5327]		J. I. Macpherson (L)	8883	St. Pancras (W.) [7663]	
A. F. Whyte (L)	2852	Renfrewshire (W.) [16,721]		Felix Cassel, K.C. (U)	3384
Col. C. Telfer-Smollett (U)	1878	Col. Greig (L)	6366	Sir W. J. Collins (L)	3376
Perthshire (E.) [8028]		H. Mehan (U)	6082	A recount ordered by Mr. Justice Channell on petition resulted as follows:	
W. Young (L)	3658	Rochdale [16,023]		Felix Cassel, K.C. (U)	3385
A. N. Skelton (U)	2826	A. G. C. Harvey (L)	5850	Sir W. J. Collins (L)	3376
Perthshire (W.) [8582]		N. Cockshutt (U)	5373	On Capt. F. Cassel being appointed Judge Advocate-Gen., Capt. R. W. Barnett (U) was returned unopposed (Oct. 16, 1916).	
Lord Tullibardine (U)	4027	D. Irving (Soc.)	1901	Salford (N.) [10,623]	
G. F. Barbour (L)	3637	Rochester [6442]		Sir W. P. Byles (L)	4402
On accession to the peerage of Lord Tullibardine, Col. A. Stirling (U) was returned unopposed (Feb. 21, 1917).		Sir E. H. Lamb (L)	2609	Cyril Potter (U)	4163
Peterborough [7140]		S. F. Midley (U)	2456	On the death of Sir W. P. Byles (polling Nov. 2, 1917):	
Sir G. G. Greenwood (L)	3102	Roscommon (N.) [7997]		B. T.lett (Ind. Lab)	2522
Hon. H. Lygon (U)	2799	J. O'Kelly (N) unopp.		Sir C. E. Mallet (L)	1545
Plymouth (2) [18,090]		On the death of Mr. O'Kelly (polling Feb. 3, 1917):		Salford (S.) [8922]	
Hon. W. Astor (U)	8113	Count G. N. Plunkett (Ind. Nat.)	3022	C. M. Barlow (U)	3666
A. S. Penn (U)	7942	T. J. Devine (Nat.)	1708	C. Russell (L)	3439
C. E. Mallet (L)	7379	J. Tully (Ind.)	687	Salford (W.) [17,164]	
A. Williams (L)	7260	Roscommon (S.) [8032]		Sir G. W. Agnew (L)	6633
Fontefract [3949]		J. P. Hayden (N) unopp.		G. E. Raine (U)	5802
F. H. Booth (L)	1679	Ross and Cromarty [8618]		Salisbury [3600]	
Col. J. R. Shaw (U)	1627	J. Galloway Weir (L) unopp.		G. Locker-Lampson (U)	1750
Portsmouth (2) [37,672]		On the death of Mr. Weir (polling June 14, 1911):		C. J. Warner (L)	1413
Lord C. Beresford (U)	15,125	J. J. Macpherson (L)	3717	Scarborough [6539]	
Sir B. G. Falle, Bt. (U)	14,856	W. P. Templeton (U)	1253	W. Russell Rea (L)	2763
J. G. Hemmerde, K.C. (L)	13,146	Roxburghshire [6140]		Hon. G. V. A. Monckton-Arundell (U)	2711
H. D. Haiben (L)	13,013	Sir J. Jardine (L)	2908	On the appointment of Mr. Rea as Lord of the Treasury, he was returned unopposed (Feb. 10, 1915).	
On the elevation of Lord C. Beresford to the Peerage, Adm. Sir Hedworth Meux (U) was returned unopposed (Jan. 15, 1916).		N. K. Cochran-Patrick (U)	2704	Sheffield (Attercliffe) [18,050]	
Preston (2) [21,007]		Rutlandshire [4273]		J. Pointer (Lab)	6532
Major G. F. Stauley (U)	9184	John Gretton (U)	2169	S. Walker (U)	5354
A. A. Tobin, K.C. (U)	8993	J. N. Emery (L)	1367	On the death of Mr. Pointer, Mr. W. C. Anderson (Lab) was returned unopp. (Dec. 28, 1914).	
Hiltout Young (L)	8193	St. Andrews Burghs [3644]		Sheffield (Brightside) [14,029]	
W. H. Carr (Lab)	7855	W. Anstruther-Gray (U)	1675	Sir J. T. Walters (L)	5766
On the appointment of Mr. Tobin as a County Court Judge, Mr. U. H. Broughton (U) was returned unopp. (June 9, 1915).		J. D. Millar (L)	1626	D. Vickers (U)	3902
Queen's Co. (Lolk) [5030]		St. George's (Hanover Square) [9057]		Sheffield (Cent.) [9110]	
P. A. Meehan (N) unopp.		Rt. Hon. A. Lyttelton, K.C. (U)	4398	J. F. Hopp (U)	3455
On the death of Mr. P. A. Meehan, Mr. Patrick J. Meehan was returned (June 9, 1913) unopposed.		Mackenzie Bell (L)	1188	A. J. Bailey (L)	3271
Queen's Co. (Ossory) [4842]		On the death of Mr. Lyttelton, Sir Alex. Henderson (U) was returned (July 15, 1913) unopposed.		Sheffield (Ecclesall) [14,911]	
W. Delany (N) unopp.		On the elevation of Sir A. Henderson to the Peerage, Sir Geo. Reid (U) was returned unopposed (Jan. 11, 1916).		Sir S. Roberts (U)	6039
On the death of Mr. Delany (polling April 28, 1916):		St. Helous [13,890]		J. Derry (L)	5849
J. L. Fitzpatrick (N)	2003	R. Swift, K.C. (U)	6016	Sheffield (Hallam) [15,332]	
J. J. Ard (N)	1616	T. Glover (Lab)	5752	Rt. Hon. C. B. Stuart-Wortley (U)	5788
Radnorshire [6189]		On Mr. Swift being appointed Recorder of Wigan, he was returned unopposed (Nov. 24, 1915).		A. Neal (L)	5593
Sir F. Edwards (L)	2224	St. Pancras (E.) [8094]		On the elevation of Mr. Stuart-Wortley to the peerage, Mr. H. A. L. Fisher (Ind.) was returned unopposed (Dec. 23, 1916).	
C. Venables-Llewellyn (U)	2182	Hon. J. Martin (L)	3891		
Reading [11,421]		J. W. W. Hopkins (U)	3038		
Rt. Hon. Sir Rufus Isaacs, (L)	5094	H. Jacobs (W. Suff.)	22		
Capt. L. O. Wilson (U)	4995				

Shoreditch (Haggerston) [6902] H. G. Chancellor (L) . . . 3046 Hon. R. Guinness (U) . . . 2641	South Shields [19,617] Rt. Hon. Russell Rea (L) unopp. On the death of Mr. Rea, Mr. C. A. Cochrane (L) was returned unopposed (Mar. 18, 1916).	Strand [7423] Rt. Hon. W. H. Long (U) 4143 S. R. Earle (L) . . . 1138
Shoreditch (Hoxton) [7409] Rt. Hon. Dr. C. Addison (L) 3489 J. Francis (U) . . . 2795	Southwark (Bermondsey) [11182] H. J. Glauville (L) . . . 4911 J. Dumphreys (U) . . . 3695	Suffolk (N.E. or Eye) [11,075] Hon. W. H. M. Pearson (L) 4927 G. Borwick (U) . . . 4157
Shrewsbury [5089] Sir C. L. Hill (U) . . . 2423 T. Pace (L & Lab) . . . 1855 On the death of Sir C. L. Hill (polling April 22, 1913): G. Butler Lloyd (U) . . . 2412 J. R. Morris (L) . . . 1727	Southwark (Rotherhithe) [9361] H. W. Carr-Gomm (L) . . . 4030 A. Pownall (U) . . . 3026	Suffolk (N. or Lowestoft) [16,078] Sir E. Beauchamp (L) . . . 6248 H. S. Foster (U) . . . 5983
Shropshire (Ludlow) [10,416] R. Hunt (U) unopp.	Southwark (W.) [7188] E. A. Strauss (L) . . . 3028 Sir W. H. Dunn (U) . . . 3010	Suffolk (Stowmarket) [11,692] F. Goldsmith (U) . . . 4995 R. L. Barclay (L) . . . 4804
Shropshire (N. or Newport) [10,669] Sir B. Stanier (U) unopp.	Stafford [4500] Sir R. W. Essex (L) . . . 1992 Col. J. S. Nicholson (U) . . . 1837	Suffolk (Sudbury) [10,205] Sir W. E. O. Quilter (U) unopp.
Shropshire (W. or Oswestry) [10,233] W. C. Bridgman (U) . . . 4367 E. Powell (L) . . . 4121	Staffordshire (Burton) [11,740] Staffordshire (Handsworth) [33,125] E. Meysey-Thompson (U) unopp.	Suffolk (S.E. or Woodbridge) [13,545] Capt. R. F. Peel (U) . . . 5704 W. R. Elliston (L) . . . 5144
Shropshire (Mid. or Wellington) [9009] Sir C. S. Henry (L) . . . 4404 G. C. B. W. Forester (U) . . . 3286	Staffordshire (Kingswinford) [14,443] H. Stavcley-Hill (U) unopp.	Sunderland (2) [31,966] Sir H. Greenwood, Bt. (L) 11,997 F. W. Goldstone (Lab) 11,291 W. Joynson-Hicks (U) 10,300 S. Samuel (U) . . . 10,132
Sligo Co. (N.) [8207] T. Scanlan (N) unopp.	Staffordshire (Leek) [12,920] Sir R. Pearce (L) . . . 5742 Col. Bromley-Davenport (U) 5152	Surrey (N.W. or Chertsey) [18,060] D. Macmaster, K.C. (U) unopp.
Sligo Co. (S.) [7044] J. O'Dowd (N) unopp.	Staffordshire (Lichfield) [11,269] Sir T. Warner (L) . . . 5058 A. Chetwynd (U) . . . 4213	Surrey (Mid or Epsom) [20,713] W. Keswick (U) unopp. On the death of Mr. W. Keswick, his son Mr. H. Keswick (U) was returned unopposed (March 1912).
Somerset (Bridgwater) [10,793] H. A. Sanders (U) . . . 5160 H. Hicks (L) . . . 3779	Staffordshire (N.W.) [17,424] A. Stanley (Lab) . . . 8125 A. de Gruyther (U) . . . 4940 On the death of Mr. Stanley, Mr. S. Finney (Lab) was returned unopposed (Jan. 15, 1916).	Surrey (Kingston) [22,941] Rt. Hon. G. Cave, K.C. (U) unopp. On Mr. Cave being appointed Solicitor-General, he was returned unopposed (Nov. 16, 1915).
Somerset (E.) [10,588] E. Jardine (U) . . . 4748 J. W. H. Thompson (L) . . . 3875	Staffordshire (W.) [13,241] G. A. Lloyd (U) . . . 5602 W. Meakin (L) . . . 5123	Surrey (S.W. or Guildford) [17,677] W. E. Horne (U) . . . 8463 Hon. A. J. Davey (L) . . . 4832
Somerset (Frome) [13,528] Sir J. E. Barlow (U) . . . 5944 C. T. Foxcroft (L) . . . 5366	Stalybridge [8419] J. Wood (U) . . . 3307 A. Bright (L) . . . 3414	Surrey (S.E. or Reigate) [16,780] Col. Rawson (U) . . . 7710 H. W. Goldberg (L) . . . 5194
Somerset (N.) [14,269] J. King (L) . . . 6299 F. B. Beauchamp (U) . . . 5378	Stirling Burghs [8894] A. Ponsonby (L) unopp.	Surrey (Wimbledon) [34,719] Rt. Hon. H. Chaplin (U) unopp. On the elevation of Mr. Chaplin to the Peerage (polling April 19, 1916): Sir Stuart Coates (U) . . . 8970 Kennedy Jones (Ind) . . . 7159
Somerset (S.) [10,976] Sir E. Strachey (L) . . . 4784 Hon. A. Herbert (U) . . . 4317 On the elevation of Sir E. Strachey to the Peerage (polling Nov. 21, 1911): Hon. A. Herbert (U) . . . 4878 H. Vivian (L) . . . 4730	Stirlingshire [20,902] A. Chapple (L) . . . 9183 R. S. Horne (U) . . . 6487	Sussex (S.W. or Chichester) [12,834] Lord E. Talbot (U) . . . 5900 R. Reiss (L) . . . 2985
Somerset (W. or Wellington) [10,854] Rt. Hon. Sir A. P. Acland-Hood (U) unopp. On the elevation of Sir A. Acland-Hood to the Peerage (polling July 21, 1911): Col. D. F. Boles (U) . . . 5025 C. H. D. Ward (L) . . . 4421	Stockport (2) [14,152] S. L. Hughes (L) . . . 6169 G. J. Wardle (Lab) . . . 6094 J. R. Lort-Williams (U) . . . 5234 R. Campbell (U) . . . 5183	Sussex (Eastbourne) [15,551] R. S. Gwynne (U) . . . 6873 H. Morison (L) . . . 4920
Somerset (Wells) [12,819] G. J. Sandys (U) . . . 6178 A. O. Wills (L) . . . 4094	Stockton-on-Tees [13,882] J. Samuel (L) . . . 5510 H. A. Richardson (U) . . . 4840 On the death of Mr. Samuel (polling Mar. 20, 1917): J. B. Watson (L) . . . 7641 E. Backhouse (Peace) . . . 596	Sussex (E. Grinstead) [12,089] H. S. Cantley (U) . . . 5926 H. N. Spalding (L) . . . 3531
Southampton (2) [22,664] Maj.-Gen. Sir I. Philipps (L) 8495 Dudley Ward (L) . . . 8449 Major K. Balfour (U) . . . 7551 Sir G. Armstrong (U) . . . 7535	Stoke-upon-Trent [16,804] J. Ward (L) . . . 7049 S. J. Thomas (U) . . . 5062	Sussex (Horsham) [11,939] Earl Winterton (U) unopp.

Sussex (Lewes) [18,814] W. R. Campion (U) unopp. Sussex (Rye) [14,266] G. L. Courthope (U) . . . 6673 St. J. Hutcheson (L) . . . 4461	Tower Hamlets (Poplar) [10,284] Rt. Hon. S. Buxton (L) . . . 3977 E. Ashmead-Bartlett (U) . . . 2148 On the appointment of Mr. Buxton as Governor-General of South Africa (polling Feb. 20, 1914): A. W. Yeo (L) . . . 3548 R. Kerr Clark (U) . . . 3270 J. Jones (Soe) . . . 893	Warrington [12,014] Harold Smith (U) . . . 5162 A. H. Crosfield (L) . . . 4916 Warwick and Leamington [6874] Sir E. M. Pollock, K.C. (U) . . . 3321 T. H. Berridge (L) . . . 2596
Sutherland [3215] A. C. Morton (L) . . . 1464 Marquess of Stafford (U) . . . 1277	Tower Hamlets (St. George-in-the-East) [3279] W. W. Benn (L) . . . 1401 C. Clifton Brown (U) . . . 1022	Warwickshire (Nuneaton) [20,866] W. Johnson (L) . . . 8199 H. Maddocks (U) . . . 7501
Swansea (Dist.) [14,712] Rt. Hon. Sir D. Brynmor Jones (L) unopp. On the appointment of Sir D. B. Jones as Recorder of Cardiff, he was again elected (Aug. 13, 1914) unopposed. On Sir D. B. Jones being appointed a Master in Lunacy, Mr. T. J. Williams (L) was returned unopp. (Feb. 6, 1915).	Tower Hamlets (Stepney) [4670] W. S. G. Jones (L) . . . 1926 W. R. Preston (U) . . . 1811	Warwickshire (Rugby) [13,796] J. I. Baird (U) . . . 5712 A. F. P. Williams (L) . . . 4941
Swansea (Town) [14,452] Rt. Hon. Sir A. Mond (L) . . . 6503 D. V. Meager (U) . . . 4257	Tower Hamlets (Whitechapel) [3980] Sir S. Samuel (L) . . . 1731 Capt. E. M. Browne (U) . . . 1191 On Sir S. Samuel being unseated (polling April 30, 1913): Sir S. Samuel (L) . . . 1722 Capt. E. M. Browne (U) . . . 1556 On the resignation of Sir S. Samuel, Mr. J. D. Kiley (L) was returned unopposed (Dec. 28, 1916).	Warwickshire (Stratford-on-Avon) [10,972] P. S. Foster (U) . . . 5147 W. King (L) . . . 3462
Taunton [3914] Hon. W. Peel (U) . . . 1806 J. E. Schunck (L) . . . 1573 On the succession of the Hon. W. Peel to the Peerage (polling Nov. 11, 1912): Sir Gilbert Wills (U) . . . 1882 J. E. Schunck (L) . . . 1597	Tynemouth [10,385] H. J. Craig (L) . . . 4106 C. Percy (U) . . . 3929	Warwickshire (Tamworth) [21,268] P. A. Newdigate-Newdegate (U) unopp. On Mr. Newdegate being appointed Governor of Tasmania, Mr. H. W. Fox (U.) was returned unopposed (Feb. 23, 1917).
Tipperary (E.) [5458] T. J. Condon (N) unopp. Tipperary (Mid) [6514] J. Hackett (N) . . . 2440 M. O'Dwyer (Ind. N) . . . 1716	Tyrone (E.) [6885] W. A. Redmond (N) . . . 3108 D. D. Reid (U) . . . 2968	Waterford (City) [2972] J. Redmond (N) unopp. Waterford Co. (E.) [4186] P. J. Power (N) unopp. On the death of Mr. Power, Mr. Martin J. Murphy (N) was returned (Feb. 15, 1913) unopposed.
Tipperary (N.) [5647] Dr. J. Esmonde (N) unopp. On the death of Dr. Esmonde (polling June 18, 1915): J. E. Esmonde (N) . . . 1693 P. Hector (N) . . . 1293 R. P. Gill (N) . . . 1192	Tyrone (Mid) [6443] R. McGhee (N) . . . 3102 G. F. Brunsell (U) . . . 2379	Waterford Co. (W.) [4282] J. J. O'Shea (N) . . . 2402 M. F. Healy (Ind. N) . . . 727
Tipperary (S.) [4774] J. Cullinan (N) unopp.	Tyrone (N.) [6416] R. Barry, K.C. (L) . . . 3170 Lord J. Hamilton (U) . . . 3038 On the appointment of Mr. Barry as Lord Chancellor of Ireland (polling Oct. 6, 1911): Rt. Hon. Sir T. W. Russell (L) . . . 3104 E. C. Herdman (U) . . . 3086	Wodnesbury [14,564] Sir J. N. Griffiths (U) . . . 6423 H. A. Baker (L) . . . 5691
Tower Hamlets (Bow and Bromley) [11,815] G. Lansbury (Lab) . . . 4315 L. S. Amery (U) . . . 3452 On the resignation of Mr. Lansbury (polling Nov. 26, 1912): R. Blair (U) . . . 4042 G. Lansbury (Lab) . . . 3291	Tyrone (S.) [6434] A. L. Horner, K.C. (U) . . . 2962 R. N. Boyd (L) . . . 2662 On the death of Mr. Horner, Mr. W. Coote (U) was returned unopposed (Feb. 28, 1916).	West Bromwich [12,204] Visct. Lewisham (U) . . . 5046 Dr. A. E. W. Hazel (L) . . . 5041 On petition a number of votes on both sides were disallowed, the final result being: Visct. Lewisham (U) . . . 5010 Dr. A. E. W. Hazel (L) . . . 5008
Tower Hamlets (Limehouse) [6635] Sir W. Pearce (L) . . . 2557 P. Rose-Innes (U) . . . 2126	Wakefield [6923] A. H. Marshall (L) . . . 2837 E. A. Brotherton (U) . . . 2651	West Ham (N.) [18,198] C. F. G. Masterman (L) . . . 6657 E. E. Wild (U) . . . 5760 On petition the seat was declared vacant (polling July 8, 1911): Baron de Forest (L) . . . 6807 E. E. Wild (U) . . . 5776
Tower Hamlets (Mile End) [5988] Hon. H. L. W. Lawson (U) . . . 2179 B. S. Straus (L) . . . 2177 A. recount ordered by Mr. Justice Channell on petition resulted as follows: Hon. H. L. W. Lawson (U) . . . 2176 B. S. Straus (L) . . . 2170 On the accession of Mr. Lawson to the Peerage (polling Jan. 25, 1916): Warwick Brookes (U) . . . 1991 Pemberton Billing (Ind.) . . . 1615	Walsall [15,949] Sir R. A. Cooper (U) . . . 7174 J. Morgan (L) . . . 6385	West Ham (S.) [28,167] W. Thorne (Lab) . . . 9508 Capt. T. Carthew (U) . . . 4820
Wandsworth [42,119] Sir H. Kimber (U) . . . 15,164 J. Fairbairn (L) . . . 10,558 On the resignation of Sir H. Kimber (polling June 12, 1913): Samuel Samuel (U) . . . 13,425 J. Havelock Wilson (Ind. Lab) . . . 7088	Westmeath (N.) [4712] L. Ginnell (Ind. N) unopp.	Westmeath (S.) [5346] Sir W. Nugent (N) unopp.
	Westminster [6962] W. L. A. B. Burdett-Coutts (U) . . . 3397 H. de Paes (L) . . . 1223	

Westmorland (Appleby) [6526] L. Sanderson, K.C. (U) . . . 3258 P. W. Wilson (L) . . . 2679 On the appointment of Mr. Sanderson as Chief Justice of the Calcutta High Court, Brig.-Gen. H. O. Lowther (U) was returned unopp. (Oct. 27, 1915).	Wiltshire (E. or Devizes) [9516] B. E. Peto (U) . . . 4408 S. J. Pocock (L) . . . 3670	York City (2) [14,799] A. Rowntree (L) unopp. J. G. Butcher, K.C. (U) unopp.
Westmorland (Kendal) [6696] Col. J. F. Bagot (U) . . . 3041 W. H. Somervell (L) . . . 2733 On the death of Col. Bagot (polling March 13, 1913): Col. J. W. Weston (Ind. U) . . . 3261 W. H. Somervell (L) . . . 2680	Wiltshire (Westbury) [10,965] Sir J. Fuller (L) . . . 5041 G. L. Palmer (U) . . . 4152 On the appointment of Sir John Fuller to the Governorship of Victoria (polling Feb. 23, 1911): Hon. Geoff. Howard (L) . . . 5073 G. L. Palmer (U) . . . 4492	Yorks, E. Riding (Buckrose) [11,526] Sir Luke White (L) . . . 4867 Major Sir M. Sykes (U) . . . 4635
Wexford (N.) [9061] Sir T. Esmonde (N) unopp. Wexford (S.) [8603] P. Ffrench (N) . . . 3578 J. Cummins (Ind. N) . . . 1164	Wiltshire (Wilton) [9572] Sir C. Bathurst (U) . . . 4356 F. E. N. Rogers (L) . . . 3769 Winchester [3254] Hon. G. V. Baring (U) . . . 1719 G. W. Ricketts (L) . . . 1121 On the death in action of Hon. Guy Baring (polling Oct. 19, 1916): Maj. Hon. D. G. Carnegie (U) . . . 1218 H. C. Woods (Ind.) . . . 473	Yorks, E. Riding (Holderness) [11,430] A. S. Wilson (U) . . . 4861 S. Arnold (L) . . . 4480
Whitehaven [3173] T. Richardson (Lab) . . . 1414 Col. J. A. Jackson (U) . . . 1220	Windsor [3189] J. F. Mason (U) . . . 1779 Hon. G. R. C. Fiennes (L) . . . 1057	Yorks, E. Riding (Howdenshire) [11,655] Col. H. B. Harrison-Broadley (U) . . . 5016 F. Norris (L) . . . 3885 On the death of Col. Harrison-Broadley, Hon. F. S. Jackson (U) was returned unopposed (Feb. 10, 1915).
Wick (Burghs) [3094] R. Munro (L) . . . 1515 Sir A. Bignold (U) . . . 1304 On the appointment of Mr. R. Munro to be Lord Advocate (polling Dec. 8, 1913): Rt. Hon. R. Munro (L) . . . 1577 A. G. Mackenzie (U) . . . 1139	Wolverhampton (E.) [11,312] G. R. Thorne (L) . . . 5072 R. B. Whiteside (U) . . . 3831 Wolverhampton (S.) [10,787] Col. T. Hickman (U) . . . 4784 A. Levy Lever (L) . . . 4440	Yorks, N. Riding (Cleveland) [16,424] Rt. Hon. H. Samuel (L) . . . 6870 J. W. Lewis (U) . . . 5343 On the appointment of Mr. Samuel as Chancellor of the Duchy (polling Dec. 8, 1915): Rt. Hon. H. Samuel (L) . . . 7312 R. Knight (Ind) . . . 1453
Wicklow (E.) [5045] J. Muldoon (N) . . . 2384 Hon. H. M. Howard (U) . . . 1275 On the resignation of Mr. Muldoon, Capt. Donelan (N) was returned unopposed (July 13, 1911).	Wolverhampton (W.) [14,939] A. F. Bird (U) . . . 5925 Price Lewis (L) . . . 5631 Woolwich [20,785] Rt. Hon. W. Crooks (Lab) . . . 8252 Major W. A. Adam (U) . . . 8016	Yorks, N. Riding (Richmond) [10,907] Hon. W. Orde-Powlett (U) unopp.
Wicklow (W.) [4513] E. P. O'Kelly (N) unopp. On the death of Mr. O'Kelly, Mr. J. T. Donovan (N) was returned unopposed (Aug. 20, 1914).	Worcester [8758] Sir E. A. Goulding (U) . . . 4193 R. R. Fairbairn (L) . . . 3172 Worcestershire (Bewdley) [10,756] S. Baldwin (U) unopp.	Yorks, N. Riding (Thirsk and Malton [13,493] Viscount Helmsley (U) unopp. On the accession of Visct. Helmsley to the Peerage, Mr. E. R. Turton (U) was returned unopposed (Feb. 12, 1915).
Wigan [10,124] R. J. Nevillo (U) . . . 4673 H. Twist (Lab) . . . 4110	Worcestershire (Mid or Droitwich) [11,579] Hon. J. C. Lyttelton (U) . . . 4880 Dr. C. Brookes (L) . . . 4808 On the resignation of Mr. Lyttelton, Mr. H. Whiteley (U) was returned unopposed (Feb. 23, 1916).	Yorks, W. Riding, E. (Barkston Ash) [11,633] G. Lane-Fox (U) . . . 5066 F. Horne (L) . . . 4372
Wigtownshire [5984] Lord Dalrymple (U) unopp. On the accession of Visct. Dalrymple to the Peerage, Hon. H. H. Dalrymple (U) was returned unopposed (Feb. 12, 1915).	Worcestershire (E.) [28,368] Rt. Hon. Austen Chamberlain (U) unopp. On the resignation of Mr. Chamberlain, Rt. Hon. P. Leverton Harris (U) was returned unopposed (July 16, 1914).	Yorks, W. Riding, E. (Osgoldcross) [21,186] Sir J. Compton-Rickett (L) . . . 8518 M. Campbell-Johnston (U) . . . 4347
Wiltshire (Chippenham) [9344] G. Terrell (U) . . . 4139 E. Freeman (L) . . . 4113 A recount ordered by Mr. Justice Channell, on petition, resulted in the admission by counsel on both sides of the following votes as valid: G. Terrell (U) . . . 4141 E. Freeman (L) . . . 4117	Worcestershire (S. or Evesham) [11,169] B. M. Eyres-Monsell (U) unopp. Worcestershire (N. or Oldbury) [21,012] Rt. Hon. J. W. Wilson (L) 7894 D. Timins (U) . . . 7625	Yorks, W. Riding, E. (Ripon) [13,004] Hon. E. Wood (U) . . . 5894 H. N. Rae (L) . . . 5020
Wiltshire (N. or Cricklade) [16,261] E. C. Lambert (L) . . . 6937 Col. Calley (U) . . . 6209		Yorks, N. Riding (Whitby) [11,522] Hon. G. Beckett (U) . . . 4960 W. H. S. Pyman (L) . . . 4508

<p>Yorks, W. Ridling, N. (Elland) [14,362] C. P. Trevelyan (L) . . . 6613 G. T. Ramsden (U) . . . 4549</p> <p>Yorks, W. Ridling, N. (Kelghley) [14,400] Sir J. Brigg (L) unopp. On the death of Sir John Brigg (polling Oct. 27, 1911): S. O. Buckmaster (L) . . 4667 W. M. Acworth (U) . . . 3842 W. C. Anderson (Lab) . . 3452 On the appointment of Mr. Buckmaster as Solicitor-General (polling Nov. 11, 1913): Sir S. O. Buckmaster (L) . 4730 Lord Lascelles (U) . . . 3852 W. Bland (Lab) . . . 3646 On the appointment of Sir S. O. Buckmaster to the Lord Chancellorship, Sir Swire Smith (L) was returned unopposed (June 29, 1915).</p> <p>Yorks, W. Ridling, N. (Shipley) [17,470] P. H. Illingworth (L) unopp. On the death of Mr. Illingworth, Mr. O. Partington (L) was returned unopposed (Feb. 10, 1915).</p>	<p>Yorks, W. Ridling, N. (Skipton) [15,116] W. Clough (L) . . . 6151 R. Roundell (U) . . . 6100</p> <p>Yorks, W. Ridling, N. (Sowerby) [13,148] J. S. Higham (L) unopp.</p> <p>Yorks, W. Ridling, S. (Barnsley) [23,971] Sir J. Walton (L) unopp.</p> <p>Yorks, W. Ridling, S. (Colne Valley) [13,132] C. Leach (L) . . . 5147 A. Boyd-Carpenter (U) . . 4547 On a declaration of vacancy under the Lunacy (Vacating of Seats) Act, Mr. F. W. Mallalieu (L) was returned unopposed (Aug. 25, 1916).</p> <p>Yorks, W. Ridling, S. (Doncaster) [27,835] Sir C. N. Nicholson (L) . . 9240 C. W. Whitworth (U) . . . 6696</p> <p>Yorks, W. Ridling, S. (Hallamshire) [22,164] J. Wadsworth (Lab) . . . 8708 D. T. Smith (U) . . . 5837</p>	<p>Yorks, W. Ridling, S. (Holmfirth) [13,467] H. J. Wilson (L) unopp. On the retirement of Mr. Wilson (polling June 20, 1912): S. Arnold (L) . . . 4749 G. Ellis (U) . . . 3379 W. Lunn (Lab) . . . 3195</p> <p>Yorks, W. Ridling, S. (Morley) [16,269] G. France (L) unopp.</p> <p>Yorks, W. Ridling, S. (Normanton) [18,047] Fred Hall (Lab) unopp.</p> <p>Yorks, W. Ridling, S. (Rotherham) [22,973] Rt. Hon. J. A. Pease (L) . . 9385 J. H. Dransfield (U) . . . 4511 On the appointment of Mr. Pease as Postmaster-General, he was returned unopposed (Jan. 26, 1916). On the elevation of Mr. Pease to the peerage, Mr. A. Richardson (L) was returned unopposed (Feb. 5, 1917).</p>
---	--	--

LICENCE DUTIES STATISTICS, 1915

(Statistics for 1916 have not been published)

<p>Armorial bearings.—Number issued, 50,362.</p> <p>Auctioneers.—England, 5,740; Scotland, 672; Ireland, 869.</p> <p>Carriages.—(4-wheeled 2-horse) England, 8,750; Scotland, 1,092. (4-wheeled 1-horse) England, 27,874; Scotland, 2,653. (Less than 4 wheels) England, 217,610; Scotland, 22,715. Total carriages, 280,694.</p> <p>Motor.—See special article.</p> <p>Dogs.—England, 1,778,448; Scotland, 128,636. Amount of duty, £715,151.</p> <p>Game.—<i>To kill game, and game-keepers.</i>—England, 45,454; Scotland, 7,461; Ireland, 2,740. Amount of duty, £144,294.</p> <p>Game.—<i>Game dealers.</i>—England, 3,736; Scotland, 377; Ireland, 141. Amount of duty, £8,508.</p> <p>Gun licences.—England, 198,220; Scotland, 19,541; Ireland, 19,023. Amount of duty, £118,293.</p>	<p>Hawkers.—England, 9,488; Scotland, 1,769; Ireland, 596.</p> <p>House agents.—England, 4,211; Scotland, 695; Ireland, 61.</p> <p>Male servants.—England, 188,265; Scotland, 18,726. Amount of duty, £155,238.</p> <p>Medicines, patent, makers or vendors.—England, 39,492; Scotland, 3,239.</p> <p>Pawnbrokers.—England, 4,546; Scotland, 476; Ireland, 292.</p> <p>Plate dealers.—England, 17,083; Scotland, 2,568; Ireland, 962.</p> <p>Tobacco manufacturers.—England, 285; Scotland, 20; Ireland, 27.</p> <p>Tobacco dealers.—England, 323,470; Scotland, 39,406; Ireland, 39,718.</p> <p>Intoxicating liquer licences.—England, 148,587; Scotland, 18,489; Ireland, 31,578.</p>
---	--

THE SUGAR PROBLEM

The United Kingdom normally obtained a large part of its sugar from Germany and Austria-Hungary. Thus, during the three years 1911-13 the imports of refined and unrefined sugar averaged 37,234,000 cwt. per year, of which 19,866,000 cwt., or 53%, came from those two countries. When the outbreak of war put an end to supplies from that source, wholesale prices immediately rose to an extremely high level, partly on account of the panic buying by a section of consumers. The intervention of the Government, through the Royal Commission on Sugar Supplies, ensured the maintenance of supplies for this country. The Commission undertook the purchase of sugar, and the sale and control of delivery. Funds to meet the purchases of the Commission were provided by the Treasury out of Votes of Credit. The total disbursements and liabilities incurred (including freight) for sugar bought by the Commission up to the end of 1916 were £81,097,000, in respect of

a total quantity of 3,951,349 tons (including purchases made on behalf of Allied Governments). The total sums realised in cash up to the same date have been £75,263,000. The sugar purchased in 1916 came from:

Raw.			White.		
Country.	Tons.	Cost per cwt. c.i.f.	Country.	Tons.	Cost per cwt. c.i.f.
Cuba	628,635	21·86	Amerlea	339,423	27·35
Brit. W. Indies	5,000	19·17	Java	220,062	22·65
Various	53,060	22·14	Mauritius	165,000	24·80
Java	57,711	20·81			

THE KING'S MINISTERS

From an early period the monarchs of England were advised on public affairs by a **Privy Council**, matters of State being discussed in the Sovereign's presence. The selection by the Sovereign of a few of the whole number was no doubt the origin of the Cabinet Council. It was not until the Restoration, says Macaulay, that the interior council began to attract general notice. The Sovereign cannot now constitutionally preside at a Cabinet Council.

The Chief of the Cabinet and of the Ministry is called the **Prime Minister** or **Premier**. He is, in normal circumstances, the **leader of the House of Parliament** of which he is a member. By Royal Warrant dated Dec. 2, 1905, the **precedence of the Prime Minister** was definitely settled, and he was given "place and precedence next after the Archbishop of York." Only Princes of the Blood Royal, the Lord High Chancellor, and the two Archbishops, therefore, rank above him. It is he who at the summons of the Sovereign forms an administration, of which he is the head. It is upon his advice that as vacancies occur the archbishops, bishops and deans, and the highest judges are appointed, and over one hundred Crown livings are filled; and upon his recommendation that peerages, baronetcies, and the Garter are conferred, and such high appointments as the Lord-Lieutenancy of Ireland, the Viceroyalty of India, the principal ambassadorships and colonial governorships, and the lord-lieutenancies of counties, are made by the Crown. **When a Ministry resigns**, it is the function of the Sovereign to call upon some statesman to form another administration. There is no restriction upon the Royal choice, but the statesman usually selected is the leader of the opposing party in one of the two Houses.

The **offices** which invariably give the holder **Cabinet rank** are those of First Lord of the Treasury, Lord Chancellor, Lord President of the Council, the Secretaries of State for the Home Department, Foreign Affairs, the Colonies, for War, and for India, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and First Lord of the Admiralty.

The **offices** the holders of which may or may not be included in the Cabinet of normal times include those of Lord Privy Seal, Chancellor of the Duchy, First Commissioner of Works, Postmaster-General, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, Chief Secretary for Ireland, Secretary for Scotland, President of the Board of Trade, President of the Board of Agriculture, President of the Local Government Board, President of the Board of Education. In 1912 Sir Rufus Isaacs, Attorney-General, was made a member as a personal distinction, and in the Coalition Government formed in 1915 the holder of the new office of Minister of Munitions was in the Cabinet, as was also Lord Lansdowne, "Minister without Portfolio," and the Attorney-General. The Coalition Government numbered 23 members. A small War Committee of the Cabinet was subsequently formed, as it was felt that the constitution of the Cabinet was too unwieldy for effective control. This innovation was continued under the National Ministry, and it may be said that the Cabinet of pre-war days is in suspense. **Members of the Cabinet** are necessarily **Privy Counsellors**, and their deliberations are confidential. Ministers holding office direct from the Crown, on going from one such office to another, do not vacate their seats. There is, in effect, no limit to the duration of a Ministry but the confidence of the Commons; it will not now resign upon the adverse vote of the House of Lords, nor if it be defeated upon a trifling

matter in the Commons, but only when it is defeated upon some question of importance. On July 14, 1915, for the first time in the history of the British Cabinet, a Prime Minister of the Dominions (Sir R. Borden, Prime Minister of Canada) was present by invitation at its deliberations; since then other Colonial statesmen have shared in its deliberations, and at the present time Gen. Smuts is a member of the War Cabinet.

Early in the war it was arranged that Ministers, including some not in the Cabinet, should pool their salaries. On Dec. 16, 1915, Sir Frederick Smith (Attorney-General) announced that the two law officers had surrendered voluntarily about £5,000 each from their salaries and fees and that they were participating also in the pool.

ADMINISTRATIONS SINCE 1783

Prime Minister

W. Pitt, 1783-1801 (Tory).
H. Addington, 1801-1804 (Tory).
W. Pitt, 1804-1806 (Tory).
Lord Grenville, 1806-1807 (Whig).
Duke of Portland, 1807-1809 (Tory).
S. Perceval, 1809-1812 (Tory).
Earl of Liverpool, 1812-1827 (Tory).
G. Canning, 1827 (Apr.-Sept.) (Tory).
Viscount Goderich, 1827-1828 (Tory).
Duke of Wellington, 1828-1830 (Tory).
Earl Grey, 1830-1834 (Liberal).
Viscount Melbourne, 1834 (July-Dec.) (Liberal).
Sir R. Peel, 1834-1835 (Conserv.).
Viscount Melbourne, 1835-1841 (Liberal).
Sir R. Peel, 1841-1846 (Conserv.).
Lord J. Russell, 1846-1852 (Liberal).
Earl of Derby, 1852 (Feb.-Dec.) (Conserv.).
Earl of Aberdeen, 1852-1855 (Liberal).
Viscount Palmerston, 1855-1858 (Liberal).
Earl of Derby, 1858-1859 (Conserv.).
Viscount Palmerston, 1859-1865 (Liberal).
Earl Russell, 1865-1866 (Liberal).
Earl of Derby, 1866-1868 (Conserv.).
B. Disraeli, 1868 (Feb.-Dec.) (Conserv.).
W. E. Gladstone, 1868-1874 (Liberal).
Earl of Beaconsfield (B. Disraeli), 1874-1880 (Conserv.).
W. E. Gladstone, 1880-1885 (Liberal).
Marquess of Salisbury, 1885-1886 (Conserv.).
W. E. Gladstone, 1886 (Feb.-Aug.) (Liberal).
Marquess of Salisbury, 1886-1892 (Conserv.).
W. E. Gladstone, 1892-1894 (Liberal).
Earl of Rosebery, 1894-1895 (Liberal).
Marquess of Salisbury, 1895-1902 (Conserv.).
A. J. Balfour, 1902-1905 (Conserv.).
Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, 1905-1908 (Liberal).
H. H. Asquith, 1908-1915 (Liberal).
H. H. Asquith (as Premier of Coalition), 1915-16.
D. Lloyd George (National Ministry), 1916-

Lord Chancellor

1783. Thurlow.	1861. Westbury.
1793. Loughborough.	1865. Cranworth.
1801. Eldon.	1866. Chelmsford.
1806. Erskine.	1868. Cairns.
1807. Eldon.	1868. Hatherley.
1827. Lyndhurst.	1872. Selborne.
1830. Brougham.	1874. Cairns.
1834. Lyndhurst.	1880. Selborne.
1835. In commission.	1883. Halsbury.
1836. Cottenham.	1886. Herschell.
1841. Lyndhurst.	1886. Halsbury.
1846. Cottenham.	1892. Herschell.
1850. In commission.	1895. Halsbury.
1859. Truro.	1905. Loreburn.
1862. St. Leonards.	1912. Haldane.
1862. Cranworth.	1915. Buckmaster.
1868. Chelmsford.	1916. Finlay.
1869. Campbell.	

Chancellor of the Exchequer

1783. W. Pitt.	1859. W. E. Gladstone.
1801. H. Addington.	1866. B. Disraeli.
1804. W. Pitt.	1863. G. Ward Hunt.
1806. Lord H. Petty.	1868. R. Lowe.
1807. S. Perceval.	1873. W. E. Gladstone.
1812. N. Vansittart.	1874. Sir E. Northcote.
1823. J. Robinson.	1860. W. E. Gladstone.
1827. G. Cannings.	1882. H. C. E. Childers.
1827. J. C. Herries.	1885. Sir M. H. Beach.
1828. H. Goulburn.	1886. Sir W. Harcourt.
1830. Lord Althorp.	1886. Lord R. Churchill.
1834. Sir B. Peel.	1887. G. J. Goschen.
1835. T. Spring Rice.	1892. Sir W. Harcourt.
1839. F. T. Baring.	1895. Sir M. H. Beach.
1841. H. Goulburn.	1902. C. T. Ritchie.
1846. Sir C. Wood.	1903. J. A. Chamberlain.
1852. B. Disraeli.	1905. H. H. Asquith.
1852. W. E. Gladstone.	1908. D. Lloyd George.
1855. Sir G. C. Lewis.	1915. R. McKenna.
1858. B. Disraeli.	1916. A. Bonar Law.

Home Secretary

1783. Duke of Portland.	1858. T. H. S. Estcourt.
1801. Lord Pelham.	1859. Sir G. C. Lewis.
1803. C. P. Yorke.	1860. S. H. Walpole.
1804. Lord Hawkesbury.	1807. G. Hardy.
1806. Earl Spencer.	1868. G. Hardy.
1807. Lord Hawkesbury.	1868. H. A. Bruce.
1809. R. Ryder.	1873. R. Lowe.
1812. Viscount Sidmouth.	1874. R. A. Cross.
1822. R. Peel.	1880. Sir W. Harcourt.
1827. W. S. Bourne.	1885. Sir R. A. Cross.
1827. Marq. of Lansdowne.	1886. H. C. E. Childers.
1828. R. Peel.	1886. H. Matthews.
1830. Viscount Melbourne.	1892. H. H. Asquith.
1834. Viscount Duncannon.	1895. Sir M. W. Ridley.
1834. H. Goulburn.	1900. C. T. Ritchie.
1835. Lord J. Russell.	1902. A. Akers-Douglas.
1839. Marq. of Normanby.	1905. H. J. Gladstone.
1841. Sir J. Graham.	1908. H. J. Gladstone.
1846. Sir G. Grey.	1910. W. S. Churchill.
1852. S. H. Walpole.	1911. R. McKenna.
1852. Viscount Palmerston.	1915. Sir J. Simon.
1855. Sir G. Grey.	1916. H. Samuel.
1858. S. H. Walpole.	1916. Sir George Cave.

Foreign Secretary

1783. Lord Granville.	1858. Earl of Malmesbury.
1801. Lord Hawkesbury.	1859. Lord J. Russell.
1804. Lord Howgrov.	1863. Earl of Clarendon.
1805. Lord Mulgrave.	1866. Lord Stanley.
1806. C. J. Fox.	1868. Earl of Clarendon.
1807. G. Canning.	1870. Earl Granville.
1809. Earl Bathurst.	1874. Earl of Derby.
1809. Marquess Wellesley.	1878. Marq. of Salisbury.
1812. Viscount Castlereagh.	1880. Earl Granville.
1822. G. Canning.	1885. Marq. of Salisbury.
1827. Viscount Dudley.	1886. Earl of Rosebery.
1828. Earl of Aberdeen.	1886. Earl of Idlesleigh.
1830. Viscount Palmerston.	1887. Marq. of Salisbury.
1834. Duke of Wellington.	1892. Earl of Rosebery.
1835. Viscount Palmerston.	1894. Earl of Kimberley.
1841. Earl of Aberdeen.	1895. Marq. of Salisbury.
1846. Viscount Palmerston.	1900. Marq. of Lansdowne.
1851. Earl Granville.	1905. Viscount Grey of Falloden.
1852. Earl of Malmesbury.	1916. A. J. Balfour.
1852. Lord J. Russell.	
1858. Earl of Clarendon.	

Colonies and War

1783. H. Dundas.	1839. Lord J. Russell.
1801. Lord Hobart.	1841. Lord Stanley.
1804. Earl Camden.	1845. W. E. Gladstone.
1805. Viscount Castlereagh.	1846. Earl Grey.
1806. W. Windham.	1852. Sir J. Pakington.
1807. Viscount Castlereagh.	1852. Duke of Newcastle.
1809. Earl of Liverpool.	1853. Sir George Grey.
1812. Earl Bathurst.	
1827. Viscount Goderich.	
1827. W. Huskisson.	
1828. Sir G. Murray.	
1830. Viscount Goderich.	
1833. Lord Stanley.	
1834. T. Spring Rice.	
1834. Earl of Aberdeen.	
1835. Lord Glenelg.	
1838. Marquess of Normanby.	

Colonial Secretary

1855. Sidney Herbert.
1855. Lord J. Russell.
1855. H. Labouchere.
1858. Lord Stanley.
1858. Sir E. Lytton.
1859. Duke of Newcastle.
1864. E. Cardwell.
1866. Earl of Carnarvon.

Colonies and War (continued)

Colonial Secretary (contd.)	1866. Duke of Buckingham.	1866. E. Stanhope.
1809. Earl Granville.	1870. Earl of Kimberley.	1886. L. Knutsford.
1870. Earl of Kimberley.	1874. Earl of Carnarvon.	1892. Marquess of Ripon.
1874. Earl of Carnarvon.	1878. Sir M. H. Beach.	1895. J. Chamberlain.
1878. Sir M. H. Beach.	1880. Earl of Kimberley.	1903. A. Lyttelton.
1880. Earl of Kimberley.	1882. Earl of Derby.	1905. Earl of Elgin.
1882. Earl of Derby.	1885. Col. F. A. Stanley.	1908. Earl of Crewe.
1885. Col. F. A. Stanley.	1886. Earl Grauville.	1911. L. V. Harcourt.
1886. Earl Grauville.		1915. A. Bonar Law.
		1916. Walter Long.

Secretary for War

Secretary at War	1801. Sir G. C. Lewis.
1806. R. Fitzpatrick.	1863. Earl de Grey.
1807. J. M. Pulteney.	1865. Marq. of Hartington.
1809. Viscount Palmerston.	1860. Gen. J. Peel.
1828. Sir H. Hardinge.	1866. Sir J. Pakington.
1830. Lord F. L. Gower.	1868. E. Cardwell.
1830. Chas. Wynn.	1874. G. Hardy.
1831. H. Paruelli.	1878. Col. F. A. Stanley.
1832. J. C. Hobhouse.	1880. H. C. E. Childers.
1833. B. Ellice.	1882. Marq. of Hartington.
1834. J. C. Herries.	1885. W. H. Smith.
1835. Viscount Howick.	1880. Viscount Cranbrook.
1839. T. B. Macaulay.	1886. H. C. Bannerman.
1841. Sir H. Hardinge.	1886. W. H. Smith.
1844. T. F. Fremantle.	1897. E. Stanhope.
1845. Sidney Herbert.	1892. H. C. Bannerman.
1846. Fox Maule.	1895. Marq. of Lansdowne.
1852. W. Beresford.	1900. W. St. J. Broderick.
1852. Sidney Herbert.	1903. H. O. A. Forster.

Secretary of State for War

1853. Duke of Newcastle.	1905. R. B. Haldane.
1855. Lord Panmure.	1913. Col. J. E. B. Seely.
1858. Gen. J. Peel.	1914. H. H. Asquith.
1859. Sidney Herbert.	1914. Earl Kitchener.
	1916. D. Lloyd George.
	1916. Earl of Derby.

India

Pres. of Board of Control	Secretary of State for India
1805. Lord Minto.	1858. Earl of Ellenborough.
1806. G. Tierney.	1858. Lord Stanley.
1807. H. Dundas.	1859. Sir C. Wood.
1812. Earl of Buckinghamshire.	1865. Earl de Grey.
	1866. Viscount Cranborne.
1816. G. Canning.	1867. Sir S. Northcote.
1820. Earl Bathurst.	1868. Duke of Argyll.
1821. C. Wynn.	1874. Marq. of Salisbury.
1823. Viscount Melville.	1878. Viscount Cranbrook.
1829. Earl of Ellenborough.	1880. Marq. of Hartington.
1830. C. Grant.	1882. Earl of Kimberley.
1834. Earl of Ellenborough.	1885. Lord R. Churchill.
1835. C. P. Thompson.	1880. Earl of Kimberley.
1836. Sir J. C. Hobhouse.	1886. Viscount Cross.
1841. Earl of Ellenborough.	1892. Earl of Kimberley.
1841. Lord Fitzgerald.	1894. H. H. Fowler.
1842. Earl of Ripon.	1895. Lord G. Hamilton.
1846. Sir J. C. Hobhouse.	1903. W. St. J. Broderick.
1852. J. C. Herries.	1905. J. Morley.
1852. Sir C. Wood.	1910. Marquess of Crewe.
1855. R. Vernon Smith.	1915. J. A. Chamberlain.
	1917. Hon. F. S. Montagu.

Board of Trade

from 1892		
A. J. Mundella	Marquess of Salisbury	J. Burns.
J. Bryce.	D. Lloyd George.	W. Runciman.
C. T. Ritchie.	W. S. Churchill.	Sir A. Stanley.
G. W. Balfour.	S. Buxton	

Admiralty

from 1892		
Earl Spencer	Marquess of Tweed-	A. J. Balfour.
G. J. Goschen.	mouth.	Sir E. Carson.
Earl of Selborne.	R. McKenna.	Sir E. C. Geddes.
Earl Cawdor.	W. S. Churchill.	

Lord Lieutenant of Ireland

from 1892		
Lord Houghton.	Earl of Dudley	Lord Wimborne
Earl Cadogan.	Marquess of Aberdeen	

Chief Secretary for Ireland

from 1860		
A. J. Balfour.	G. W. Balfour.	J. Bryce.
W. L. Jackson	G. Wyndham.	A. Birrell.
J. Morley.	W. H. Long.	H. E. Duke.

THE MINISTRY

THE LAST LIBERAL MINISTRY

H. H. Asquith
Viscount Haldane
Earl Beauchamp
Marquess of Crewe.

H. H. Asquith
W. S. Churchill

Reginald McKenna
Sir Edward Grey, K.O.
Lewis V. Harecourt
Earl Kitchener of Khartoum, K.G.
Marquess of Crewe, K.G.

Walter Runciman
Herbert Samuel
J. A. Pease
Lord Lucas

Augustine Birrell, K.C.
Lord Strachle (not in the Cabinet)

Hon. Nell Primrose (not in the Cabinet)

Thos. McKinnon Wood
Hon. Edwin S. Montagu
Lord Esmott, C.C.M.O.
Sir John A. Simon, K.C., K.C.V.O.

IN THE CABINET

Prime Minister
Lord High Chancellor
Minister without Portfolio
Lord President of the Council
Lord Privy Seal

First Lord of the Treasury
First Lord of the Admiralty
Secretaries of State:

Home Affairs
Foreign Affairs
Colonies
War
India

Presidents of Committees of the Council:

Board of Trade
Local Government Board
Board of Education
Ed. of Agriculture and Fisheries
Minister of Munitions

Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieut.
Paymaster-General

Under-Secretary, Foreign Office

Secretary for Scotland
Chancellor of Duchy of Lancaster
First Commissioner of Works
Attorney-General

NOT IN THE CABINET

C. E. H. Hobhouse (in the Cabinet)
George Lambert
Dr. Thos. Jas. Maenamara

Harold Trevor Baker
Ceall Harmsworth

Harold John Tennant
Lord Illington, C.C.M.O.
Charles Henry Roberts
J. Mackinnon Robertson
J. Herbert Lewis
Dr. C. Addison

Sir Harry Verney, Bt.

W. W. Bann; Cecil Beek; H. Webb } Treasury:
(unp.); W. R. Rea (unp.) } Junior Lords

Francis Dyke Aeland } Financial Secretary

J. W. Gulland } Parliamentary Secretaries, Joint

Sir S. Buckmaster, K.C. } Solicitor-General

HOUSEHOLD APPOINTMENTS

Earl of Chesterfield, K.G.
Hon. F. E. Guest
Lord Saye and Sele
Lord Sandhurst, C.C.S.I.
Hon. Geoffrey Howard

Lord Herschell; Lord Allendale; Lt. Stanmore; Lord Ranksborough; Earl Granville; Lord Acton

Lord Colebrooke
Earl of Craven
Earl of Granard, K.P.

SCOTLAND

Robert Munro, K.C.
Thomas R. Morison, K.C.

IRELAND

Lord Wimborne
Ignatius J. O'Brien
Jonathan Pitt, K.C.
James O'Connor, K.C.

THE COALITION MINISTRY
(Nov. 1916)

H. H. Asquith (L.)
Lord Buckmaster (L.)
Marquess of Lansdowne (U.)
Marquess of Crewe (L.)
Earl Curzon (U) (President of the Air Board).

H. H. Asquith (L.)
A. J. Balfour (U.)

Herbert Samuel (L.)
Viscount Grey of Falloden (L.)
Andrew Bonar Law (U.)
D. Lloyd George (L.)
Austen Chamberlain (U.)

Walter Runciman (L.)
Walter H. Long (U.)
Marquess of Crewe (L.)

Earl of Crawford and Balcarres (U.)
Hon. Edwin S. Montagu (L.)
H. E. Duke, K.C. (U.)

Arthur Henderson (Lab.), (Labour Adviser to the Government and Minister in charge of Pensions).

Lord Robert Cecil, K.C. (U.), Parliamentary Under-Secretary in charge of Blockade.

Harold J. Tennant (L.)
Thos. McKinnon Wood (L.)
Lewis V. Harecourt (L.)

Sir Frederic Edwih Smittb, K.C. (U.)

J. A. Pease (L.)
Earl of Lytton (U.)

Dr. Thos. Jas. Maenamara (L.)
Henry William Forster (U.)

William Brace (Lab.)
Lord Newton (U.)

Earl of Derby, K.C. (U.)
A. H. D. Steel-Maitland (U.)

Lord Illington, C.C.M.O. (L.)
Ernest George Pretzman (U.)

W. Hayes Fisher (U.)
J. Herbert Lewis (L.)

Dr. C. Addison (L.)
Hon. Neil Primrose (L.)

Francis Dyke Aeland (L.)
G. H. Roberts (Lab.); Geoffrey Howard (L.); W. Clive Bridgeman (U.); W. R. Rea (unp.) (L.)

Thos. Mackinnon Wood (L) (in Cabinet as Chancellor of the Duchy).

J. W. Gulland (L.)
Lord Edmund Talbot (U.)

Sir George Cave, K.C. (U.)

Lord Farquhar, C.C.V.O. (U.)
James Hope (U.)

Charles Roberts (L.)
Lord Sandhurst, C.C.S.I. (L.)

Cecil Beek (L.)
Lord Herschell (L); Lt. Allendale (L); Lord Stanmore (L); Lord Ranksborough (L); Lord Valentia (U); Lord Hylton (U).

Lord Colebrooke (L.)
Lord Suffield (U.)

Earl of Chesterfield, K.G. (L.)

Robert Munro, K.C. (L.)
Thomas B. Morison, K.C. (L.)

Lord Wimborne (L.)
Ignatius J. O'Brien (L.)
James O'Connor, K.C. (L.)

THE NATIONAL MINISTRY

November 1917

THE WAR CABINET

Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury . . .	D. Lloyd George.
Lord President of the Council . . .	*Earl Curzon.
Without Portfolio . .	G. N. Barnes.
Without Portfolio . .	Viscount Milner.
Without Portfolio . .	Sir E. Carson.
Without Portfolio . .	Gen. J. O. Smuts.
Chancellor of the Ex- chequer . . .	†A. Bonar Law.

OTHER MINISTERS

Lord Chancellor . .	Lord Finlay.
Lord Privy Seal . .	Earl of Crawford.
Secretaries of State :	
Home Affairs . . .	Sir George Cave, K.C.
Foreign Affairs . .	A. J. Balfour.
Colonies . . .	Walter H. Long.
War . . .	Earl of Derby.
India . . .	Hon. E. S. Montagu.
First Lord of the Ad- miralty . . .	Sir Erle Geddes.
President of the Local Government Board . .	W. Hayes Fisher.
President of the Board of Trade . . .	Sir Albert Stanley.
Minister of Labour . .	Geo. H. Roberts.
Minister of Munitions .	W. S. Churchill.
Minister of Blockade and Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs . .	Lord Robert Cecil, K.C.
Minister of Food Con- trol . . .	Lord Rhondda.
Shipping Controller . .	Sir Joseph Maclay, Bt.
Air Minister . . .	Lord Rothermere.
President of the Board of Agriculture . . .	R. E. Prothero.
President of the Board of Education . . .	H. A. L. Fisher.
First Commissioner of Works . . .	Sir Alfred M. Mond, Bt.
Chancellor of Duchy of Lancaster . . .	Sir Frederick Cawley, Bt.
Postmaster-General . .	Albert Illingworth.
Pensions Minister . .	John Hodge.
Minister in charge of Re- construction . . .	Dr. C. Addison.
Paymaster-General . .	Sir Joseph Compton- Rickett.
Director-General of National Service and of Recruiting . . .	Sir A. C. Geddes.
Attorney-General . .	Sir F. E. Smith, K.C.
Solicitor-General . .	Sir Gordon Hewart, K.C.
Secretary for Scotland .	R. Monro, K.C.
Lord Advocate . . .	J. Avon Clyde, K.C.
Solicitor-General for Scotland . . .	T. B. Morison, K.C.
Lord Lieutenant for Ire- land . . .	Lord Wimborne.
Chief Secretary for Ireland	H. E. Duke, K.C.

* Leader in the House of Lords.

† Leader in the House of Commons.

Lord Chancellor of Ireland, Sir Ignatius J. O'Brien.
Attorney-Gen. for Ireland, James O'Connor, K.C.
Solicitor-Gen. for Ireland, A. W. Samuels, K.C.
Parliamentary Secretaries of Munitions, Sir L. Worthington Evans, Bt., F. G. Kellaway.
Parliamentary Secretary to the Admiralty, Dr. T. J. Maenamar.
Additional Parliamentary Secretary to the Ad- miralty, Earl of Lytton.
Civil Lord of the Admiralty, E. G. Pretymen.
Assist. Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Lord Newton.
Parliamentary Secretary, Board of Education, J. Herbert Lewis.
Parliamentary Secretary, Board of Trade, Geo. J. Wardle.
Parliamentary Secretary, Local Government Board, Stephen Walsh.
Parliamentary Secretaries, Board of Agriculture, Sir R. Winfrey, Duke of Marlborough.
Under-Secretary to the Home Office, W. Braae.
Under-Secretary for the Colonies, W. S. A. Hewins.
Under-Secretary for India, Lord Islington.
Parliamentary Secretary to the War Office, J. I. Macpherson.
Financial Secretary to the War Office, H. W. Forster.
Assistant Postmaster-General, H. Pike Pease.
Parliamentary Secretary, Air Ministry, Major J. L. Baird.
Parliamentary Secretaries, Treasury, Lord F. Tal- bot, Capt. Hon. F. E. Guest.
Lords of the Treasury, J. F. Hope, J. W. Pratt, J. Parker, Towyn Jones (unpd.).
Financial Secretaries to the Treasury, Sir Hardman Lever, Stanley Baldwin.
Parliamentary Sec., Commercial Intelligence Dept. Sir A. D. Steel-Maitland.
Parliamentary Secretary to Ministry of Pensions, Col. Sir A. Griffith-Boscawen.
Parl. Sec. to Shipping Controller, Sir L. G. O. Money.
Parl. Sec. to Ministry of Blockade, Rt. Hon. P. Leverton Harris.
Parl. Sec. to Ministry of Labour, W. C. Bridgeman.
Parl. Sec. to Ministry of Food, J. R. Clynes.
Parl. Secs. to Ministry of National Service, Viscount Peel, Cecil A. Beek.
Director of the War Trade Dept. Lord Emmott.
Assist. Director of the War Trade Dept. Capt. Viscount Wolmer.
Lord Steward of the Household, Lord Farquhar.
Lord Treasurer of the Household, Colonel James Craig.
Controller of the Household (and Chairman, National Health Insurance Joint Committee), Sir Edwin Cornwall.
Lord Chamberlain, Lord Sandhurst.
Vice-Chamberlain of Household, Cecil A. Beek.
Capt. Gentlemen at Arms, Lord Colebrooke.
Capt. Yeomen of Guard, Lord Suffield.
Master of Horse, Lord Chesterfield.
Lords in Waiting, Lord Herschell, Lord Kenyon, Lord Staunmore, Lord Ranksborough, Viscount Valentia, Lord Hylton.

THE CIVIL SERVICE

ADMIRALTY

(See special Naval Section)

AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES, BOARD OF

Offices, 4-7 Whitehall Place, 3 and 21 St. James's Square, 43 and 54 Parliament Street, S.W.1, Craven House, Northumberland Avenue, W.C.2, and 80 Pall Mall, S.W.1.

The Board of Agriculture for Great Britain was established in 1889, and consists of the Lord President of the Council, His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, the First Commissioner of the Treasury, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and the Secretary for Scotland, with such other persons as His Majesty may from time to time think fit to appoint during his pleasure. By the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries Act of 1903, the duties of the Fisheries Department of the Board of Trade were transferred to the Board of Agriculture, the designation of which was at the same time altered. The expression "agriculture" is defined to include "horticulture." The business of the Board is transacted in five divisions.

1. The Animals Division is charged with the administration of the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1914, the Markets and Fairs (Weighing of Cattle) Acts, 1887 and 1891, and certain sections of the Dogs Act, 1906. The Diseases of Animals Acts and the Orders made thereunder deal with the steps to be taken to prevent the spread of certain contagious diseases among animals in Great Britain; and with the regulation of the importation, into Great Britain, of ruminating animals, and swine, horses, dogs, and other canine animals, and hay and straw from certain countries; the transit of animals, and the exportation of horses.

2. The Fisheries Division is charged with powers and duties in England and Wales under the Sea Fisheries Regulation Acts, the Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Acts, the Cran Measures Act, 1908, the Herring Fishery (Brauding) Act, 1913, and certain Acts relating to Shell Fisheries. It also conducts the English share of the International Fisheries Investigations in the North Sea and adjacent waters, and carries out independent research work.

3. The Intelligence Division is charged with correspondence and inquiries relating to insect and fungus attacks of plants and diseases of bees, experiments, and general farming subjects; conducts business in connection with the Sale of Food and Drugs, Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs, Destructive Insects and Pests, and other Acts. It also deals with Agricultural Education in England and Wales and Forestry, and superintends experimental and research work; issues leaflets and the monthly *Journal of the Board*.

4. The Land Division administers the Small Holdings and Allotments Acts, including the acquisition of land for colonies for discharged soldiers and sailors, and is concerned with transactions under the Universities and College Estates Acts, sales of glebe land, and the sanctioning of charges on land for works of improvement, and grants of land or advances of money under the Light Railways Act, 1896; the appointment of arbitrators and umpires, in certain cases, under the Agricultural Holdings Acts, and business relating to charges under these Acts. It is also entrusted with the business relating to the improvement of light-horse breeding and live-stock.

5. The Statistical, Tithe, and Establishment Division collects the annual Agricultural Returns of acreage and produce of crops and live-stock, statistics of fisheries, prices of agricultural produce, statistics of diseases of animals, etc., prepares reports thereupon, and disseminates information with regard to food production. Business in this division relates also to the reapportionment and redemption of tithe rentcharge, corn rents, and extraordinary tithe rentcharge, the merger of tithe rentcharge, the definition of disputed boundaries in certain cases, the redemption of rents under sect. 45 of the Conveyancing Act, 1881, the enfranchisement of copyhold land, exchanges of lands, the regulation and inclosure of commons under the Inclosure Acts, the constitution of Land Drainage Districts, and the sanction of loans under the Land Drainage Act, 1861. Matters relating to the staff of the Department are dealt with in this Division.

The Board will also administer the provisions of the Corn Production Act, 1917. A new department has been formed to deal entirely with food production during the war.

The administration of the Ordnance Survey and of Kew Gardens is under the control of the Board.

Estimates, 1917-18, £463,207.

<i>President</i> , Rt. Hon. R. E. Prothero, M.V.O., M.P.	£2,000
<i>Private Secs.</i> A. W. Monro (£100) and A. Balfour	£250
<i>Permanent Sec.</i> A. D. Hall, F.R.S.	£1,500
<i>Private Sec.</i> W. E. Walters (actg.)	£100
<i>Parliamentary Sec.</i> Sir Richard Winfrey, M.P.	£1,200
<i>Private Sec.</i> R. S. Langford (actg.)	£150
<i>Joint Parliamentary Secretary</i> , Duke of Marlborough, K.G. (unpaid).	
<i>Chief Agricultural Adviser</i> , E. J. Cheney, C.B.	£1,200
<i>Assist. Secs.</i> A. W. Anstruther, C.B., Sir R. Henry Rew, K.C.B., T. H. Middleton, C.B., H. G. Maurice, C.B., and F. L. C. Flood	£1,000-1,200
<i>Small Holdings Commissioners</i> , S. Mager, J. Owen, A. Allsebrook, F. E. N. Rogers, E. O. Fordham, J. H. Diggle, F. Horne, and D. C. Barnard	£800-1,200
<i>Agricultural Commissioner for Wales</i> , Prof. C. Bryner Jones, M.Sc.	£800
<i>Legal Adviser</i> , F. A. Jones, C.B.	£800-1,000
<i>Assist. Legal Adviser</i> , *A. S. Gaze	£600-800
<i>Technical Adviser in Botany</i> , Lt.-Col. Sir D. Prain, C.M.G., C.I.E., M.D., F.R.S.	
<i>Chief Agricultural Analyst</i> , Sir J. J. Dobbie, D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S.	
<i>Chief Veterinary Officer</i> , Sir S. Stockman	£800-1,000
<i>Assist. Veterinary Officer</i> , J. McI. McCall, M.B., C.M. £500-700	
<i>Chief Clerk</i> , T. F. Husband, I.S.O.	£700-800
<i>Clerks (1st Class)</i> , Commander W. H. Chamberlain, R.N., R. H. Hooker, G. W. Lloyd, I.S.O., R. E. Martyn, I.S.O., E. L. Mitchell, A. G. L. Rogers, E. B. Shine, and R. J. Thompson	£600-800
<i>Clerks (2nd Class)</i> , A. E. Bailleue, W. S. Cool, H. C. Cotsell, *A. T. A. Dobson, A. Dunbar, H. L. French, H. V. Hyde, H. H. Judson, R. S. Langford, H. C. Long, *A. M. Lowe, P. W. Millard, F. K. Milson, *C. Nathan, B. W. Phillips, H. G. Richardson, *C. W. Sablin, S. Samson, *G. Shaw, H. D. Vigor, C. R. T. Williams, and E. B. Wilson £200-500	
<i>Superintending Inspectors</i> , J. F. Blackshaw (£600-800); E. G. Haygarth Brown, A. B. Bruce, M.A., F. W. Carter	
<i>Lt.-Col.</i> Sir Edward H. St. L. Clarke, Bt., P. G. Dallinger, B.A., W. S. Douglas, F. A. Fulford, E. T. Kenyon, A. T. Masterman, D.Sc., F.R.S., C. T. A. Robertson, R. L. Robinson, M.A., B.Sc., J. G. Stewart, M.A., B.Sc., F. N. Webb	£500-700
<i>General Inspectors</i> , G. P. Berry, Capt. A. S. Campbell (non-stad.), J. Cornelius, G. T. Dixon, R. P. F. Fulford, *E. Garnsey, M.A., M.Sc., LL.B., W. B. Hooper, A. K. Kemble, P. S. Lawrie, *Maj. W. S. Masterman, E. W. Moss-Blandell, W. L. Newton, *A. H. Pryce, Dr. T. F. Pryce-Tunnatt, T. H. Sutton, and F. T. Wilson £400-500	
<i>Inspectors</i> , *J. G. Black, J. S. Bowles, *R. M. Brewer, *W. P. Bruce, A. C. Cole, B.A., D. A. H. M. Craigie, G. H. Croft, G. H. Crofield, M.A., J. Edwards, *G. C. Fox, F. France-Hayhurst, G. C. Gough, B.Sc., A.R.C.S., C. T. Graham, T. D. Graham, E. W. Harber, B.A., G. P.	

* Absent on military or naval service.

Haynes, D. G. Hervey, W. H. Hogg, F. C. Hooper, W. S. Jones, B.A., B.Sc., P. L. H. Jørgensen, P. Latham, A. P. Long, B.A., H. T. Money, A. W. Monro, S. Reynolds, *J. Robertson, Hon. E. N. Rolfe, B. H. Satterthwaite, J. Snell, B.Sc., J. C. Stewart, *R. Stewart, G. S. Stange-waves, *R. L. Surtees, H. V. Taylor, B.Sc., A.R.C.S., R. A. Todd, B.Sc., H. Vaughan, E. M. Wasom, J. F. H. Wrighton, and D. W. Young, B.A., F.S.I. £300-400

Assistant Inspectors, A. S. J. Barnett, *H. B. Blackett, *H. M. Blondfield, *F. R. Buckingham, *H. M. Calvert, *J. G. Campbell, E. C. Collard, E. V. Cope, G. F. Coward, W. H. Delmé-Murray, *A. Bruce Forbes, B.Sc., *H. O. S. Gibson, W. H. Guillebaud, B.A., *W. M. Jones, *M. J. Kiddle, *W. L. Llewellyn, A. G. McClelland, *W. E. McConnell, *A. B. W. Ramsay, P. G. Rew, Sir F. M. S. Scott, Bt., *J. W. Taylor, *J. Thomson, B.A., *H. Twinch, *J. L. Whytehead, and *C. J. d'E. B. Wodehouse

£150-250

Temp. Substitute Inspectors, H. T. J. Ballie, A. Blake, A. E. Bonsey, W. H. Brierley, P. C. Clarke, E. B. Conington, S. E. Cotton, W. H. E. Curtler, J. A. Edmunds, J. J. E. Farquharson, G. France-Hayhurst, J. L. Grant, H. Fairfax Jones, J. McQueen, A. H. Packe, R. I. Purdon, and D. Turner £200

Superintending Veterinary Inspectors, A. H. Berry, W. W. Smart, I.S.O., and J. K. Jackson £500-700

Veterinary Inspectors, J. Brand, J. D. Broome, E. Brown, T. H. Brown, W. T. Cranston, E. R. Edwards, J. L. Frood, H. Gooch, P. J. L. Kelland, G. T. Matthews, A. M. Munro, E. Peacey, J. O. Powley, K. P. Rankin, W. C. B. Revill, D. B. Rodger, F. W. H. Smith, and W. Vessey £300-500

Assistant Veterinary Inspectors, *V. A. Bartrum, *V. Boyle, D. A. E. Cabot, *K. J. S. Dowland, *L. F. Eady, A. B. Fewings, H. C. D. Gollidge, *J. R. Greig, V. J. Hare, E. C. Lloyd, R. E. Lloyd, *T. G. Millington, *R. F. Munro, J. M. L. Penhale, *C. F. Shawcross, G. V. Silin, *J. A. Ward, and W. J. Young £200-300

Clerk in Charge of Accounts, G. Macey £350-700

Asst. do. P. J. Langley £300-450

Establishment Clerk, W. R. Gilbert £400-600

Supt. Naturalist Inspector, J. O. Borley, M.A. £350

Gen. Naturalist Inspector, E. C. Joe, D.Sc. £300

Naturalist Inspectors, *G. T. Atkinson, A. E. Hestford, M.Sc., E. S. Russell, B.Sc., W. Wallace, D.Sc., and *H. J. B. Wollaston £250

Superintendent of Registry, P. Riordan £250-450

Staff Clerks, H. P. Attwater, J. L. Bryan, J. E. Bury, H. Chambers, T. Edser, C. S. Hooper, E. C. Martin, G. F. Middleton, J. R. Moorey, H. Nash, S. A. Payne, H. H. Smart, and W. P. Smart £250-350

Superintending Surveyor, W. Webb £400-600

Principal Surveyor, C. H. J. Clayton £250-350

ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS, KEW

Head Office

Director, Lt.-Col. Sir D. Prain, C.M.G., C.I.E., M.B., F.R.S. £1,000

Asst. Director, A. W. Hill, B.A., F.L.S. £500-700

Asst. J. Alkanan £150-300

Executive Office

Curator, W. Watson, A.L.S. £300-500

Asst. Curator, W. J. Dean £150-300

Asst. W. N. Winn £150-300

Herbarium and Library

Keeper, Dr. O. Stapf, F.R.S. £500-600

Assists. (1st Class), R. A. Rolfe and C. H. Wright £300-500

Assists. (2nd Class), S. A. Skan, *T. A. Sprague, B.Sc., W. B. Turill, B.Sc. £150-300

Lady Assistant, Miss E. M. Wakefield £150-300

Musceums

Keeper, J. M. Hillier £300-500

Assists. (2nd Class), W. Dallimore and J. H. Holland £150-300

Jodrell Laboratory

Asst. Keeper, L. A. Boodle £300-500

ORDNANCE SURVEY DEPARTMENT, SOUTHAMPTON

Director-General, Col. C. F. Close, C.B., C.M.G., R.E. £1,200

Executive Officer, Col. A. D. Meeres

Publication Division, Lt.-Col. W. M. Coldstream, R.E.

Control Div. Maj. A. O. Robinson, R.E.

Engraving, Map Sales and Issues Dept. Capt. J. G. Withycombe, R.E.

* Absent on military or naval service.

Trigonometrical and Topographical Branch, Maj. A. C. Robinson, R.E.

Stores and Buildings Branch, 2nd Lt. A. T. Bennett, R.E.

Survey Divisions

Division Officers (Great Britain), Col. A. Hill, Redland (Bristol) and Shrewsbury; Col. H. L. Jessop, Edinburgh, Norwich, and York; 2nd Lt. A. T. Bennett, R.E., Southampton.

Division Officers (Ireland), Lt.-Col. G. F. A. Whitlock, R.E. Dublin and Belfast.

AIR COUNCIL

Hotel Cecil, Strand, W.C.2

Minister, The Rt. Hon. Lord Rothermere.

Parliamentary Secretary, Maj. J. L. Baird, C.M.G., D.E.O., M.P.

Director of Air Services, Commodore Goffrey Paine, C.B., M.V.O., R.N.

Director-General of Military Aeronautics, Lieut.-Gen. Sir David Henderson, K.C.B.

Controller of Aeronautical Supplies, Sir William Weir.

Controller of Petrol Engines, Percy Martin.

Secretary to the Air Ministry, Sir Paul Harvey, K.C.M.G., C.B.

Asst. Sec. to the Air Ministry, H. W. W. McAnally.

Private Sec. to President and Parl. Sec. C. G. Evans.

Controller of Technical Depart. Br.-Gen. D. C. G. Pitcher.

Deputy ditto, Wing-Capt. R. M. Groves.

Director of Requisitions and Statistics, F. T. Hopkinson.

Chief Liaison Officer to Allied Governments, Maj. Hon. E. A. Stonor.

Central Air Intelligence Division, Bt.-Lt.-Col. P. R. Heycock, R.M.A.

Accountant, W. G. Stevens.

ARMS, COLLEGE OF, OR HERALDS' COLLEGE

Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4

In 1483 the Royal Offices of Arms were, by a charter of Richard III, erected into a Corporation and given a house by the river—near where the College of Arms now stands—as their headquarters. In a charter dated in 1555 Queen Mary confirmed their powers and privileges, and this Queen also gave them for their office Derby House, the old town house of the Earls of Derby. This was destroyed in the Great Fire of London, and the present building was erected on its site, Sir Christopher Wren being the architect. The Corporation consists of three Kings of Arms, six Heralds, and four Pursuivants. The general duties of the members are to attend the Sovereign on all full State occasions; to publish certain royal proclamations, and to marshal certain royal solemnities, such as coronations, funerals, etc.; to arrange for changes of name and Arms by Royal Licence, grants of Arms and of Supporters, by warrant of the Earl Marshal (the Duke of Norfolk); to prepare and record the pedigrees of the nobility and gentry; and it is the duty of the Heralds and Pursuivants to attend in the Public Office of the College, between the hours of 10 and 4, one of each rank in monthly rotation.

Earl Marshal, His Grace the Duke of Norfolk.

Deputy Earl Marshal, Lt.-Col. Lord Edmund R. Talbot, M.V.O., D.S.O.

KING OF ARMS

Quarter Principal King of Arms, Sir Alfred Scott-Gatty, K.C.V.O.

Clareux King of Arms, William H. Weldon, C.V.O.

Norroy King of Arms, H. Farnham Burke, C.V.O., C.A.

HERALDS

Lancaster, Edward Bellasis.

Richmond, Charles H. Athill, M.V.O.

Windor, W. A. Lindsay, K.C.

York, G. Ambrose Lee.

Sovereign, Everard Green.

Chester, A. W. S. Cochrane, M.V.O.

PURSUIVANTS

Bluemantle, G. W. Wollaston, M.V.O.
Rouge Dragon, A. H. S. Howard.
Portcullis, K. W. Murray.
Rouge Croix, A. G. B. Russell.
Registrar, C. H. Athill, M.V.O.
Earl Marshal's Secretary, G. Ambrose Lee.
Public Office, College of Arms, Queen Victoria Street,
 London, E.C.4.

CENTRAL CONTROL BOARD (LIQUOR TRAFFIC)

Latymer House, 134 Piccadilly, W.1.

Lord D'Abernon, O.C.M.G. (*Chairman*); Major Hon. Waldorf Astor, M.P.; W. Waters Butler; Rev. Henry Carter; Colonel John M. Denny, C.B.; Hon. Hugh Goudley; Lord Leverhulme; K. S. Melkielejohn, C.B.; Sir George Newman, M.D.; S. O. Neville; John Pedder, C.B.; Philip Snowden, M.P.; J. H. Thomas, M.P.; W. Towle.
Secretary, J. C. G. Sykes, C.B.
Assistant Sec. J. B. Lincoln.
Chief Clerk, A. E. Mitchell.

CHARITY COMMISSIONERS

Ryder Street, St. James's, S.W.1

Estimates, 1917-18, £28,484

The Charity Commission was created by the Charitable Trusts Act, 1853 (16 & 17 Vict. c. 137) for the better administration of charitable trusts in England and Wales. The original jurisdiction of the Commissioners has been largely extended by the Charitable Trusts Act, passed in '60, and other Acts. Endowments settled in 1916, £388,610. Amount given by will for charitable purposes in 1916 without any requirement for permanent investment, £1,124,608. Stocks and investment held by the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds on Dec. 1, 1916, £35,543,275, divided into 35,652 separate accounts. Aggregate income, 1916, £1,073,479.

Chief Commissioner, H. W. T. Bowyear, C.B. . . . £1,500
Second Commissioner and Secretary, H. P. Morris . . £1,000
Parliamentary Commissioner, Rt. Hon. Sir J. Compton-Rickett, M.P. (unpaid).
Assistant Commissioners and Principal Clerks, J. F. Mills, G. C. Bower, H. Hodgkin, G. W. Wallace, A. C. Kay, A. K. Kennedy Purvis, C. F. Ritchie . . . £650-900
Accountant Official Trusts' Dept., E. Gilbert . . . £550-700
Assistant ditto, C. T. Radcliffe . . . £300-450
1st Class Clerks, E. Macpherson, G. B. Rooke, H. D. S. Leake, A. E. McLaren . . . £450-600
2nd Class Clerks, R. E. Ford, C. Hope-Wallace, F. B. Jackson, W. F. Fox, H. F. Chettle . . . £250-400
Librarian and Clerk to Secretary, J. J. B. Fetherbridge.
Clerk, Accounts of Charities, F. F. Davy.
Clerk of Registration and Muniments, A. L. Guest.
Staff Clerks, C. Cooper, F. H. Lewis, G. Thomas, S. E. Turner, S. Hart . . . £300-400
2nd Division Clerks (Higher Grade), A. Boutwood, C. N. Francis, A. S. Hanbury, H. P. Brown, H. B. Denham . . £250-350

CHEMIST, THE GOVERNMENT

13 Clement's Inn Passage, W.C.2, and Custom House, Lower Thames Street, E.C.3.

Estimates, 1917-18, £27,396.

Government Chemist, Prof. Sir J. J. Dobbie, B.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S. . . . £1,200-1,500
Deputy ditto, E. Grant Hooper, F.I.C. . . . £700-800
Superintendent Analysts, C. Proctor, F.I.C.; J. Connah, B.Sc., F.I.C.; J. Woodward, B.A., B.Sc., F.I.C.; G. Stubbs, F.I.C. . . . £800-650
1st Class Analysts, E. Jones, B.Sc., F.I.C.; J. H. Robbins, B.Sc.; T. F. Chester, B.Sc.; C. Simmonds, B.Sc.; D. A. Gracey, F.I.C.; J. F. Halpin, F.I.C.; J. Fox, B.Sc., F.I.C.; R. Rodger, F.I.C.; J. Holmes, F.C.S. £400-500
2nd Class ditto, W. Williamson, F.C.S.; A. E. Middleton, F.C.S.; A. More, A.R.C.S., F.I.C.; T. H. Bowles, F.I.C.; G. F. Sheppard, J. Carmichael, F.C.S.; P. J. Sageiman, F.I.C.; A. G. Francis, B.Sc., F.I.C.; F. G. H. Tate, F.C.S.; A. H. Gauge, F.C.S.; P. S. Aumenier, B.Sc.

* At the Customs Branch.

† At Geological Survey Museum.

‡ Absent on war service.

F.I.C.; T. W. Harrison, B.Sc., F.I.C.; G. S. W. Marlow, B.Sc., F.I.C.; F. S. Thurston, B.Sc., A.I.C.; J. R. Nicholls, B.Sc., F.I.C.; C. D. Barber, B.Sc., F.I.C.; A. R. Pearson, B.Sc.; C. A. Adams, B.Sc.; J. E. Byles, B.Sc.; † F. R. Eanes, B.A., B.Sc. . . . £160-350

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

Burlington Gardens, W.1

Estimates, 1917-18, £40,256.

Appointments to the Civil Service were made by nomination until 1855, when qualifying examinations were introduced. In 1870 the principle of open competition was adopted.

1st Commissioner, Stanley M. Leathes, C.B. . . . £1,500
Commissioner, Herbert W. Paul . . . £1,200
Sec. and Registrar, L. C. H. Weekes . . . £800-900
Asst. Sec. G. G. Mennell . . . £700-750
Senior Clerks, J. H. Brackenberry, T. L. Hedley . . £500-700
Director of Examinations, D. B. Mair . . . £700-900

THE COLONIAL OFFICE

Downing Street, S.W.1

The authority of the Crown throughout the British Dominions beyond the seas is exercised by the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The direct executive action of the department is mainly confined to Crown Colonies, Protectorates, etc. In the Self-governing Colonies the department is the channel of communication in regard to all matters arising in the Colonies affecting foreign powers and matters of general Imperial concern.

As a result of a pledge given by him at the Imperial Conference 1907, Lord Elgin during that year rearranged and reorganised the Office in three branches or divisions.

I. The Dominions Division, dealing with the affairs of the Self-governing Dominions of the Empire, and with those Crown Colonies and Protectorates in the Pacific and in South Africa, which are intimately connected with the Self-governing Dominions. Emigration questions are dealt with by this department. Linked to it is the Secretariat of the Imperial Conference.

II. The Crown Colonies Division, dealing with the administration and political work of the Crown Colonies and Protectorates.

III. The General Department, dealing with the general routine business of the Office and various matters common to all the Colonies, especially the Crown Colonies, such as currency, banking, postal and telegraph matters, education, etc. There are Standing Committees in connection with this department, dealing with Patronage and Promotions, Finance, Concessions and Railways, and Pensions.

Estimates, 1917-18, £59,750.

Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, Rt. Hon. Walter Long, M.P. . . . £5,600
Private Secretaries, H. F. Batterbee, † A. C. C. Parklison, Earl of Leitrim, and Chas. E. Russell.
Parliamentary Secretary, Sir William Bull, M.P.
Parliamentary Under-Secretary, W. S. A. Hewins, M.P. £1,500
Private Secretary, O. G. R. Williams.
Parliamentary Secretary, A. F. Eld, M.P.
Permanent Under-Secretary, Sir G. V. Piddes, C.B., C.M.G., C.B. . . . £2,000
Private Secretary, J. R. W. Robinson.
Assistant Under-Secretaries, H. C. M. Lambert, C.B. (Dominions Division); H. J. Read, C.B., C.M.G., and G. E. A. Grindle, C.M.G. (Crown Colonies Division) ea. £1,200-1,500
Chief Clerk, (vacant) . . . £1,150
Legal Adviser, J. S. Risley, C.B. . . . £1,000
Principal Clerks, C. Strachey; A. E. Collins, C.M.G.; W. D. Ellis; J. P. N. Green; C. T. Davis, C.M.G.; F. G. A. Butler, C.B., C.M.G.; T. C. Macnaghten £850-1,000
Legal Assistant, C. B. L. Teunissen, C.M.G. . . . £750

1st Class Clerks, †E. H. Marsh, C.M.O.; A. Fiddian; E. R. Darnley; W. C. Bottomley; A. J. Harding; H. R. Cowell; E. J. Harding, C.M.G.; H. F. Batterhee; J. R. W. Robinson; H. N. Tait (actg.). £600-800

2nd Class Clerks, D. L. H. Baynes, *A. C. C. Parkinson, *J. E. W. Flood, O. G. R. Williams, †R. A. Wiseman, C. W. Dixon, E. G. S. Mächig, J. A. Calder, *H. F. Downie, †A. Cooke, *W. H. Croome, H. Beckett, and H. T. Allen

£200-500

Accountant, W. H. Eggett . . . £600-700

Assistant Accountant, M. J. Drayson . . . £300-450

Librarian, C. H. Niblett . . . £300-400

Assistant Librarian, E. B. Burley . . . £230-350

Chief Registrar, W. F. Westbrook . . . £300-500

Supt. of Printing, T. Wilson . . . £300-450

Act. Supt. of Printing, A. H. Brlngnan . . . £200-300

Clerk for Legal Instruments, W. Scott . . . £300-450

Staff Clerks (1st Grade), W. E. Hobson, J. A. Smith, C. M. Hatcher, S. R. Pugh, E. H. Howell . . . £300-400

Minor Staff Officer, E. E. Wilkinson . . . £250-350

Medical Advisers to the Colonial Office, Sir J. Rose Bradford, K.C.M.G., M.D., F.R.S., and C. W. Daniels, M.D., F.R.C.P., Liverpool, W. T. Prout, C.M.G., M.B.; Edinburgh, Lt.-Col. J. Arnott, M.D.; Dublin, Sir J. Hawtreay Benson, M.D., F.R.C.P.I.

Colonial Audit Department

58 Victoria Street, S.W.1

Director, A. E. Stephenson, C.M.O. . . . £850-1,000

Assistant Director, J. A. Barnes . . . £600-800

2nd Class Clerks, F. B. Montagne, H. D. Fisher, W. H. Smith, and P. L. Collisson . . . £200-500

CORNWALL, DUCHY OF

Buckingham Gate, S.W.1

Prince of Wales's Council

The Lord Balfour of Burleigh (Lord Warden of the Stannaries), The Earl of Mount Edgumbe (Keeper of Privy Seal), The Lord Revelstoke (Receiver-General), The Lord Clinton, Hon. Sir Sidney R. Greville, Rt. Hon. Sir George Cave, Sir Lesley Charles Probyn (Auditor), Walter Peacock (Sec. and Keeper of Records).

Officers of the Duchy

Solicitor, R. E. Tucker.

Asst. Sec. Bernard K. R. Wilkinson.

Deputy Keeper of the Records, J. C. Fisher.

Clerk Surveys, W. Kirk.

Deputy Receiver, A. E. Gillett.

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES

Head Office, 4 Millbank, Westminster, S.W.1

The Crown Agents for the Colonies are the commercial and financial agents in the United Kingdom for all the Crown Colonies and Protectorates. They are appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies and act under his control and subject to regulations laid down by him, but they also receive instructions directly from the Colonial Governments.

Crown Agents, Sir R. L. Antrobus, K.C.M.G., C.B. (£2,000);
Major Sir M. A. Cameron, K.C.M.G. (£1,500-1,800); Sir
 W. H. Mercer, K.C.M.O. . . . £1,300-1,500

Secretary, P. M. Ezechiel . . . £600-1,000

Chief Accountant and Chief Clerk, E. G. Antrobus, C.M.G. . . . £700-950

Accountant and Deputy Chief Clerk, N. E. O. Willis £550-700

Assistant Accountant (vacant) . . . £350-500

Registrar of Inherited Stocks, C. F. R. H. Urquhart £550-700

Assistants, F. W. Deakin, J. A. Blackwood . . . £350-500

Superintendent of Stock Transfer Office, G. Hodgson . . . £600

Chief Cashier, H. M. J. Ward . . . £550-700

Assistants, *W. A. Phillips, H. K. Purcell . . . £350-500

Head of Engineering and Works Department, *Lt.-Col. J. F. H. Carmichael, R.E. M.L.C.E. . . . £700-1,000

Assistants do. W. Braut, A.M.L.C.E.; G. R. Lock, B.A. . . . £400-550

Engineering Draughtsman, *J. W. Spiller, A.M.L.C.E. £400-600

Head at Engineering Inspection Department and Chief Inspecting Engineer, A. M. Heath, M.L.C.E., M.M.E. . . . £700-1,000

Assistants do. *C. E. Williams, M.L.C.E. (£400-650); *H. E. Wimpers, M.A., A.M.L.C.E., M.L.E.E. . . . £400-625

* Absent on war service. † Temp. serving in Ministry

Head of General Stores Department, H. F. Smith £550-700

Assistants do. M. Darroch, J. W. Potter, *P. E. Knight . . . £350-500

Head of Insurance and Checking Department, W. E. James . . . £550-700

Assistant do. A. B. Reade . . . £350-500

Head of Appointments Department and Assistant Secretary, H. Martin . . . £550-725

Assistants do. H. C. Ramsay, (one vacancy) . . . £350 500

Head of Shipping Office, T. H. Holt . . . £1,000

Assistant do. *H. W. L. Naylor . . . £350-500

Inspector of Stamps, G. N. K. Barrow . . . £350-500

Supt. of Records, W. L. Paton . . . £350-500

CUSTOMS AND EXCISE

The Board of Customs and Excise, London, E.C.3, controls the collection of the duties at the offices of the kingdom. Administration expenses, 1917-18, £2,622,693.

Chairman, Sir Laurence N. Gullellard, K.C.B. . . . £2,000

Private Secretary, C. E. L. Fletcher.

Deputy Chairman, F. Sydney Parry, C.B. . . . £1,500

Commissioners, Sir Richard P. Crawford, K.C.M.O., K.B.E., Sir Arthur J. Tedder, Noel E. Behrens . . . £1,200

Private Secretary to Deputy Chairman and Commissioners, O. Mundy.

Secretaries, J. P. Byrne, C.B., I.S.O., E. C. Cunningham, C.B. . . . £1,200

Asst. do. Jeffrey Browning, I.S.O., Arthur J. Dyke, William H. Pascoe, William Young . . . £850-1,000

Commissioners Clerks, W. Christian, J. Cook, J. T. B. Grylls, C. E. H. Hodgson, J. Johnson, A. S. Lupton, J. L. Mackie, H. W. Trotter . . . £700-800

Asst. do. W. B. Amery, E. S. Birt, E. M. Craven, A. J. Dedman, A. E. Greene, R. A. Johnson, J. E. Newell, H. H. Ryder, A. Saker, O. A. Sherrard, J. W. Train, A. Turk, T. W. H. Wilson . . . £550-650

Junior Clerks, E. S. Bertenshaw, J. Byrne, R. H. Davis, W. S. Douglas, C. J. Flynn, J. H. Higginson, O. Mundy, A. Redman, W. E. H. Rhydderch, A. E. H. Tucker, H. A. Wheeler . . . £200-500

Staff Clerks, Edward J. E. Craven, Philip M. Duddy, J. B. Hardle . . . £420-500

Medical Officer, T. Hugh Dickson, M.A., M.B. . . . £700-800

Solicitor, Benjamin Hawkins . . . £1,800

Asst. Solicitors, George H. Denoias (£800-1,000); Benjamin Hawkins . . . £700-900

Chief Inspector, Sir William Gallagher, I.S.O. £1,000-1,200

Deputy do. J. Orchard, J. T. Samoil . . . £850-1,000

Superintending Inspectors, W. K. Andrews, J. J. Foley, T. Good, P. G'Brien, T. Pearce, J. McElrond £800-850

Inspectors (1st Class), W. G. Adams, T. B. Caswell, R. W. Gold, E. Horan, J. Kyle, D. Leane, E. A. Lidbury, P. Meehan, P. Miller, J. H. Morton, J. Murphy, J. Ritchie, A. W. Stubbs, H. M. Tosh, A. E. Travers, W. M. Wilson . . . £700-800

Do. (2nd Class), J. McC. Adams, J. F. Ancecomb, J. J. Boag, A. E. Cruise, A. Diamond, A. J. Heatley, A. W. Hoare, H. S. Campbell, E. C. Eldred, J. Forster, P. Head, W. Lyons, A. J. McElowney, R. Hill, J. Hourihane, J. W. Kerr, T. Jameson, A. E. Gwen, A. S. Williams, H. Yardley, F. P. Reynolds, G. F. H. Alcock, C. H. Bator, J. E. Davies, T. C. Davies, J. W. Ellis, E. A. Fellows, A. Green, C. G. Kitton, T. P. McClure, J. Millar, J. W. Noble, J. Princep, G. N. Thorp, A. Woodward . . . £500-650

Inspector-General of Waterguard, Capt. John I. Graham, R.N. . . . £350-1,000

Inspector, Nathan Thompson . . . £600-650 and £50

Asst. do. W. H. J. Bunster, W. M. Brabyn (unattached) . . . £450-550

Accountant and Comptroller-General, Sir Frederick W. A. Clarke . . . £1,000

Asst. do. J. A. Hewson . . . £725-800

Accountants, W. H. Clark (Chief Accountant with allowance of £40), Edgar Adams, H. R. Poole . . . £550-700

Assistant do. J. H. Avison, E. C. Bray, J. W. Doherty, R. Elrick, P. McIntyre, A. H. Mathews, A. R. Potts, T. Pound, W. Henderson . . . £200-500

Principal of Statistical Office, Herbert V. Reade, C.P. . . . £930-1,000

Deputy Principal, Samuel Bozman, I.S.O. . . . £650-800

Senior Clerks, J. B. Boyle, A. Hamilton (with allowances of £50 each), A. Barker (£550), J. E. Hagger, C. L. Jones, P. Lynch, E. G. Dampier . . . £420-500

Collector and Chief Registrar of Shipping, London. E. A. Harrell . . . £1,000

Assist.-Collector (London Long Room), A. H. Le Chêne £700-800
Collector (1st Class), London Port, C. J. Hassell £900
Asst. Collectors (2nd Class), J. T. Shenton, L. Lewis, J. B. O'Sullivan £500-650
Supt. of Waterguard (1st Class) (London), J. A. Hawkins £600-650
Supt. of Waterguard (2nd Class), D. Prior £450-550

DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION

6A Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W.1

(See special article, p. 607)

DURHAM, COUNTY PALATINE OF

The County of Durham was under the authority of the Bishops of Durham until 1836, when the jurisdiction was transferred to the Crown, but many of the ancient customs were retained.

Chancellor, Edward Tindal Atkinson, K.C.
Attorney-General, H. F. Manlay, K.C.
Solicitor-General, A. W. Balretow, K.C.
Registrar of Chancery Court, A. O. Smith.
Steward and Clerk of Halmotes, F. A. Manley.
Deputy ditto, etc. G. Aynsley Smith.
Mining Surveyor, Sir Lindsay Wood, bt.
Receivers, Smiths, Gore & Co.

ECCLIASTICAL AND CHURCH ESTATES COMMISSIONERS

Millbank, Westminster, S.W.1

The Ecclesiastical Commissioners owe their origin to the Act 6 & 7 Will. IV, c. 77, which provided that the two Archbishops, the Bishop of London, the Lord Chancellor, Lord President, First Lord of the Treasury, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, for the time being, as well as a Secretary of State named by the Sovereign, with five others therein named, should be of the commission. A subsequent Act added all the remaining bishops in England and Wales, the Chief Justice, and others. The function of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners is to make increased provision out of their common fund (arising from a readjustment of cathedral and episcopal revenues) for the cure of souls in necessitous parishes. The proceedings of the Commissioners are controlled by numerous Acts of Parliament, and various duties have from time to time been imposed upon them—e.g. the formation of new parishes and alteration of boundaries where required, the augmentation and endowment of poor benefices in populous places, the sale and leasing of glebe lands, etc., etc. Since 1840, when the Common Fund was first created, the Commissioners have augmented or endowed over 8,000 benefices. The total increase in the incomes of benefices and provision for curates' stipends resulting from the operations of the Commissioners exceeds £1,378,000 per annum. The gross income from Estates for the year ended Oct. 31, 1916, amounted to £2,102,773, and the outgoings to £259,024. The net rental of £1,843,749, together with the income of £631,249 from invested funds, made the total net revenue carried to the Common Fund £2,474,998.

The amount appropriated to fresh augmentations to be made in the year 1917 was £400,000. A scheme for the administration of a Pension Fund for facilitating the retirement of aged or infirm clergy holding poor benefices was framed in 1907 and enlarged in 1915. In 1908-10 the Commissioners carried out a special scheme of raising to £200 per annum the income from all sources of benefices which at the Census of 1901 had populations of 500 or more.

The following are the principal payments and appropriations out of the Common Fund:

Annual payments to about 8,000 benefices	£972,000
Payments to the Bishops in respect of incomes from Bishops' estates	98,000
Payments to chapters, vicars choral, etc.	151,000
Amount appropriated to the augmentation and endowment of benefices and expended for the improvement of parsonage houses, etc.	405,000
	<hr/> £1,626,000

Commissioners, Earls Brownlow, Portsmouth, Beauchamp, Viscount Halifax, Lord Burghclere, Rt. Hon. Lord Stuart of Wortley, Rt. Hon. H. Hobhouse, Sir Lewis T. Dibdin, B.C.L., and Sir C. N. Nicholson, bt., M.P.

Secretary, S. E. Downling.

Financial Adviser and Actuary, J. A. Archer.

Asst. Secretary, C. Hogg.

Accountant, S. S. Brister.

Principal Clerks, G. H. Wheeler, H. A. Gregg.

Asst. Accountant, G. A. Andrews.

1st Class Clerks, Sen. Div., J. Kershaw, R. W. Fowell, A. E.

Palmer, W. Telfer, E. J. Davies, A. N. Allan.

Head of Registry and Estab. Clerk, W. H. Webb.

1st Class Clerks, Jun. Div., S. Mills, W. H. Mouney, J. W.

Lintott, E. H. B. Phillips, S. J. Cunningham, F. C.

Marillier, W. Green.

Asst. to Head of Registry, etc., J. J. Dwyer.

LEGAL DEPT.

Official Solicitor, Steward of the Manors and Clerk of the Halmote Court of Durham, F. A. Manley.

Asst. Solicitors, H. De B. Porter and F. O. Turner.

EDUCATION, BOARD OF

Personal Office of President, Parliamentary Secretary, and Permanent Secretary, Whitehall, S.W.1.
Temporary Main Offices, Victoria and Albert Museum, Exhibition Road, South Kensington, S.W.7.

Medical Department (temporary premises), Cleveland House, 19 St. James's Square, S.W.1.

Since April 1, 1900, the central educational authority for England and Wales has been the Board of Education, established by the Board of Education Act, 1899. This Board took the place of the Education Department and of the Department of Science and Art, and is charged with the superintendence of matters relating to education in England and Wales. The Board also exercises certain educational powers formerly exercised by the Charity Commissioners. The Board consists of a President, Parliamentary Secretary, etc. The President is appointed by His Majesty, and holds office during his pleasure. Estimates, 1917-18, £15,159,780.

* * * This list does not include those officers of the Board who have been lent to other Departments or who are on active service. Where offices are left blank, the officers filling the posts are either on active service or have been lent to another Department.

THE BOARD

The Rt. Hon. H. A. L. Fisher, M.P. (President). The Lord President of the Council; the Principal Secretaries of State; the First Lord of the Treasury; and the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Permanent Sec. Sir L. Amherst Selby-Bigge, K.C.B. £1,800

Parliamentary Sec. The Rt. Hon. J. Herbert Lewis, M.P. £1,200

Welsh Dept. Permanent Sec. A. T. Davies, C.B. £1,200

Welsh Dept. Chief Inspector, Sir O. Edwards £1,200

Parliamentary Private Sec. to President, Hon. R. D. Denman, M.P.

Private Secs. to the President, F. H. Oates (Inspector) (£400-800 + £300 additional) and N. D. Bosworth Smith (£250-600 + £100 additional).

Private Sec. to the Permanent Sec. A. R. Alnsworth (Junior Examiner) (£250-600 + £150 additional).

Private Sec. to the Parliamentary Sec. C. W. Maudslay
(Junior Examiner) (£250-600 + £150 additional).
Account.-Gen. H. W. Orange, C.B., C.I.E. . . . £1,000-1,200
Chief Clerk and Deputy Account. Gen. . . . £650-800
Chief Clerk (actg.). R. S. Wood (Junior Examiner) £250-600
Junior Examiner, Account.-Gen. Dept. H. N. E. West . . . £250-600
Temporary Examiner, ditto. A. M. Gilbert, I.S.O.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

Principal Asst. Sec. and Chief Medical Officer, Sir George Newman, M.D. . . . £1,500

Medical Staff

Senior Asst. Med. Officers, Miss J. M. Campbell, M.D. (£800-900); R. H. Crowley, M.D. (£700-800); A. Eichholz, M.D. . . . £400-850
Junior Med. Officers, Miss M. C. Rywaters, M.D., and Miss L. F. Wilson, M.D. . . . £400-500
Nurse Inspector, Miss E. G. Colles . . . £250

Administrative Staff

Asst. Sec. F. H. Pellham . . . £850-1,000
Senior Examiners, W. C. Eaton, A. H. Wood . . . £650-800
Junior Examiners, W. H. Fawkes; J. R. Warburton . . . £250-600

Inspection of Physical Exercises

Inspectors, Miss R. D. Clarke; Miss A. E. E. Koetter; Miss N. M. Palmer (£200-400); Miss R. H. Greenall (temp.), and Miss A. B. Ash (temp.) . . . £250

ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT

Architect, G. F. N. Clay . . . £600-900
Asst. Architect, G. E. Kendall . . . £250-350

LEGAL DEPARTMENT

Principal Asst. Sec. (vacant) . . . £1,200
Asst. Sec. W. R. Barker . . . £850-1,000
Senior Examiners, T. H. Wells . . . £650-800
Junior Examiners, W. W. Folkard, W. G. B. Ritchie . . . £250-700
Legal Examiner . . . £250-500
Asst. Estates Clerk . . . £250-500

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION BRANCH

Principal Asst. Sec. E. B. Phipps, C.B. . . . £1,000
Asst. Secs. J. G. Milne, A. W. Newton (actg.), G. N. Richardson . . . £850-1,000
Senior Examiners, R. E. S. Hart, C. E. Sykes, J. E. Talbot . . . £650-800
Junior Examiners, A. T. Baines, G. D. Roehling . . . £250-600

Inspectors of Elementary Schools

Chief Inspector, F. H. B. Dale, C.B. . . . £1,000
Divisional Inspectors, G. H. B. Grindrod†, F. T. Howard†, J. F. Leat†, F. S. Marlin, H. J. R. Murray, H. M. Richards, G. R. R. Routh, H. Ward† . . . £900 or £950
Inspectors, H. Allsopp, H. R. V. Hall, S. Biddle, E. F. D. Bloom, C. Boutflower, J. H. Brown, F. W. Cape, E. H. Carter, W. J. Carter, R. H. Charles, A. H. Cherrill, B. S. Cornish, E. F. Davidson, H. J. Dean, A. H. Dunn, T. S. Dymond, E. O. Fear, H. Firth, E. Glasgow, H. Gordon, P. L. Gray, J. E. Hales, J. Hall, H. Hartley, J. F. M. Haslam, H. A. Hutton, H. W. Irvine, C. E. Jackson, H. A. Jenkin, E. Joad, T. Johnson, A. E. Kenney-Herbert, J. Leicester, C. F. Markham, J. Maudslay, A. M. Moore, A. M. Morley, A. F. Paget, C. L. J. M. Parkinson, C. D. Pawle, G. R. Purdlo, H. H. Quiller, J. B. Russell, W. Scutt, J. A. Shawyer, W. K. Spencer, J. J. Steele, E. C. Streetfield, G. R. Theobald, J. Thomas, F. W. Thompson, A. I. Thornton, G. A. Turner, J. W. Vevsey, A. Wallis, A. Watkins, W. J. G. Winn, L. S. Wood, F. Wynn-Williams, W. H. Young . . . £400-800 or £950
Inspector of Music, G. T. Shaw† . . . £400-500
Sub-Inspectors G. H. Acton, E. G. Baker, W. Ballance, E. Barraclough, A. Bartlett, A. G. Bates, G. W. Bell, J. Bould, I.S.O., J. L. Brown, W. W. Burley, W. Burton, P. Butler, W. Butler, E. Catherall, F. Cornes, C. H. Cowling, W. H. Crompton, J. J. Cunningham, R. J. Daniel, J. C. R. Day, C. H. Bennis, W. H. Dolman, J. J. Edwards, S. Ellcock, W. C. England, J. Fishwick, I.S.O., F. C. R. Frost, C. Garland, S. Gill, T. W. Goodyeer, H. Grime, R. Gumerall, R. M. Harbour, G. A. Harrison, T. C. Hartley, F. Harvey, E. H. Hicks, J. E. Holden, G. Horsfall, C. W. S. Hudson, T. Hunt, A. Key, J. McL.

* Also Medical Assessor to the Universities Branch.

† Also Inspector of Training Colleges.

‡ Also acts as Chief Inspector for the Training of Teachers.

§ Also Inspector of Drawing in Training Colleges.

|| Also Inspector of Music in Training Colleges.

McGregor, J. Marsh, G. W. Matthews, W. Millard, P. Northrop, J. H. Park, J. Payne, A. Percival, W. Reep, J. Reeves, E. Ridout, W. H. J. Salt, G. Shaw, J. R. Singleton, J. Blinksing, G. F. Smith, W. F. Spikes, C. H. Stevens, R. E. Thomas, W. B. Urwin, T. H. Venables, G. H. Wadsworth, F. A. Waumless, F. J. Webb, R. Webster, P. Whiteley, H. Wilkinson, H. G. Wilson, W. Winter . . . £195-440 or £320
Asst. Inspectors, J. L. Brockbank, H. Bryett, F. W. Chambers, C. K. Clague, W. E. Crabb, C. D. Forth, J. W. Goffon, G. Gummer, P. E. Hadley, A. Horne, W. Jewsbury, T. C. Millican, A. Mills, M. C. Morris, J. A. Munday, J. W. Page, G. E. Pattergill, S. A. Radcliffe, J. R. F. Robinson, C. S. Satterly, C. H. Setterling, ton, E. W. Stanger, S. Steele, D. Summermon, W. S. Threlfall, H. Vigrass, E. J. R. Walsb, T. R. Williams . . . £200-400

SECONDARY SCHOOLS BRANCH

Principal Asst. Sec. The Hon. W. N. Bruce, C.B. . . . £1,200
Asst. Secs. J. W. Mackall (£850-1,000); R. P. Scott (actg.) . . . £900-900
Senior Examiners, E. E. Freehill, A. R. Guest . . . £650-800
Temporary Examiners, C. Cookson, A. J. Spencer . . . £400

Inspectors of Secondary Schools

Chief Inspector, W. C. Fletcher . . . £1,200
Staff Inspectors, F. Spencer, F. B. Stead . . . £800-900
Inspectors, P. A. Barnett (2900); E. M. Battiscombe, A. Dulton, S. F. Dulton, E. R. Edwards, J. A. McMichael, T. W. Phillips, D. R. Smith, T. A. Stephens, J. Strachan, F. E. A. Traves, W. E. Urwick, H. W. T. Wager, F. W. Westaway . . . £400-800
Temp. Inspector, G. R. St. L. Carson.
Inspector of Music, A. Somervell* (part time).

TECHNOLOGICAL BRANCH

Principal Asst. Secretary, E. K. Chambers, C.B. . . . £1,200
Asst. Secs. W. R. Davies, C.B.; R. E. Mitcheson; W. F. Sheppard . . . £850-1,000
Senior Examiners, R. H. Campbell, A. E. Cooper . . . £650-800
Junior Examiners, W. L. Galbraith, P. H. B. Ingles, G. H. V. Sutherland . . . £250-600
Temporary Examiner, J. G. D. Campbell.

INSPECTORS OF TECHNICAL INSTITUTES AND EVENING SCHOOLS

Chief Inspector, F. Pullinger, C.B. . . . £1,000
Divisional Inspectors, W. J. Gannon, W. B. Hards, J. P. Laws . . . £800-900
Staff Inspectors, A. Abbott, A. S. Barues, G. A. Baxandall, A. Kahn, J. Owen . . . £800-900
Inspectors, H. E. Boothroyd, J. Brill, C. H. Crensey, H. Davies, W. B. D. Edwards, A. Harris, J. E. W. E. Hennessy, G. McFarlane, A. Morley, J. O. Peet, W. W. F. Pullen, C. F. Smith, F. H. Spencer, A. E. H. Tutton, J. D. Wilson, H. G. Winstanley . . . £400-800
(All branches of the Inspectorate assist in the inspection of Evening Schools.)

INSPECTORS OF SCHOOLS OF ART

Chief Inspector, S. J. Cartledge . . . £800-900
Inspectors, J. W. Allison, H. Allport, J. Lattimer, F. Suddards . . . £400-800
Asst. Inspector, F. W. Burrows . . . £200-400

UNIVERSITIES BRANCH, WITH TRAINING OF TEACHERS

Principal Asst. Sec. G. G. A. Murray† (temp.) . . . £1,200
Medical Assessor, Sir G. Newman, M.D. . . . £300
Asst. Secs. R. J. G. Mayor, J. G. Milne . . . £850-1,000
Senior Examiners, A. R. Guest, H. St. J. Thackeray . . . £650-800
Junior Examiners, A. H. Kild, R. S. Wood . . . £250-600

Inspectors of Training Colleges

Chief Inspector, H. M. Richards§ . . . £950
Inspectors, Miss I. A. Dickson (£400-500); G. H. B. Grindrod† (£900); F. T. Howard† (£900); J. F. Leat† (£950); Miss H. L. Monkhouse (£200-400); A. F. Paget (£400-800); H. Ward† (£950); Miss A. R. Wark . . . £200-500
Inspector of Drawing in Training Colleges, W. Scutt|| . . . £400-800
Inspectors of Music, G. T. Shaw† (£400-800); A. Somervell** (part time) . . . £600

* Also Inspector of Music in Training Colleges.

† Also Director of Special Inquiries and Reports.

‡ Also Principal Assistant Secretary of the Medical Department and Chief Medical Officer.

§ Also Divisional Inspector of Elementary Schools.

|| Also Inspector of Elementary Schools.

** Also Inspector of Music in Elementary Schools.

*** Also Inspector of Music in Secondary Schools.

OFFICE OF SPECIAL INQUIRIES AND REPORTS

Director, G. G. A. Murray* (temp.).	
Assist. Director	£650-800
Librarian, A. B. Twentymann	£300-600
Temporary Examiners, C. Cookson, F. B. Kirkman.	
Woman Clerks, Misses F. E. D. Green, L. Palmer, D. F. Shuckburgh	£100-180

WELSH DEPARTMENT

Permanent Sec. A. T. Davies, c.b.e.	£1,200
Assist.-Sec. J. L. Carson	£850-1,000
Senior Examiner, F. M. Douglas	£650-800
Junior Examiner, T. G. Roberts	£250-500
Higher Division Clerk, A. E. Thomas	£150-500
Chief Inspector, Sir O. Edwards	£1,200
Inspectors, R. E. Hughes, D. E. Jones, H. Price, L. J. Roberts, B. B. Skirrow, G. P. Williams, W. Williams	£400-800 or £850
Junior Inspectors, W. C. R. Johns, A. J. Jones, W. Roberts, I. Thomas	£200-400
Sub-Inspectors, J. Bowen, J. Evans, J. E. Hobson, D. James, R. Rhydderch, D. Thomas, J. B. Williams	£195-440 or £520
Assist. Inspectors, J. E. Jones, S. G. Jones, W. J. Williams	£200-400

CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE

Chairman, The Rt. Hon. A. H. Dyke Acland.

WOMAN INSPECTORS

Chief Woman Inspector, The Hon. Maude Lawrence	£650
Woman Inspectors, Misses I. A. Dickson, K. Manley, H. Sillitoe, Mrs. M. Withiel (£400-500); Misses E. J. Ahrons, K. M. Baines, B. M. M. Barry, E. M. Barton, K. P. Baster, G. H. Borthwick, E. F. Boulton, C. L. Cullis, C. E. Carpenter, L. N. A. Carson, E. Castell, R. D. Clarke, V. M. E. Collins, B. F. Cooke, E. L. Cuming, B. M. Cunningham, S. K. Davies, M. E. Ellis, A. M. Ferguson, E. A. Forl, R. H. Greenall; (temp.), A. F. Harrington, K. M. Heale, M. E. Hewitt, A. M. Hoggate, M. Hill, A. K. Hutchinson, H. M. Johnston, F. A. Jones, E. B. Kenble, M. Kennedy, A. E. E. Koetter, E. Loveday, E. P. McCall, E. F. G. McCutchan, A. F. Marks, R. L. Monkhouse, E. Moore, M. M. Morris, R. A. Munday, M. Nicholson, J. H. Noble, N. M. Palmer, N. Peel, M. J. Rowlands, E. Russell, M. S. Ryan, C. F. Searson, L. E. Walter, A. E. Wark, C. I. J. Wollaston	£200-400

JUNIOR INSPECTORS

J. Cooke, J. J. Draper, W. C. R. Johns, A. J. Jones, J. McFane, T. J. M. More, W. Roberts, I. Thomas, F. G. Tryhorn, T. H. Vickers, J. H. Whiteley	£200-400
--	----------

CLERICAL STAFF

Clerk in Charge of the Accounts, J. B. Poore	£550-700
Assist. to do, L. Kirk (£350-450, with an allowance of £50).	
Heads of Clerical Sections, P. H. Bate, W. Binks, A. Cohen, F. G. Butler, W. J. Kemp, A. W. King, W. C. Maynard, J. W. Minister, W. J. Moulton (£350-450 or £500, with allowances of £30-150).	
Staff Clerks, J. T. Ball, F. Barber, L. J. Bayley, H. W. Buckley, A. Burch, H. K. Down, W. J. Fisher, A. R. Garrard, J. F. Huhert, W. G. Lambert, A. H. Mare, B. G. Mason, W. R. Mills, P. Nixon, J. G. Rhodes, A. T. Shorey, J. H. Smith, S. W. Steele, H. J. Stone, G. Strluger, G. B. Stubbs, C. A. West, T. W. W. Whelan, W. Wright	£260-450 or £500

Minor Staff Clerks and Second Division Clerks (Higher Grade), F. J. Baldwin, R. Biggs, E. C. Brewer, A. Brown, P. H. Buss, A. R. Cordingley, C. Crossland, F. J. Collingford, H. J. Davies, R. H. Davies, E. J. C. Dighton, T. G. Egle, T. W. Famos, J. Eastwood, C. K. Eloy, T. Falot, O. E. Fish, A. V. Fullerton, G. F. Gribbin, C. E. Hain, W. T. J. Hicman, J. W. Hughes (Book-keeper), J. S. Jackman, G. F. A. Jones, W. H. R. Light, E. H. Livingston, J. P. Lloyd, W. P. Millard, R. R. Nichol, C. B. North, A. Ortaer, J. Rickard, W. Rogers, E. J. Soar, W. E. Shoemack, S. J. Stepney, W. R. Tompkins, W. B. Trothowan	£250-300 or £350
---	------------------

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, SOUTH KENSINGTON, S.W.1

Director and Secretary, Sir Cecil H. Smith, LL.D., c.v.o.	£1,300-1,500
Sec. to the Advisory Council, H. A. Kennedy	£490-500
Museum Supt. E. Hart	£400-500

* Also Principal Assistant Secretary of the Universities Branch.

† Inspector of Training Colleges.

‡ Inspector of Physical Exercises.

Sec. of Circulation Collections, J. Bailey	£900
Keepers, A. F. Kendrick, W. W. Watts, F.A.S.A.	£700-800
Assist. Keepers, C. S. Clarke, T. C. Grove, T. A. Leheldt, R. F. Martin, H. P. Mitchell, B. Rackham, P. G. Trendell, A. Van de Put	£520-550
Assistants (First Class), H. C. Andrews, O. Brackett, A. J. D. Campbell, H. Clifford-Smith, F.S.A., E. W. Dennis, A. J. Koop	£300-500
Assistants (Second Class), R. P. Bedford, A. K. Sabin, R. W. Stokes, A. K. J. Turrens	£150-300

THE SCIENCE MUSEUM AND THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF GREAT BRITAIN AND MUSEUM OF PRACTICAL GEOLOGY

Secretary, F. G. Oglivie, C.B., LL.D.

THE SCIENCE MUSEUM, SOUTH KENSINGTON

Director and Sec. F. G. Oglivie, C.B., LL.D.	£1,200
Sec. to the Advisory Council and Assist. to the Director (vacant)	£320-650
Keepers	£700-800
Assist. Keepers, D. Baxandall, A.R.C.S.; I. W. Fulcher, B.Sc.	£520-650
Assistant (First Class), G. L. Overton, A.R.C.S.	£300-500
Assistant (Second Class), G. Pinhorn, M.I.N.A.	£150-300

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF GREAT BRITAIN AND MUSEUM OF PRACTICAL GEOLOGY, JERMYN STREET, S.W.

Director of Survey and Museum, A. Strahan, sc.d., LL.D., F.A.S.	£550-1,000
Assist. to Director, J. S. Flett, D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S.; G. W. Lamplugh, F.R.S.	£500-750
District Geologists, T. C. Cantrill, B.Sc., W. Gibson, D.Sc., L. W. Hinxman, F. L. Kibbin, Ph.D.	£500-600
Petrographer, H. H. Thomas, D.Sc.	£500-600
Geologists, H. A. Allen, R. M. Anderson, B.Sc., C. E. N. Bromhead, C. H. Cunningham, B.Sc., H. Dewey, C. H. Duham, G. W. Lee, D.Sc., M. Macgregor, H. H. Read, B.Sc., R. L. Sherlock, D.Sc., B. Smith, C. B. Wedd, G. V. Willson, B.Sc.	£120-400
Assist. Palaeontologist, J. Pringle	£120-400

MUSEUM

Curator and Librarian, J. A. Howe, B.Sc.	£520-650
Assist. Librarian, C. V. Crook	£150-500
Assist. Curator	£150-500

ROYAL COLLECTION OF ART, SOUTH KENSINGTON

Principal and Head Master, A. Spencer, A.R.C.A.	£800
Registrar and Deputy Head Master, C. D. Fitzroy	£400-500
Lady Superintendent (vacant)	
Professors, R. Lanteri (£500); W. R. Lethaby, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A. (£500); G. E. Moira, (part time) (£320); A. B. Pitt, F.R.I.B.A. (£500); Sir Frank Short, R.A., P.R.E. (part time) (Superannuated)	£250
Lecturer, B. A. Spencer, F.S.A.	£200
Instructors, E. C. Alston, G. Haywood	£300

EXCHEQUER AND AUDIT DEPARTMENT

Victoria Embankment, E.C.4

The office of Comptroller and Auditor-General was created by the Exchequer and Audit Act, 1866, taking the place of the Comptroller-General of the Exchequer. The Comptroller and Auditor-General and his assistant are appointed by letters patent, and can only be dismissed by the Crown on an address from both Houses of Parliament. The Treasury obtains its money through the agency of the Comptroller-General, who, upon the Sovereign's order, countersigned by two Lords of the Treasury, gives the Lords of the Treasury a credit upon the Exchequer account at the Bank of England. The amount is then transferred by the bank to the credit of the Paymaster-General. The Comptroller-General examines and audits the accounts of the various departments, to see that the credit given to the Treasury is spent in accordance with the Parliamentary grants, his reports being presented to the House of Commons and referred to the Public Accounts Committee. Estimated expenses of the Department for 1917-18, £69,910.

* Duties temporarily performed by Chief Woman Inspector.

Comptroller and Auditor-General, Sir H. J. Gibbs, K.C.B. £2,900

Private Secretary, T. E. Jenner . £100

Assistant ditto, Sir Sydney Olivier, K.C.M.G., C.B. £1,500

Principal Clerks, M. S. Kelly, W. H. Gallier, S. Waine, J. Tenney, I.S.O., and T. J. Bradley . £850-1,000

Senior Clerks, P. N. Dixon, F. Wood, F. C. Goldby, H. Collet, C. Monk, J. D. Rees, W. T. Restall, J. J. Garnham, J. Houldsworth, W. Anderson, T. B. Pearson, P. A. N. Nicholls, T. C. Evans, B. H. Cox, J. L. Rawcliffe, R. J. Watson, A. Digby . £350-700

Chief Clerks, M. Cleary, W. A. Woods, W. D. Bathurst, C. H. Stoodley, G. Burley, G. F. Davis, H. J. Batho, W. G. Cartwright, C. H. Cops, A. W. Hargreaves, A. W. Cronley, G. T. V. Steer, W. Johnson, W. L. Davies, J. B. Luxford, J. Bell, J. W. Bullock, W. S. Carter, J. Putnam, H. Greer, T. E. Jenner, T. Petherbridge, A. J. Evans, R. J. Redfern, W. B. Evans, L. S. Stone, J. W. A. Hayden, E. L. Curtis, J. Brand, E. G. Clayton, M. Davies, W. H. Andrews, H. Hesford, H. T. B. Forbes, H. W. Park, C. L. de Wolf, A. Hogan, A. W. Couzens, E. H. Weaver, E. W. A. Petts, H. J. Gage . £250-500

Examiners, 157 . £100-350

THE FOREIGN OFFICE

Downing Street, S.W.1

This is the department of Government which conducts official intercourse with other States. By constitutional law the authority of the Sovereign is supreme; but by constitutional custom he may only act by the advice and on the responsibility of a Minister—the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. Constitutional practice requires the sanction of the Sovereign to matters of foreign policy. The Foreign Secretary conducts general negotiations, prepares or supervises dispatches, and periodically gives receptions to the representatives of Foreign Powers. But questions of importance come before the Prime Minister or are discussed by the whole Cabinet under his presidency. The requisite continuity of general policy, amidst shifting political parties, is maintained by means of the Permanent Staff of the Department.

The representatives of the Crown abroad are members either of the Diplomatic Service or of the Consular Service, the duties of the former body being, generally speaking, political and ceremonial, of the latter, commercial and legal; though in the less important posts diplomatists undertake consular work, and occasionally consuls act in a diplomatic capacity.

The Diplomatic Service consists of (a) Ambassadors, (b) Ministers Plenipotentiary and Ministers Resident, (c) Chargés d'Affaires.

The Ambassador, according to historical theory, represents the person of his Sovereign, and so can claim direct access to the Sovereign to whom he is accredited. Further, he takes first rank in order of precedence.

The Minister is regarded as a mere agent of the Sovereign, and therefore holds an inferior position, though otherwise he has powers and duties similar to those of an Ambassador.

The Chargé d'Affaires, unlike the two former, is accredited not to the Sovereign, but to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the State in which he resides. Usually he is appointed to act temporarily, in the absence of the Ambassador or Minister.

Counsellors and Secretaries are attached to the Embassies and Legations, and often Military and Naval Attachés and Commercial Attachés.

The Consular Service consists of (a) Consuls-General, (b) Consuls, (c) Vice-Consuls, and (d) Consular Agents. A Consul, in addition to giving general assistance to British subjects abroad, has in particular to deal with numerous matters connected with shipping; to issue periodical reports on the trade of the place where he resides; to celebrate or register marriages where one of

the parties is British; to register the births of British subjects; to take oaths and declarations, and perform other notarial functions. Besides this, in countries in which territorial jurisdiction is exercised, he administers justice, where a British subject is concerned, either in his own court, or in conjunction with the native tribunal.

The salaries are as follows: Consuls-General, £900 to £1,200; Consuls, £600 to £800; Vice-Consuls, £300, rising by £20 to £500.

The names of the British Diplomatic and chief Consular representatives abroad are given in the articles on the countries to which they are accredited, or where they are stationed.

Estimates, 1917-18, £61,181.

Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Rt. Hon. Arthur James Balfour, O.M., M.P. . £5,000

Private Sec. Hon. Sir James Eric Drummond, K.C.M.G., C.B. £300

Diplomatic Private Sec. Hon. Theo Russell, C.V.O. £150

Assist. ditto, C. F. J. Dormer £150

Permanent Under-Secretary, Rt. Hon. Lord Hardinge of Penshurst, K.G., P.C., D.C.L., O.C.S.I., O.C.M.G., O.C.I.E., O.C.V.O., I.S.O. £150

Private Sec. R. H. Campbell, C.M.O. £150

Parliamentary Under-Secretary, Rt. Hon. Lord Robert Cecil, K.C., M.P. £1,500

Private Sec. G. H. Locock £150

Assistant Under-Secretaries, Sir Walter Langley, K.C.M.G., C.B. £1,500

Sir Eyre Crowe, K.C.B., K.C.M.G. £1,200

Sir Ronald W. Graham, K.C.M.G., O.C.O. £1,200

Chief Clerk, J. A. C. Tilley, C.B. £1,000-1,200

Legal Adviser, Sir W. E. Davidson, K.C.M.G., C.B., K.C.I., £1,200

Assistant Legal Advisers, C. J. B. Hurst, C.B., K.C. (£900-1,000), and H. W. Malkin . £700-800

Senior Clerks, Sir W. G. Tyrrell, K.C.M.G., C.B.; Bellby F. Alston, C.B.; Marquess of Dufferin and Ava; G. B. Spicer, C.B.; Sir G. R. Clerk, K.C.M.G., C.B.; R. A. C. Spierling; V. A. H. Wellesley; and C. H. Montgomery, C.V.O. each £900-1,000

Assistant Clerks, Hon. Sir J. E. Drummond, K.C.M.G., C.B.; Hon. C. H. Tufton, C.M.O.; Alwyn Parker, C.B.; C.M.O.; J. D. Gregory; E. H. J. Leslie; G. H. Villiers; M. W. Lamson, M.V.O.; R. C. Vassiltart, M.V.O.; W. A. Stewart; L. Oliphant . each £700-800

Junior Clerks, G. R. Warner; E. F. Gye; W. H. M. Selby, M.V.O.; C. F. J. Dormer; O. G. Sargent; G. H. Locock; the Earl of Drogheda; R. L. Craigie; R. H. Campbell, C.M.O.; H. M. Knatchbull-Hugessen; H. J. Seymour; Hon. A. M. G. Cadogan; W. G. Orde; R. T. Nugent; E. E. Boothby; F. E. F. Adam; G. St. C. G'Malley; D. J. M. Douglas-Scott; G. N. M. Bland; B. C. Newton; C. H. Smith; E. G. F. Adam; L. Collier; A. D. Cooper; V. C. W. Forbes; M. D. Peterson; and T. M. Snow . each £200-300

Assistant, Chief Clerk's Department, W. H. Robinson £500-650

Chief Accountant, Owen Vincent Blake . £450-550

Staff Officers, Herbert W. McQuown, Percy C. Rice, Leslie G. Brown, H. H. Quarby (actg.) . £300-400

Librarian, E. C. Blech, C.M.O. £800-1,000

Assistants in Library, Hugh Ritchie and F. Parker £500-600

Staff Officers, R. C. Dickie, C. S. Nicoll, and J. W. Field (actg.) £300-400

Staff Officer in Treaty Department and Chief Passport Officer, H. S. Martin £300-400

Registrar, W. L. Berrow, I.S.O. £300-400

Staff Officers, John Gritton, H. A. Shade, D. A. Leak, I.S.O.; J. H. Mears, F. Gritton, W. Welghell, and W. L. M. Dunlop (actg.) £300-450

Deputy Marshal of Ceremonies, Robert Follett Sygne, C.M.O., M.V.O. £400

Oriental Translator, (vacant)

2nd Division Clerks, *A. E. Alrey, *O. Monk, *S. Springer, R. Bloore, *J. W. Stafford, *F. W. Light, *J. F. French, E. G. Adams, *G. J. Hubbard, *R. C. Thomson, *W. T. Harrower, *L. R. Sherwood, *L. Butler, *J. B. Grant, *W. Ewing, *F. A. Greghard, *T. J. W. Wilson, *H. S. Black, *F. H. Cloebury, *D. F. Crawford, *S. H. Gellatly, R. C. Cox, *P. L. Brookes, *W. V. Jenkins, *H. A. Hobson, *W. J. Uwins, A. L. Willis, *T. Campton, W. W. Pate, *A. K. Helm, *P. J. Hornby, *A. H. Marlow, *P. G. Thompson, H. G. Kelsey, H. W. Gunningham,

* Minor Staff Officers.

† On active service with the Army.

*E. H. Rapce, *E. H. Oldham, G. R. Butteriss, *R. Kemp, H. W. Minshull, and J. Ridler. £70-300
King's Foreign Service Messengers, F. E. Ralke, m.v.o. (£403); Hon. F. G. Curzon, *Major P. W. North, Major A. F. Cundance, and *Major A. S. M. Porter (each £250); Park Goff (*honorary*) D. W. Wilton (*actg.*), and Maj. Francis Francis (*temp.*).
King's Home Service Messengers, M. Mackenzie (£225); E. W. Newberry, C. E. Johnson, A. E. Morbey, J. C. Veasey, Jervis Wright, and M. E. Ling. £130-200
Commercial Attachés.—The headquarters of the Commercial Attachés in Europe, except those at Paris and Constantinople, were transferred to London, April 1, 1907. Sir H. Austria Lee, c.m.c.o., c.b., France, Belgium, Switzerland (£500); E. Weakley, c.m.o. (*temp.* employed in Foreign Office), (£300); A. P. Bennett, c.m.o., Italy and Greece (£500-25-000); E. T. F. Crowe, c.m.c.o., Japan (£900); H. A. Cooke, Russia (£600-25-000); H. H. Fox, c.m.o., China (£1,000); Sir F. Oppenheimer, Denmark, Holland, Norway, and Sweden (£1,200); and Lord Herbert Hervey, Spain, Portugal, and Morocco (£900-1,000).

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES REGISTRY

Central Office, Dean Stanley Street,
 Westminster, S.W.1

A barrister was appointed in 1829 to certify the Rules of Friendly Societies. In 1846 he was constituted Registrar of Friendly Societies, and by the Friendly Societies Act, 1875, the Central Office of the Registry of Friendly Societies was created. The Central Office exercises important functions under various other Acts. Estimates, 1917-18, £23,244.

Chief Registrar, G. Sturt Robertson £1,200-1,500
Asst. Registrars, T. Hall Hall, O. Dudley Barlow, John Fox £500-800
Legal Assistant, D. L. F. Koe £500
Law Clerk, W. J. Day £200-400
Supt. of Rules and Accounts, G. T. Knecht £400-500
Supt. of Registers, T. Jordan £400-500
Supt. of Returns and Statistics, H. C. Sonter £400-500
Staff Clerks, E. Bennett, G. H. Cooper, R. R. Martin, F. H. Minett £200-400
Minor Staff Clerks, J. P. Clue (£200-300); T. F. Dunning £120-200
Office Keeper, O. H. Taylor £120-150

GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE

Somerset House, W.C.2

The registration of births and deaths is credited to Thomas Cromwell, who is said to have introduced it when Vicar-General in 1538. The law relating to England was consolidated by an Act of 1874, and that for Ireland by an Act of 1880. In Scotland registration depends on an Act of 1854, with later amending Acts. Expenses, 1917-18, £44,593.

Registrar-General, Sir Bernard Mallet, K.C.B. £1,200
Private Sec. T. A. Saunders £900
Sec. and Supt. of Records, A. B. Bellingham £900-900
Sec. of Statistics, T. H. C. Stevenson, m.p. £900-900
Principal Clerks, T. S. de Jastrzebski, C. W. Danby £700
Senior Clerks, Archer Bellingham, F. Finch £500-600
Inspectors of Registration, F. Page (£400-600), J. W. Reading (£400-500); one vacancy.
Staff Clerks, W. J. McDonnell (£350-450), C. E. Hampson, C. H. Martin, W. O. D. Jones, R. A. Moad, W. F. Cook, T. A. Saunders, D. L. Evans, H. C. Eason £300-400

THE HOME OFFICE

Whitehall, S.W.1

The Home Office is the senior of the Departments of the Principal Secretaries of State. Its functions, which formerly extended to foreign, colonial, and military affairs, are now strictly confined to the United Kingdom, and in some matters to England and Wales only. The affairs

of the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands, however, still come to the Home Office.

The Home Secretary is the medium of communication between the Crown and its subjects, and receives Addresses and Petitions. He is responsible for the King's peace, attends to the general administration of criminal justice, police, and prisons, and advises the Sovereign in the exercise of the prerogative of mercy. He supervises lunatic asylums, reformatories, and industrial schools; enforces all rules and orders of a legislative character for the protection of the life and health of the community generally, more particularly the statutes passed for protecting workers in mines, quarries, factories, and workshops. Estimates, 1917-18, £253,784.

Principal Secretary of State for Home Affairs, Rt. Hon. Sir George Cave, m.p. £5,000

Private Secs. S. W. Harris, c.b.; G. O. Whiskard
Permanent Under-Secretary, Sir Edward Troup, K.C.B. £2,000

Private Sec. C. D. C. Robinson.
Parliamentary Under-Secretary, Rt. Hon. William Brace, m.p. £1,500

Private Sec. A. Locke.
Assistant Under-Secretaries, Sir Ernie Blackwell, K.C.B., Legal; and M. Delevingne, c.b. £1,200-1,500
Assistant Secretaries, H. B. Simpson, c.b., J. Pedder, c.b., A. J. Eagleston, R. R. Bannatyne, and S. W. Harris, c.b. £1,000-1,200

Senior Clerks, A. L. Dixon, A. Maxwell, J. F. Henderson, J. F. Moylan, *G. W. Chrystal, and *H. B. Butler £700-800

Junior Clerks, R. F. Reynard, l.s.o. (£600); *C. G. Markbreiter, A. Locke, *H. R. Scott, G. G. Whiskard, C. D. C. Robinson, M. H. Whitelegge, *A. L. R. Parsons, *A. Crapper, E. W. E. Holderness, F. C. Johnson, F. Sandon, G. R. A. Buckland, *C. W. G. Eady, and E. O. Fudge £200-500

Clerk of Accounts, S. M. Greenwood, l.s.o. £550
Assistant ditto, W. C. Platt £450
Clerk for Statistical Returns, W. J. Farrant £550
Supt. of Registry, E. E. B. Beamer £500
Assistant ditto, C. A. Bradford £400
Library and Warrants Clerk, A. H. Eggett £450
Clerk for Factory Statistics, L. W. Thomas £450
Clerk for Mining Statistics and Sec. Board for Mining Exams. W. W. Ware £450
Second Division Clerk (Higher Grade), A. Williams £350
Senior Clerk to H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories, W. Peacock £350

Clerk to Inspectors of Explosives, C. R. Malcolm £350
Second Assistant Supt. of Registry, A. H. May £200-300
Minor Staff Clerks, *E. E. Stringer (£200-300); *G. F. Porter (£190-250); A. Whitley (£200-300), and F. V. Edwards £128-200
Official Analysis, W. H. Willcox, c.b., c.m.o., m.p., and F. O. Hopkins, m.b., d.s.c.

FACTORY DEPARTMENT, HOME OFFICE

Chief Inspector, H. M. Robinson, l.s.o. £1,200
Deputy Chief Inspectors, R. E. Graves (£900), and O. Bellhouse £850
Superintending Inspectors, J. H. Walsley, Birmingham; W. Williams, Home Office; J. H. Rogers, Bristol; J. Jackson, Manchester; C. F. Wright, Leeds; and H. J. Wilson, Glasgow £600-750
Medical Inspectors, T. M. Leggo, m.n. (£800), E. L. Collie, m.b., and J. C. Bridge, f.r.c.s. ed., Manchester £500-700
Electrical Inspector, O. S. Ram £700
Inspector for Dangerous Trades, W. S. Smith £500-700
Inspectors (Class Ia), J. T. Birtwistle (Textile Particulars), Blackburn (£500); *J. E. Ashworth, South London; *O. A. Shinner, Bristol; D. Walsley, Oldham; *W. H. Seal, Manchester; *J. E. Harston, Birmingham; G. A. Taylor, Bradford; *S. Shuter, Leeds; W. J. Neely, Dublin; S. Erant, Belfast; T. O. Edwards, Cardiff; Joseph Law, Blackburn; F. J. Parkes, North London; J. Hilditch, Swansea; John Law, Sheffield; W. Buchan, Liverpool; J. H. Crabtree, Burnley; T. C. Butler, East London; H. Verney, North-West London; E. V. Clark, West London; A. Wolfe, Wolverhampton; W. B. Luder, Newcastle-on-Tyne. (Class Ib), J. H. Nicholl, Northampton; W. J. B. Davis, Kent; H. J. Peacock, Hud-

* Lent to another Department.
 † Also in receipt of an allowance of £50.

dersfield; T. C. Taylor, Norwich; A. J. F. Dunolly, Southampton; *W. D. Kirkwood, Lanarkshire; L. P. Evans, Plymouth; T. Brown, Edinburgh; W. H. Beverley, South-West London; J. Owner, Bolton; H. E. Brothers, Warrington; D. F. Young, Dundee; R. Eatock, Nottingham; J. H. Warren, Lincoln; J. L. Edwards, Wrexham; C. F. R. Johnston, Kilmarnock; E. F. Boggs-Rolfe, Preston; E. A. R. Werner, Stoke-on-Trent; *E. L. Allhusen, Cork; H. W. Younger, Halifax; W. F. E. Seymour, Leicester; *L. Ward, Derby; G. S. Taylor, Home Office; W. F. Ireland, Stockport; *S. R. Bennett, Londonderry; G. E. Duckering, Rochdale; F. G. Mudford, Worcester; G. L. Crampton, Stirling; H. H. C. Thomas, Walsall; M. E. White, Gloucester; R. U. Shaxby, Yeovil; A. E. Franklin, Aberdeen; W. J. McCaghey, Kelghley; *J. Gool, Coventry; T. Porteus, Reading; *D. R. Wilson, Home Office; W. K. Beard, Ipswich; W. E. Harding, Bristol; S. Hird, Manchester; H. R. Rogers, Birmingham; L. C. McNair, Inverness; C. W. Price, Home Office; *O. G. Sumner, Dundee; A. W. Garrett, Stoke-on-Trent; P. A. Heath, Kent; H. A. Scott, Belfast; C. E. Whitelaw, South London; H. Topham, N.W. Division . . . £309-450; 23 to £350

Inspectors (Class ID), 57 at . . . £200-300
Assistant Inspectors, Textile Particulars, H. Taylor, E. J. Holmes, J. T. Ashton, and T. McC. Hirtwistle . . . £250
Principal Lady Inspector, Miss A. M. Anderson, Home Office . . . £550
Senior Lady Inspectors, Miss R. E. Squire, Home Office; Miss A. Tracey, Manchester; Miss E. Sadler, Leeds; Miss Martindale, Birmingham; Miss M. M. Vines, Glasgow; and Miss E. J. Slocock, Belfast; Miss C. I. S. Smith, Home Office . . . £300-400

Lady Inspectors, Miss I. Whitworth, Home Office; Miss I. J. W. S. Melkjohn, Edinburgh; Mrs. A. J. Shaw, Glasgow; Miss H. C. Eccrest, Birmingham; Miss L. M. H. Pearson, Home Office; Miss P. I. Taylor, Leeds; Miss A. M. Ashrons, Belfast; Miss D. B. Lindsay, Manchester; Miss E. F. Stevenson, Home Office; Mrs. J. E. V. Munby, Leeds; Mrs. M. H. S. Anderson, Manchester; Miss A. E. Smith, Home Office; Miss I. M. S. Keely, Manchester; Mrs. R. H. Tawney, Home Office (temp.); Mrs. H. Rackham, Home Office (temp.); Miss V. Harris (temp.), Birmingham; Miss L. Carbutt (temp., unpaid), Home Office; Miss M. C. Anderson (temp.), Birmingham; Miss O. MacDonald (temp.), Leeds; Miss E. Macleod (temp.), Leeds; Miss M. B. Pease (temp., unpaid), Home Office; Miss E. Sanderson (temp.), Birmingham . . . £200-300
Inspectors' Assistants, 29 at £110-150, and 26 to . . . £200

INSPECTORS OF EXPLOSIVES, HOME OFFICE

Chief Inspector, Major A. McN. C. Cooper-Key, c.b. . . . £1,000
Inspectors, Major T. H. Crozier, Major H. Coningham, and Major R. A. Thomas, r.a. . . . £500-800

INSPECTORS OF COAL AND METALLIFEROUS MINES

*Chief Inspector, *Sir R. A. S. Redmayne, K.C.B., Home Office* . . . £1,500
Acting Chief Inspector, W. Walker . . . £1,000
Divisional Inspectors, T. H. Mottram, Doncaster; J. R. R. Willson, Westfield Drive, Gosford, Newcastle-on-Tyne; A. D. Nicholson, Astley, Manchester; H. Walker, 2 Kinnear Road, Edinburgh; J. Dyer, Linra, Penarth, Glam. . . . £750-1,000
Senior Inspectors, W. Saint, Stafford; D. H. F. Mathews, Chester; T. G. Davies, Newport, Mon.; J. M. Carey, Bath; A. Pearson, Llandaff; R. G. M. Prichard, Edinburgh; H. A. Abbott, Sheffield; P. H. Wynne, Durham; J. Masterton, Edinburgh; J. R. Felton, Birmingham . . . £500-700

Electrical Inspector, R. Nelson, Home Office . . . £500-700
Junior Inspectors, J. Mellors, Wakefield; G. B. Harrison, Manchester; A. H. Steele, Glasgow; L. Clive, Newcastle-under-Lyme; W. E. T. Hartley, Stirling; T. Ashley, Newcastle-on-Tyne; T. Bordell, Truro; H. M. Hudspeith, Doncaster; E. H. Frazer, Nottingham; C. D. Mottram, Sheffield; Douglas Hart, Durham; J. H. Humphrye, Dunfermline; J. A. S. Ritson, Edinburgh; P. N. Siddall, Bolton; H. Danby, Doncaster; H. T. Foster, Newcastle-on-Tyne; E. S. Rees, Cardiff; P. S. Lea, Birmingham; G. Cook, Whitehaven; A. L. Flint, Leeds; P. T. Jenkins, Newport, Mon.; A. Stoker, Manchester; T. H. McBride, Newport, Mon.; W. Rees, Cardiff; J. Hall, Barnsley; E. Rowley, Bristol . . . £300-450
Senior Inspectors for Metalliferous Mines, G. J. Williams, Banzer; W. Leck, Cleator Moor, Cumberland . . . £500-700
Junior Inspector for Metalliferous Mines, O. R. Jones, Cardiff . . . £300-450

* Lent to another Department.

† Also in receipt of an allowance of £50.

Sub-Inspectors of Mines, 18 at . . . £150-200
Sub-Inspectors of Quarries, 8 at . . . £150-200
Inspectors of Horses, 8 at . . . £125-175

UNDER THE INEBRIATES ACT

Inspector, R. W. Branthwaite, M.D. . . . £700

UNDER THE ALIENS ACT

Inspector, W. Haldane Porter, c.b. . . . £700

UNDER CRUELTY TO ANIMALS ACT

Chief Inspector, G. D. Thane, F.R.C.S. . . . £200
Inspectors, Sir J. Russell, M.B., LL.D. (1937); W. P. C. Graham, M.B. (1890); C. F. Rogers, M.D. . . . £300

INSPECTORS OF ANATOMY

Metropolis, Sir W. H. Bennett, K.C.V.O. . . . £100
Provinces, T. P. Pick . . . £100

INSPECTORS OF CONSTABULARY FOR ENGLAND AND WALES

Sir L. Dunning . . . £750-850

REFORMATORY AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS

Chief Inspector, Dr. Arthur H. Norris . . . £300-1,000
Private Sec. E. J. Metters . . . £450-700
Senior Inspector, J. C. Pearson . . . £450-700
Inspector (Class I), W. H. Bulley . . . £450-700
*Inspectors (Class II), E. W. Taunton, *G. R. B. Loch, and P. S. Scruby* . . . £250-400
Woman Inspector, Mrs. H. E. A. Harrison . . . £250-350
Medical Inspector, A. H. Norris, M.B.C.S., L.R.C.P. . . . £500-700
Woman Medical Inspector (Assistant), Miss A. M. Whitlock, M.B. . . . £300-400
Chief Clerk, T. B. Hildesley, l.s.o. . . . £300
Staff Clerks, F. B. Falschaw (2400), W. A. Hermon (2500) . . . £200-350
Minor Staff Clerk, T. J. Clancy . . . £200-300

PRISON COMMISSION

Chairman, Sir E. Ruggles-Brise, K.C.B. . . . £1,800
Private Sec. W. Scott Westland . . . £1,000
*Prison Commissioners and Directors of Convict Prisons, *M. L. Waller, Major E. W. Brice, and Dr. O. F. N. Trevelwell (21,000); Lt.-Col. J. Winn, R.E. (temp.)* . . . £900
Director of Convict Prisons (unpaid), Sir H. B. Donkin, M.D. . . . £700
Secretary, (temp.), A. J. Wall . . . £700
Inspectors, J. R. Farewell, N. O. Mitchell-Innes . . . £700-800
Chaplain Inspector (vacant) . . . £600-700
Lady Inspector, Miss Mary L. Gordon . . . £300-400
Controller of Accounts and Stores, E. Brine, l.s.o. . . . £550-600
Assistant Clio, A. T. Turpin . . . £500-600
Surveyor, Major H. S. Rogers, R.E. . . . £700-900
Assistant Surveyor, O. P. Schrehler . . . £400
First Class Clerks, W. Scott Westland, F. J. Price, W. H. T. Walker, and C. M. Overton . . . £350-500

Control, The Board of (Lunacy and Mental Deficiency)

66 Victoria Street, S.W.1

Estimates, 1917-18, £133,342.

Chairman, E. Marriott Cooke, M.B. (actg.) . . . £1,800
Commissioners (unpaid), Rt. Hon. W. H. Dickinson, P.C. M.P.; Mrs. E. F. Piment . . . £250-350
Commissioners, Sir Frederick Needham, M.D.; S. Coupland, M.D.; C. H. Bond, M.D.; L. L. Shadwell; A. H. Trevor; S. J. Fraser Macleod, K.C.; B. T. Hodgson (each £1,500); A. Rotherham, M.U.; R. W. Branthwaite, M.D.; Miss M. Dendy . . . each £1,200-1,600
Secretary, O. E. Dickinson . . . £300-1,000
Asst. ditto, A. J. Comyn . . . £500-750
Inspectors, A. E. Evans, M.B. (2500-800); S. F. Gill, M.D. . . . £400-600
Architect, J. Kirkland, F.R.I.B.A. . . . £600-800
Asst. ditto, F. C. Webster, A.R.I.B.A., P.A.S.I. . . . £250-350
Chief Clerk, A. S. Wild . . . £250
Accountant, W. E. J. Cardy . . . £400-600
Clerks, J. Bradbury, P. Kirk, A. J. Pearce . . . £150-500
Supt. of Registry, C. H. Eldridge . . . £350-450
Statistical Officer, O. F. Williams . . . £300-400
Staff Clerk, F. J. Caswell . . . £300-400

INDIA OFFICE

Whitehall, S.W.1

Principal Secretary of State, The Rt. Hon. E. S. Montagu, M.P. . . . £3,000
Private Sec. C. H. Kisch . . . £300
Asst. Sec. A. L. R. Parsons, Miss D. Freeth (unpaid) . . . £150

* Lent to another Department.

<i>Political A. D. C. to the Sec. of State, Lt.-Col. Sir J. R. Dunlop-Smith, K.C.M.L., K.C.V.O., C.I.E.</i>	£500
<i>Permanent Under-Sec. Sir Thomas W. Holderness, G.C.B., K.C.S.I.</i>	£2,000
<i>Private Sec. C. H. Kisch (actg.).</i>	
<i>Parliamentary Under-Sec. Rt. Hon. Lord Islington, G.C.M.G., D.S.O.</i>	£1,500
<i>Private Sec. R. H. A. Carter.</i>	
<i>Assistant Under-Secs. of State, Sir Lionel Abrahams, K.C.B., Sir Arthur Hirtzel.</i>	£1,500
<i>Council: Laurence Currie; Sir Frederick Wm. Duke, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.R.; Sir C. Arnold White; Sir Murray Hanau, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.R.; Sir C. S. Bayley, G.C.I.R., K.C.S.I., I.S.O.; W. D. Sheppard, C.I.R.; Sir M. F. Reid, C.I.R.; Gen. Sir Edmund G. Barrow, G.C.B., G.C.S.I.; J. B. Brunsyde, C.S.I., C.I.E.; Sahibzada Otfab Ahmed Khao; Sir Fakhrihanikar Dalpatram Pattani, K.C.I.R.; Bhupendra Nath Basu.</i>	each £1,000
<i>Clerk of the Council, Sir Lionel Abrahams, K.C.B.</i>	
<i>Deputy Clerk, James H. Seabrooke, C.I.E.</i>	£50
<i>Reading Clerk to the Council, E. S. Hopkins.</i>	
<i>Resident Clerks, W. Gauld, R. H. Headley, E. Twentymann, C. H. Silver.</i>	each £50

CORRESPONDENCE DEPARTMENTS

<i>Financial Secs. W. Robinson, F. H. Lucas, C.B. each</i>	£1,200
<i>Judicial and Public Sec. M. C. C. Seton, C.B.</i>	£1,200
<i>Assist. Sec. J. E. Ferard</i>	£300-1,000
<i>Military Secs. Lt.-Gen. Sir H. V. Cox, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.S.I. (£1,200); J. H. Seabrooke, C.I.E.</i>	£1,200
<i>Political and Secret Sec. J. E. Shuckburgh</i>	£1,200
<i>Assist. Sec. L. D. Wakely</i>	£300-1,000
<i>Public Works Sec. H. A. Haines</i>	£1,200
<i>Assist. Sec. W. Stantiall</i>	£300-1,000
<i>Revenue and Statistics Sec. L. J. Kershaw, C.I.E.</i>	£1,200
<i>Assist. Sec. E. J. Turner</i>	£300-1,000
<i>Senior Clerks, W. H. Swain, P. H. Dumbell, C. E. Baines, S. F. Stewart, H. J. Tozer, H. Pecl, M.C., C. H. Kisch, J. C. Walton, and F. W. H. Smith</i>	£300-800
<i>Junior Clerks, S. K. Brovi, H. W. Garrett, R. H. A. Carter, D. T. Monteath, E. S. Hopkins, P. J. Patrick, G. E. Shepherd, and C. J. Galpin</i>	£200-600
<i>Clerk for Examination of Army Non-effective Accounts, G. Ashtou</i>	£650
<i>Staff Clerks, F. W. Sutton and G. E. Young (£350-500); J. P. C. S. Northcott</i>	£350-450
<i>Penny Staff Clerks, R. H. Headley and R. E. Montgomery</i>	£350-450
<i>Director-in-Chief of the Indo-European Telegraph, Public Works Dept. R. C. Barker, C.I.E.</i>	£1,100
<i>Assist. to ditto, M. G. Simpson</i>	£275
<i>Clerks, C. Farratt (£250-500) and A. I. Keys</i>	£150-400
<i>Staff Clerk, C. Slocombe.</i>	

ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT

<i>Accountant-General, Director of Funds and Official Agent to Administrators-General in India, W. Badock, C.S.I.</i>	£1,300
<i>Deputy do. R. G. Jaquet, C.I.E.</i>	£300-1,000
<i>Assist. do. W. S. Durrant</i>	£850
<i>Senior Clerks, F. Perrot, S. George Smith, J. H. F. Reed, G. H. Stok, R. Mowbray, and A. J. Pattie</i>	£550-750
<i>Superintending Senior Clerks, R. T. Elieour, S. Turner, W. Kelley</i>	£550-750
<i>Junior Clerks, H. McD. Ellercaimp, A. J. C. Edwards, P. G. Hill, I.S.O., and H. J. Riley</i>	£200-500
<i>Staff Clerks, J. J. Woodton, H. R. Whitte, W. Andrews, P. Putnam, C. Riggs, A. Chariton, E. Aueott, and J. W. Clough (£350-500); E. L. De Beaurepaire, W. Robertson, and R. W. Reay</i>	£350-450

STORE DEPARTMENT

<i>Director-General, George H. Collier</i>	£1,200
<i>Deputy do. R. R. Howlett</i>	£300-1,000
<i>Senior Clerks, J. P. Forsyth, A. C. McDowall, W. F. West, and A. J. Petty</i>	£350-750
<i>Junior Clerks, W. G. Crockett, M. Daulels, and A. Philbs</i>	£200-500
<i>Staff Clerks, G. J. B. Fox, C. T. Thompson, and M. Alexander</i>	£350-500
<i>Shipping Surveyor and Adviser, Comdr. T. G. Segrave.</i>	
<i>INDIA STORE DETÔT, BELVOERE ROAD, LAMBETH, S.E.1.</i>	
<i>Superintendent, Capt. G. T. Wingham, R.N.</i>	£300-1,000
<i>Deputy do. F. E. Benest</i>	£500-800
<i>Assist. to Supt. B. H. G. Street</i>	£550
<i>Superintenders, Capt. W. A. Wickham, H. C. Card, T. G. Cuttle, F. W. Sharp, S. A. Collins, H. J. Shurlock, T. W. Smith, W. Harrison, and E. Price</i>	£250-500
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Receives extra allowance of £100. † Receives extra allowance of £25. 	

<i>Inspector of Machinery, J. Hitchcock</i>	£400-500
<i>Assist. Insp. Mac. A. S. Ellis</i>	£250-400
<i>Chemist, J. R. Acton</i>	£250-400
<i>Inspector of Scientific Supplies, W. Shackleton</i>	£300-500
<i>Examining, Medical Stores, Lt.-Col. J. L. van Geyzel, M.B. £300</i>	

REGISTRY AND RECORD DEPARTMENT

<i>Registrar and Supt. of Records, W. Foster, C.I.E.</i>	£1,000
<i>Assist. H. Mitchell</i>	£550-700
<i>Staff Clerks, M. S. Hall, T. C. Fenton, I.S.O., G. F. Tinney, and E. W. Jolliffe</i>	£350-500

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS

<i>Government Director of Railway Companies, Sir H. P. Burt, K.C.I.E.</i>	£1,000
<i>Assist. do. G. Deuchars</i>	£300
<i>Librarian, F. W. Thomas</i>	£300
<i>Assist. do. A. G. Ellis</i>	£400
<i>Educational Adviser to Indian Students (see p. 429).</i>	
<i>Inspector Military Equipment and Clothing, Maj.-Gen. Sir J. Stevens, K.C.D., K.C.M.O.</i>	£500
<i>Assist. W. J. Bowden</i>	£250-450
<i>President Medical Board, India Office and Medical Adviser to Sec. of State, Surg.-Gen. Sir R. H. Charles, G.C.V.O.</i>	£300
<i>Member Medical Board, Lt.-Col. J. Anderson, C.I.E.</i>	£300
<i>Legal Adviser and Solicitor to Sec. of State, Sir S. G. Sale, K.C.I.E.</i>	£1,200
<i>Assist. F. R. Marten</i>	£450-600
<i>Editors of India Office List, H. R. White and H. F. Mackay</i>	each £50
<i>Editor of Telegraph Codes, H. W. Garrett</i>	£500
<i>Surveyor and Clerk of the Works, T. H. Winny</i>	£300-400
<i>Drainage Consulting Officer, Lt.-Col. M. S. C. Campbell, C.I.E.</i>	£1,000

INDIA AUDIT OFFICE

<i>Auditor, H. A. Cooper</i>	£1,200
<i>Assist. W. A. Sturdy</i>	£300-1,000
<i>Senior Clerks, E. L. Ball and A. Jackson</i>	£350-750
<i>Junior Clerks, A. H. J. Neatham, C. S. Body, and A. F. T. Campbell</i>	£150-500
<i>Staff Clerks, L. E. Ellis (£350-500); E. S. Evans and J. A. Stringer</i>	£300-400

INLAND REVENUE, BOARD OF

Somerset House, W.C.2

Estimates, 1917-18, £2,726,050.

<i>Chairman, Sir Edmund Nott-Bower, K.C.B.</i>	£2,000
<i>Private Sec. G. R. Hamilton</i>	£150
<i>Deputy Chairman, N. F. Warren Fisher, C.B.</i>	£1,500
<i>Private Sec. J. Hutton (actg.)</i>	£100
<i>Commissioners, A. W. Soward, C.B., P. Thompson, C.B. R. V. N. Hopkins.</i>	

Special Commissioners of Income Tax

York House, Kingsway, W.C.2

<i>Presiding Special Commissioner, G. F. Howe</i>	£1,200
<i>Special Commissioners, H. W. Page-Phillips, R. J. Martin, A. Gresman, C. H. Rickman, M. B. R. Sturges, W. J. Braithwaite, P. Williamson</i>	£350-1,000

Secretaries' Office

<i>Joint Sec. - Mr. P. Thompson, C.B., R. V. N. Hopkins</i>	£1,200
<i>Assist. Sec. J. Jacob, F. A. Barrett, G. B. Canny, C. G. Spry, J. C. Stamp</i>	£350-1,000
<i>Clerk to Special Commissioners of Income Tax, E. R. Harrison</i>	£350-1,000
<i>Committee Clerks, H. A. A. Cruso, W. H. Moonan, E. H. Lambert, S. Minnis, E. O. H. Fossey, H. M. Sanders, F. A. See, L. E. Jones, W. H. Keffams-Williams, W. V. Bradford, E. V. Hall, A. Webster, A. A. Oliver, P. M. Osmond, L. Browett, J. Snellgrove, H. G. Dunford</i>	£300-800
<i>1st Division Clerks, J. Hutton, T. A. Mangar, R. P. M. Gower, R. W. Needham, C. J. Gregg, M. Reil, T. E. Harvey, T. Cope, G. R. Hamilton, G. P. Kurten, A. Nelson, W. G. E. Burnett, E. M. H. Lloyd, G. L. M. Clouston, S. G. H. Burger, E. R. Dutton, C. H. Wakely, E. W. Verity, W. E. Bickford, W. G. Nott-Bower</i>	£200-500
<i>Staff Officers, G. Wells, H. V. Osmond, J. T. Sargent, J. Mullineux, W. J. Back, P. Minter</i>	each £350
<i>Staff Clerks, J. A. Thompson, M. J. Cahill, E. C. Dodwell, T. E. Swain, W. A. Collins, M. O'Connor, W. A. Jenner, A. Hall, J. Stansfeld, A. R. Reeves, B. Henderson, H. de P. Gauvain, J. Berry (£400-500); J. J. Clunan</i>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Receives extra allowance of £50. † Receives extra allowance of £100. 	

A. Russen, J. Dillon, H. O. Goater, A. J. Strahan, W. S. Stroud, C. W. J. Morgan, W. T. Dickinson, A. R. Clark, G. H. Whybrow, A. Cally, A. Featherstonhaugh, W. Watson, B. Marden, H. W. Crapp, A. C. Jarvis, F. Murphy, J. Lintott, F. C. Oldridge, W. H. Chelk, J. F. Walght, H. B. Haynes, S. W. Fox, F. Lee, E. Denniford, E. W. Goodrich, W. P. Shepherd, C. Smith, J. N. Blackburn, E. E. Beare, J. R. Bowmao, G. G. Greenfield, E. H. Harrison, J. Ashford, C. M. May, E. C. Bircham, G. V. Howell, W. W. Brougham, M. H. Axton, C. Lambert

£300-400

Accountant and Comptroller-General's Office

Accountant and Comptroller-Gen., B. P. Moore . . . £1,000
Deputy ditto, H. C. Strutt . . . £725-800
Accountants and Cashier, E. S. Chapman, J. E. Howe, V. de M. Alexandre (*Cashier*) . . . £550-700
Senior Clerks, A. Brown, H. T. Watson, H. W. Maw, F. G. Mann, G. T. Nicholas, W. P. Reynolds, G. H. Bennell, F. W. P. French, W. Haynes . . . £420-500
Staff Clerks, B. Bramble, F. W. Hunt, J. Tinkler, G. D. Lees, J. Somerville, J. H. Gedge, A. J. Polley, W. Wilby, H. Campkin, E. W. West, J. Harvey . . . £300-400

Chief Inspector's Office—Taxes

Chief Inspector, Sir T. Collins . . . £1,200
Deputy Chief Inspectors, E. S. London, J. W. Sowrey, E. Clark, A. Binns . . . £550-1,000
Superintending Inspectors, E. Elwood, J. A. McQuade, W. Williams, C. J. H. Revell, J. C. Brice, P. O. Hillman, W. Sharland, J. Southwell, C. F. Rawson, T. MacMahon, W. Webb, F. W. Langston, J. A. Fowler, J. Mitchell, J. J. Farrell, A. S. Twort, W. T. Edwards, J. Walsh, A. Hook, M. C. Furtado . . . £800-850
Inspectors, Surveyors, attached to Chief Office, J. Stevens, A. B. Shaw, C. H. Ross, C. E. Bennett, E. J. Sumner, J. Joyce, G. L. Williams, B. Amnden, H. T. Bustard, P. W. Brannon, G. R. Stenson, F. Marriott, H. W. Burt, W. McIver, T. W. Wood, A. E. Goodwin (Scotland), W. H. Faulkner, A. S. Merrifield, A. C. Alcock, F. W. G. Cotwell, D. C. Lethem (Scotland), H. A. Stevens, J. G. Dixon, H. J. E. Garcia, W. O'Brien (Ireland), R. W. Osler, F. J. Coakey, H. G. Butler, W. J. Escott (Scotland), E. A. Paul, W. Jones (Public Depts.), T. P. Buchan, J. Sandilson, W. B. Coucher, E. B. Hulton, G. J. Scales, W. E. Hyland, P. H. Iole, R. Eyles (Scotland), P. T. Horton, W. F. Atkins, W. W. Thurgood, E. E. Gooch (Scotland), P. Suggett, J. T. Young, A. Simmers, F. E. Todd, H. P. Bennett, W. M. Wallace (Public Depts.), R. P. Chinnock, G. L. Henderson, J. P. Hughes, S. J. Wood, A. B. Cooper (Scotland), D. Dunham, H. E. Magee (Ireland), H. B. Simpson, J. L. Farrand, G. R. Simpson, H. G. Lowry, G. W. Gordin, W. E. Diggle, J. A. Hill, F. S. Towle, G. H. Hyett, R. Robinson, W. S. Ostler, H. C. Surflett, A. E. Lacey, P. Barnes, G. S. Heaslip, J. W. Whitwell, B. A. McNeill, P. C. Bellsham, W. Dey, J. L. Gwnsworth, W. P. Thompson, R. R. Heasle, W. H. Coates, P. G. Read, P. Nichols, F. P. Harris, W. G. H. Chelmick, C. W. Ayers, P. O. Nolder, J. J. Cater (Scotland), R. Walker (Ireland), H. G. Carter, H. W. Guest, A. G. Roberts, T. W. Macleod, A. W. Leach, H. Lowe, E. W. Ganderton, A. E. West, E. Le Page (Scotland), J. F. R. McGlashan (Scotland), C. J. Robinson, A. J. Shadbolt, J. Dadd, W. H. Brunt, W. S. L. Dalgleish, J. L. Batt, W. E. Snelling, E. J. Chibbett, W. M. Duff (Scotland), G. Blair, T. R. Eagles, G. H. Wilthers, G. Wilkinson, A. B. Osborne, R. G. Davis (Ireland), H. R. Back, G. Beck, J. V. McCreath, A. W. M. Dickson, L. W. Collins, R. S. Habbjam, G. H. Kerry, J. F. Colquhoun, W. A. Tilley, F. Sneed, C. A. Smyth.

Estate Duty Office

Secretary, A. W. Soward, C.B. . . . £1,200
Assist. Secs., J. W. Jackson, A. J. Bird, C. E. Fletcher . . . £850-1,000
Legal Adviser, G. B. Roacher . . . £1,000
Principal Clerks, E. Heard, F. H. Duffield, P. H. Mainwaring, R. D. Etheridge, H. H. Clare, L. W. Browne, G. D. Callender, J. C. Denmead, F.I.A., F.F.A. (*Actuary*), J. H. Taylor, J. Webster Brown, J. Gaskill, A. Hewitt, J. R. Redhead, H. Dearden, J. H. P. Gilbertson, C. R. Elliott, T. McIver, H. J. R. Herford, J. D. Pearson, T. A. Prest, W. E. Lockwood, H. P. Dunning, W. V. Palmer £500-800
Assist. Principal Clerks, H. D. Scott, J. Dales, A. E. Hodgson, E. H. L. Jones, T. W. G. Wratisslaw, P. J. Roper, S. T. Miniprise, W. L. Gane, W. J. Todhunter, H. W. Osborn, A. E. Durrant, J. F. Rhodes, T. C. S. Smith, T. J. A. England, W. E. Willan, F. C. Lambert, C. Beatty, J. J. Wolfe, A. E. Sansom, C. J. H. Hutchins, A. J. Doyle

H. P. C. Skingley, F. E. Jeram, E. P. Rider, R. W. Ingram, H. P. Brown, L. H. C. Watson, F. H. Gorle, J. W. Lumb, H. G. Bell, L. Stack, A. H. Troughton £550
1st Class Clerks, A. W. Cooper, J. Buckley, R. R. Ricketts, J. H. Eley, E. Whitaker, A. Veasey, C. D. Knox, F. P. Clark, A. H. Parez, A. Robinson, R. Dymond, H. L. White, H. McIlquham, W. Addison, G. L. Price, J. P. Tarrant, W. H. C. Sword, C. W. L. Tytheridge, P. T. Brown, J. H. Robinson, J. W. Ruddy, M. H. T. Macturk, E. L. Cope, P. Mordle, A. Hardwick, H. J. Harrison, A. P. Beet, H. B. D. Sword, E. T. Dixon, R. Quigg, E. V. Cole, E. M. Miller, W. C. Royle, C. O. Verne, C. H. Smith, J. B. Isherwood, W. G. Birt, A. J. H. Green, J. Connery, E. T. Hopkins, G. E. Eaton, S. T. Lock, J. J. Tinsley, E. L. Holland, L. F. Tours, H. P. Basil, C. S. Thompson, I. E. Bliss, G. H. Glover, J. A. G. Owen, P. H. G. Flynn, K. J. Milne, H. Priest, G. D. Florendine, H. Nell, W. K. Freeth, G. F. Broughton, E. C. Burley, G. H. Moore, E. G. Molr, W. J. Duggan, J. W. Fox, J. Canter, A. S. Jamouneau, R. K. Rowell, C. N. Francis, J. M. Bliss.

2nd Class Clerks, W. Neylan, R. H. Hobson, C. S. Vincent, R. E. Allen, S. R. Tanner, R. S. Kemp, H. J. B. Smythe, E. T. Dixie, F. T. Ewe, E. L. Green, E. A. Grady, H. F. Studds, J. O'Connell, O. A. Thurston, F. Crutenden, F. J. Phillips, C. A. Birtchnell, H. J. Oliver, F. J. Bennett, H. Porteous, C. Jones, F. H. Peake, T. S. Travers, J. A. G. Sterling, A. T. Nichols, J. Ratcliff, H. F. Williams, J. H. Burgess, P. J. Bennett, R. E. Coleman, J. Lawton, G. H. Richmond, J. Stratton, F. Noxon, W. C. Fenwick, H. R. Ould, J. W. Hodges, E. Braddock, G. Peake, E. Genocchio, W. T. Matthison, C. W. Hall, L. Green, E. H. Cross, B. W. Marsh, G. H. Sellar, T. M. Dale, F. F. Saxton, C. Splice, G. A. Carter, H. F. Shave, J. W. Legg, G. T. Arnott, A. J. Stanton, G. W. Carter, E. H. Roe, C. A. Baker, J. B. Widdup, F. Overy, F. Rees, J. G. Voysey, E. R. Pickett, G. H. Bumbly, E. Coates, S. J. Page, J. C. Harrison, I. Griew, R. N. Cook, R. F. Levy, R. Mead, J. S. Attwood, J. E. Robinson, W. H. Easty, F. C. Walters, T. A. McKee, W. M. Brown, J. D. Geake, E. W. Hamilton, W. H. Lynes, K. McFarlane, A. Edmunds, G. C. Bureton, J. P. Cleary, J. G. Ithotson, H. J. Porter, R. F. Goodman, T. Eatons, L. C. Rae, N. M. Parker, M. J. P. Kelly, E. H. Ritson, H. A. P. Stenning, E. A. Soward, S. G. Haskins, M. H. Tucker, G. S. Bailey, D. W. Gratton, P. W. Ade, F. M. Townsend, R. B. Bowden, J. A. McDowell, G. W. Godwin, C. Hayes, H. M. Barber, J. N. Harmer, G. H. Ingram, H. C. Scott, G. Tucker, D. Harrison, J. E. Teld, G. R. Blake, G. E. H. Parks, L. Johnson, O. Lovett, H. H. Livesey, W. Reader, D. J. O'Sullivan, G. E. Wright, A. D. Crombie, P. J. Bacon, I. Hyman, E. G. Frankland, F. K. Morgan, J. A. Smith, A. T. Evans, E. L. Fairweather, W. A. Lucas, T. W. King, L. D. Gammars, F. R. Parks, V. H. Cullingford, E. W. Handley, G. B. Mason, L. B. Gibson, D. W. McEara, A. T. Law, E. L. Archer, H. G. du Heaume, H. E. Smith, H. Butler, H. P. Peck, H. W. Farmer, J. A. Taylor, T. J. Carroll, W. K. D. Atkins, H. Cook, A. H. Folland, A. D. Barnes, E. Allen, C. S. Herdridge, P. E. Price, C. J. Brown, D. Young, A. M. Reep, W. A. J. Barnett, E. Duggan, V. L. Jones, H. G. Cosgrove, A. H. L. Vikurs, L. F. Boden, E. G. Tucker, A. J. Williamson, P. Butler, E. W. Horwill, J. J. Sheehan, B. Lazars . . . each £100-350
Staff Clerks, A. H. Locke, T. F. Callum (£400-500); G. A. Allin . . . £300-400
Minor Staff Clerk, H. W. Hobbs . . . £200-300

Edinburgh Branch Office

(See under Scotland)

Dublin Branch Office

(See under Ireland)

Office of the Controller of Stamps and Stores, and Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Newspapers, and Bank Returns, including the Stamp Offices, London Stock Exchange, and Lloyd's

Controller and Registrar, H. Birtles . . . £550-1,000
Assist. Controller, W. Brown . . . £700-800
Assist. Registrar, A. E. Taylor . . . £700-800
Principal Clerk, J. F. Gakeshott, S. Johnson, L. H. Clark . . . £550-700
Senior Clerks, W. Battersby, W. Lee, E. B. Bishop, J. D. Rowe, F. N. Whittle, E. Chapman . . . £420-500
1st Class Clerk, G. Martin . . . £310-400

* Marked thus * are on Service Scale, rising to £500, others with personal salaries.

Staff Clerks, H. H. Swain, J. Pittman, H. F. Chittock, A. J. Gayford, H. A. Hodge, T. Green, J. P. Howatson, E. L. Tottenham, A. H. Willott, W. A. Read, W. J. Bazeley, R. P. Jago, J. F. Park, F. G. Tucker, W. A. McKears. £300-400

Office of the Inspector of Stamping

Inspector, G. W. Stonestreet £350-1,000
Assist. ditto, H. W. Longley £500-650
Chief Superintendent, F. Tapscott £375-475
Superintendents, 1st Class, F. J. Thresher, H. J. Jordan, A. S. Roberts, L. J. Macauliffe, F. Patient £260-350

Solicitor's Office

Solicitor, H. B. Cox, c.n. £1,800
Assist. Solicitors, J. E. Piper, i.s.o., F. W. W. Kingdon (ea. £1,000), P. M. Smyth £700-900
Chief Clerk and Clerks performing the duties of Chief Clerk, J. J. Howe, E. D. Trhamer, J. H. Shaw, W. A. W. Bartlett (at various personal salaries).

Valuation Office

Chief Valuer, E. J. Harper £1,200
Deputy Chief Valuer for England and Wales, C. J. H. Thomas £850-1,000
Chief Valuer for Scotland, A. Blair £350-1,000
Assist. ditto, J. Mather £800-850
Superintending Valuers, J. Crawter, G. F. Crisp, R. A. Dash, D. T. Davies, C. G. Evc, T. G. Fisher, C. H. Gott, J. W. Marsden, S. Martin, C. W. H. Masou, F. W. Thompson, J. E. Tory, W. Townsend £300, after 3 years £350
Valuers attached to Head Office, F. J. James, A. E. Fleck, Harriiss Plrth, F. G. Baxendale, H. Burch, R. E. Gott, H. O. Poster, and A. R. Stanbridge.

Medical Officer

G. A. Hamerton, M.D. £400

LABOUR, MINISTRY OF

Montagu House, Whitehall, S.W.1

Minister of Labour, Rt. Hon. George H. Roberts, M.P. £2,000
Permanent Secretary, Sir David Shackleton, K.C.B. £1,500
Parliamentary Sec. W. C. Bridgenman, M.P. £1,200
Asst. Sec. H. B. Butler £1,000
Private Sec. to Minister, F. W. Lorgett
Private Sec. to Permanent Sec. B. Wilson
Private Secs. to Parliamentary Sec. H. I. M. Bebb, Hon. E. F. Morgan
Staff Officer, S. L. Besso £350-500

Chief Industrial Commissioner's Department

Montagu House, Whitehall, S.W.1

Chief Industrial Commissioner, Sir George R. Askwith, K.C.B. £2,000
Assist. Industrial Commissioners, I. H. Mitchell (£700-900), D. C. Cumminga (£500-700), N. S. Reyntlens £500-700
Registrar to Industrial Council, H. J. Wilson £300-700
Staff Clerks, W. H. Reynolds, H. Greenhalgh, T. McKerrill £300-400
Woman Investigating Officer, Miss I. Sloan £300-400

Employment Department

Queen Anne's Chambers, S.W.1

CENTRAL OFFICE

Director and Assist. Sec. C. F. Rey £1,000-1,200
Assist. Director, T. W. Phillips (actg.) £700-900
Principal Officers, P. Davey, S. G. Tallents, U. Wolf, J. S. Nicholson £700-900
Central Staff Officers, Capt. W. E. Long, R. F. Williams £700-900
Chiefs of Section, G. W. Irons (£500-750); Lt.-Col. H. R. Beddoes, J. F. G. Price, W. W. Marsh, P. Y. Blundun, B. Wilson, C. B. Hawklus £500-700
Chief Woman Inspector, Miss F. H. Durham £700
Deputy ditto, Miss L. M. Clapham £400-450
Assist. Chiefs of Section, J. M. Glen, G. M. Hodgson, F. W. Charlton, S. E. Court, F. L. Miller, R. C. Davison, S. Warrington, F. A. Westlake, T. Howe £350-500
Assist. Accountants, W. F. Stone, G. F. Couzens, C. H. Ford, H. R. Taylor £350-500
Labour Adviser, C. H. Rouse £350-500
Travelling Inspectors, F. A. Norman, A. W. J. Haigh £350-500

* At present acting as Secretary to the Committee on Production.

Upper Division Clerks, H. Holloway, C. E. M. Joad £200-500
Staff Officers, J. Moxley, W. J. Mullins, W. C. Osmoud, R. F. C. O'Brien, J. Graham, A. E. Klagham, T. W. F. Dalton, R. E. Gomine, W. Wilson £300-400
Accountant Inspectors, J. Sankey, L. G. Polden, G. A. A. Wolff, W. A. Marsh £300-400

Claims and Record Office, Kew

Controller, W. A. Basham £700-900
Senior Insurance Officer, S. V. P. Mellor (actg.) £500-700
Insurance Finance Officer, F. J. Barton £500-700
Senior Staff Officer, A. R. Turtill £400-600

Department of Labour Statistics

13 Albemarle Street, W.1

Director, F. H. McLeod £1,000
Chief Staff Officers, R. Leach, A. A. A. Wotzel £500-600
Upper Division Clerk, C. W. K. MacMullan £500-600
Staff Officer, D. Todd £400-600
Senior Investigator for Women's Industries, Miss C. E. Collet £450
Labour Correspondent, J. J. Dent £300-400
Staff Clerk, E. C. Ramsbottom £300-400
Staff Officers, A. E. Tyler, J. R. Cahill £300-400

Office of Trade Boards

Old Serjeant's Inn Chambers, 5 Chancery Lane, W.C.2

Secretary, G. T. Reid £500-600
First-Class Investigating Officers, J. P. Street, F. Popplewell £300-400

LANCASTER, DUCHY OF

Lancaster Place, Strand, W.C.2

Chancellor, Rt. Hon. Sir Frederick Cawley, bt., M.P.
Private Sec. L. F. Fergusson.
Vice-Chancellor, Sir Dudley Stewart Smith, K.C.
Attorney-General, R. A. McCall, K.C.
Receiver-General, Lt.-Col. Sir Fredk. E. G. Pousonby, K.C.V.O., C.B.
Auditor, F. W. Pixley.
Clerk of Council and Registrar, Wm. Rose Smith, c.v.o., c.n.
Solicitor, Douglas Houstoun.
Assist. Solicitor, Eliot A. C. Cruce.
Surveyor-General and Deputy Receiver-General, T. Vaughan Prickard.
Coroner, A. M. M. Forbes.
Chief Clerk, H. E. Mitchell.
Registrar, Preston Dist. T. B. Blackburne.
Ditto, Liverpool Dist. Roger Lawrence, K.C.
Ditto, Manchester Dist. H. Winstanley.

LAW OFFICERS' DEPARTMENT

Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.2

Estimates, 1917-18. £12,405.

Attorney-General, Rt. Hon. Sir Frederick Edwln Smith, K.C., M.P. £7,000 and fees
Solicitor-General, Sir Gordon Hewart, K.C., M.P. £6,000 and fees
Chief Permanent Clerk, James Abba £500
Second ditto, L. C. Bowker £250-300
Third ditto, W. E. Macklin £150

LEE CONSERVANCY BOARD

Surrey House, Victoria Embankment, W.C.2

Controls the River Lee and its tributaries, and is responsible for the management of the Lee and Stort Navigations. The Board consists of 15 members, of whom 14 are elected by local authorities and one by the barge-owners on the river.

Chairman, E. B. Barnard, D.L.
Clerk of the Board, S. R. Hobday.
Engineer and Manager, C. N. Tween, M.Inst.C.E., J.P.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD

Whitehall, S.W.1

This department was established by the Local Government Board Act, 1871, and superseded the Poor Law Board, which had dealt only with Poor Law matters, and had existed since 1847, when it took the place of the Poor Law Commissioners. The Local Government Board be-

came the central department for Poor Law, Public Health, and other Local Government matters, and many duties were transferred to it that had previously been carried out by departments of the Home Office and the Privy Council. The year after the Board was established considerable changes were made by the Public Health Act, 1872, and new duties of a very extensive character were imposed on the department.

The expenses of the Board for the year 1917-18 were estimated at £657,271.

<i>President</i> , Rt. Hon. W. Hayes Fisher, M.P.	£5,000
<i>Private Sec.</i> R. B. Cross	£800
<i>Parliamentary Sec.</i> Stephen Walsh, M.P.	£1,500
<i>Private Sec.</i> A. N. C. Shelley	£150
<i>Permanent Sec.</i> Sir Horace C. Monro, K.C.B.	£2,000
<i>Private Sec.</i> E. H. Phillips	£150
<i>Legal Adviser</i> , J. Lithby, C.N.	£1,000-1,200
<i>Assist. Secs.</i> Sir N. T. Kershaw, K.C.N. (£1,500); W. T. Jerred, C.B., F. J. Willis, C.B., A. V. Symonds, C.B.	£1,000-1,200
<i>Principal Clerks</i> , H. C. H. H. Houndell, I.S.O., D. Dolton, I.S.O., G. P. Beckley, G. E. Wainwright (£1,000), E. A. Browne, H. Pullen, A. J. A. Ball, C. Knight, A. B. Wood, H. O. Stutchbury, A. B. MacLachlan	£700-900
<i>Clerks (1st Class)</i> , W. H. Dunsday, P. Handford, E. T. Gwyn, A. A. Leggett, E. H. Rhodes, C. B. R. Ellis, R. J. Simpson, W. R. Prazzer, C. E. Royds, H. J. Conyns, W. A. Ross, E. R. Forber, R. H. H. Keenlyside, I. G. Gibson, F. Slater, H. W. S. Francis, E. H. Phillips (£550-£650)	£550-£650
<i>Clerks (2nd Class)</i> , W. R. Woolven, F. L. Turner, C.B., F. H. Schofield, E. J. G. Titterton, F. J. Welch, R. B. Cross, A. N. C. Shelley, W. G. Allen, P. Carter, E. F. C. Mosse, F. R. Lovett, G. N. Pell, K. D. Macgregor, P. F. Marchbank, J. C. Wrigley, H. H. Turner, J. C. Carr, R. H. Crooke, H. H. George, C. R. Kerwood, R. Stanton, E. S. Hill, A. H. Self, A. M. Legge, D. Veale	£200-500
<i>Clerk of Accounts</i> , J. W. Colton, I.S.O.	£400-600
<i>Statistical Assist.</i> G. W. B. McLeod	£400-600
<i>Staff Clerks, R. W. Dingle, J. W. Coles (£550), T. Lawrence, T. R. Johnson, J. W. Davidson, A. O. Hobbs, J. Young (£400-500), A. A. Kent, F. H. O. Jerram, J. W. Trickey, F. C. Allworth, L. J. Harding, A. Newton, J. W. Graves, E. F. Gits, B. E. Plnder, E. Laws, T. Philpot, L. W. Shubbrook, F. Mayes, A. E. H. Goddard, W. H. M. Kirk, W. G. Gillings, F. J. Ogden, W. Wilkins, E. W. Picklerl g, G. H. Kennedy, H. M. Bright, R. Magowan, A. W. Mason</i>	£300-400
<i>Additional Staff Clerks and Higher Grade 2nd Div.</i> H. J. Andrews, J. B. Avery, C. J. Bayley, L. F. Bradford, W. G. H. Davis, W. G. Finch, G. J. Gilbert, W. G. W. Goodworth, R. J. Harrison, J. Hepworth, W. C. Hunter, E. S. Knowles, A. W. Lloyd, A. F. Macdonald, W. Mackenzie, T. Malley, R. G. Morris, A. A. Muloy, W. Smith, B. Staples, W. J. Sutton, W. H. Turvey, W. M. Wilson	£250-350
<i>Minor Staff Clerks</i> , C. W. T. H. Dyke, P. E. Felce	£200-300
<i>2nd Div. Clerks (144)</i>	£70-300
<i>Clerk for Parliamentary Work</i> , C. E. B. Green	£200
<i>Woman Clerk</i> , Miss E. A. Charlesworth	£100-180
<i>Assistant Clerks (116)</i>	£50-150
<i>Typists (38)</i>	£52-130
<i>Architect</i> , B. T. Kitchen	£900-1,000
<i>Asst. Architect</i> , H. J. Pearson (£500-600), A. H. Worsley (£350-500), E. Hardwick-Terry	£250-350
<i>Legal Assistant</i> , J. W. Baines	£500-700
<i>General Inspectors</i> , A. B. Lowry (Chief Inspector) (£1,100), P. H. Bagenal (£1,000), E. B. Wethered, G. A. F. Hervey, E. D. Court, Hon. G. Walsh, H. R. Williams, J. S. Oxley (£1,000), J. W. Thompson, W. P. Ellis (£1,000), C. F. Roundell, R. H. A. G. Duff, W. D. Bushell, H. K. Nield, G. R. Snowden	£600-900
<i>Medical Inspectors for Poor Law Purposes</i> , Sir A. H. Downes, M.D. (£900), A. Fuller	£800
<i>Inspector of Local Loans, Local Acts, etc.</i> , R. C. Maxwell	£600-800
<i>Inspector under Canal Boats Acts</i> , G. J. Llewellyn	£500
<i>Asst. Gen. Inspector</i> , W. J. T. Turtall	£500
<i>Supt. Woman Inspector</i> , Miss I. Stanfield	£400-450
<i>Women Inspectors</i> , Miss B. W. Evans, Mrs. M. O. Gordon, Miss M. K. Lea, Mrs. M. Andrews, Miss E. M. Jones, Miss L. W. Wansley	£250-350
<i>Inspector of Audits</i> , E. P. Burd	£900-1,000
<i>District Auditors (Metropolis)</i> , H. D. Gordon, A. C. Roberts	£700-850
<i>District Auditors (County Council Districts)</i> , W. D. Easterty, E. G. Easton, S. D. Jerrold, H. W. Oliver, N. C. Simmer	£700-850

<i>District Auditors (Provincial Districts)</i> , F. M. Adams, A. F. P. Barton, J. A. B. B. Bruce, H. F. Buckland, A. W. Cham-berlin, J. A. Cole, A. H. D. Cunynghame, M. W. Dixon, W. W. Dolby, G. L. Gibson, W. Griffith, N. M. Griffiths, H. C. Hamilton, G. St. J. Hibbert, E. W. Hicks, C. A. Howell, J. E. Hughes, W. M. Hunt, J. E. Pugh-Jones, C. F. Jordison, J. Keogh, J. A. Lander, H. Locke, C. V. W. Lucas, H. Lyon, E. S. Mills, J. Orchard, R. T. L. Parr, M. D. Procter, H. McC. Rich, H. D. Roberts, H. V. C. Roe, E. Stevens, F. L. Stevens, A. Q. Twiss, H. H. Waldron, E. H. V. Welgall, F. M. Wheatley, H. C. M. White, W. S. Wilkinson, R. G. Woodratt, H. D. Wraith, W. Young	£500-850
<i>Assist. Auditors</i> , W. A. Ayton, W. L. Brett, O. E. B. Bridger, L. M. Burrell, E. R. M. Castle, J. F. S. Croggon, J. W. Crowe, J. H. Easton, A. E. Ellis, H. R. S. Godfrey, H. W. W. Grain, F. B. Harding, H. S. Millett, F. H. Mowatt, B. O'Gorman, C. W. Paddon, W. F. M. Provis, W. Hobbs, B. Snow, G. G. H. Stone, R. D. Thompson, P. T. Turner	£500-450
<i>Chief Engineering Inspector</i> , H. H. Law, C.B., M.I.C.E.	£1,100-1,200
<i>Deputy Chief Engineering Inspector</i> , E. A. S. Fawcett, M.I.C.E.	£900-1,000
<i>Engineering Inspectors</i> , W. O. E. Meade King, M.I.C.E., M. K. North, M.I.C.E., Major C. E. Nitcher, R.N., Major J. Stewart, R.E., H. R. Hooper, M.I.C.E., P. M. Crosthwaite, M.I.C.E., E. Dudley, F.S.I., H. S. Eldwell, M.I.C.E., A. W. Brightmore, M.I.C.E., D.S.C., A. G. Drury, M.I.C.E., R. G. Hettington, M.I.C.E., P. O. Stanford, M.I.C.E., T. Ekin, M.I.C.E., W. M. Cross, M.I.C.E.	£500-800
<i>Medical Officer</i> , Sir A. Newsholme, K.C.B., M.D., F.R.C.P.	£1,200-1,500
<i>Assist. Medical Officer and Medical Inspector for General Sanitary Purposes</i> , G. S. Buchanan, M.D.	£1,000-1,100
<i>Assist. Medical Officers</i> , R. J. Reece, C.B., M.D., S. W. Wheaton, M.D., F.R.C.P.	£600-900
<i>Medical Inspectors</i> , S. A. Copeman, M.D., F.R.S., F.R.C.P., F. St. George Mivart, M.D., E. P. Manby, M.D., R. A. Farrar, M.D., E. H. H. Coutts, M.D., A. Eastwood, M.D., T. Carnwath, M.R., H. A. Macewen, M.B., J. R. Hutchings, M.D., J. E. Chapman, M.R.C.S., M. B. Arnold, M.D., F. R. Seymour, M.D., J. P. Candler, M.D., A. S. MacNalty, M.D., Lt. Col. E. Wilkinson, F.R.C.S., F. Griffith, M.B., W. M. Scott, M.D.	£500-800
<i>Assist. Inspector (non-professional)</i> , C. J. Huddart	£400-600
<i>Assist. Medical Inspector</i> , Miss I. D. Cameron, M.D.	£350-500
<i>Inspectors of Foods</i> , A. W. J. MacFadden, C.B., M.D. (Chief), J. M. Hamill, M.D., J. S. Low, M.R., G. C. Hancock, M.R.C.S., G. W. Moulter-Williams, Ph.D., F.R.C.	£400-900
<i>Assist. Inspector of Foods</i> , A. R. Littlejohn, M.D.	£420-600
<i>Bacteriologist for Ulycerinated Calf Lymph</i> , F. R. Elaxall, M.D.	£500-800
<i>Assist. Bacteriologist</i> , H. S. Fremlin, M.R.C.P.	£300-450
<i>Chief Inspector Alkali, etc., Works</i> , W. S. Curphey	£800
<i>Inspectors</i> , A. C. Fryer, Ph.D., F. N. Sutton, E. M. Fletcher, T. L. Bailey, R. D. Littlefield	£420-600
<i>Resident Inspector</i> , H. Porter	£500-600
<i>Sub-Inspectors</i> , H. J. Bailey, A. C. Carter	£300-400
<i>Comptroller of Housing and Town Planning</i> , J. A. E. Dickinson, I.S.O.	£250-1,000
<i>Chief Town Planning Inspector</i> , R. Unwin	£900
<i>Inspector</i> , G. L. Pepler	£600-800
<i>Housing Inspectors</i> , W. H. Collin, E. Leonard, C. T. Clifton, M.I.C.E., C. H. Eyles, H. S. Stewart, H. A. Chapman	£400-600
<i>Geological Adviser</i> , J. B. Hill, F.O.S.	£400-600
<i>Water Examiner</i> , C. Perrin, M.Inst.C.E.	£850

LORD GREAT CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE

Royal Court, House of Lords, S.W.1

(See also p. 157)

<i>Lord Great Chamberlain</i> , The Marchess of Lincolnshire, K.O.	
<i>Secretary</i> , Capt. T. D. Butler, C.V.O.	£200
<i>Clerk</i> , W. B. Paley	£100
<i>Resident Supt. House of Lords</i> , T. Whitehead	£300

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE

South Kensington, S.W.7

Grant in Aid, 1917-18, £22,700.

The Meteorological Office was established in 1854, and is under the management of a Committee, appointed by the Treasury.

Director and Chairman of Committee, Sir Napier Shaw, LL.D., Sc.D., F.R.S.

Secretary and Supt. Instruments Division, R. Corless, M.A.
 Chief Clerk, T. D. Bell.
 Supt. Marine Division, Capt. M. W. Campbell Hepworth,
 C.D., R.D., R.N.R.
 Supt. Forecast Division, R. G. K. Lempfert, M.A.
 Supt. Statistical Division, F. J. W. Whipple, M.A.

METROPOLITAN ASYLUMS BOARD

Victoria Embankment, E.C.4

This body of 73 members is charged with the control of various institutions for mental defectives and sane epileptics, fever and small-pox hospitals, hospitals for sick children, schools and homes for certain classes of children, a training-ship for boys, the metropolitan casual wards, land and river ambulance services, also, by arrangement with the L.C.C. and the London Insurance Committee, sanatoria for consumptives (under the National Insurance Act, 1911), etc.

Chairman of the Board, R. Woolley Walden, J.P.
 Vice-Chairman, The Very Rev. Canon Sprankling.
 Clerk to the Board, Sir Duncombe Mann.
 Assistant Clerks, J. Mullett, G. A. Powell.
 Treasurer and Accountant, Morris Heyes, A.C.A.
 Deputy Treasurer and Accountant, Ernest Walter, A.C.A.
 Principal Medical Officer, H. E. Cuff, M.D., F.R.C.S.
 Controller of Supplies, G. J. Cooke.
 Engineer-in-Chief (actg.), T. Cooper, M.I.C.E., Sheffield House, Sheffield Street, W.C.2.

MINT, THE ROYAL

Tower Hill, E.1

Reorganised in 1870, when the office of Master of the Mint was combined with that of Chancellor of the Exchequer, without salary, and the Deputy Master and Comptroller made the administrative officer. The buildings on Tower Hill date from 1810. Of the Colonial branches that at Sydney was opened in 1855, Melbourne in 1872, Perth in 1899, and Ottawa in 1908; up to 1909 the Australian mints coined only sovereigns and half-sovereigns, but in 1910 arrangements were made for Commonwealth silver and bronze coinage.*

Administrative expenses, 1917-18, £151,950.

Master and Worker, The Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Deputy Master and Comptroller, John Westerman Cawston, O.B. £1,750
 Chief Clerk, F. L. D. Matthews . . . £500-700
 Sen. Clerk and Reg. D. J. Scourfield . . . £300-400
 Staff Clerk, S. A. Cole . . . £300-400
 Superintendent Operative Depart. Sir Edward Riggs, C.B., I.S.O., M.A. £700-900
 Asst. ditto, W. J. Hocking, W. J. Drown (£350-500);
 H. W. L. Evans . . . £350-450
 Chemist and Assayer, Sir T. K. Rose, D.Sc. £700-900
 Asst. Assayers, S. W. Smith, D.Sc. (£350-600); J. Phelps, M.A. (£350-550); W. A. C. Newman, D.Sc. £300-550

BRANCHES OF THE ROYAL MINT

Sydney Mint, New South Wales
 Deputy Master, E. H. S. von Arnheim, I.S.O. £1,100
 Superintendent, D. J. K. Colley . . . £550-750

Melbourne Mint, Victoria

Deputy Master, M. L. Bagge . . . £1,100
 Superintendent, A. M. Le Souef . . . £800-900

Perth Mint, Western Australia

Deputy Master, J. F. Campbell . . . £1,100
 Superintendent, A. Ventris . . . £700-800

Ottawa Mint, Canada

Deputy Master, J. Bonar, L.L.D. £900-1,100
 Superintendent, A. H. W. Cleave . . . £650-900

MUNITIONS OF WAR, MINISTRY OF

Minister, Rt. Hon. Winston S. Churchill, M.P.
 Private Secs. E. Marsh, C.M.O., Capt. J. A. Webster, A. MacCallum Scott, M.P. (Parliamentary, unpaid),
 Parliamentary Secretaries, F. G. Kellaway, M.P., and Sir L. Worthington Evans, Bt., M.P.
 Private Secs. P. Rarter and W. H. Wehhe.
 Representative in the House of Lords, Lord Elphinstone.

* Prior to 1915 all the Commonwealth silver and bronze coins were struck in England, but in that year the Melbourne Mint commenced the coinage of Commonwealth silver coins.

Secretary of the Ministry, Sir W. Graham Greene, K.C.B.
 Assistant Secretary of the Ministry, J. E. Masterton-Smith, C.B.

Members of Council, Sir W. Graham Greene, K.C.B.; Sir Herbert Hambling; Maj.-Gen. the Hon. F. R. Bingham, C.B.; Sir John Hunter, K.B.E.; Sir Ernest Molr, Bt.; Sir Keith Price; Sir James Stevenson, Bt.; Sir Glynn West; Sir Arthur Duckham, K.C.B.; Sir Frederick Black, K.C.B. (Sir Charles Ellis, K.C.B., actg.); Sir Stephenson Kent, K.C.B. (Maj. J. W. Hills, M.P., actg.); W. T. Langton, C.B.E.; Maj.-Gen. Sir William Furze K.C.B., Master-General of Ordnance (Hon. Member).

Secretariat

Secretary of the Ministry and Member of Council, Sir W. Graham Greene, K.C.B.
 Assistant Secretary of the Ministry, J. E. Masterton-Smith, C.B.
 Secretarial Officer, S. H. Leake.
 Private Secretary, Miss R. Russell.

Requirements and Statistics Department

Additional Member of Council, R. W. T. Layton, C.B.E.
 Assistant Secretary (Requirements), W. M. Page.
 Section Directors, M. S. Birkett, H. A. Fortington, H. R. P. Gamon, J. B. G. Lester, G. I. H. Lloyd.
 Administrative Officers, J. C. Billingham, E. F. Carritt, R. B. Cox, Lieut. H. G. Flenning, J. Gee, Prof. D. Knoop, W. Latay, M. P. Main, K. J. M. Teesdale, Mrs. F. Wood, M.B.E.

Parliamentary and General Department

Assistant Secretary, H. H. Piggott.
 Administrative Officers, E. V. Bacon, W. H. Salter, L. P. Shirres, L. P. Sidney.

Establishment Department

Assistant Secretary, J. W. Dulanty.
 Deputy Assistant Secretaries, Lieut. Col. P. J. Preece (Whitehall Place), A. W. Watson (Whitehall Gardens), A. E. Taylor (Explosives Supply), C. Robertson (Trench Warfare Supply), Capt. A. E. Alore (Inventions Department), H. E. Spry (with local rank of Assistant Secretary) (Aeronautical Supplies).
 Administrative Officers, G. J. Allen, W. C. Barher, J. P. Bedford, I.C.S., H. Bellman, F. S. Buck, Maj.-Gen. Sir H. N. Bunbury, K.C.B., G. A. Burling, Miss G. E. Davey, E. G. Fabb, A. J. Hill, A. S. Hines, Lieut. H. S. Horne, F. W. Johnston, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., F. C. Linfield, F. A. Merrington, A. D. Mitten, J. E. Moore, I.C.S., A. Mullins, L. Nodley, B. G'Brien, H. R. Phenix, F. B. Reece, A. E. Rider, Miss K. Robinson, E. J. Schollar, E. Spiller, Mrs. C. B. L. Tennyson, J. Tucker, C. D. Warren, Mrs. C. Wells.

American Department

Assistant Secretary, P. Hanson, C.B.
 T. M. Barclay Harvey.
 Special Intelligence, D. Caird.
 Special Services, Sir C. Stewart-Wilson, K.C.I.E.
 Assistant C. Sainsbury.
 Legal Assistants, A. Bethune, W. Gordon Brown, H. M. Cohen, R. P. McCall, J. C. Miles, Evelyn Riviere, E. D. Chetham Strode.
 Secretarial Officers, G. H. Hutchins, Chief Council Officer; G. C. Allen, Group E; F. G. L. Bertram, Group P; H. P. Boland, Group G; L. G. Head, Group D; H. T. Holmes, Group M; S. H. Leake, Group Sec.; D. A. Macnaughton, Group S; F. G. Mann, Group L; G. C. Smallwood, Group X; A. E. Watson, Group F.

Priority Department

Controller, Edgar R. Jones, M.P.
 Deputy Controllers, Capt. S. J. Gordon, Dr. A. E. W. Hazel.
 Technical and Administrative Officers, W. Beattie, J. C. Burns, A. C. Denham, J. W. Gill, A. H. Howard, A. Jones, M. Keyser, O. F. MacLagan, J. W. Molden, P. F. Smith, D. L. Solomon, W. T. S. Sonnenschein, W. K. Steel, Ivor Thomas, G. H. Wilson.

MUNITIONS COUNCIL, GROUP F

Member of Council, Sir Herbert Hambling.
 Secretarial Officer, A. E. Watson.
 Personal Assistant, D. H. Allan.

Finance

Controller and Accounting Officer, S. Dannreuther, C.B.
 Deputy Controller, P. G. Henriques.
 Advisers to Controller, W. S. Cox, A. Lowe Dickinson, G. H. Duckworth, H. Wingfield.
 Private Secretary to Controller, P. J. Mavrogordato.

Assistants to Controller, C. J. Anderson, J. Milne Atkinson, P. E. Nohle, F. L. Petre.

Assistant Controllers, O. T. Barrow, c.s.a., G. F. Garnsey, J. H. Guy, B. E. Holloway, M. Webster Jenkinson.

Section Directors, W. Acason, H. M. Barton, H. B. Booth, F. G. Bowers, H. Button, A. Cathles, Major T. D. Cocke, L. D'Elboux, H. A. Dent, A. E. Ford, A. E. Gibson, S. H. L. Greaves, W. Hayden, C. M. Houston, F. J. Howard, H. J. Jones, T. H. Judd, W. F. King, Lt. A. Lewis, Capt. J. Loudon, C. H. McLintock, R. G. Marlow, W. C. Omond, H. Porter, Lt. G. R. Rudolf, F. A. Shelley, S. E. Smith, G. Barclay Stuart, J. Tait, J. S. Williams, H. T. Witt, A. D. Wykes.

Sub-Section Directors, J. Aird, F. A. Bartram, S. H. Bersey, P. H. Blore, Lt. N. H. Erandon, G. H. Bullmore, C. Catley, E. W. R. Cheetham, S. H. Clunch, H. Dakin, G. T. Devonshire, G. A. Dutton, Lt. J. A. Enright, E. T. Fowell, Capt. R. B. Gray, H. H. Head, J. B. Horne, C. H. Howard, G. Howarth, W. A. Hunt, Capt. J. F. Leacroft, E. L. McKillop, Capt. F. Marshall, R. G. Miller, A. W. Mills, H. W. Nalsh, R. C. Smallwood, H. E. Smith, S. A. Stallebrass, P. H. Sutton.

Contracts

Controller, John Mann.

Deputy Controller, H. G. Judd.

Adviser, F. Palmer.

Assistant Controllers, K. MacLennan, James Martin, T. D. Nicol, G. K. Peto.

Section Directors, E. Batty, Capt. E. C. Blight, G. L. Burton, P. Dale Russell, Sir Richard Cooper, bt., m.p., J. B. Derbyshire, H. C. Wynne Edwards, W. Grimshaw, W. A. James, J. Kelly, C. N. Knight, G. R. B. Loch, F. R. Stapley, J. B. Turnbull, H. G. S. Tyler, i.c.s., Capt. W. G. West.

Sub-Section Directors, T. H. Clarke, C. Cooke, F. T. Cotton, Major G. C. Garrick, A. Ghh, A. F. Crooks Harris, E. P. Jones, S. Lloyd-Jones, H. J. MacIure, W. T. L. Tough, Gamble Wood.

Secretary to Contracts Board, C. C. W. Burrage.

Administrative Officers, P. O. Ashworth, S. B. Attenborough, Major D. H. Avery, Capt. H. W. Buckle, F. Carvill, H. M. Castle, J. C. Crier, W. F. Cribbens, Major E. R. Grundel, W. J. Cousins, W. Evans, T. H. Fraser, J. G. Germain, Miss D. M. Gridlith, C. E. Green, Hall Calne, Mrs. F. M. D. Henderson, J. Hehir, M. H. Jackson, A. T. Larter, E. E. Leverett, H. W. Luker, J. L. MacCarthy, W. G. Morris, Wyatt Palne, F. H. Rogers, S. Rossiter, T. A. O. Sandford, W. G. Serlingour, J. Thomson, W. T. Tregear, M. M. Turnbull, R. L. Tyrell, C. A. Vernoo, W. A. F. Vesey, A. W. Wudsof, F. R. Worsley, Sir Denham Warmington, R. E. N. Younger.

Salvage and Stores Department

Controller, Alexander Walker.

SALVAGE

Assistant Controller, Capt. A. U. Greer.

STORES

Assistant Controller, Major the Hon. L. H. Cripps.

Assistants, F. Gill, T. King, A. T. Lawrence, T. Sadler.

Section Directors, H. D. F. Burke, M. Dalton, D. B. Fulton, G. Stoker.

Sub-Section Directors, J. M. Anderson, W. T. Bowman, F. Bradley, Major Brown-Hovelt, W. Clemence, W. R. Clemens, D. Cockerell, Capt. S. F. Corby, Mrs. M. Deane, M. Dixon, B. Warren Elliott, F. St. C. Farran, H. W. Fitzsimons, D. J. Halliday, G. C. Vernon Inkpen, T. A. Mackenzie, W. Mahon, J. Mare, D. R. Roberts, H. R. Royston, P. J. Symmons, A. Taylor, H. Woodroffe.

Munitions Works Board

Chairman, J. Carmichael.

Vice-Chairmen, G. W. Humphreys.

Seager Berry, E. Newton, C. J. Maslin, and, attending when required, W. J. Larke, Sir H. Frank, F. Baines.

Secretary, R. R. J. Turner.

Major E. E. McClintock, J. Rycroft, R. A. Percy.

Lands

(War Office and Ministry of Munitions)

Director-General, Sir Howard Frank, f.s.i.

Deputy Controller, E. H. Coles.

Major F. C. T. Tudsbury.

Controlled Establishments

Controller, Gwen H. Smith.

Technical and Administrative Officers, S. C. Agnew, Seager Berry, C. E. C. Browne, W. W. Buckland, Sir Evelyn

Ellis, A. V. Frere, A. E. S. Guinness, W. Percy, Capt R. H. Stainforth, F. G. Thomas, c.m.g.

Advisers, W. B. Clode, k.c., C. R. V. Coutts, A. L. Dickinson, Sir Campbell Placay, F. L. Fisher, F. N. Keen, W. B. Keen, R. H. Macaulay, L. Maitley, M. Merz, J. W. B. Pease, W. Russell, c.n.

MUNITIONS COUNCIL, GROUP D

Member of Council, Major-Gen. the Hon. F. R. Bligham, c.n.

Secretarial Officer, Lieut. G. Head.

Personal Assistant, Capt. W. Shean.

Design

Controller, Brig.-Gen. A. C. Currie, c.m.g.

Assistant Controllers, Col. G. H. S. Browne, c.b., Col. H. de B. Miller, d.s.o.

Section Directors, Major the Hon. R. H. Atkinson, Lt.-Col. E. F. Creswell, d.s.o., Major N. Elliot, Lt.-Col. H. W. Todhunter.

Sub-Section Directors, Major H. H. Foil, Capt. J. T. Gorman, Major P. H. Wilson, d.s.o.

Technical and Administrative Officers, Capt. R. L. Baker, Major J. Carruthers, Major P. H. Cruickshank, Major E. T. Dixon, Major T. Donnelly, Capt. C. A. F. Drummond, Capt. R. F. T. Foljambe, Col. Hon. T. F. Fremantle, Capt. H. C. Game, Capt. J. T. Gorman, J. E. W. Headlam, Major G. Hebert, Capt. H. C. L. Holden, Capt. C. H. Ley, Brig.-Gen. E. F. Nelson, Lt.-Col. C. J. Newton, Major F. Rowland, Capt. F. De Witt, Capt. C. B. Yule.

Inspection

Controller, A. H. Collinson, c.b.e.

Technical Assistant, Maj.-Gen. A. P. Penton, c.n., c.m.o., c.v.o.

Personal Assistant, H. P. Murphy.

Assistant Controllers, Col. G. H. S. Browne, c.b., Major J. H. M. Greenly, A. E. Hadley, Col. J. R. Stansfeld, c.b.

Section Directors, Lieut.-Col. R. H. R. Benson, Lieut.-Col. W. H. Whelley Hope.

Administrative Officers, Lt.-Col. M. B. Bicknell, A. W. Boston, Mrs. M. Deane, o.b.t., Capt. W. R. Ristone, Capt. W. D. Ross, N. W. Wild.

Trench Warfare Department

Director, (under consideration).

Deputy Director, Major H. Newton, d.s.o.

Assistant Directors, Major R. C. Dodgson, d.s.o., Capt. Ivor Rose, J. C. Wedgwood, d.s.o., m.p.

Technical Officers, Capt. E. S. R. Adams, Lieut. Baxter, Lt.-Col. O. F. Brothers, Capt. Leeming, Capt. Lister, Capt. Livens.

Chemical Warfare Department

Controller, Maj.-Gen. H. F. Thullier, c.b., c.m.o.

Assistant Controllers, Lt.-Col. E. F. Harrison, c.m.o., Major F. G. Oglvie, c.b., Lt.-Col. H. E. Winsloe, p.s.o.

Secretary to Chemical Warfare Committee, Dr. C. R. Young.

Supt. of Experimental Grounds, Major Cargill, r.e.

Commandant, Porton, Lt.-Col. Crossler, c.m.g.

Inventions

Controller, Col. H. E. F. Goold-Adams, c.n., c.m.o.

Assistant Controller, Major W. H. D. Clark.

Section Directors, R. T. G. French, Dr. J. A. Harker, f.r.s., W. G. Head, Capt. A. V. Hill, E. C. Lacey, R. C. Mills, m.b.e., Lt.-Col. C. A. F. Gaston, c.b., A. S. A. Ormsby, Major H. Spencer.

Examiners, J. W. Barker, L. Bolton, C. H. Crombie, C. F. Dendy-Marshall, R. T. G. French, G. Gibbons, H. C. Haycraft, Dr. W. Martin, A. F. Ravenshear, D. Robinson, G. F. Stack, W. A. Taylor, A. Whitwell.

Secretary to the Advisory Panel, H. W. Dickinson.

MILITARY ESTABLISHMENTS

Section Director, Lt.-Col. M. H. Knight, d.s.o.

Administrative Officer, A. P. Grant.

MUNITIONS COUNCIL, GROUP S

Member of Council, Sir John Hunter, k.b.e.

Secretarial Officer, D. A. Macnaughton.

Personal Assistant, F. Collis.

Iron and Steel Production

Controller, Col. W. Charles Wright.

Assistant Controllers, W. J. Jones, W. T. MacLellan.

Factory Construction*Director*, W. B. Shaw.*Assistant Directors*, W. T. Hanman, J. F. Syme.*Technical and Administrative Officers*, E. G. Ashley, Lt.-Col. J. F. H. Carnichael, Ernest Craig, M.P., John Cunningham, C. R. Darlington, John Hall, F. W. Harbord, Dr. Hatch, F. Medley, W. Hopps, H. B. Jacks, Lt. R. A. Laws, P. G. Lewis, T. McAlpine, F. L. MacLeod, F. Merriks, G. A. Nettell, R. E. Palmer, J. Peck, A. K. Reese, Eng.-Capt. J. Richards, J. D. Stitt, S. Sutcliffe, Capt. R. Wallis-Jones, B. Wainley.**MUNITIONS COUNCIL, GROUP M***Member of Council*, Sir Ernest Moir, nt.*Secretarial Officer*, H. T. Holmes.*Personal Assistants*, J. C. Gray, F. Wood.**Raw Materials (Non-Ferrous) Department***Controller*, Sir L. W. Llewellyn, K.B.E.*Assistant Controllers*, C. Budd, E. E. Dandy, Sir J. Eaglesome.*Technical Advisers*, F. W. Harbord, C.M.E., W. R. Lysaght, *Section Directors*, Capt. W. Broadbridge, Lt.-Col. A. J. Foster, C. J. Hill, G. Jewell, Lt. C. Home McCall, R. Rucker, W. A. Tennant, B. E. Wenham, Capt. C. E. Williams.*Sub-Section Directors*, C. M. Buckley, R. H. Calvert, H. N. G. Colbe, Lt. A. Huut, H. R. Jenkins, S. S. Moore-Ede, T. R. Phillips, G. Pritchard, W. L. Watson, H. C. Webster.**Railway Materials Department***Director*, E. J. Allen.*Assistant Director*, W. H. Palmer.*Section Directors*, R. F. Cook, T. E. Davies, J. S. Ferguson,

E. J. Prewen, Lt.-Col. M. P. Kitchie.

Sub-Section Directors, Col. F. Goodwin, C.M.E., C. H. Jeune, G. Macalpine, P. Summer Smith.**Optical Munitions, Glassware and Potash Production Department***Controller*, A. B. Easement, C.M.E.*Scientific Advisers*, Kenneth Chase, Prof. F. J. Cheshire, Sir H. S. Jackson, K.B.E., F.R.S.*Section Directors*, E. Batty, R. B. Biram, F. C. Dannatt, T. Knowles, H. W. Monroe, S. W. Morrison, R. B. Ramsford.*Sub-Section Directors*, A. E. Blok, F. P. S. Bryson, Lt. C. Johnson, P. W. McDougall, E. Melgh, A. J. Stevens.**Overseas Transport Department***Director*, Burton Chadwick.*Assistant Director*, R. W. Sharples.*Section Directors*, Vice-Admiral C. E. Anson, M.V.O., C. W. Murray, L. Sproule, G. A. Tyson.*Sub-Section Directors*, C. Doresa, T. C. Hancock.**Forwarding Department***Director*, W. T. Potts.*Sub-Section Directors*, R. W. Cross, H. E. Spratt.**Inland Transport Department***Director*, Howard Williams.*Section Director*, F. C. A. Coventry.*Sub-Section Directors*, E. R. Coventry, R. L. Fergusson, H. G. Humphreys, J. M. Kirkwood, G. S. Rider, F. J. H. Beaver, W. H. Sherlock, P. Taylor, H. Woodroffe.**Mineral Resources Development Department***Controller*, Sir Lionel Phillips, nt.*Section Directors*, W. T. Anderson, E. H. Clifford, Capt. L. Cockerell, Hon. Lionel Holland, J. W. Stubbs.*Sub-Section Directors*, J. W. Astley, H. F. Collins, J. A. Cunningham, Lt. V. N. Peel, Lt. A. Russell, Lt. C. P. Skinner, M. F. Wells, E. Williams.**Government Rolling Mills***Director*, P. M. Stewart, J.P.**MUNITIONS COUNCIL, GROUP X***Member of Council*, Sir Keith Price.*Secretarial Officer*, G. C. Smallwood.**Explosives Supply***Director-General*, Rt. Hon. Lord Moulton, G.B.E., K.C.B.*Controller*, Major A. Corbett.*Deputy Controller*, Lt.-Col. H. W. Kempster, C.M.O.*Chief Adviser (with rank of Controller)*, K. B. Quinan.*Section Directors*, R. A. Alston, H. T. Dickinson, R. R. Enfield, F. L. Hailford, C. F. Heathcote, Prof. J. G. Lawa, Col. Sir F. L. Nathan, A. S. Parsons, Lt.-Col. C. E. Phillips, C.M., P. C. Pope, Brig.-Gen. W. Clare Saville, C.B., D.S.O. R. Unwin.*Sub-Section Directors*, J. P. Blake, R. E. Brandt, W. Gordon Brown, H. R. J. Bursall, Col. W. A. Churchman, S. Cox, Lt.-Col. Sir Wm. Cross, H. W. Fane, Dr. R. C. Farmer, C. J. Ford, Capt. C. C. Frye, A. B. Jandeson, H. S. Mingard, C. J. Peters, Lt. A. Rycroft, C. M. Turner.*Technical and Administrative Officers*, W. J. Alcock, M. P. Appleby, H. Aspinall, H. J. Bailey, A. E. Balfour, F. Barrett, W. A. C. Bates, A. Bazire, N. C. Beestlestone, D. Black, W. M. Blair, R. Blake, R. F. P. Blennerhassett, Miss B. Wade Brown, Dr. H. T. Colvert, F. H. Cerrito, F. Clements, H. M. Cohen, E. M. Collins, Dr. H. Colman, C. E. Cooke, E. M. Corbett, P. Cowdery, E. Cruttwell, D. G. Duff, Dr. E. C. Edgar, 2nd Lt. A. C. Field, W. E. R. Fry, A. Fyfe, T. Gardner, A. Gavey, W. Doig Gibb, H. M. Gibbs, J. W. Gordon, Major M. C. Haines, Capt. Douglas Hall, H. Hall, H. J. Hall, Lt.-Col. J. A. Hall, A. E. C. Hammond, Miss H. M. Harrison, K. P. Hawksley, Major J. T. Hewitt, Capt. R. S. Hilton, J. R. Howat, Lt. P. Hughes, Capt. N. I. Hunter, F. Brook-Jackson, A. Jaques, N. Kitto, P. E. Leighton, A. K. Litch, S. I. Levy, Lt. J. A. Lewis, F. H. Lightwood, Capt. H. H. B. Lund, R. F. McCall, W. Macnab, F. Maers, G. Maers, H. E. Martin, H. W. T. Mason, W. H. Mead, H. G. Millsom, E. H. Morris, L. Orange, Lt.-Col. W. J. Paul, C. R. Pinker, H. Porter, S. R. Price, R. A. Punter, A. Rae, W. H. Rattenbury, E. P. Relly, C. Robertson, G. T. Robertson, A. M. Robeson, S. B. Russell, J. Van Ryndelke, F. H. Smith, Dr. P. B. Spielman, Prof. B. D. Steele, F. C. Swallow, P. Tainsh, A. C. Taylor, J. F. H. Templer, N. G. Thomas, Major G. M. Thompson, T. Todd, A. E. Wallis, R. Waller, Dr. H. E. Watts, Prof. N. T. M. Williams, Lt.-Col. N. Wilson, Capt. R. J. Woods, G. W. Worrall.**Mineral Oil***Director*, Lt.-Col. Sir A. C. Churchman, nt.*Section Directors*, E. Houghton Fry, T. F. Winmill.*Administrative Officers*, H. J. Cullum, C. Lambourne, J. K. Pickup, W. G. Thomas, W. C. Waugh.**Trench Warfare Chemical Supplies***Controller*, E. V. Halgh.*Section Director*, Capt. H. Moreland.**MUNITIONS COUNCIL, GROUP P***Member of Council*, Sir James Stevenson, nt.*Secretarial Officer*, F. G. L. Bertram.*Personal Assistant*, T. L. Matthews.**Gun Ammunition Manufacture***Controller*, C. H. Stevens, C.M.E.*Deputy Controller*, G. Humphreys.*Section Directors*, O. B. Binns, G. D. Farwell, J. Good,

Capt. A. F. Hood, E. B. Maitland, S. Simons.

Sub-Section Directors, Lt. J. H. Brown, H. L. Critchley, C. J. S. Orton, W. A. Steward.**Gun Ammunition Filling***Controller*, Lt.-Col. L. C. P. Milman, C.M.O.*Deputy Controller*, J. B. Strain.*Section Directors*, Col. Sir H. W. Barlow, nt., C.M., C. P. Duggan, Major H. G. F. Hay, Dr. T. Martin Lowry, F.R.S., Lt.-Col. H. Luhrs, C.M.O., Lt.-Col. J. V. Ramsden, D.S.O.*Technical and Administrative Officers*, S. G. Anderson, H. E. Clark, C.M.E., Capt. C. L. Conacher, W. Eve, C. M. Jenkin Jones, A. F. Joseph, Col. C. D. King, Capt. C. H. Lumley, A. Ogglethorpe, R. H. Pitts, Major E. R. Pratt, M.C., Capt. C. D. Rowley, Lt.-Col. A. S. Tynedale-Biscoe, Lt. J. Williams, Capt. H. A. Wootton.**Trench Warfare Supply***Controller*, E. V. Halgh.*Assistant Controller*, Capt. P. A. Cooper.*Section Directors*, Capt. J. A. Leeming, J. Mackintosh,

Capt. H. Moreland, F. B. Sanderson.

Sub-Section Directors, T. H. Clouston, Capt. W. Ellison, G. Ievers, M. S. McKay, F. J. R. Beaver, Lt. L. G. Shadbolt, Capt. A. P. Stocking, A. Stretch, W. A. Tanner.

Administrative Officers, J. S. Austen, E. T. Bailey, Capt. F. W. Bain, M. Bunney, H. J. Carlisle, Major G. Elliot, Capt. W. V. Foulis, G. V. Fowler, Lt. E. Goodwin, A. G. Hansard, E. V. Hemskey, W. A. C. Henderson, G. W. Ingleby, A. Jackson, E. C. Jeffreys, G. W. Kettlewell, M. E. Noble, E. W. Park, H. T. Phillips, Capt. Sir J. Ramsden, W. H. E. Roberts, H. A. Shelley, H. W. Standon, S. C. Stone, J. Sutcliffe, H. J. Talbot, G. P. Wallis.

Timber Supplies

Director, D. Bain.
Deputy Director, J. M. Llewellyn.
Section Directors, A. J. Harding, J. Heeps, L. Massey, A. McDougall, G. W. Woollscroft.
Sub-Section Directors, F. E. Brown, R. Humphreys.
Administrative Officers, P. M. Bradish, T. W. McDonald, B. C. Olver, P. H. Waldeck.

Area Organisation

Director, Hon. H. D. McLaren, M.P.
Deputy Director, K. F. Lyall, L.C.S.
Section Directors, A. S. Burnett, T. E. Hart-Smith, H. N. Hutchinson, A. Newlands, Leonard Ward

Small Arms Ammunition

Controller, Alexander Duckham.
Deputy Controller, L. Gordon.
Chemical Adviser, Prof. Samuel Smiles.
Section Directors, Major J. E. Dixon, Lt. T. Twist.
Sub-Section Directors, Lt. J. F. H. Carter, Capt. J. E. Huxley.
Administrative Officers, C. W. Dixon, W. L. Hutchinson.

Gauges

Director, M. F. Ryan.
Deputy Director, E. W. Smith
Section Directors, Lt. F. C. Bown, W. Ferns, R. Hudson.

Central Clearing House

Director, Capt. R. C. Kelly.
Deputy Director, Capt. H. L. Cabuche.
Section Director, Lt.-Col. Selby-Bigge.
Sub-Section Director, M. McMahon.
Administrative Officers, Lt. C. H. Brayne, Lt. W. J. Cridge, Lt. S. Jay, W. S. Land.

MUNITIONS COUNCIL, GROUP G

Member of Council, Sir Glyn West.
Secretarial Officer, H. P. Boland.
Personal Assistants, G. F. Davidson, Capt. M. B. U. Dewar, Major C. S. Paulet, M.V.O.
Technical Adviser, Lt.-Col. W. C. Symon, C.M.O.

Gun Manufacture

Controller, J. B. Maclean.
Assistant Controllers, Lt.-Col. H. Ramsden, V. B. Stewart.
Section Directors, A. Hall Brown, G. D. Drewitt, M. S. Moore, W. Wilkins.

Gun Forgings

Director, D. M. Anderson.
Assistant Director, Capt. D. E. Grant.
Sub-Section Directors, T. H. Meacock, Commander Smithson.

Trench Guns and Howitzers

Controller, E. V. Haigh.
Sub-Section Directors, T. H. Clouston, Capt. W. Ellison, G. Leckers, Capt. A. P. Stockings.

Small Arms and Machine Guns

Controller, Alexander Duckham.
Deputy Controller, Lt.-Col. S. C. Hale.
Section Directors, M. T. Denne, Admiral Turner, Capt. G. Westover.
Administrative Officers, F. W. Bennett, Lt. D. Lucas, Rcv. R. H. McCall, W. H. Partington, A. T. Randolph, H. Wake

Gun Statistics

Director, W. R. Frith.
Section Directors, Martin Hall, E. Jervoise, G. W. A. Simpson.

MUNITIONS COUNCIL, GROUP E

Member of Council, Sir Arthur Duckham, K.C.B.
Secretarial Officer, O. C. Allen.
Personal Assistant, J. Howard Smith.

Aeronautical Supplies

Controller, Sir Wm. Weir.
Assistant Controllers, Lt.-Col. W. Alexander, D.S.O., Lt.-Col. J. Weir.
Director of Aeronautical Inspection, Lt.-Col. R. Bagnall-Wild.
Deputy Assistant Controller, W. McC. Cameron.
Section Directors, Lt. B. C. Bartley, Capt. R. H. Brand, Major I. B. Dawson, Capt. H. W. O. Outram, Commander C. E. J. Randall, Major A. Reiss, Lt. R. J. Stansmore, R.N. Capt. R. H. Verney, Capt. G. W. Williamson.
Technical and Administrative Officers, Capt. E. L. Night, Capt. S. Clark, Capt. M. O. Darby, A. E. Ford, H. Fowler, L. S. Frazer, J. W. Gibson, H. Glazer, Major A. Gray, W. J. Gruddas, Lt. C. L. Hardy, W. M. Hutton, M. H. Jackson, J. H. Jones, Capt. D. H. Kennedy, Lt. L. J. Kilhayer, M.N., C. N. Knight, Capt. T. G. Leith, Capt. J. S. Nicholson, J. M. Radcliffe, Lt. W. A. C. Sandford-Thompson, Capt. D. B. Saunders, Capt. A. H. W. Skitt, F. R. Stapley.

Mechanical Warfare

Controller, Vice-Admiral Sir A. G. H. W. Moore, K.C.B., C.V.O.
Personal Assistant, Major the Duke of Westminster, G.C.V.O., D.S.O.
Assistant Controller, F. W. Duckham.
Technical Advisers, Sir E. H. T. D'Eyncourt, K.C.B., Hon. Sir Charles A. Parsons, K.C.N.
Section Directors, W. H. Hingston, Lt. F. B. Shaw, R.N.V.R., G. W. Watson, Major W. G. Wilson, C.M.O.
Technical and Administrative Officers, J. A. Boyd, Lt. N. Brandon, Capt. A. C. Busell, Lt. G. Grossmith, W. B. Leech, Commander McGrath, A. M. Pooley, Lt. F. J. Rackham, S. G. Robinson, F. Skene, R. G. Thomas, E. C. Whitby.

Mechanical Warfare

(OVERSEAS AND ALLIES)

Commissioner, Lt.-Col. A. C. Stern, C.M.O.
Personal Assistant, Lt. P. Anderson.

Agricultural Machinery

Director, H. C. B. Underdown.
Section Directors, D. Citroen, G. F. Muntzer, P. L. D. Perry
Sub-Section Directors, H. H. Croxford, T. H. Woollen.
Administrative Officers, C. F. Giller, A. Hall.

Machine Tools

Controller, Sir A. Herbert, K.N.E.
Deputy Controller, E. M. Iliffe.
Section Directors, F. E. Bagnall, T. Evan Davies, J. D. Steven, J. Varley, P. V. Vernon.
Technical and Administrative Officers, W. A. Ashworth, P. Birtwistle, W. T. Day, Capt. H. C. Fowler, V. Gartside, T. P. Lake, A. M. Rowland, H. T. Rutter, L. G. Whitehouse.
Sec. to Machine Tool Advisory Committee, L. G. Wykes.

Mechanical Transport

Director, Lt.-Col. C. V. Holbrook.
Technical Adviser, Brig.-Gen. Sir H. C. L. Holden, K.C.B., F.R.S.
Assistant Directors, Major A. C. Benson, Major A. H. Huddart, Major W. L. Wanklyn.

Petrol Engines

Controller, Percy Martin.

Electric Power Supply

Director, A. Gridley.
Technical Adviser, A. H. Humann.

MUNITIONS COUNCIL, GROUP L

Member of Council, Sir Stephenson Kent, K.C.B., Major J. W. Hills, M.P. (actg.).
Secretarial Officer, F. G. Mann.

Labour Regulation Department

Controller (ranking as an Assistant Secretary), U. Wolff.
Private Secretary, J. H. Phillips.
Deputy Controller (ranking as Deputy Assistant Secretary), H. W. Garrod.
Chief Adviser, Sir Thomas Munro.
Chief Adviser, Women's Welfare, Mrs. H. J. Tennant, C.N.
Vice-Chairman of Special Arbitration Tribunal, J. C. Smith.
Chairman, Central Billeting Board, A. H. Marshall, M.P.
Section Directors, C. H. G. Campbell, Dr. Colla, C. S. Hurst, R. H. H. Keenlyside, W. Payne.

Sub-Section Directors. M. Bald, Mrs. Blanco-White, R. A. Bray, Sir R. W. Carlyle, K.C.S.I., C.I.R., E. Davies, W. S. Dixon, Miss Hadow, H. M. Macdonald, J. Murray, Dr. W. J. O'Donovan, W. E. Phillip, H. O. Qulin, R. Robertson, F. H. Shepherd, J. C. Stobart, W. Nance Williams.

Labour Supply Department

Controller, (under consideration).

Deputy Controllers, J. A. N. Barlow, T. M. Taylor, C.B.E.

Section Directors, Capt. G. Asquith, Capt. J. W. E. Avern, A. F. Butler, J. Currie, C.M.A., G. P. Langton, W. J. Larke, O.B.E., E. Newton, W. Moses.

Sub-Section Directors, G. Bailey, A. R. Bonus, Capt. A. E. Borthwick, F. E. Cuming, J. L. Hall, A. Hanbury, Capt. C. B. Joyner, F. R. Lovett, J. L. Mather, W. Meazles, Prof. H. O. Meredith, B. H. Morgan, T. Simpson, E. G. Underwood, W. T. H. Walsh.

Director of Intelligence and Record Section, J. Chartres.

Belgian Labour, Graham P. Spicer.

Sec. to Parliamentary Executive Committee, W. Allard.

MUNITIONS COUNCIL, GROUP A

Member of Council, Sir Frederick Black, K.C.B. Sir Charles Ellis, K.C.B. (actg.).

Adviser, G. M. Booth.

Honorary Member of Council, Maj.-Gen. Sir Wm. Furze, K.C.B., Master-General of Ordnance.

Imperial Munitions Board, Canada

Representative, Hon. R. H. Brand, C.M.O.

Administrative Officers, G. E. Chadwyck-Healey, Donald Currie, Sir Cecil Graham, P. I. St. George.

MUSEUM, THE BRITISH

Bloomsbury, W.C.1

Founded in the year 1753, when the collection of Sir Hans Sloane and the Harleian collection of manuscripts were acquired, and an Act of Parliament was passed "for providing one general repository for the better reception and more convenient use of the said collections, and of the Cottonian Library, and of the additions thereto." The famous collection of MSS. made by Sir Robert Cotton, which was presented to the nation by Sir John Cotton, his descendant, in 1700, was virtually, however, the beginning of the Museum. The above collections were in 1753 designated "The British Museum," deposited in Montagu House, Bloomsbury, in 1754, and opened Jan. 15, 1759. The Museum galleries are closed till further notice. Admission to the reading-room is by ticket. A reader's ticket is granted to persons over twenty-one years of age on a written application, stating fully object of researches, etc., and accompanied by a recommendation from a householder, who must be a person of recognised position, and who must certify from personal knowledge that the applicant will make proper use of the reading-room. The authorities will not accept the recommendations of hotel and lodging-house keepers in favour of their lodgers. The Museum galleries were closed to the public from March 1, 1916; in 1915 there were 733,091 visitors. The visitors, to the reading-room numbered 134,501, a daily average of 443. Administrative expenses, 1917-18, £91,056.

Director and Principal Librarian, Sir F. G. Kenyon, K.C.B., P.B.A., Litt. D. £1,700

Assist. Sec. A. R. Dryhurst £600-700

Clerk in Charge of Accounts, C. P. Cooke £400-500

Assist. 1st Class, E. B. Nicholson, B.A. £300-500

Minor Staff Officers, J. Knowles; J. F. Isaac £300-400

Keeper of Printed Books, George F. Barwick, M.A. £700-800

Assist. Keepers, A. W. Pollard, M.A.; W. Barclay Squire, M.A.; R. P. Sharp, B.A. £520-650

Snot. of Reading Room, Robert P. Sharp, B.A.

Assists. 1st Class, J. A. J. de Villiers; L. H. E. Taylor; R. A. Streetfield, B.A.; F. D. Sladen, B.A.; H. Symonds, B.A.; P. Wilson, M.A.; W. A. Marsden, B.A.; L. C. Wharton, B.A.; G. D. R. Tucker, M.A.; H. Thomas, Litt.D.; A. J. K. Edalle, B.A.; J. V. Scholderer, M.A. £300-500

F. C. W. Hiley, M.A.

Assists. 2nd Class, A. Forbes Johnson, B.A.; A. I. Ellis, M.A.; F. P. Sprent, M.A.; E. W. F. Lynam, B.A.; M. R. Dobie, B.A.; A. G. Macfarlane, B.A.; F. G. Rendall, B.A.; W. A. Smith, M.A. £150-300

Keeper of Manuscripts and Egerton Library, J. P. Gilson, M.A. £700-800

Assist. Keeper, J. A. Herbert, B.A. £520-650

Assists. 1st Class, A. Hughes-Hughes; D. T. Baird Wood, M.A.; H. Idris Bell, M.A.; R. E. W. Flower, B.A. £300-500

Assists. 2nd Class, A. C. Stewart, M.A.; O. T. Hales, M.A.; H. J. M. Milne, B.A.; E. G. Millar, B.A.; E. H. W. Meyerstein, B.A. £150-300

Keeper of Oriental Printed Books and MSS. Lionel D. Barnett, Litt.D. £700-800

Assists. 1st Class, L. Giles, M.A.; Edwd. Edwards, M.A. £300-500

Assist. 2nd Class, A. S. Fulton, M.A.; J. Levein £150-300

Keeper of Prints and Drawings, Campbell Dodgson, M.A. £700-800

Assist. do. (in Charge of the Sub-Dept. of Oriental Prints, etc.), R. Laurence Binyon, B.A. £520-650

Assists. 1st Class, A. M. Hind, B.A.; E. Denison Ross, Ph.D. £300-500

Assists. 2nd Class, A. E. Popham, B.A.; A. D. Waley, B.A.; H. M. Hake, B.A. £150-300

Keeper of Egyptian and Assyrian Antiquities, E. A. Wallis Budge, Litt.D. £700-800

Assist. do. L. W. King, Litt.D. £520-650

Assist. 1st Class, H. R. H. Hall, M.A. £300-500

Assist. 2nd Class, A. W. A. Leeper, B.A. £150-300

Keeper of Greek and Roman Antiquities, Arthur H. Smith, M.A. £700-800

Assist. do. H. B. Walters, M.A. £520-650

Assist. 1st Class, E. J. Forsdyke, M.A. £300-500

Assist. 2nd Class, F. N. Pryce, B.A. £150-300

Keeper of British and Medieval Antiquities and Ethnography, Sir Hercules Read, L.D., F.B.A. £700-800

Assist. do. O. M. Dalton, M.A. £520-650

Assists. 1st Class, R. L. Hobson, B.A.; R. A. Smith, B.A.; T. A. Joyce, M.A. £300-500

Assists. 2nd Class, H. J. Braunnholtz, B.A.; A. B. Tonnochy, M.A. £150-300

Keeper of Coins and Medals, G. F. Hill, M.A. £700-800

Assist. 1st Class, J. Allan, M.A. £300-500

Assists. 2nd Class, G. C. Brooke, B.A.; H. Mattingly, M.A.; E. S. G. Robinson, B.A. £150-300

Solicitors, Messrs. Warren, 5 Bedford Square, W.C.1.

MUSEUM, THE NATURAL HISTORY

Cromwell Road, S.W.

The Natural History Collections were removed from the British Museum at Bloomsbury to South Kensington in 1880, the new Museum in Cromwell Road being opened in 1881. The departments are five in number—Zoology, Entomology, Geology, Minerals, and Botany. The Exhibition Galleries are open free daily except on Good Friday and Christmas Day. To meet the wishes of H.M. Government some of the Geological Galleries are closed to the public for the duration of the war; but the Central Hall and certain of the Zoological Galleries are open to the public daily, and other parts of the Museum on alternate days. The total number of visitors to the Natural History Museum in 1916 was 492,673. The number of visitors on Sundays in 1916 was 43,414. The number of students in the five Departments in 1916 was as follows: Zoology, 7,018; Entomology, 3,149; Geology, 3,000; Minerals, 354; and Botany, 3,303 making a general total of 16,824. Administrative expenses, 1917-18, £44,464.

Director, Sir L. Fletcher, LL.D., F.R.S. £1,200

Assist. Secretary, C. E. Fagan, I.S.O. £700

Assist. 1st Class, B. H. Soulsby, M.A. £500

Clerks, W. H. R. Hoell, W. J. Anderson £250-550

Assist. 1st Class (Library), B. B. Woodward £500

Keeper of Zoology, Dr. S. F. Harner, M.A., F.R.S. £800

Assist. do. W. R. Ogilvie-Grant £520-650

Assists. 1st Class, G. A. Boulenger, LL.D., F.R.S., O. Thomas, F.R.S., F. J. Bell, M.A., R. Kirkpatrick, Dr. W. T. Calman, C. T. Regan, M.A., W. P. Fyfeatt, A. S. Hirst, J. G. Dollman, B.A. £300-500

Assists. 2nd Class, G. C. Robson, B.A., C. C. Treast, H. A. Baylis, B.A., A. K. Totton £150-300

<i>Keeper of Entomology</i> , Dr. C. J. Gahan, M.A.	£700-800
<i>Assists. 1st Class</i> , Sir G. F. Hampson, M.A., E. E. Austen, J. H. Durrant, G. J. Arrow	£300-500
<i>Assists. 2nd Class</i> , F. W. Edwards, B.A., K. G. Blair, D.Sc., N. D. Riley, F. Laing, M.A., D.Sc.	£150-300
<i>Keeper of Geology</i> , Dr. A. S. Woodward, F.R.S.	£800
<i>Assist. do.</i> , Dr. F. A. Bather, F.R.S.	£650
<i>Assists. 1st Class</i> , R. B. Newton, Dr. C. W. Andrews, F.R.S., G. C. Crick, W. D. Lang, M.A.	£300-500
<i>Assist. 2nd Class</i> , W. N. Edwards, B.A.	£150-300
<i>Keeper of Mineralogy</i> , Dr. G. T. Prior, M.A., F.R.S.	£800
<i>Assists. 1st Class</i> , L. J. Spencer, M.A., Dr. G. F. H. Smith, M.A.	£300-500
<i>Assist. 2nd Class</i> , W. Campbell Smith, M.A.	£150-300
<i>Keeper of Botany</i> , Dr. A. B. Reude, F.R.S.	£800
<i>Assists. 1st Class</i> , A. Gepp, M.A., E. O. Baker	£300-500
<i>Assists. 2nd Class</i> , H. F. Wernham, D.Sc., J. Ransbottom, F.A.S., A. J. Willmott, B.A.	£150-300

[Since the outbreak of war, 69 members of the staff have joined the Naval or Military Forces of the Crown.]

NATIONAL DEBT OFFICE

19 Old Jewry, E.C.2

The National Debt is administered by Commissioners appointed under an Act of 1786. The Commissioners are: The Speaker, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Master of the Rolls, the Lord Chief Justice, the Paymaster-General, and the Governor and Deputy-Governor of the Bank of England. Estimates, 1917-18, £13,371.

<i>Comptroller-General</i> , Sir W. G. Turpin, K.C.B.	£1,500
<i>Private Sec.</i> , D. McKiehan	£100
<i>Assist. Comptroller</i> , G. F. Ansell	£800-1,000
<i>Actuary</i> , H. Weatherill	£250
<i>Chief Clerk</i> , C. von Berg	£800
<i>Principal Clerks</i> , H. Manwaring and T. Gowland (£600-700); H. Weatherill (£350-700); W. F. Doust (actg.), E. S. Jones (actg.)	£550
<i>Assist. ditto</i> , F. R. Kennedy, J. J. Bree, A. L. Jockel (£250-450); C. B. Hobbins (actg.), G. Rackham (actg.)	£250
<i>Brokers</i> , Messrs. Mullens, Marshall & Co.	£1,500

NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE

The administration of National Health Insurance is carried out by a Joint Committee and four Commissions—one each for England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland. For the latter two, see under Scotland and Ireland, respectively.

THE JOINT COMMITTEE

Buckingham Gate, S.W.1

Estimates, 1917-18, £269,746, of which salaries and allowances are £12,846.

<i>Chairman</i> , Sir Edwin Cornwall, M.P.	
<i>Vice-Chairman</i> , Sir R. L. Morant, K.C.B.	
<i>Members</i> , J. Smith Whitaker, M.R.C.S.; Sir J. Struthers, K.C.N.; the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies; the Chairmen of the several Commissions.	
<i>Financial Member and Financial Adviser</i> , H. N. Bunbury, C.B.	£1,200
<i>Secretary</i> , E. Hackforth	
<i>Chief Actuary</i> , Sir A. W. Watson	£1,500
<i>Actuaries</i> , S. J. H. W. Allin, J. Buchanan, G. Gilles, W. R. Jarman, J. G. Kyd, J. W. Thompson	£550-700
<i>Assist. Actuaries</i> , V. P. A. Derrick, G. S. W. Epps, P. N. Harvey, A. Henry, C. W. S. Jamieson	£350-500

ENGLISH COMMISSION

Buckingham Gate, S.W.1

Estimates, 1917-18, £5,034,463, of which salaries, wages, and allowances are £270,983.

<i>Chairman</i> , Sir R. L. Morant, K.C.B.	£2,000
<i>Private Sec.</i> , J. S. Eagles	
<i>Deputy Chairman</i> , J. Smith Whitaker, M.R.C.S.	£1,500
<i>Commissioners</i> , G. S. Robertson, Sir D. J. Shackleton, K.C.B., Miss Mona Wilson	£1,000
<i>Financial Member</i> , H. N. Bunbury, C.B.	
<i>Secretary</i> , J. Anderson	£1,000-1,200

Secretariat

<i>Assist. Secs.</i> L. G. Brock, J. A. Salter, S. P. Vivian	£850-1,000
<i>Senior Clerks</i> , J. R. Brooks, E. Hackforth, R. W. Harris, A. Woodgate	£600-800
<i>Junior Clerks</i> , J. N. Beckett, J. S. Eagles, A. Gray, R. E. Harwood, M. Heseltine, L. Infeld, P. A. Koppel, T. Lindsay, H. A. de Montmorency, J. Rae, E. L. Schoetensack	£200-500

Principal Clerks, J. G. Bell, W. H. Dawson, R. C. Richards

£250-700

Clerks (1st Class), H. W. Anderson, T. W. Baynes, C. E. Coward, J. N. Dark, C. G. Evans, G. G. Fiddes, H. Greer, H. S. Hunter, J. A. Pearce-Edgumbe, J. Pomeroy, P. N. Russell, W. Sutherland, H. W. V. Williams, E. F. Wise

£350-500

Staff Clerks, E. W. H. Harbour (£400-500), C. C. W. Purrage, W. T. Fitzgerald, R. A. Nurse, A. Sharp, T. W. Sissens

£300-400

Comptroller-General's Department

Deputy Comptroller, F. J. Strohmenger

Accountants, A. C. Hayward, J. McK. Hendrie, S. H. G. Hughes, W. G. Hunter, G. W. Jeffrey, J. Y. Watt

£550-700

Assist. Accountants, S. C. Alford, P. F. Atkin, A. H. Carter, J. Chown, R. K. Cowperthwaite, I. P. Crowther, J. C. Dixon, R. T. Hez, R. P. James, H. B. Lidstone, G. S. Mackay, P. H. Maggs, F. Noble, P. W. Phillips, R. J. Smith, S. J. Tyack, L. N. Ure

£350-500

Staff Clerk, A. T. Moore

£300-400

Supt. of Female Staff, Miss A. H. Pope

£210-260

Professional Staff

Solicitor, M. L. Gwyer

£1,000-1,200

Legal Assistant, H. MacGowan

£600-800

Law Clerks, E. J. Maude, H. C. Talbot

£400-550

Principal Medical Officer, G. F. McCleary, M.D.

£1,000

Medical Officers, E. W. Adams, Miss B. M. Cunningham, J. Pearce, W. V. Shaw

£500-800

Outdoor Staff

Chief Inspector, F. A. Gowers, C.N.

£1,000

Chief Woman ditto, M. M. A. Ward

£400-550

Divisional Inspectors, P. R. T. Ashton, F. G. Bearn, G. W. Brake, F. N. Curtis-Bennett, S. A. Guet, W. T. Ivimey, A. Macfarlane, P. J. Matheson, J. J. Moynihan, W. F. Shinn

£550-700

Inspectors, Mr. F. B. Alcock, J. C. Arnold, N. B. Batter-

bury, C. E. Brackenbury, F. C. Brook, T. A. Brook,

H. W. Bromby, F. Bryan, J. E. Buncher, J. G. Christo-

pher, W. R. C. Clarke, A. H. Eady, J. W. Evans, T. M. J.

Evans, R. J. Foot, E. G. Francis, T. A. Galley, C. H. J.

Gariand, T. Gibson, G. B. Gladstone, H. T. Griffith,

E. Holmes, O. W. Holstins, C. B. Jefferson, S. M.

Jessop, A. J. Langridge, S. S. Lockhart, F. G. Mackereth,

J. N. P. Mackle, A. Mason, W. Milledge, F. Morton,

A. W. Neville, G. Ormsby, G. M. Robinson, A. C. Scott,

J. H. Slukluson, H. L. T. West, F. C. Wheeler, G. Wigles-

worth

£350-500

Female, J. J. Brown, M. M. Dalglish, E. M. Gardner, E. A.

McCleverty, M. B. Murby, A. E. Otter, E. E. Page, E. G.

Roe, H. Todd, E. G. Woodgate

£300-400

WELSH COMMISSION

City Hall, Cardiff

Estimates, 1917-18, £341,002, of which salaries, wages, and allowances are £33,142.

Chairman, Sir Thomas J. Hughes

£1,500

Private Sec., T. Ll. Roberts

£1,200

Deputy Chairman, H. Meredith Richards, M.D.

£1,000

Commissioners, J. Rowland, M.V.O.; Hon. Violet Douglas-

Pennant (£1,000); the Chief Registrar of Friendly

Societies

Secretary, Thomas Jones, M.A.

£850-1,000

Assist. ditto, A. M. Leveaux, P. E. Watkins

£550-700

Accountant, J. C. Morgan

£350-700

Legal Adviser, A. M. Bulloch

£500-700

Medical Officer, D. L. Williams

£500-800

1st Class Clerks, H. E. James, J. H. Jones, J. T. Davies,

J. J. Scott, T. E. Metcalfe, D. E. Jones, W. G. Hayward

£350-500

Outdoor Staff

Chief Inspector, J. Evans

£250-700

Inspectors, J. O. Evans, R. T. Williams

£250-500

NATIONAL PHYSICAL LABORATORY

Teddington, Middlesex

Opened in 1902. Under the ultimate control of the Royal Society, the Laboratory is managed by an Executive Committee and a General Board. The Government provides £7,000 a year towards the working expenses; and during the year 1916-17 grants received for special researches, mainly through the Dept. of Scientific and Industrial Research, totalled £3,400. The Laboratory also derives an income of about £25,000 from standardising and other fees. In addition a Government grant is received to cover the expenses of the Aeronautics work. The Laboratory is now organised under four Departments, and in each the work consists of research into matters of scientific and commercial importance, maintenance of standards, and the testing of instruments and materials. The results of research work are published in the "Collected Researches of the National Physical Laboratory." A large number of instruments of all kinds are tested at fixed charges, particulars of which can be obtained from the Director. (1) The **Physics Department** comprises Divisions for Thermometry and Heat, General Electrical Measurements, Maintenance of Electrical Standards, Electro-technics and Photometry, Optics, Measurements of Length and Standardisation of Glass Vessels and Weights (Metrology), and for Radium and X-ray work. Tide predictions are also undertaken. (2) The **Engineering Department** is fully equipped for the investigation of the behaviour of materials under repeated and alternating stresses, repeated impact, etc., as well as for general engineering and mechanical tests. An aeronautics section is included in the department, where researches are carried out for the Government Advisory Committee for Aeronautics. Tests on road materials are carried out for the Road Board. (3) The **Metallurgy Department** carries out researches as to the constitution of metals and alloys, as well as investigations, in conjunction with the Engineering Department, into the causes of failures occurring in engineering practice. New buildings, for which the funds were provided by the generosity of Sir Julius Wernher, were erected in 1910 for the accommodation of the work of this department. (4) The **William Froude National Tank**, for experiments on models of ships. This tank was constructed through the generosity of Sir A. F. Yarrow.

Chairman, The President of the Royal Society.
Ditto of Executive Committee, Lord Rayleigh, O.M.
Director, Sir R. T. Glazebrook, C.E., D.Sc., M.A., F.R.S.
Supt. Engineering Dept. T. E. Stanton, D.Sc., F.R.S., M.Inst.C.E.
Suit. Metallurgical Dept. W. Rosenhain, D.Sc., F.R.S.
Senior Assist. Physics Dept. J. A. Harker, D.Sc., F.R.S.
Supt. William Froude National Tank, G. S. Baker, M.Inst.S.A.

NATIONAL SERVICE, MINISTRY OF

St. Ermin's, Westminster, S.W.1

Minister of National Service, Sir Auckland G. Geddes, K.C.B.
Private Secretary, P. Cambray.
Parliamentary Secretary, A. C. T. Beck, M.P.
Private Secretary, N. Goodall.
Secretary, E. A. Sandford Fawcett.
Private Secretary, Miss E. H. Taylor.
Chief Assist. Sec. P. Lloyd-Greame, M.C.
Deputy Chief Assist. Sec. G. Chrystal.
Asst. Secs. The Hon. J. M. Balfour, J. Field Hyde, F. L. Joseph, R. A. Ledgard.
Commissioner for National Trade and Commerce, F. H. McLeod.
Deputy Commissioner for National Trade and Commerce, R. E. Graves.
Director-General of National Labour Supply, C. F. Rey.
Deputy Director-General of National Labour Supply, Sir Herbert Morgan, K.B.E.

Director-General of Recruiting, J. Seymour Lloyd, C.M.G.
Deputy ditto, Rev. J. R. McLean.
Directors, Sir Henry Norris (South-Eastern Region); Sir Courtenay Warner, B.L., C.E., M.P. (East Anglian Region); R. B. Hughes-Buller, C.I.E. (South-Western Region); Thomas Shaw (West Midlands Region); (Forks and East Midlands); G. Kylin Taylor (North-Western Region); D. H. L. Young (Northern Region); C. D. Murray, K.C. (Scotland); Lord Treowen, C.B., C.M.G. (Wales); The Deputy-Director (London).
Chief Commissioner for Medical Services, James Galloway, C.B., M.D.
Controller of Statistics, T. D. Rhind.
Comptroller of Finance, A. C. T. Beck, M.P.
Controller of Registration, F. Sinclair.

H.M. NAUTICAL ALMANAC OFFICE

86 Lee Road, London, S.E.3

First published in 1767 by the Admiralty.

Superintendent, P. H. Cowell, D.Sc., F.R.S. £650
Chief Assistant, Bernard F. Bawtree £400-500
Assistants, J. A. Sprigge, W. F. Deak, M.A., T. C. Hudson, B.A. £300-400

PAYMASTER-GENERAL, DEPARTMENT OF

Whitehall, S.W.1

The office of Paymaster-General was, by statutes passed in 1835 and 1848, consolidated with various other offices. The Paymaster-General is appointed by sign-manual warrant. His duties are to make all payments required by the various departments out of moneys placed to his account by the Lords of the Treasury. Estimates, 1917-18, £17,113.

Paymaster-General, Rt. Hon. Sir Joseph Compton-Rickett, M.P. (unpaid)
Assistant ditto, C. L. Davies £1,100
Principal Clerks, C. Smith and F. W. Bartlett £600-800
Senior Examiners, W. M. P. Smith, C. E. Doubleday, W. J. Phillips, F. W. Luck, E. E. U. Davies, A. Carwithen, and E. H. Eagar £400-550

PENSIONS, MINISTRY OF

Westminster House, Millbank, S.W.1

Minister of Pensions, Rt. Hon. John Hodge, M.P.
Private Secretaries, Maj. H. Evans, F. G. Price, Miss J. Barnes.
Parliamentary Secretary, Col. Sir A. Griffith-Boscawen, M.P.
Permanent Secretary, Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. Sir Matthew Nathan, G.C.M.G.
Director of Finance, J. A. Flynn, C.B.
Asst. Secs. W. Sanger, C. F. A. Hore, C. M. Wynne, Col. E. A. Stanton, C.M.G.
Director of Training, Major R. Mitchell.
Director of Neurassthetic Institutions, Lt.-Col. Sir J. Collie M.D., A.M.S.
Asst. Director of Finance, R. J. Coles.
Principal Clerks, W. E. G. Bloxham, Maj. H. Evans, F. G. Hinks, P. H. Maggs, W. H. C. Plummer, W. L. Rind, W. F. Shannon, R. Tinniswood, H. A. Venables, I.S.O.

THE PORT OF LONDON AUTHORITY

Head Offices, 109 Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.

Under the provisions of the Port of London Act, 1908, the Port of London Authority was constituted by the Board of Trade, and came into being on March 31, 1909. The Authority consists of a chairman, a vice-chairman, 10 appointed members, and 18 members elected by persons and bodies representative of the trading interests of the port. The first election took place in March 1913, the "elected" members having at the formation of the Authority been nominated by the Board of Trade. The election, however, did not result in any change in membership. The appointments and elections are for three years, and those due to be held in 1916 have been postponed in consequence of the war from year to year under statutory enactments. It is provided that one of the two members appointed by the Board of Trade and one of the members appointed

by the London County Council shall be appointed after consultation with organisations representative of the labour interests of the Port.

The Authority took over the London and India, Surrey Commercial, and Millwall docks, the net available income of which was estimated at £809,000 a year, as well as the rights, powers, and duties of the Conservators of the River Thames below Teddington, and certain powers and duties of the Watermen's Company. The purchase money was provided by the issue of Port of London A and B stocks, bearing interest at the rate of 3% and 4% respectively, to the total value of £22,363,000.

The Authority is self-supporting, its income being principally derived from dues on shipping and by port rates on goods.

The work of the Authority is divided among seven committees, as follows: General Purposes Committee, Dock and Warehouse Committee, River Committee, Finance Committee, Staff Committee, Stores Committee, and Law and Parliamentary Committee.

In the following table is shown the value of the total imports and exports (excluding coastwise goods) of the United Kingdom and the six leading ports:

	1915	1916
United Kingdom	£1,335,823,979	£1,552,352,377
London	496,833,942	547,825,533
Liverpool	393,169,056	476,185,960
Hull	73,123,662	86,766,334
Manchester	56,673,867	69,253,894
Southampton	17,717,274	16,834,688
Glasgow	56,909,724	75,879,394

The Port of London Authority handled 2,649,064 tons of import goods on its dock premises during the 12 months ended March 31, 1917. These figures do not include a considerable tonnage of goods warehoused in premises leased to merchants or goods temporarily landed in transit by shipowners.

The export traffic handled by the Authority in the same period was 867,710 tons.

The total amount of **Port stock** authorised to be issued at March 31, 1917, under the Port of London (Amendment) Act, 1914, is £32,647,156, of which there has been issued £27,090,459. The **expenditure and revenue** for the year ending March 31, 1917, were £4,467,417 and £4,575,823.

Chairman, The Rt. Hon. Viscount Devonport.
Vice-Chairman, The Rt. Hon. Lord Ritchie of Dundee.
Appointed Members, *Adm.* Sir A. M. Field, *K.C.B.* (*Admiralty*); Sir Joseph Broodbank, *B.* (*Shipping*); J. W. Donnelly, Lord Ritchie of Dundee (*Corporation of London*); J. D. Gilbert, *M.P.*, A. F. Buxton, W. Devenay, Sir J. O. Miller, *K.C.S.I.* (*L.C.C.*); Capt. A. W. Clarke (*Trinity House*).

Elected Members, F. C. Allen, *Commdr.* Hamilton Penn, *R.N.V.R.*, *M.P.*, Sir E. Cornwall, *M.P.*, C. S. S. Guthrie, Sir John Humphrey, C. F. Leach, Sir Chas. C. McLeod, L. A. Martin, H. T. Moore, Sir Owen Phillips, *K.C.M.G.*, *M.P.*, Sir Geo. Saltmarsh, C. F. Torrey, Sir M. C. Turner, F. S. Watts, W. Weddell, R. White, W. Veroe Williams, J. B. Wimble.

Chief Engineer, C. R. S. Kirkpatrick, *M.I.C.E.*

Secretary, F. Ayliffe.

Dock and Warehouse Manager, H. Norris.

Chief Police Officer, E. C. S. Baker.

POST OFFICE

Chief Office, St. Martin's-le-Grand, E.C.1

The Penny Post was inaugurated in 1840. The Money Order branch dates from 1792 (see 42nd Report of *Postmaster-General*, 1896). Postcards were first issued in 1870, Postal Orders in 1881; the Parcel Post dates from 1883. Imperial Penny Post dates from Christmas 1898. The Post Office

Savings Bank was brought into operation in 1861, and in 1870 the Post Office assumed control of telegraphic communication in the U.K. The Telephone Service dates from 1892. The Post Office also undertakes the collection of duties and taxes for the Inland Revenue Department, the issue of licences for the Customs and Excise Department and the County Councils. It also receives a large amount of money on behalf of the National Health Insurance Commissioners. It pays Old Age Pensions.

The administrative expenses of the Post Office were estimated at £25,980,310 in 1916-17.

Postmaster-General, The Rt. Hon. A. H. Hingworth, *M.P.* £2,500

Asst. Postmaster-General, Rt. Hon. Herbert Pike Pease, *M.P.* £1,200

Private Sec. to Postmr.-Genl. and Asst. Postmr.-Genl. J. W. A. Atkin-Berry £200

Secretary to the Post Office, G. E. P. Murray, *C.B.* £1,750-2,600

Private Sec. T. R. Gardiner £150

Joint Second Secs. H. S. Carey, *C.B.*, and A. M. J. Ogilvie, *C.B.* £1,250-1,400

Asst. Secs. E. W. Farhall, *C.B.*; A. H. Norway; W. G. Gates; A. B. Walkley; L. T. Horne; A. G. Ferard; E. Raven £1,000-1,200

SECRETARY'S OFFICE

Principal Clerks, B. Hoskyns-Abraham, R. J. Mackay, I. Richards, E. Hare, A. G. Leonard, F. J. Brown, F. H. Williamson, J. Y. Bell, A. R. Kidner, W. T. Leech, W. Price, *C.B.*, *C.M.G.* £700-900

Clerks (1st Class), G. S. Edwards, V. H. Stephens, P. Z. Round, H. F. McClintock, F. C. Hawker, L. A. Francis, F. G. Milne, J. I. de Wardt, W. E. Parsons, L. Simon, H. D. Wakely, P. H. S. Grant, C. W. Burcomb, C. L. K. Peel, G. O. Wood, F. H. Nichols, H. G. Harroft £550-650

Clerks (2nd Class), W. E. Weston, F. W. Phillips, A. C. Belgrave, H. P. Sambrook, G. G. Barnes, F. C. G. Twinn, L. W. A. Atkin-Berry, T. R. Gardiner, W. H. Weightman, L. A. Jones, F. R. Radcliff, G. E. G. Forbes, W. R. Birchall, A. Stark, D. J. Lidbury, *p.s.o.*, J. Scholes, G. H. G. Smith, W. B. Vince, W. D. Waterfall, H. G. G. Welch, E. St. J. Bamford, T. M. Banks, F. Hardwick £200-500

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTABLISHMENT

Staff Officers, W. T. White, H. F. Smart, B. Masters, W. Hainworth, H. W. Charlton, F. E. James £500-600

Deputy Ditto, W. H. Sharland £450

Clerks (1st Class), T. Beer, W. J. F. Apter, J. Duff, J. C. J. Prout, M. L. Gardiner, F. E. Waters, *p.s.i.*, J. J. Hall, H. Darby, G. S. Stow, I. S. Granville, J. D. Mackay, J. B. S. Engall, R. E. Thornley, J. W. Wisenden, J. H. J. Howard, D. A. Hogg, J. E. Pettiford, C. R. Leak, P. J. Barker, A. Overbury, J. Curran, E. P. Hewkin, De G. Gavey, R. W. Halsewell, A. T. Taylor, S. J. M. Smith, W. Henderson, T. P. Sayer, J. A. Simes, E. L. Westell, E. A. Codd, H. E. Gibblings, C. W. S. Braun, H. E. Higginbottom, W. R. Harris, A. E. Marillier £350-450

INVESTIGATION BRANCH

Director, B. Hoskyns-Abraham £700-900

Staff Officers, F. W. Mann, J. Settle £500-600

Clerks (1st Class), W. T. Edwards, T. E. Tutton, J. P. Leckenby, J. H. Shiner, J. A. B. Drummond, C. W. Whitehurst, P. F. Kyle £400-500

Clerks (2nd Class), F. J. W. A. Wint, A. J. Watts, C. F. Wavish, F. M. Hill, H. E. Austen, W. H. Smith, W. E. Stratford, E. J. Stratford, E. H. Bourne, F. G. Kelsey, F. R. Booth, M. Brodie, J. B. Fetherston, J. E. Drennan, W. H. Courts, E. E. Harper, A. J. Lord, W. Goodrich £150-350

TECHNICAL STAFF

Architectural Asst. to the Secretary, F. C. R. Palmer, *F.R.I.*, *A.M.I.C.E.* £450-750

Second ditto, W. H. Ludlow, *A.R.I.B.A.* £200-450

Buildings Surveyor, A. Faulkner £330

Nautical Adviser, Commander E. L. Ashley-Peakes, *R.N.* £450-550

HEADQUARTERS TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE ORGANISATION

Chief Insp. of Telg. and Tel. Traffic, R. A. Daltell £800-900

Deputy Chief Inspectors of Telg. and Tel. Traffic, L. Harvey Lowe, T. Mackenzie £600-800

* See Investigation Branch. † £310-490.

Insprts. of Telg. and Tel. Traffic, *A. Martin, *A. E. Cotterell, *T. A. Prout, W. H. U. Napier, J. S. Jones £500-600
Asst. Insprts. Telg. and Tel. Traffic (Class I), H. G. Trayfoot, P. Orr, W. D. Stewart, H. F. E. Deane £300-400
Traffic Managers (Postal), C. H. Cooke, W. Pugh £500-600
Inspector of Wireless Telegraphy, Commander F. G. Loring, R.N. £650-850
Deputy Inspector, Major C. G. G. Crawley, R.M.A. £500-600
Asst. Insprts., F. Addey, G. F. Brown £200-450
Inspector of Contract Departments, H. J. MacIure £300-400

REISTRY BRANCH

Registrar, F. H. D. Bushnell £420-500
Deputy ditto, H. W. Hardcastle £340-415

ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT

Comptroller and Accountant-General, Sir Charles A. King, C.B. (£1,000-1,200; £1,300 personal to present holder).
Deputy Accountant-General, A. G. Bowle £900-1,000
Asst. Accountants-General, E. J. Harrington, F. J. Pearson £800-900
Chief Examiner, G. Slater £700-800
Principal Book-keeper and Registrar of Bonds, B. M. Wylie £700-800
Cashier, E. W. A. Clauson-Thue £650-750
Accountants, J. Bunce, J. W. Camplin, H. D. Lewis, E. Williams, T. Barratt, A. E. Westell, H. H. Batten, A. W. Cross, H. Kemp, A. L. Wilson, W. A. Mattinson, and H. Townshend (£550-650, allowance of £50 to live).
Asst. Accountants, K. M. Rogers, J. Ennis, F. Rendell A. G. Gapes, R. Hill, F. C. Cook, W. Barnett, F. G. A. Kiff, G. W. Nye, T. H. Cochrane, A. L. Tyler, C. D. Upham, J. P. Cackett, G. G. Burn, W. A. Barton, A. Matthews, A. C. Bryant, A. J. Waldegrave, J. Treharne, and W. H. Swindell £440-540
Examiners, J. Matthews, F. Cook, J. Pothury, H. Lane, C. P. Plowman, W. F. Lawrence, F. R. Hudson, C. S. Manning, W. Boothill, J. Best, D. Renton, C. H. Summers, F. E. Sims, H. M. Darville, A. Dearn, W. C. Cox, W. J. Jeffery, D. Freeman, W. A. Anthony, F. N. Smith, C. K. Thompson, H. Barnett, G. E. Picaire, E. A. May, F. W. Sankey, C. H. Sims, J. Reaston-Brown, R. J. Barry, A. E. Uniauff, F. W. S. Gordou, J. E. Bone, W. W. Andrews, J. Brown, H. E. Sentance, J. R. Phillips, J. O'Connor, A. Hartwell, G. Kay, J. F. Hawton, A. Woodman, T. R. Pate, H. H. Baker, A. Nixon, J. Russell, G. H. Paxon, E. E. Werc, J. A. Miles, A. Brain, B. A. Morgan, F. K. Kelly, E. C. Poultier, B. J. S. Brown, J. Mitchinson, A. W. Blackwell £360-430

Female Staff

Superintendent, Miss A. Sadler £350-450
Deputy Superintendents, Miss K. E. Barrett and Miss L. M. W. Webster £270-330
Asst. Superintendents, Miss J. N. Nind, Miss A. B. Boorman, Miss M. C. Underwood, and Miss A. E. Randall £210-260

CENTRAL TELEGRAPH OFFICE

Controller, J. Newlands, C.I.E. £800-1,000
Deputy ditto, J. Bailey £700-800
Asst. Controllers, A. W. Edwards, A. Tapley, R. Young (£520-600, one to £650).
Principal Clerks, T. G. Donno and P. T. Wadley £400-500
Clerks (1st Class), L. E. B. Halcrow, D. M. Ford, and C. Harvey £310-400
Superintendents, W. Webb, W. J. Bond (£460-520), A. C. McEwan, J. B. Murray (£415-450), G. Adams, H. T. Phillips, A. A. Frew, W. G. Mantell, C. Elphick, J. W. Flsk, A. Bathurst, W. Feneburgh £350-415
Superintendents (Cable Room Staff), H. F. Van der Meulen, H. J. Broughton £415-450
Superintendent (Intelligence Duty), J. H. Coudrey £310-450
Chief Supervisor (Female Staff), S. E. Briault £260-300

ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT

Engineer-in-Chief, Sir William Slingo £1,000-1,200
Asst. Engineers-in-Chief, A. J. Stubbs, M.Inst.C.E., W. Noble £800-900
Principal Power Engineer, H. C. Gunton £550-750
Superintending Engineer (London), A. Moir £700-800
Superintending Engineers (London and Provinces) and Staff Engineers (Engineer-in-Chief's Office), D. M. Stewart, I.A.O., J. McL. Robb, R. McIlroy, J. F. Lamb, A. L. De Latre, T. F. Purves, J. R. B. Gail, W. M. France, H. J. Eldridge, T. Plummer, F. Tandy, J. Slinnott, S. A. Pollock, J. M. G. Trezise, T. P. Stretche, T. B. Johnson, J. R. M. Elliott, W. J. Medlyn, J. D. Taylor, A. C. Booth, E. H. Shaughnessy, M. Ramsay, E. Gomersall £520-700

* Personal maximum of £700.

Accountant (Engineer-in-Chief's Office), E. Williams £550-650
Principal Clerks (Engineer-in-Chief's Office), J. G. Dalladay, W. S. Mountain, W. H. Kerr £420-500
Clerks (1st Class, Engineer-in-Chief's Office), H. G. Fisher, H. J. Hogarth, M. F. G. Boddington, A. H. Shepperd, E. J. Whibley, H. A. Miles, A. S. Renshaw £310-460
Submarine Superintendent (Woolwich) (vacant) (£500-700); (Dover) J. Bourdeaux £400-500
Asst. ditto (Woolwich) G. Lever (£310-450); (Dover) H. F. Bourdeaux £310-400
Asst. Superintending Engineers (London and Provinces) and Asst. Staff Engineers (Engineer-in-Chief's Office), J. E. Taylor, J. H. Fossitt, W. H. Powell, F. L. Henley, E. Waring, E. Turner, C. Crompton, E. J. Ivison, D. H. Kennedy, W. M. Evans, G. F. Greenlam, A. T. Kinsey, H. Wilson, J. M. Shackleton, B. S. Cohen, R. Aitken, E. Lack, W. J. Bailey, W. M. Batchelor, R. A. Weaver, R. G. Mazaroun, J. W. Sullivan, J. H. Stanhope, P. Mulligan, H. V. Cornish, J. P. Price, T. Lewis, W. H. Winny, J. R. Matthews, A. B. Hart, J. G. Hill, W. E. Twells, L. B. Turner, G. T. G. K. Webber, F. W. Shorrocks, F. W. Francis, D. Stuart, J. W. Atkinson, H. P. Brown, A. G. Lee, H. Brown, E. H. Walters, J. Hardie, P. S. Parkinson, G. Stannage, G. H. Cornport, C. J. Youngs, A. E. Chapman, J. W. Barber, J. S. Terras, A. B. Gilbert, F. G. C. Baldwin, F. E. Gibbins, J. H. Thow, W. Allan £420-500

LONDON POSTAL SERVICE DEPARTMENT

Controller, Sir Robert Bruce, C.B. £1,000-1,200

Controller's Office

Vice-Controller, A. H. Reddrop £800-900
Asst. Controllers, W. Howson and H. Naylor £700-800
Chief Supts. W. T. Wheeler, A. L. Couratin, C. A. Wheeler, J. A. Hyde, C. J. Bumby, A. R. Broad, D. E. Ayling, F. L. Nicholson, and J. Elder £500-650
Principal Clerks, E. F. Bolton, H. L. Jones, *S. R. Hart, D. Scott, E. A. B. Browne, H. A. Cockshot, H. G. Carter, H. Mould, M. W. Beattie, F. James, and P. Chamberlain £400-500
Clerks (1st Class), J. R. Edsall, W. G. Green, A. K. Chalk, N. L. Hubert, T. A. Varley, F. A. E. Williams, J. H. Greenwood, A. Davey, F. Sykes, W. A. Soyer, J. Smith, W. P. Baines, J. W. Kimmins, J. D. Bligs, F. C. Tansley, W. A. Adams, W. J. Pounds, F. G. Gould, J. Upchurch, W. E. Lock, C. E. G. Daly, A. Wallwork, L. V. Cox, and J. A. Chamberlain £310-400
Superintendent (Telegraphs), W. F. West £350-415
Asst. Supt. (1st Class), J. S. Brown £300-405

Circulation Office

Superintendents, C. Still, J. G. Turner, H. W. Pym, G. Hine, R. Griffin, W. D. Smith, W. Kay, S. H. Sweetman, and W. Brewer £500-650
Asst. Supts. (1st Class), T. S. W. Lloyd, J. W. Blackwell, C. J. Teanran, H. W. Marchant, S. J. Sandy, C. B. Brooks, P. Warren, T. Mortimer, E. A. Gaborne, C. J. Plume, W. J. Renshaw, W. D. P. Atkins, W. H. J. Perry, C. F. Rose, W. T. Brain, G. R. Carruthers, J. T. Rad, R. G. Gill, H. C. Seymour, J. Carney, H. C. Stuart, A. Sellar, E. Geary, J. T. McCarthy £300-405

Metropolitan District Offices

West Central, New Oxford Street, W.C.1.

District Postmaster, A. G. Atterbury £500-650
Asst. ditto (vacant) £400-500
Asst. Supts. (1st Class), C. H. Turner, A. E. Galer, and W. G. Bishop £300-405

Western, Wimpole Street, W.1.

District Postmaster, W. T. B. Young £500-650
Asst. ditto, F. W. D'Evelyn £400-500
Asst. Supts. (1st Class), W. S. Barham, A. May, and A. R. Pyle £300-405

Paddington, 19 London Street, W.2.

District Postmaster, W. D. Wheldon £500-650
Asst. ditto, C. Exley £400-500
Asst. Supts. (1st Class), C. Dashfield (£300-450); W. Camp and W. T. Reynolds £300-405

Eastern, 206 Whitechapel Road, E.1.

District Postmaster, W. C. Waller £500-650
Asst. ditto, H. Turrell £400-500
1st Class Clerk, E. A. Rowe £310-400
Asst. Supts. (1st Class), C. Baker £300-405

* On old scale, £440-540.

† On old scale, £300-450.

South-Western, 0 Howick Place, Victoria Street, S.W.1.
District Postmaster, C. A. Comber . . . £500-650
Asst. ditto, F. Hudson . . . £400-600
1st Class Clerk, E. A. Martin . . . £310-400
Asst. Supts. (1st Class), J. J. Foster, W. B. D. Poniton,
 E. J. Morton, G. Finter, T. E. Woolward . . . £300-405
P.M. House of Commons, W. J. Webb . . . £300-105

BATTERSEA, 202 Lavender Hill, S.W.11

Asst. District Postmaster, P. Hale . . . £400-600
Asst. Supt. (1st Class), J. R. Wilby . . . £300-405

SOUTH-EASTERN, 230 Borough High Street, S.E.1

District Postmaster, J. H. Palmer . . . £500-650
Asst. ditto, C. E. Hamer . . . £400-500
Asst. Supts. (1st Class), T. Kidsley and F. P. Bailey
 £300-405

NORWOOD, 35 Westow Street, S.E.19.

Asst. District Postmaster, J. W. Aston . . . £400-500
1st Class Clerk, L. T. Churley . . . £310-400

NORTHERN, 116 Upper Street, N.1

District Postmaster, J. A. Walker . . . £500-650
Asst. ditto, J. W. F. Ralph . . . £400-500
1st Class Clerk, J. Fryer . . . £310-400
Asst. Supt. (1st Class), H. A. Tann . . . £330-405

NORTH-WESTERN, Eversholt Street, N.W.1

District Postmaster, H. Norris . . . £500-650
Asst. ditto, (vacant) . . . £400-500
1st Class Clerk, F. A. Gill . . . £310-400
Asst. Supt. (1st Class), J. Baulby . . . £300-405

LONDON TELEPHONE SERVICE

Controller, G. F. Preston . . . £900-1,100
Deputy Controller, W. A. Valentino . . . £650-800
Asst. Controller, J. F. Hurling . . . £520-600
Superintendents, W. R. Bolo, P. W. Coleman, J. P. Ed-
 monds, and W. F. Taylor . . . £100-500
1st Class Clerks, E. H. Barnes, W. B. Benham, R. Bryson,
 H. G. Corner, H. Dive, A. Gray, A. W. Kelland, M.
 Larkins, J. Leslie, P. W. H. Maycock, J. McMillan, G. W.
 Mulhead, G. E. Nicholls, M. C. Plink, E. A. Pounds, L. A.
 Prosser, and J. G. S. Ritter . . . £310-400
Suot. (Female Clerical Staff), Miss J. Liddard . . . £280-400
Asst. Supt. (Clerical Staff), Miss A. I. Taffa . . . £210-260
Supt. (Exchange Staff), Miss A. A. Heap . . . £200-350†

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

Chief Medical Officer, J. Sinclair, M.D., M.B.O.P., M.R.C.S.,
 L.R.A. . . . £1,000-1,200
Second ditto, H. E. Hewitt, M.D., B.S., D.Ph., L.R.C.P., M.B.O.P.,
 £450-650
Assists. to Medical Officers, C. C. W. Wright, M.D.; H. H.
 Bashford, M.D., B.S.; B. G. H. Connolly, M.D. (M.B.),
 B.S., M.V., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., M.B. . . . £200-460
Female Medical Officer, Miss M. L. C. Madgeson, M.B.
 £350-500
Asst. ditto, Miss E. S. Cooke, M.D., D.S. . . . £180-300

MONEY ORDER DEPARTMENT

Controller, F. Wickham . . . £800-1,000
Asst. ditto, J. A. Griffin . . . £400-700
Principal Clerks, W. J. Parker and P. R. Frost . . . £500-650
Asst. ditto, C. H. Browne, A. W. Cheffins, A. Bond, and
 W. H. Codd . . . £110-490
1st Class Clerks, E. J. McCorinick, E. R. King, J. W. Jones,
 J. Anderson, A. B. Talbot, and K. M. Walden . . . £310-400
Supt. (Female Staff), Miss R. Leach . . . £350-450
Deputy ditto, Miss S. A. M. Hawkins and Miss A. Lacey
 £270-330
Asst. Supts. (Old Money Order Branch Estab.) Miss M. H.
 Renwick; (Combined Estab.) Miss B. M. Golden, Miss
 J. A. Duncan, Miss C. M. Marwood, Miss E. J. Cook
 £210-260

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT

Controller, Sir Hy. Davies, C.B., I.A.O. . . . £1,000-1,200
Asst. ditto, H. E. Charlton, T. S. Hatchings, A. Hemstock,
 H. Jay (£700-800, allowance of £100 to one for acting
 as Deputy Controller).
Principal Clerks, W. Johnson, E. H. J. Walliker, H. T. J. A.
 Rickard, A. G. Dunfield, F. Remington, A. G. Gurr,
 W. J. Underell, A. L. Fieldson, H. S. Compton, C. R.
 Underell, W. S. Bend, H. Rand, E. Bennett, L. A. Raim-

* Receives in addition a personal allowance of £50.

† Personal to present holder.

bach, A. W. Stoneham, C. F. Constant, J. M. Lindsay,
 D. H. McCabe (£400-600, with allowance of £50 to six).
Superintendents, F. J. Venables, A. H. Bowle, T. Lyon,
 and W. L. Moran (£440-190); A. Emmett, T. W. Will-
 iams, C. H. Drake, J. R. Smith, L. L. N. C. Ramsey,
 J. Johnson, W. J. Orans, H. K. Bennett, C. E. Bates,
 A. Horn, C. E. Banks, W. S. Barrett, C. E. Boyle, H. L.
 Drew, W. F. Finn, J. W. Askew, P. Middleton, F. W.
 Nunnely, F. J. Brett, F. V. Turpin, A. H. Taylor, T. M.
 Plucknett, C. W. M. Paterson, H. F. Cornwell, J. Adder-
 ley, R. J. Entwistle, J. W. Tasker, T. K. Oliver, C. James,
 G. J. Huard, J. Oakesmith, C. H. Foster, G. A. Willis,
 A. C. Edwards, F. K. Hirst, S. P. Mitchell, A. W. Bleaney,
 G. H. West, J. Booth, J. N. Finch, F. W. Ellett, W. A.
 Tubb, J. Raynolds, J. Bognon, C. J. Cagnon, F. W.
 Lacey, E. Smith, P. J. Horne, A. D. Bell, B. W. Hodge,
 A. Neeve, F. E. Green, H. Pentreath, W. M. Kelly, and
 B. Leggett . . . £315-450

Female Staff

Superintendent, Miss J. Buchanan . . . £350-500
Deputy Supts. Misses P. Jaques, A. E. Sharrcock, M. E.
 Haynes, K. Eyre, and A. E. Paterson, (£270-330, with
 allowance to one of £30).
Asst. ditto, Misses H. G. Young, E. E. Wyndham, K. A.
 Bumpus, L. A. Sweet, F. S. Shactin, M. Phelan, E. A.
 Crowther, J. B. Lang, E. Mathews, E. E. Bowen, E. B.
 Hooke, A. M. Walker, F. S. M. West, B. J. Carson, and
 H. W. Whitman . . . £210-260

SOLICITOR'S DEPARTMENT

Solicitor, C. Llewellyn Davies, M.A. . . . £1,600
Asst. ditto, R. Neyes . . . £800-1,000
Additional Asst. Solicitor, V. Alsop . . . £600-900
Professional Assistants, H. Ople Smith, J. Okell, D. Alkenhead
 Stroul, L.L.B., H. E. Gallaher, L.L.B., S. Johnson, L.L.B.,
 J. Porbea Smith, B.A., LL.B., W. N. Raywood, J. P. E.
 Falconer, E. R. Hauby-Holmes, C. T. Hallam, and J. D.
 Bateman.
Other Assistants to Solicitor, W. McIntyre, E. J. Armstrong,
 E. Edwards, H. Beagley, J. Burch, L. Beagley, H. C.
 Pratt, H. S. Steele, and G. W. Allan.

STORERS DEPARTMENT

Controller, G. Morgan, I.A.O. . . . £900-1,100
Asst. ditto, W. H. Allen . . . £800-900
Chief Clerk, H. Sparkes and G. F. Mansbridge . . . £700-800
Staff Officers, J. F. Aldridge, A. Garner, F. W. Fugeman,
 A. A. Parsons, C. E. Fenton, H. A. Cheel, W. S. Asplin,
 and C. Ward (London, £500-600; Provincial, £450-550)
Deputy Staff Officers, C. D. Wright, A. C. Day, T. E. Row-
 land, P. W. Wheeler, M. Dalton, C. J. Gates, W. M. Cook,
 P. H. Horner, H. E. Hawker, and L. W. Wright
 (London, £400-475; Provincial, £365-440)
1st Class Clerks, P. Chester, H. Phillips, J. H. G. Taylor,
 R. J. Fowling, E. Bawell, A. Bell, C. Wheeler, H. J.
 Langton, J. H. Reeves, G. M. Hewson, T. Weyell, F.
 Smith, R. V. Howland, T. B. Barker, W. G. Potter,
 A. A. Maun, F. G. Beak, C. H. Clap, A. G. Tydeman,
 H. J. S. Bennett, J. M. Runk, H. Fanshawe, A. Kay,
 G. T. Hensel, and T. W. Beekwith
 (London, £310-400; Provincial, £280-370)

STURRYGOM'S DEPARTMENT (UNITED KINGDOM)

Surveyors,* A. Mellersh, G. A. Whiteman,* J. L. Macdonald,
 M. J. Gardiner, W. Castell, H. S. Wooster, W. Dickin-
 son, H. W. Austin, W. Brown, T. Kelly, T. R. Ling,
 G. L. Harding, W. M. Simpson, G. R. M. Forrest (£650-900)
Asst. Surveyors (1st Class), A. S. Ayton, P. C. Luke, G. N.
 Merrellid, J. G. Mellersh, G. Wallace, J. C. Madden,
 F. Makepeace, R. P. Bradford, E. J. Gayes, D. Dingle,
 W. S. Harrison, R. Bell, W. W. Giersson, J. G. Luthwaite,
 and G. P. Cooper . . . £500-600
Asst. ditto (2nd Class), D. J. Moore, C. White, R. M.
 Longland, H. V. Orr, T. J. Hubbard, H. E. J. Fay,
 H. H. Measra, C. H. C. Ballie, A. J. Wallace, W. F. Ord,
 T. P. Hobbins, N. S. Harvey, J. T. Foxell, F. N. Westbury,
 A. O. Spafford, V. C. Hall, H. C. A. White, R. J. C.
 Measham, C. A. Jackson, T. W. McConnell, D. K. Hopkyns,
 D. J. Deane, E. P. Nanna, F. H. Kempe, J. W. Jay,
 A. H. Barry, S. H. G. Dainton, W. R. Storr, E. T. Crute-
 ley, L. Hilde, R. T. Whitaker, C. J. G. Ungdale, S. E.
 Sifton, V. R. Kenny, T. B. Braund, H. P. Wales, J. C.
 Johnston, A. S. Langlands, J. G. Henderson, F. N.
 Gossling, R. H. A. Newsome, T. Kearney, S. H. Hunt,
 C. J. Miles, W. Smith, T. H. Bird, R. H. James, A. B.
 Bond, G. Muir, A. J. McCarragher, W. R. Roberts, W.
 Ferguson, H. Townshend, R. B. Davies, D. Spettlawood,
 P. W. McIntyre, G. P. Hall, and A. E. Stocker £150-450

* Allowances of £100.

PRESS BUREAU

Whitehall, S.W.1

Director, Sir Frank Swettenham, G.C.M.G., C.B.; Sir Edward Cook, K.M.B.
Assistant Director, F. H. Mitchell.
Secretary, F. H. Meade.

PRIME MINISTER'S SECRETARIAT AND STAFF

10 Downing Street, S.W.1

The Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury, Rt. Hon. D. Lloyd George, M.P.
Private Secs. J. T. Davies, C.B., Miss P. L. Stevenson, Wm. Sutherland.

Personal Clerks, Misses A. L. A. Simpson, M. Davies, R. Taylor, E. O. Watkin, K. Sewell, E. Sewell, E. Cooke, E. Joy, M. Boswood, T. E. Faulkner.
Secretary, Prof. W. G. B. Adams, Maj.-Hon. Waldorf Astor, M.P., Joseph Davies, Cecil Harnsworth, M.P., Philip Kerr.

Personal Clerks Secretariat, Miss N. Mackay, Mrs. Flower, Misses F. E. Dawe, N. O'Brien, L. Bots, E. Belmont.
Statistical Clerk, G. M. Evans.

PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE

Whitehall, S.W.1

Estimates, 1917-18, £12,347.

The Privy Council is a body of persons who are nominated by the Sovereign without any patent or grant, and who, upon taking the oath of office, are at once qualified members. A privy councillor must be a natural-born or naturalised British subject. It is customary to include in the body the royal princes and the archbishops; several of the principal officers of State and of the Household become privy councillors by virtue of their office; the principal Secretaries of State are of course sworn of the Council before they can take part in the deliberations of the select number who are known as the Cabinet Council; and the rank is bestowed upon Ambassadors and the principal Colonial Governors and statesmen, and frequently upon politicians who have never been in office, as an honorary distinction. All Privy Councillors should be addressed as "Right Honourable."

The Lord President of the Council, on appointment, is declared by the Sovereign in Council. It is only on rare occasions that the whole body of members assemble, one of those instances being at the demise of the Crown, when it is the duty of the Privy Council to meet and proclaim the new Sovereign. For the ordinary business of the Council only those who are summoned attend, and the number thus called upon is usually very small, and consists generally of members of the party in power. Among the important functions of the Council is the bringing into operation by means of orders in council of the provisions of many statutes which Parliament leaves to the executive to enforce, temporarily or permanently, at such time or times as it may deem necessary and desirable. Royal proclamations, summoning or proroguing or dissolving Parliament, and for many other purposes, are made by and with the advice of the Privy Council before being issued.

Several public departments have grown out of or are even now committees of the Council. The Board of Trade, although it is now an entirely separate department, is still officially entitled the Committee of Council for Trade. The Board of Education was a Committee of the Privy Council; and there are still a Universities Committee, which reviews the statutes made under the Oxford and Cambridge Act, a Scottish Universities Committee, and a Judicial Committee for appellate business.

The Privy Council in Ireland, a smaller body than that in England, advises the Lord-Lieutenant, and exercises some of the powers possessed by the Council in Great Britain, but in relation to Irish affairs only.

Lord President of the Council, Rt. Hon. Earl Curzon of Kedleston, K.G., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.R. . . . £2,000
Private Sec. G. Cunningham, C.B. . . . £300
Clerk of the Council, Sir Almeric FitzRoy, K.C.B., K.C.V.O. . . . £1,500
Deputy ditto and Chief Clerk, J. C. Ledlie . . . £900
Senior Clerk, C. J. Dalrymple Hay . . . £800
Staff Clerk, A. W. Whittaker . . . £300-400

PUBLIC WORKS LOAN BOARD

Old Jewry, E.C.2

Estimates, 1917-18, £11,207.

Established 1817 for the purpose of making advances to local authorities on approved public works. The total amount thus borrowed in 1916-17 amounted to £680,312.

Chairman, E. Norman (unp.).
Deputy Chairman, Hon. H. C. Gibbs (unp.).
Secretary, G. A. Calder . . . £1,500
Assistant Sec. and Chief Clerk, H. G. H. Barnes £600-800
Solicitor, C. L. Nicholson . . . £1,200-1,500
Chief Clerk to ditto, D. F. Buckley . . . £100-700

QUEEN ANNE'S BOUNTY

3 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W.1

Queen Anne's Bounty was established in 1704, to augment poor livings in the Church of England. It also assists the clergy, by loans on security of the revenues of benefices, to build, etc., residences and farmhouses, etc. The fund is managed by governors appointed by Royal Charter. Applications for grants can be made at any time, but no applications received after Feb. 1 can be considered during the current year. In 1916 the grants amounted to £11,029, and the benefactions received to £9,706. The amount available for distribution in 1917 was £21,007. The capital fund, held by the Governors in money and stock for various benefices, amounted to upwards of £7,300,000.

Secretary and Treasurer, W. R. Le Fanu.
Chief Clerk, Wm. Lipscomb.
1st Class Clerks (Senior Division), G. Shapson, J. F. Sapsford, V. G. Broomhead, R. G. Rowland, E. Junip.
Ditto (Junior Division), M. Rogers, W. Russell, D. Smeaton, W. Holford, W. J. P. Smith.
Junior Clerks (Upper Division), A. G. Spencer, S. D. Knight.
Solicitor, F. G. Hughes.
Asstt. ditto, W. G. Hannah.
Architect, W. A. Hughes.
Asstt. ditto, M. Skluner.

RECONSTRUCTION, MINISTRY OF

2 Queen Anne's Gate Buildings, Westminster, S.W.1

Minister of Reconstruction, Rt. Hon. C. Addison, M.P., M.C.
Private Secretary, W. A. Colgate.
Joint Secretaries, Vaughan Nash, O.V.O., C.B., G. M. Young, C.B.
Private Secretaries, E. H. E. Havelock, M. A. Bevan.
Assistant Secretaries, Miss Mouna Wilson, Sir Maurice Bonham-Carter, K.C.V.O., K.C.B., A. Greenwood, M. Heseltine, Douglas Newton, G. C. Upcott.
Legal Adviser, A. S. Comyns Carr.

RECORD OFFICE, THE PUBLIC

Chancery Lane, W.C.2

For the safe custody of the Public Records. Present building completed in 1900. Estimates, 1917-18, £21,995.

Keeper of the Records, The Master of the Rolls.
Deputy, Sir H. C. Maxwell-Lyte, K.C.B. . . . £1,400
Asstt. Keeper and Sec. Lib., H. Rodney . . . £800
Asstt. Keepers, E. Salisbury, R. H. Brodie, H. Hall, J. G. Black, C. G. Crump . . . £320-700

Clerks, A. St.-J. Story-Maskelyne, R. C. Fowler, J. V. Lyle, M. E. Giuseppe, C. Johnson, A. E. Stamp, H. E. Headlam, J. B. W. Chapman, C. T. Flower, S. C. Ratcliff, M. C. B. Dawes, C. H. Jenkinson, J. J. O'Reilly, O. C. Chapman, J. G. Phillimore, W. R. Cunningham, R. L. Atkinson £150-500

The Search Rooms are usually open daily, with certain exceptions, from 10 to 4.30; Saturdays 10 to 2. The Museum is closed for the duration of the war. [The number of registered applications for the production of Records, State Papers, etc., in 1914 was In the Legal Search Room, 49,861; in the Literary Search Room, 64,005; total, 113,866.]

THE ROAD BOARD

35 Cromwell Road, South Kensington, London, S.W.1

Under the provisions of the Development and Road Improvement Funds Act, 1909, the Treasury appoints five persons to constitute a Road Board "for the purposes of improving the facilities for road traffic in the United Kingdom, and of the administration of the road improvement grant." The grant consists of the proceeds, less cost of collection, of the motor spirit duties, and the excess or balance of the net proceeds, less cost of collection, of all excise duties payable in respect of carriage licences after payment to local authorities through the Local Taxation Accounts of sums specified in Part V of the Revenue Act, 1911.

Since August 1915 the proceeds of these duties have been retained in the Exchequer under the provisions of the Finance Act, 1915.

In their seventh report [119. 6d.] the Board state that their income during the year 1916-17 was £152,902 from interest and profit on investments and loans. This amount, added to previous income, brought up the total receipts of the Board from the date of constitution to £7,393,097.

Up to March 31, 1917, the Board had made or indicated grants and loans amounting in the aggregate to £6,003,517, £4,923,181 by way of grant and £1,080,336 by way of loan.

The grants made to March 31, 1917, were apportioned to the following objects:

Improvement of road crusts	£3,439,718
Road widenings and improvement of curves and corners	295,156
Road diversions	70,519
Reconstruction and improvements of bridges	87,388
New roads and bridges	540,884
Total	£4,433,665

In addition, the Board had advanced £593,629 by way of loan. As a result of the war, the Board's advances will be greatly reduced during 1917-18 (it is estimated to about £200,000), and will be confined to important roads the improvement of which cannot properly be postponed. The Board have undertaken at the request of the Army Council (1) to supervise and arrange for the construction and maintenance at the cost of the Army Council of new roads and the improvement of private roads required for military purposes; (2) to arrange with highway authorities for the improvement of public roads required for military purposes; (3) to settle by negotiation with highway authorities the amounts payable by the Army Council in respect of damage caused by extraordinary traffic in connection with military movements. Similar work has been undertaken for the Ministry of Munitions, the Admiralty, and the Timber Supply Department. The following statement shows the total estimated expenditure on works sanctioned by the various departments

up to March 31, 1917, which have been or are being carried out by or under the supervision of the Board.

Dept.	Estimated cost of work sanctioned
War Office	£2,364,541
Admiralty	111,697
Ministry of Munitions	276,313
Timber Supply Department	7,590
Total	2,760,141

In a letter addressed to the Reconstruction Committee on Jan. 19, 1917, the Board deal with the question of works of road construction and improvement which are required, and, if funds are forthcoming, will be available for execution after the war. It is assumed that about 15,000 miles of road in England and Wales stand in need of reconstruction or strengthening, the cost of which is estimated at approximately £30,000,000 over and above the normal expenditure of the Local Authorities on current and deferred maintenance. In addition to this, the Board estimate that works of road widening, etc., which may have to be taken in hand at some time or other, would probably cost not less than £5,000,000, and that the expenditure necessary to reconstruct bridges on important roads so as to support the motor traffic legalised by Parliament will not be less than £7,000,000.

THE BOARD

Sir George S. Gibb (<i>Chairman</i>)	£3,000
Right Hon. Lord Pirrie, K.P., Right Hon. Sir John Hay Macdonald, O.C.M., Lord St. Davids, Lord Montagu of Beaulieu (<i>unpaid</i>)	
Secretary, W. Rees Jeffreys	£1,000
Assist. ditto, Maj. H. R. Watling	£375
Manager and Engineer, B.-Gen. H. P. Maybury, C.B. £1,600	
Acting Manager and Engineer, J. S. Killick, A.M.I.C.E.	

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH, DEPARTMENT OF

15 Great George Street, Westminster, S.W.1

The Committee of the Privy Council for Scientific and Industrial Research was appointed by Order in Council dated July 28, 1915, to direct, subject to such conditions as the Treasury may from time to time prescribe, the application of any sums of money provided by Parliament for the organisation and development of scientific and industrial research. See further, p. 326.

Committee of the Privy Council, The Lord President, The Chancellor of the Exchequer, The Secretary of State for Scotland, The President of the Board of Trade, The President of the Board of Education, The Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, The Secretary of State for the Colonies, The Most Hon. the Marquess of Crewe, K.G., LL.D., The Rt. Hon. Viscount Haldane of Cloan, K.T., O.M., The Rt. Hon. Lord Gainsford of Headlam, The Rt. Hon. Arthur Henderson, M.P., The Rt. Hon. A. H. Dyke Acland, LL.D.

Advisory Council, Sir William McCormick, LL.D. (Administrative Chairman), Lord Rayleigh, O.M., LL.D., F.R.S., Sir George Bellby, F.R.S., Sir Maurice Fitzmaurice, C.M.G., Professor J. A. McClelland, F.R.S., The Hon. Sir Charles A. Parsons, K.C.B., F.R.S., Professor J. F. Thorpe, C.B.E., F.R.S., Sir Richard Threlfall, K.B.E., F.R.S.

Fuel Research Board, Sir George Bellby, F.R.S. (Director), The Hon. Sir Charles A. Parsons, K.C.B., F.R.S., Sir Richard Redmayne, K.C.B., Sir Richard Threlfall, K.B.E., F.R.S.

Consultant to the Board, Professor W. A. Bone, F.R.S.

Staff of the Department

Secretary, Sir Frank Heath, K.C.B.
Assist. Secs. Lt. S. Lloyd, P. C. Lyon, C.B.I.

Technical Officers. A. S. Barnes, Dr. H. F. Coward, A. Richardson, R. W. Stammers.
Junior Clerks. Mrs. M. Palmer, Miss V. E. Somerville.
Acting Clerk-in-Charge. P. W. Haynes.
2nd Division Clerk. C. B. Fitzgerald.
Asst. Clerks. J. H. Macgregor, F. W. Smith, J. Williamson.
Temp. Women Clerks. Miss D. Bradfield, Miss C. Fincham, Miss K. Greenwood, Miss M. Jones, Miss V. Phillips, Miss J. E. Robertson, Miss B. Watson.
Acting Supt. of Typists. Miss N. Garrett.
Note.—The above staff includes officers seconded from other departments.

SHIPPING, MINISTRY OF

St. James's Park, S.W.1.

Controller. Rt. Hon. Sir Joseph Maclay, bt.
Private Secretaries. P. P. Robinson, P. E. Turner.
Parliamentary Secretary. Sir Leo G. Chiozza Money, M.P.
Private Secretaries. C. H. Boyd, Miss F. L. Westwood, T. O. Jacobsen, M.P.
Director of Transport and Shipping. Graeme Thomson, c.n.
Private Sec. Lient. C. W. Evans.
Secretary. John Anderson.
Private Sec. E. W. Baynes.
Accountant General. H. N. Bumbury, c.n.
Private Sec. C. J. O'Connell.
Directors. Sir Percy Bates, ut., E. J. Foley, B. A. Kenball Cook, A. W. Read, J. A. Salter, Capt. H. Stansbury, R.N., c.n., L. A. P. Warner.
Asst. Sec. A. Woodgate, Esq.

Deputy Directors. L. Browett, K. P. Burgess, A.L.N.A., A. E. Faulkner, C. W. Hurcomb, P. W. Lund, H. MacNeal, D. T. Monteath, E. J. Strohmenger (Deputy Accountant General).

Civil Servants lent by other Government Departments. P. Adams, R. G. Adams, A. Alcorn, H. G. Allun, John Anderson, H. N. Apted, G. H. Bacon, S. C. Barham, S. S. Barnaby, E. W. Baynes, W. S. Bazley, H. Beer, C. H. Boyd, E. Bradfield, L. Browett, K. W. Bullen, L. A. Bullwhinkle, H. N. Bumbury, c.n., E. Buxton, J. E. Camplin, H. T. Clarke, P. N. Clothier, J. P. Coombes, R. L. W. Cooper, C. G. Copins, E. D. Cornelius, J. T. Davley, W. J. Dorell, A. H. Drury, D. Drysdale, G. G. Duggan, D. P. Eades, P. Eastman, W. Eaton, C. J. Edwards, D. H. Edwards, C. H. Elliott, A. E. Faulkner, G. T. Fidler, E. P. Fielden, W. T. Fitzgerald, E. J. Foley, G. L. Galway, S. J. Garland, R. Gear, P. G. Glennie, P. L. Goldmid, H. W. Griffin, M. L. Gwyer, A. H. Hales, S. E. Hardy, J. J. Hayes, A. Henry, R. B. Hewkin, C. Hipwood, S. C. Hooper, C. Hope-Wallace, G. V. Howell, C. W. Hurcomb, W. G. Hyndard, C. F. Jago, W. G. James, C. E. W. Justice, B. A. Kenball Cook, J. Kemp, T. G. Lahan, W. Lettch, T. Lodge, W. V. Lodge, E. B. Luck, W. H. Lunnen, J. McLaughlan, V. E. M. McWinney, J. Mackinnon, P. Mallinson, P. Maguire, A. W. Marshall, I. W. Marshall, R. R. Martin, D. T. Monteath, de Montmorency, R.A., J. R. Moore, W. N. Noble, P. H. Norman, C. J. O'Connell, J. P. O'Halloran, D. J. Owen, F. E. Parker, R. S. Palsch, H. P. Peck, J. D. C. Pellow, A. E. Pike, G. S. Pritchard, W. C. Putnam, R. Raffalli, W. J. Redmond, L. H. Rider, P. P. Robinson, J. A. Salter, J. Spear, W. J. Sims, W. G. Skidner, J. G. Smyth, Capt. H. Stansbury, R.N., c.n., A. D. Steadman, A. Stewart, A. J. R. Stokes, E. J. Strohmenger, R. W. Sturgeon, Graeme Thomson, H. A. Thomson, H. H. Trimming, A. C. Ward, Sir A. Watson, E. G. Williams, E. C. U. Wilson, E. A. Wincman, G. O. Wood, A. Woodgate, W. Younman.

Voluntary Assistants. Sir K. Anderson, K.C.M.G., Sir Percy Bates, bt., H. Barnett, C. C. Barrie, C. Bowring, Sir A. Broadbank, bt., C. Cockcroft, R. S. Cotton, A. Crawford, T. L. Duff, W. P. Ellerton, Sir L. Fletcher, R.N.R., J. W. Gasson, E. W. Glover, J. Graham, J. Greig, N. Hallett, S. G. Higgins, J. Hill, T. O. Jacobsen, P. Jansen, N. A. Leslie, F. W. Lewis, Lient. F. C. Lohden, P. W. Lund, Rt. Hon. Sir Joseph Maclay, ut., H. MacNeal, E. W. Mann, A. E. O'Neill, A. W. Read, C. Reys, T. Royley, T. Ruddock, W. J. Smith, H. Sicklemore, W. H. Tregoung, A. Trinder, C. F. Turner, G. Walford, J. Wallace, C. W. Warwick, H. Weaver, A. Wilkie, J. A. Young.

STATIONERY OFFICE

Prince's Street, Storey's Gate, S.W.1

Established 1782. Its duties include the supply of books and stationery to Parliament and the various Government offices and departments, and

the supervision and control of the printing, etc., required by them. Expenses, 1917-18, £965,944.

Controller. Sir F. Atterbury, K.C.B. . . . £1,200-1,500
Private Sec. L. C. Dashiield.
Deputy Controller. W. R. Colling, M.V.O. . . . £700-900
Asst. Controller and Supt. of Paper. W. G. Wightman £800
Accountant. C. H. Balmah . . . £500-700
Supt. of Stores. I. A. H. Watson . . . £590-600
Librarian. A. J. Ellis . . . £500-600
Supt. Dublin Branch. H. E. Pitman . . . £150-600
Supt. Edinburgh Branch. I. W. Hill . . . £400-550
Supt. of Publications. A. L. Screech . . . £500
Supt. Manchester Branch. J. B. Gotts . . . £300-400
Supt. of Printing. T. D. Dutton . . . £500-700
Supt. of Binding. G. D. Rose . . . £500-600
Supt. Underwood St. Branch. E. W. E. Liddington £300-400
Deputy and Asst. Heads of Branches. E. C. Bateman, W. G. Bishop, C. W. Howard, G. F. Whiles, G. H. Wright (£300-450), E. H. Chapman (Dublin), E. V. Emery, A. Hammond, G. McIsaac, C. H. Stranger (Edinburgh), H. A. White . . . £300-400
Minor Staff Officers. R. J. Palmer, *J. P. Stevenson, E. C. Briggs, J. Boyd, P. Brownlow, W. Hawkins, S. E. Lovatt, J. M. Newham . . . £200-300
Examiners of Printers' Accounts. A. J. Biggs (£300-450), G. W. Riley . . . £275-375
Technical Assistants (Paper). H. A. Bromley, A. E. Dawe, E. A. Dawe, E. J. H. Stallybrass . . . £200-350
Technical Assistants (Printing). J. E. H. Wilson (Dublin) (£250-350), J. Paterson (Edinburgh), J. C. Rowden, J. Stone, J. H. Whitehead . . . £200-300
Receiver of Printing. D. S. Todd . . . £200-300
Examiner of Binders' Accounts. J. E. Peun . . . £200-300

THAMES CONSERVANCY

2 and 3 Norfolk Street, Strand, W.O.2

The Conservators of the River Thames were constituted a body corporate by Act of Parliament in 1857, and their powers altered by various Acts from time to time. Under the Port of London Act, 1908 (see p. 269), the number of Conservators was reduced from 38 to 28, and their responsibilities were confined to the non-tidal reaches of the river between Crickeklade and Teddington. The Conservators are appointed by the Corporation of London, the London County Council, the Metropolitan Water Board, the Board of Trade, the Port Authority, and the Councils of the riverside counties, boroughs, and urban districts. The whole of the works on the upper river, the control of the navigation, the registration of vessels, the prevention of pollution of the whole of the Thames watershed, and the protection of the fisheries are entrusted to the Conservators.

Chairman. Rt. Hon. Lord Desborough, K.C.V.O.

Vice-Chairman. Sir Robert Buckell.

Secretary of the Conservancy. F. W. Geary.

TRADE, THE BOARD OF

Whitehall Gardens, S.W.1

The first Committee for Trade appears to have been appointed in the year 1622, during the reign of James I. It was reconstituted by Charles I. Charles II instituted a Council for Trade and another Council of Foreign Plantations. These were amalgamated in 1672, but in 1675 their duties were transferred to the Privy Council. In 1695, under William III, and from time to time afterwards, the Council was revived; but on the motion of Burke it was abolished in 1782. In 1786 a permanent Committee was formed under an Order in Council, which still regulates the legal constitution of the Board. The working of the Department, whose chief offices are at Whitehall Gardens, is now assimilated to that of the other great offices of State, its work being done by the President aided by a permanent staff. Estimates, 1917-18, £418,923.

* Receives additional allowance of £80 whilst acting Deputy Superintendent of Stores.

<i>President, Rt. Hon. Sir Albert H. Stanley, M.P.</i>	£5,000
<i>Permanent Sec. Sir Hubert Llewellyn Smith, K.C.B.</i>	£2,000
<i>Second Sec. Sir W. F. Minwood, K.C.B.</i>	£1,500
<i>Parliamentary Sec. G. J. Wardle, M.P.</i>	£1,500
<i>Assistant Secretaries, Harbour Dept. Garnham Roper, C.B.</i>	
<i>Rayleigh Dept. E. G. Mogridge; Unattached, W. H. Beveridge, C.B.</i>	
<i>Commercial Dept. H. Fountain, C.B.</i>	
<i>C.M.O.: Marine Dept. C. Hipwood, C.B.</i>	£1,000-1,200
<i>Comptroller of Companies Dept. H. A. Payne</i>	£1,000-1,200
<i>Comptroller-General of the Dept. of Commercial Intelligence, Sir William H. Clark, K.C.S.I., C.M.G.</i>	£1,000-1,200
<i>Accountant-General, Alex. Barnes, I.A.O.</i>	£1,000
<i>Private Secs. to President, R. W. Matthew, E. R. Edlison, and Hon. Alex. Shaw, M.P. (unpaid)</i>	
<i>Private Sec. to Parly. Sec. H. H. Hill</i>	
<i>Private Sec. to Permanent Sec. S. W. Clark and H. J. Hutchinson</i>	
<i>Private Sec. to Second Sec. H. L. Spencer</i>	
<i>Principal Clerks, H. P. Carlill, H. Booth, G. E. Baker, E. W. Rowntree, J. J. Willis, J. A. Webster, C. H. Grimshaw, G. C. L. Maunder, R. W. Matthew</i>	£700-800
<i>Clerks, T. Lodge, W. Carter, E. J. Elliot, E. R. Edlison, A. R. Thomson, C. H. Boyd, A. S. Hoskin, H. Leck, F. P. Robinson, E. H. S. Marker, C. P. Duff, R. H. Hill, T. St. Q. Hill, T. A. E. Muir, D. Davies, W. A. Lee, F. W. Leggett</i>	£200-500
<i>Principal Staff Officer in Commercial Dept. P. Ashley</i>	£700-900
<i>Directors in the Dept. of Commercial Intelligence, W. J. Glenn, W. R. K. Gandell</i>	£700-900
<i>Principal Staff Officer for Establishment Dept. S. W. Clark</i>	£850-800
<i>Accountants, E. C. Stoneham and R. J. Sheldon</i>	£650-800
<i>Chief Clerk (Companies Dept.), H. M. Winears</i>	£600-800
<i>Supt. for Wrecks and Loss of Life at Sea, C. J. O. Sanders</i>	£300-650
<i>Chief Staff Officer, R. Brinsley Richards</i>	£500-600
<i>Trade Officer, 1st Class, L. A. Palsb</i>	£400-500
<i>Officer in Charge of Commercial Inquiries in the Exhibitions Branch, Sir B. C. Wyldbore Smith</i>	£300-600
<i>Hon. Director for Art in the Exhibitions Branch, Sir Isidore Spellmann, O.M.G.</i>	
<i>Staff Officers and Clerks, H. C. Honey (£550-700); J. L. Bendall, B. B. Shepherd (£450-550); C. Wright, R. Heughall, T. G. Gibson (£490-500); W. W. Coombs, J. S. Smith (£350-450); A. House (£250-450); H. G. A. Mayhew (£300-450); F. W. Perrett, A. C. W. Gay, A. S. Lake, J. Keeling, J. B. Harrold, K. H. Haylett, H. R. Bamford, R. P. G. Hestley, P. W. Emiler, A. C. Crutenden, B. C. Page, F. H. Taylor, G. W. Betts, F. C. Starling, C. E. Sledmore</i>	£300-400
<i>Librarian, R. J. Lister, I.A.O.</i>	£350-600
<i>Clerk in Charge of Railway Accident Work, S. G. Spencer</i>	£300-450
<i>Clerk in Charge of Work under Electric Lighting Acts, M. J. Collins</i>	£300-400
<i>Sunt. of Registry and Copying, H. W. Dalmon</i>	£100
<i>Clerk of Stationery, E. Andrews</i>	£400
<i>Clerk in Charge of Life-saving Apparatus Work, J. B. Harrold</i>	£300-400
<i>Assistant and Minor Staff Officers, F. Bliggs, W. J. Paddon, S. Robson, H. E. Gibbs, W. R. Cairns (£200-300), H. J. Hutchinson (£150-250), O. A. C. Isaac (£100-250), J. A. Anderson, P. E. Florance</i>	£100-200
<i>Clerk in Charge of Railway Plans, T. Lofthouse</i>	£250-350
<i>Asst. Clerks (1st Class), Arthur Hill, I.A.O. (£450), F. A. Fahy, P. J. Desours, and W. Greig</i>	£300-400
<i>Second Div. Clerks (Higher Grade), C. Thornton, W. Stanley, E. J. Dos Santos, W. H. Thomas, T. W. Hodges, P. L. Ellerence, Wm. Smith, E. Burton, F. P. Holmes, H. Townsend, C. A. Carter, W. E. Wilson, J. U. Smith, J. T. Prattue</i>	£250-350

SOLICITOR'S DEPARTMENT

<i>Solicitor, Sir R. Ellis Cunliffe</i>	£1,500-1,800
<i>Asst. Solicitor, E. Potter</i>	£800-1,000
<i>Personal Staff of Solicitor—Principal Clerks, E. Gillett, G. C. Vaux</i>	

Bankruptcy Sub-Department

Solicitor in Charge, H. E. G. Burls.

PROFESSIONAL AND OTHER OFFICERS

<i>Chief Inspecting Officer of Railways, Lt.-Col. J. W. Pringle, R.E.</i>	£1,200-1,400
<i>Inspecting Officer of Railways, Lt.-Col. E. Druitt, R.E.</i>	£800-1,000
<i>Asst. Inspecting Officer of Railways, J. P. Scott Main</i>	£500-700
<i>Sub-Inspecting Officers of Railways, A. Ford, J. J. Hornby, and C. Campbell</i>	£200-400

<i>Professional Member of Marine Dept. Capt. A. H. F. Young, R.N.R.</i>	£800-1,000
<i>Professional Member of Harbour Dept. Capt. C. E. Monro, R.N.</i>	£1,000
<i>Adviser on Electrical Matters (vacant)</i>	£800-1,000
<i>Electrician and Asst. to Electric Adviser, (vacant)</i>	£300-450
<i>Senior Inspector of Life-saving Apparatus, Capt. J. D. Daintree, R.N.</i>	£500
<i>Inspector of Life-saving Apparatus, Capt. H. F. Aplin, R.N.</i>	£350-400
<i>Translator, H. Kershaw</i>	£400

OFFICE OF STANDARD WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

7, Old Palace Yard, S.W.1

<i>Deputy Warden of Standards, Major P. A. MacMahon, F.R.S.</i>	£800
<i>Superintending Clerk, G. W. Sellar</i>	£350-450
<i>Staff Clerk, H. B. C. Durling</i>	£300-400
<i>Examiner, S. H. McQuown</i>	£300-400

Trade Commissioners in Self-Governing Dominions

<i>Canada, G. Hamilton Wilkes</i>	
<i>Australia, G. T. Milne</i>	
<i>South Africa, W. G. Wickham</i>	
<i>New Zealand, R. W. Dalton</i>	

BANKRUPTCY OFFICERS

Office of the Inspector-General

Horse Guards Avenue, S.W.1

<i>Inspector-General, J. G. Willis, C.B.</i>	£1,000-1,200
<i>Inspector of Official Receivers, E. E. Deane</i>	£700-900
<i>Chief Bankruptcy Clerk, F. A. Clarke</i>	£700-850
<i>Chief Auditor, J. R. J. Johnston</i>	£600-750
<i>Auditor, J. F. Bird</i>	£500-600
<i>Junior Inspector, A. A. Taylor</i>	£500-600
<i>Senior Clerk, A. Mills</i>	£500-600
<i>Examiners, W. C. Taylor, H. C. Watson, W. A. Clark, W. J. Walker, T. S. Hutchison, J. T. Lennox, F. W. Pote, H. M. Bennell, D. Hughes</i>	£310-500
<i>Asst. Examiners, S. T. Tigar, S. J. Campling, G. C. Vescey, P. H. Langmaid</i>	£100-350
<i>Minor Staff Officers, C. C. G. Stonhouse (£300-450), E. Carlwithen</i>	£250-350
<i>Second Div. Clerks (Higher Grade), H. I. R. Audain, F. L. Bamford, N. Stanger, T. J. Dale, A. Rowley</i>	£250-350
<i>Receivers: Birmingham, etc., A. S. Cully (£1,100); Bradford and Halifax, W. Durrance (£800-900); Brighton, etc., T. Gourlay (£700-800); Bristol, C. H. King (£500-1,000); Carmarthen, H. W. Thomas (£500); Dewsbury and Huddersfield, E. Johnson (£450-500); Hanley, etc., P. T. Halcumb (£500); Hull, etc., G. H. Acheson (£560); Ipswich, F. Messent (£500); Liverpool, E. D. Symond (£800-1,000); London and S. Suburban, Hon. W. J. H. Boyle (£900); Asst. J. D. Turner (£400); London and N. Suburban, E. W. J. Savill (£1,000); Asst. L. A. West (£400); Manchester, J. G. Gibson (£800-1,000); Newcastle-on-Tyne, C. Woollett (£600-650); Northampton, H. W. Cox (£600-650); North Glamorgan, H. S. Owen (£500-600); Nottingham, E. W. Humphreys (£800-1,000); Shrewsbury, F. Carls (£425); Southampton, T. Stanton (£500-600); Swansea, H. Rees</i>	£400-600

Office of the Official Receivers in Bankruptcy attached to the High Court

Bankruptcy Buildings, Carey Street, W.C.2

<i>Senior Official Receiver, H. Leadam Hough</i>	£1,200
<i>Official Receivers, E. S. Grey, W. P. Bowyer</i>	£800-1,000
<i>Senior Asst. Official Receiver, W. G. Williams</i>	£700
<i>Asst. Official Receivers, D. Williams, J. B. Knight, F. T. Garton</i>	£400-600
<i>Senior Examiners, J. W. Roberts, C. R. H. Cooper, E. Parke</i>	£250-350
<i>Chief Cashier, O. L. Russell</i>	£250-350

Office of the Official Receiver for Companies (Winding-up) attached to the High Court

33 Carey Street, W.C.2

<i>Senior Official Receiver, H. De V. Brougham</i>	£1,200
<i>Official Receiver, Herbert E. Burgess</i>	£800-1,000
<i>Senior Asst. Official Receiver, W. J. Warley</i>	£500-700
<i>Asst. Official Receiver, E. C. Bliss</i>	£500-700
<i>Examiners, A. Russell, G. A. Eden, E. V. Fox</i>	£350-450
<i>Chief Accountant and Confidential Clerk, W. E. Flint</i>	£250-350
<i>Chief Cashier, P. J. Keeler</i>	£250-350

PATENTS, DESIGNS, AND TRADE MARKS OFFICE

25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, W.C.2

<i>Comptroller-General</i> , W. Temple Franks, c.b.	£1,500
<i>Registrar of Designs and Trade Marks</i> , Ralph H. Griffin	£1,000
<i>Chief Examiner</i> , H. Hatfield, l.s.o.	£900-1,100
<i>Chief Clerk</i> , P. G. L. Webb	£850-1,000
<i>Principal Clerks</i> , F. W. Hodges, R. P. Chope, Arthur Neeves	£650-800
<i>Deputy Principal</i> , F. W. Neale	£400-550
<i>Clerks</i> , Henry Samuel Freer, J. Stringer, E. H. Knights, J. K. Grebby, F. Newbery, and A. J. Martin	£150-500
<i>Librarian</i> , E. W. Hulme	£500-600
<i>Assist. Librarian</i> , H. V. Hopwood	£250-450
<i>Supt. of Sale Branch</i> , F. Usher	£450-500
<i>Staff Clerks</i> , W. S. Snell, A. Holmes, J. Barratt, B. G. Crewe, W. E. F. Walker, S. W. Morrison, W. J. Milton, T. F. Ordish	£250-450
<i>Clerk of Designs Register</i> , R. C. Winward	£400
<i>Examiners (Supervising)</i> , W. Martin, A. R. Wright, W. H. D. Clark	£800-900
<i>Senior Examiners</i> , H. J. Adams, F. Ogden, W. Groves, J. E. Needham, A. S. A. Ormsby, F. M. Sexton, A. Sutton, A. F. Ravenshear, F. Gossling, G. Rutherford, H. F. Lowe, H. O. Minty, T. E. Loues, R. Jenkins, L. Bolton, T. H. Denning	£600-800
<i>Examiners</i> , H. Newton, W. A. Stiven, A. Whitwell, J. H. Tomlinson, R. Sandon, W. Martin, C. H. Powell, J. Reeves, J. Layzell, G. Gibbens, C. C. Starling, A. G. Page, I. T. Walls, W. Sackfield, H. C. Hayercraft, G. F. Hambly, R. Adams, W. S. Jarratt, R. W. Simmonds, F. W. Dunn, W. A. Taylor, E. A. Gere, R. J. Sowter, A. S. Cox, D. Robinson, R. T. G. French, J. W. Barker, F. P. Johns, M. F. Levey, A. J. Wilson, A. Wilson, F. G. Smith, V. Lough, A. E. Dodridge, T. T. Bedford	£500-600
<i>Deputy Examiners</i> , S. A. Willmott, D. Walton, F. Ackroyd	£400-550
<i>Index Clerk</i> , C. T. Browne	£300-350
<i>Record Keeper</i> , G. E. Pollard	£250-350

TRADE MARKS REGISTRY AND DESIGNS BRANCH, MANCHESTER

<i>Keeper of Cotton Marks</i> , J. W. Madders	£400-700
<i>Clerk in Charge of Designs Register</i> , H. J. E. Easton	£300-400

GENERAL REGISTER AND RECORD OFFICE OF SHIPPING AND SEAMEN Tower Hill, E.

<i>Registrar-General of Shipping and Seamen</i> , C. H. Jones	£700-900
<i>Assist. Regr.-General</i> , G. A. Hooke	£450-650
<i>Senior Staff Clerk</i> , C. I. Compton	£350-450
<i>Staff Clerks</i> , W. Avery, W. H. Lee, T. Crone, J. C. Randall, E. H. Atklus	£300-400

MAINE DEPARTMENT

Consultative Branch

54 Victoria Street, S.W.1

Engineer-Surveyor-in-Chief and Inspector of Testing Establishments under the Anchors and Chain Cables Act, T. Carlton

<i>Deputy Engineer-Surveyor-in-Chief</i> , F. Carruthers	£600-700
<i>Engineer and Ship Surveyors</i> , C. W. Roberts	£250-450
H. G. Dixon, H. J. Yose, J. Cormack	£250-400
<i>Principal Ship Surveyor</i> , W. D. Archer	£700-900
<i>Deputy Principal Ship Surveyor</i> , E. W. Colvill	£600-700
<i>Assist. to Principal Ship Surveyor</i> , A. J. Daniel	£420-500
<i>Ship Surveyors</i> , A. E. Lavers	£420-500
J. Kintz, T. W. Revans, J. T. Munden, W. J. Whitton, A. T. Metcalfe	£250-400
<i>Principal Surveyors for Tonnage</i> , T. F. Jenkins	£500-700
<i>Assist. to do</i> , P. W. Bickle	£250-450
<i>Ship Surveyors</i> , C. R. Godfree, T. R. Clark, H. G. Hogben	£250-400

63 Victoria Street, S.W.1

<i>Principal Examiner of Masters and Mates</i> , J. M. Harvey	£600-700
<i>Asst. to the Principal Examiner of Masters and Mates</i> , D. Fulton	£420-550

79 Mark Lane, E.C.3

<i>Chief Examiner of Engineers</i> , W. T. Seaton	£520-600
<i>Engineer Surveyor</i> , G. C. Hialr	£300-400

Marine Survey Staff

79 Mark Lane, E.C.3

<i>Principal Officer for London Dist.</i> , R. C. Warden	£600-750
<i>Chief Inspector of Ships' Provisions</i> , W. L. Service	£500-650

Examiners of Masters and Mates

Dock Street, E.1

<i>Senior Examiner</i> , Sir A. A. Walker, bt.	£420-500
<i>Examiners</i> , J. W. Saul, E. I. Fleteber	£250-400

Mercantile Marine Offices

<i>Chief Supt. Dock Street</i> , E.1, J. Y. Mosey	£500-600
<i>Supt. Poplar, East India Dock Rd.</i> , E. B. Jacob	£300-400
<i>Supt. Victoria Docks, Connaught Road</i> , E.16, J. R. Gliehrst	£300-400
<i>Supt. Tilbury, Essex</i> , J. W. H. Hall	£350-450

CENSUS OF PRODUCTION OFFICE

68 Victoria Street, S.W.1

<i>Director</i> , A. W. Flux	£700 900
<i>Assist. Director</i> , H. W. Macrosty	£500-600
<i>Sunt. of Staff</i> , J. W. Verdier	£400-500
<i>Staff Officer</i> , R. F. Taylor	£300-400

EMERGENCY DEPARTMENTS

Canal Control Committee

7 Princes Street, S.W.1

<i>Chairman</i> , Sir Maurice Fitzmaurice, c.m.g.	
<i>Secretary</i> , R. B. Dunwoody	

Coal Mines Control Department

8 Richmond Terrace, S.W.1

<i>Controller</i> , Guy Calthrop	
<i>Secretary</i> , H. F. Carhill	

Commission Internationale de Ravitaillement

India House, Kingsway, W.C.2

<i>Director of the staff attached to the British Section (ranking as an Assist. Sec.)</i> , Sir E. Wyldbore Smith	
<i>Secretary</i> , R. F. H. Duke	

Cotton Control Board

Victoria Hotel, Manchester

<i>Chairman</i> , A. H. Dixon	
<i>Secretary</i> , H. D. Henderson	

Committee on Work of National Importance

Carlton House, Regent Street, S.W.1

<i>Chairman</i> , Sir Hildred Carlile, m.p.	
<i>Secretary</i> , H. Gibbon Fritchard	

Department of Import Restrictions

22 Carlisle Place, Victoria St., S.W.1

<i>Controller</i> , R. E. Enthoven, c.i.e.	
<i>Secretary</i> , H. J. Phillips	

Industrial (War Inquiries) Branch

Gwydyr House Annexe, Whitehall, S.W.1

<i>Director</i> , Prof. S. J. Chapman, c.b.e.	
<i>Deputy Directors</i> , Dr. J. H. Clapham and Prof. A. C. Pigou	

Insurance Intelligence Department

13 Abchurch Lane, E.C.4

<i>Officer in Charge</i> , G. W. Russell	
--	--

Petrol Control Department

19 Berkeley Street, W.1

<i>Controller</i> , Sir Evans Jones, bt.	
<i>Deputy Controller</i> , P. G. L. Webb	
<i>Chief Clerk</i> , H. W. Cole	

Petroleum Pool Board

116 Victoria Street, S.W.1

<i>Chairman</i> , Sir Walter Egerton, k.c., m.g.	
<i>Secretary</i> , C. E. Shepherd	

Timber Supplies Department

Caxton House, Tothill Street, S.W.1

<i>Controller</i> , J. B. Ball	
--------------------------------	--

Tobacco and Matches Control Board

1 Great George Street, S.W.1

<i>Chairman</i> , Lancelot Hugh Smith, c.b.e.	
<i>Secretary</i> , H. Footman	

Trading with the Enemy Committee

Bankruptcy Bldgs., Carey Street, W.C.2

Chairman, Ernest R. Moon, C.B., K.C.
Secretary, W. P. Bowyer.

Railway Executive Committee

35 Parliament Street, S.W.1

Chairman, The President of the Board of Trade.
Vice-Chairman, Sir H. A. Walker, K.C.B.
Secretary, Major G. S. Szlumper.

War Risks Insurance Office

33-38 King William Street, E.C.4

Chairman of Committee on Insurance of Ships' Cargoes, Sir Douglas Owen, K.B.E.
Chairman of Committee on Insurance against Bombardment and Aircraft Risks, Montagu C. Norman, D.S.O.
Secretary, J. W. Verdier.

THE TREASURY

Whitehall, S.W.1

The Lord High Treasurer, once the third great officer of State, had of old the appointment of all officers employed in collecting the revenues of the Crown, and the disposal of all plans and ways relating to the revenue.

Since the days of George I the powers and duties of the office of the Lord High Treasurer have been invariably executed by Commissioners, consisting of the First Lord of the Treasury, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and from two to five other Commissioners, who are usually designated Junior Lords. The First Lord, if he fill that office only, takes little share in the management of the department; but some special duties, such as recommending for Civil List Pensions, appertain to his position. A number of appointments are in his gift, and he is an *ex-officio* trustee of the National Gallery and British Museum. For nearly eighty years prior to 1885 the office of First Lord was invariably held by the Prime Minister of the day. The departmental duties of the junior lords are almost nominal. The Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury is principal Government Whip. The Commissioners forming the Treasury Board seldom meet; and in fact the real work of the department is performed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who is its effective head, aided by the Financial Secretary and the permanent staff.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer sees that the estimates sent in by the spending departments are framed with due regard to economy, is made acquainted with the views of the revenue departments regarding probable receipts, and then prepares and introduces his Budget. Like the First Lord of the Treasury, he is provided with an official residence in Downing Street.

Estimates, 1917-18, £124,893.

First Lord of the Treasury, Rt. Hon. David Lloyd George, M.P. (*Prime Minister*) £3,000*Private Sec.* (total allowance, £800), see *Prime Minister's Secretariat*, *supra*, p. 273.*Chancellor of the Exchequer*, Rt. Hon. A. Bonar Law £5,000*Private Sec.*, H. P. Hamilton (total allowance, £800), J. C. C. Davidson, R. P. M. Gower £2,000*Junior Lords*, J. P. Hope, M.P. (£1,000), J. W. Pratt, M.P. (£1,111), J. Parker, M.P. (£1,000), J. T. Jones, M.P. (*unpaid*).
Joint Financial Secs. Sir S. Harcourt Lever, K.C.B.; S. Baldwin, M.P. £2,000*Joint Parliamentary Secs.* Lord Edmund Talbot, M.V.O., D.S.O., M.P.; Capt. Hon. F. E. Guest, D.S.O., M.P. each £2,000*Private Sec.* F. L. Jeffcoat £100*Joint Permanent Sec.* Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Chalmers, G.C.B., Sir Thomas L. Heath, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., F.R.S., Sir John S. Bradbury, K.C.B. each £2,000*Auditor of the Civil List*, Sir T. L. Heath, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., F.R.S.*Private Sec. to Financial and Permanent Secretaries*, S. H. Wright £150*Assist. Sec.* Sir Malcolm G. Ramsay, K.C.B. £1,500*Principal Clerks*, R. F. Wilkins, C.B., G. L. Barstow, C.B., R. S. Meiklejohn, C.B., L. J. Hewby, C.B., S. Armitage-Smith £1,000-1,200*1st Class Clerks*, H. Higgs, C.B., L. C. Bromley, E. W. H. Millar, G. C. Upcott, R. G. Hawtrey, B. P. Blackett, C.B., C. L. Stocks, O. E. Nlemeyer, F. Phillips, A. W. Hurst, F. W. Leith Ross, R. V. Vernon £700-900*2nd Class Clerks*, J. H. McC. Craig, Viscount Cross, S. D. Walcy, A. McPadyean, S. H. Wright, G. H. S. Pinsent, A. P. Waterfield, H. P. Hamilton, F. H. Nixon, H. A. Siepmann, S. A. Sydney-Turner, P. J. Grigg, F. M. Morris, T. K. Bewley, B. W. Gilbert, W. R. Fraser £200-500*Parliamentary Clerk*, H. Higgs, C.B.*Assist. to Parliamentary Clerk*, E. Tigar, I.S.O. £450*Treasury Officers of Accounts*, R. F. Wilkins, C.B. (*unp.*); A. T. V. Robinson £250-1,000*Accountant*, George H. Hunt, I.S.O. £700-1,000*Assistant Accountant*, H. T. Holmes, M.V.O. £400-600*Auditor of Sheriffs' Accounts*, B. J. Bridgeman, G. W. Couch £200-450*Officer in charge of Statistics*, D. W. Ward £500-600*Clerk to do.* H. G. Brookman £150-250*Supt. of Registry*, A. H. Bradley £100-500*Assist. Supt. of Registry*, J. Drake £400-400*Staff Clerks*, A. J. Hiscok, I.S.O. (£500); L. Cuthbertson, A. E. Mitchell £300-400*Minor Staff Clerks*, T. Chadwick, W. G. Gant, J. A. Jukes, W. H. Sharpe, P. G. Slade £200-450*Second Division Clerks*, S. Graham, S. W. Green, A. C. Higgs, G. Ismay, C. H. Lefebure, A. H. May, C. F. Warren.*Assist. Clerks*, F. C. Collings, W. B. Greenwood, J. T. Oldfield, W. W. Pulford, J. W. Cohen.

DEPARTMENTS OF H.M. PROCTOR-GENERAL AND OF THE SOLICITOR TO THE TREASURY

Treasury Chambers, Whitehall, S.W.1

Proctor-General and Treasury Solicitor, Sir J. P. Mellor, K.C.B.*Private Secretary*, A. W. Brown, LL.D.*Assist. Solicitors*, A. H. Dennis, C.B.; H. E. F. Comyn, C.B.; Sir A. W. Lawrence, nt.*Assistant*, W. de G. Lamotte and C. Owen.*Chief Clerks*, C. H. E. Fletcher, R. H. Gardner, A. W. Brown, LL.D., and R. W. Woods.*Staff Clerk*, C. A. Dance.*Assist. Chief Clerks*, H. A. Weeks, G. C. Crispin, J. H. Crawley.*Professional Clerks*, A. E. Wade, A. F. Gilchrist, C. M. Leese, J. C. P. Kinsman, W. L. Morton, A. D. Stocks.

ACCOUNTS BRANCH

Clerk in Charge of Accounts, C. H. Hunt.*Deputy ditto*, W. J. Hagon.*Clerks*, W. J. Smith, E. W. Mounter.

LAW COURTS BRANCH

Principal, A. T. Hare.*Assist. for Chancery and Charity Business*, J. Rye.*Assist. for Common Law and Admiralty Business*, R. M. Greenwood.*Professional Clerks*, E. M. Reid, E. V. Thompson.

KING'S PROCTOR'S OFFICE (DIVORCE BUSINESS)

(Temp. address, Dane's Inn House, 205 Strand, W.C.)

King's Proctor, Sir J. P. Mellor, K.C.B.*Assist. King's Proctor*, C. K. Stredwick.*Clerks*, W. G. Chapman, M. W. Hughes (professional)
E. S. Osborne, R. F. Golsworthy.

PARLIAMENTARY COUNSEL

1st Counsel, Sir P. F. Liddell, K.C.B. £2,500*2nd ditto*, W. M. Graham-Harrison £1,800*3rd ditto*, Hon. Hugh Godley £1,000*Clerks*, E. Gardiner (£400); T. McLoghlin and W. J. Finch £100-350

RATING OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY

Treasury Valuer and Inspector, F. J. Bacon £1,000-1,200*Assistant*, F. C. Ruddle £600-800*Clerk*, W. T. Chard £200-400*2nd Division Clerks*, B. I. Mare, R. W. Peck £70-300*Assistant Clerk*, J. F. Martin £50-170

TRINITY HOUSE

Tower Hill, London, E.C.

Trinity House was incorporated in the year 1514, by King Henry VIII. In the present day the Trinity House exists in several capacities: (1) As the General Lighthouse Authority for England and Wales, the Channel Islands, and Gibraltar it deals with the Lighthouses, Light-vessels, Buoys, Beacons, Fog-signals, and removal of dangerous wrecks on our shores, exercising control over the Local Light Authorities within their own area, as well as over the other General Lighthouse Authorities of the United Kingdom. There are District Stations at Blackwall, Sunderland, Yarmouth, Harwich, Cowes, Penzance, Milford Haven, Cardiff, and Holyhead. (2) As the Chief Pilotage Authority of the Kingdom it has the management of all matters relating to Pilots and Pilotage in the London, English Channel, and certain other Districts on our coasts. (3) As an Ancient Corporation it possesses estates and almshouses, and awards pensions and bounties to distressed mariners and their widows. (4) As Nautical Advisers two of the Elder Brethren in turn assist the Judges in the Admiralty Division of the High Courts of Justice in determining marine causes tried at law. The Elder Brethren consist of members of the Royal Family and statesmen, retired officers of high rank in the Royal Navy, and commanders in the Mercantile Marine.

ELDER BROTHERS

Master, Field-Marshal H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, K.G. Deputy Master, Capt. Sir H. Acton Blake, K.C.V.D. H.M. King George V.; the Right Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.; Rear-Admiral Hector B. Stewart (retired); the Right Hon. the Earl of Rosebery, K.G., K.T.; Capt. A. E. Bell; Capt. A. S. Thomson, C.B.; Capt. A. W. Clarke; Capt. Robert Hoare; Capt. L. H. Crawford, C.B.; the Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour, M.P.; the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Salisbury, K.G., G.C.M.G.; Admiral the Marquess of Milford Haven, G.C.B.; Capt. O. P. Marshall; Capt. Thomas Golding; the Right Hon. H. H. Asquith, M.P.; Major H.R.H. Prince Arthur of Connaught, K.G.; the Most Hon. the Marquess of Crewe, K.G.; Capt. G. R. Mansell, R.N., M.V.O.; the Rt. Hon. W. L. S. Churchill, M.P.; Capt. Owen Jones, R.N.R.

Secretary, H. G. Willett.

Principals, H. A. Measor, E. G. Weller.

1st Class Clerks, W. K. Bowen, M. K. Smith, W. L. Velthe, L. Clubb.

2nd Class Clerks, E. Thurlow, H. T. Miller, J. M. Nicolle, J. E. A. Hunter.

Engineer-in-Chief, D. W. Hood, M.I.C.E.

Principal Pilotage Clerk, W. J. T. Halliwell.

Principal Clerk of Estates, etc. H. S. Liesching.

Chief Engineering Clerk, H. P. Turner.

Surveyor of Shipping and Marine Engineer, J. Renton, M.I.M.E.E.

Scientific Adviser, Rt. Hon. Lord Rayleigh, G.M.

TRUSTEE SAVING BANKS

Inspection Committee, 9 Serle Street, W.C.2

[Total amount lodged by over two million depositors for investment with the National Debt Commissioners, 1916, over 53 million pounds, and, in addition thereto, about 9 million pound of Government stock, with about 15 million pounds of cash. £60,000 stock held for over 100,000 special investors, i.e. depositors who have lodged their supplementary savings for investments otherwise than with the Commissioners.]

Chairman, Sir Albert K. Roitt, LL.D.

Vice-Chairman, Thos. A. Welton, F.C.A.

Secretary, W. S. Cameron.

WAR CABINET

2 Whitehall Gardens, S.W.1.

The Prime Minister.

The Rt. Hon. the Earl Curzon of Kedleston, K.G., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E. (Lord President of the Council).

The Rt. Hon. the Viscount Milner, G.C.B., G.C.M.G. (Minister without Portfolio).

The Rt. Hon. Andrew Bonar Law, M.P. (Chancellor of the Exchequer).

The Rt. Hon. G. N. Barnes, M.P. (Minister without Portfolio).

The Rt. Hon. Sir E. Carson, K.C., M.P. (Minister without Portfolio).

The Rt. Hon. Gen. J. C. Smuts (Minister without Portfolio).

Secretary, Lt.-Col. Sir M. P. A. Hankey, K.C.B.

Asst. Secs. Lt.-Col. W. Dally Jones, G.M.G.; Col. E. D.

Swinton, C.B., D.S.O.; Cyril Longhurst, C.N.; Maj. L.

Storr; Fleet Paymaster P. H. Row, R.N.; Thomas

Jones; Capt. Clement Jones; Capt. L. S. Amery, M.P.;

Lt.-Col. Sir Mark Sykes, Bt., M.P.; Capt. Hon. W.

Ormsby Gore, M.P.

Confidential and Head Clerk, Lt. W. H. M. Ives.

Private Secs. to the Prime Minister, J. T. Davies, C.D.,

Miss F. L. Stevenson, W. Sutherland.

Private Sec. to Earl Curzon, George Cunningham, C.B.

Private Secs. to Lord Milner, Maj. H. C. Thornton, J. S.

Arkwright (Asst. Sec.).

Private Secs. to Chancellor of Exchequer, H. P. Hamilton,

J. C. C. Davidson, A. L. R. Parsons, R. P. M. Gower.

Private Sec. to Rt. Hon. G. N. Barnes, G. M. Hodgson.

Private Sec. to Sir E. Carson, Pembroke Wicks.

Private Sec. to the Secretary, A. J. Sylvester.

COMMITTEE OF IMPERIAL DEFENCE

2 Whitehall Gardens, S.W.1

Historical Section, Maj. E. Y. Daniel, Sir J. S. Corbett

Capt. C. T. Atkinson.

WAR OFFICE

(See special Army Section)

WAR SAVINGS COMMITTEE, THE NATIONAL

Salisbury Square, Fleet Street, E.C.4

Chairman, Sir Robert M. Kindersley, K.B.E.

Members of Committee, The Rt. Hon. G. N. Barnes, M.P.;

Cecil Beck, M.P.; J. Burn; Miss Beatrice Chamberlain;

T. L. Gilmour; Sir Hedley F. Le Bas; H. J. Mackinder,

M.P.; A. H. Marshall, M.P.; E. W. H. Millar; James

Parker, M.P.; Mrs. Maud S. Reeves; G. Stuart Robert-

son; W. Schooling; Stephen Walsh, M.P.; Hartley

Withers.

Secretary and Controller, Theodore G. Chambers.

Accounting Officer, J. R. Phillips.

Executive Officers, S. J. Bennett, I.S.O.; H. H. Bottomley;

C. F. Higham; Evan Hughes; R. D. Kingham; C. F.

Knight; T. Jordan; Maj. H. S. Johnson; Miss E. G. D.

Looker; F. W. Raffety; F. C. Roles; J. C. Smith;

D. Timins; J. McMillan; L. Margerison; Miss M.

Musgrave Watson; G. H. Wheeler.

Establishment Officer, W. H. Hare.

WAR TRADE DEPARTMENT

4 Central Buildings, Westminster, S.W.1

Director, Rt. Hon. Lord Emmott, G.C.M.G., G.D.E.

Secretary, Sir Nathaniel J. Highmore, K.C.N.

Assistant Director, Viscount Wolmer, M.P.

Private Secretary to the Director, C. W. B. Prescott.

Private Secretary to the Secretary, J. Henry.

Assistant Secretaries, H. G. Butler, W. B. Amery.

Legal Adviser, G. W. Bailey.

Controller of Staff, E. C. Eldred.

Accountant and Cashier, H. Hayes.

Establishment Clerk, C. E. N. Powley.

Secretary to Coal Exports Committee, E. J. Elliot.

Licensing Section

Principal, C. M. Woodford.

Heads of Divisions, J. J. Allen, G. L. Bond, W. R. Bour-

chier, R. W. Britten, W. Burgess, R. E. Giles, E. M.

Gollance, H. S. Gray, J. T. Mulqueen, I.S.O., G. C.

Ritcher, E. Walker, W. W. Watson, C. W. Woodward.

Principal of Registry, H. W. W. Fisher.

Statistical Section

Principal, W. Le Vack.

The staffs of the War Trade Department and War Trade Statistical Department are generally temporary. An asterisk placed against any name indicates that the person named is in the permanent Civil Service, and is attached to the Department for service during the war.

WAR TRADE STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT (Ministry of Blockade)

22 Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1.

Controller, *R. E. Harwood.
Secretary, *L. Infield.
Higher Division Clerk, *J. A. Pearce-Edgcombe.
Acting Higher Division Clerks, Hou. C. C. Farrer, O.B.E.
M. H. Sands, and C. W. Payne.

Staff Clerk, *W. T. Matthews.
Minor Staff Clerk, *A. J. Thompson.
Intermediate and Actuarial Staff, *W. G. Craig, *F. W. Powkes, *W. S. Hocking, *O. C. Klagge, *A. Marriott, and *J. H. Thomas.
Second Division Clerk, *G. F. Scarffe.
Assistant Clerks, *G. W. Dyke (Supervising), *C. S. Tose-land, *F. V. Saunders, *E. H. Franks, *W. H. Nice, and H. H. Hewitt.
Legal Adviser (Honorary), C. B. Stanton.

Principal of Women Staff, Katharine L. Cox.
Supt. of Typists, *M. Duncan.
Women Clerks, Higher Grade, A. R. Myatt, D. Cumberland, D. Harner, D. H. Shepherd, E. Thomson, D. M. Whiffen, L. Jones, I. Pryce-Jones, and S. Sandeman.
Women Clerks, Shorthand-Typists, and Typists, 60.
Messengers, 8.

WAR TRADE INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT

1 Lake Buildings, St. James's Park, S.W.1

Chairman, T. H. Penson.
Deputy Chairman, H. W. Carless Davis.
Secretary, G. H. Wakeling.
Advisory Board, H. B. Batterton, O. R. A. Shipkin, O.B.E., A. Sutro, A. Telxela de Mattos.
Head of Clerical Staff, A. Bannerman.

WELSH CHURCH COMMISSION

119 Victoria Street, S.W.1

Commissioners, Rt. Hon. Sir H. W. Primrose, K.C.B.; Sir W. Plender.
Secretary, T. Huws Davies.
Clerks, T. M. Scott, D. R. Daniel, Miss K. W. Roberts.

WOODS, FORESTS, AND LAND REVENUES

1 Whitehall, S.W.1

Estimates, 1917-18, £20,522

Commissioners, Rt. Hon. R. E. Prothero, M.V.O., M.P. (ex-officio, n.s.p.); George Granville Leveson Gower £1,500
Joint Secretaries, Chas. E. Howlett, I.S.O., Morton Evans £300-1,000
Senior Clerks, W. Dawson Alinger, D. R. Crawfurth Smith £500-700
1st Class Clerks, H. C. Fyles, E. Blanford, J. Whyte, W. Lee Nash, T. A. Cochrane, G. P. Best £360-480
Receiver-General, W. Fidler £500-700
Chief Mineral Inspector, Westgarth Forster Brown £600-700
Forestry Adviser, R. L. Robinson
Forestry Inspector, G. H. Crossfield
Clerk in Charge of Accounts, Herbert Clarke £360-480

OFFICE IN DUBLIN

Superintendent, J. Harper Scalfie, LL.D. £650
1st Class Clerk, G. H. Burnett £360-480

LEGAL BRANCH

Solicitor, P. A. Jones.
Assistants, A. S. Gaye, J. B. Stonebridge.
Solicitor, Scotland, Thos. Carmichael, S.S.C.
Ditto Ireland, W. Fry, Dublin.

* See footnote on previous page.

WOODS AND FORESTS

New Forest, Bere, and Parkhurst: Deputy Surveyor, V. F. Leese.
Dean-Gaveller, Rt. Hon. R. E. Prothero.
Dean Deputy Gaveller, Westgarth Forster Brown.
Dean Deputy Surveyor and Crown Receiver, L. S. Osmaston.
Windsor Ranger, H.R.H. Prince Christian, K.O.
Windsor Deputy Ranger, Col. Hon. C. H. C. Willoughby.
Windsor Deputy Surveyor, Arthur J. Forrest.

NEW FOREST

Official Verderer, Sir Robert H. Hobart, Bt., K.C.V.O., C.B.
Elective Verderers, Earl of Normanton, G. E. Briacoe
Byre, J. Jeffreys, H. F. Compton, K. Pulteney, Lord Montagu de Beaulieu.
Clerk, Montague Chandler, Romsey.
(Total area of Crown forests and woodlands, 1917, 69,128 acres.)

WORKS AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS

Storey's Gate, S.W.1

Estimates, 1917-18, £159,150

First Commissioner, Rt. Hon. Sir A. M. Mond, M.P. . . £2,000
Private Sec., E. H. Bright, C.B., M.V.O. (actg.).
Other Commissioners, the Principal Secretaries of State and the President of the Board of Trade.
Secretary, Sir Lionel Earle, K.C.B., C.M.G. . . . £1,500
Private Sec., H. Bird (actg.).
Asst. Secretary, W. A. Robinson, C.B. . . . £1,100
Principal Clerks, E. H. Bright, C.B., M.V.O., J. Egar, H. Bird £700-900
1st Class Clerks, A. R. Arnot, C. N. Knight, W. F. Schofield £550-650
2nd Class ditto, A. H. S. White, F. J. E. Raby, M. Connolly, J. G. Gibson, T. B. Stowell £200-500
Supt. of Registry, E. W. Horton £350-600
Staff Clerks, B. R. Seagrave, A. G. Barnett . . . £360-400
Chief Inspector of Ancient Monuments, C. R. Peers £600-800
Senior Measuring Surveyor, J. Barrett, F.S.I. . . £550-650

Finance Division

Comptroller of Accounts, J. A. W. Buchanan . . £700-900
Deputy Comptroller of Accounts, A. C. E. Hughes £550-650
Clerk in Charge of Accounts, W. Locke . . . £550-650
Senior Clerk, H. E. Steed £420-550
Senior Examining Surveyor, R. M. Kearns, F.S.I. £550-700
Staff Clerks, J. W. Alcock (£400-500); E. T. Blakey, W. J. Wharlin, A. J. Whitby, H. L. Findley, S. A. Bryant, J. Richards, C. F. Crosland £300-400

Architects' Division

Principal Architects, W. Pott, F.R.I.B.A., F.S.I.; E. J. Allison, A.R.I.B.A.; F. Baines, M.V.O. (£800-1,000); C. J. W. Simpson (Ellinburg) (£550-750 with allowance of £100).
Architects, E. Cropper; G. J. T. Reavell, A.R.I.B.A.; A. R. Myers, F.S.I.; C. P. Wilkinson; H. Ashmead; A. J. Pitcher; D. N. Dyke, A.R.I.B.A. . . . £550-750

Engineering Division

Chief Engineer, H. A. McFerran £800-1,000
Deputy ditto, H. Baines £550-600

Supplies Division

Controller of Supplies, Sir A. I. Durrant, M.V.O. £800-1,000
Deputy ditto, J. W. Curry £550-650
Staff Clerks, S. M. Fane (£400-500), H. E. Bradley, H. B. Allum £300-400

Royal Parks Division

Bailiff of Royal Parks, Major W. C. Hussey . . £650-800
Asst. ditto, Major E. D. Haggitt £300-400

St. Peter's Chapel

Vere Street, Marylebone, W.1
Trustees, The First Commissioner of Works and the Rev. F. S. Webster (Rector of All Souls).
Treasurer, W. J. Downer, C.N., C.M.O., I.S.O.

THE LAW COURTS

For Scotland, see p. 412.

For Ireland, see p. 421.

ENGLAND AND WALES

The English Courts of Law having jurisdiction in actions between parties are the **House of Lords**, the **Supreme Court of Judicature**, with its two main divisions—the Court of Appeal and the High Court of Justice—and the **County Courts**. In addition to these Courts, which have jurisdiction over all England, there are certain **local Courts of Record**, of which the chief are: The Lord Mayor's Court in the City of London (which has a concurrent jurisdiction with the High Court in all matters affecting residents within the city or in which the cause of action arises in the city), the Chancery Court of Lancaster, the Liverpool Court of Passage, and the Salford Hundred Court. The **House of Lords** is composed of the Lord Chancellor, the Lords of Appeal, and such members as have held high judicial office. The **High Court of Justice** consists of three divisions: (1) Chancery (administration of trusts, company cases, mortgages, patents, etc.), (2) King's Bench (contracts, torts, bankruptcy, etc.), (3) Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty (wills, matrimonial cases, and maritime cases). The **County Courts** have jurisdiction in most claims for debt or damages not exceeding £100, and in cases under the Workmen's Compensation Act to any amount; and (outside London) in Bankruptcy. They also have a limited jurisdiction in Chancery, Probate, and Admiralty proceedings. There is a right of appeal to the High Court on questions of law, where more than £20 is claimed; otherwise, by leave. The **Courts having criminal jurisdiction** are the House of Lords, the Court of Criminal Appeal (established 1907), the High Court of Justice (King's Bench Division), the Central Criminal Court, the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery (usually called the Assizes), the Courts of General Quarter Sessions in counties and boroughs, and the Petty Sessional Courts, metropolitan, county, and borough. The costs, either of the prosecution or the defence, in criminal cases can now, by order of the Court, be made payable out of local funds. To the **Court of Criminal Appeal** any person convicted on indictment may appeal on a question of law, or, by leave, on a question of fact, or mixed law and fact, or against the sentence unless that is fixed by law. But there is no power to order a new trial. In the **King's Bench Division**, and at **Quarter Sessions**, appeals are heard from summary proceedings. The trials of many serious offences take place at Quarter Sessions; but the most important are sent to the Assizes. The Central Criminal Court acts as the Assizes for London and some adjacent districts, and as Quarter Sessions for the City. Besides these Courts there are certain **Ecclesiastical Courts**; these are of three degrees of jurisdiction over the Established Church. First, purely spiritual courts, including the Archdeacon's Court, the Bishop's Consistory, and the Archbishop's Court; second, courts of mixed spiritual and secular jurisdiction—e.g. the Court of Arches and the Court of the Official Principal of York; and, third, courts of purely secular constitution—e.g. the Judicial Committee of Privy Council, which is the Court of Final Appeal in ecclesiastical causes. The judgments of the **Judicial Committee** may be upheld and enforced by any of the High Courts of Justice.

The Archdeacon's Court is a court of first instance, and appeals lie to the bishop; but its aid

is seldom invoked.—**Consistory**. Every bishop has his Consistory Court held before his Chancellor or Commissary, in his cathedral church, or other convenient place in his diocese. In this court are granted faculties for the alteration, repair, and renovation of churches. Nothing can be added to or taken from the ornaments of the Church except a faculty is obtained for the purpose, and appeal lies from each Consistory Court to the Court of Arches or to the Privy Council. The **Archbishop's Court**, distinguished from the **Provincial Court**, is the canonical tribunal for the hearing of spiritual causes. The old **Court of Arches**, modified as stated, unites the powers of the *ius canonicum* with new powers conceded by the Church Discipline Act, 1841, and the similar statute of 1874, exercising authority in both Provinces.

APPELLATE TRIBUNALS

House of Lords

The Lord High Chancellor

The Rt. Hon. Lord Finlay, G.C.M.G. (app. 1916) £10,000

Private Sec. Hon. A. E. A. Napier £500

Lords of Appeal

Rt. Hon. the Lord Chancellor.
Rt. Hon. Earl of Halsbury.
Rt. Hon. Earl Loreburn, G.C.M.G.
Rt. Hon. Viscount Haldane, K.T., O.M.
Rt. Hon. Lord Buckmaster.
Rt. Hon. Lord Kinnear.
Rt. Hon. Lord Lindley.
Rt. Hon. Viscount Mersey.
Rt. Hon. Earl Reading, G.C.B., K.C.V.O.
Rt. Hon. Lord Parmoor, K.C.V.O.

Lords of Appeal in Ordinary (each £6,000)

	App.	Born
Rt. Hon. Lord Dunedin, K.C.V.O.	1913	1849
Rt. Hon. Lord Atkinson	1905	1844
Rt. Hon. Lord Shaw	1909	1850
Rt. Hon. Lord Moulton, K.C.B.	1912	1844
Rt. Hon. Lord Parker of Waddington	1913	1857
Rt. Hon. Lord Sumner	1913	1859

Judicial Committee of the Privy Council

Downing Street, Whitehall, S.W.1

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council consists of the Lord Chancellor, Lord President, ex-Lords President, the six Lords of Appeal in Ordinary, and such other members of the Privy Council as shall from time to time hold or have held "high judicial office" within the meaning of the Appellate Jurisdiction Acts, 1876 and 1887. Among the last are included:

Rt. Hon. Earl of Halsbury	Rt. Hon. Visct. Haldane
Rt. Hon. Earl Loreburn	Rt. Hon. Lord Buckmaster
	Rt. Hon. Lord Wrenbury

Lord Parmoor is a member by virtue of sect. 1, and Sir John Edge and Syed Ameer Ali, C.I.E., are members by virtue of sect. 30 of the Judicial Committee Act, 1833. By virtue of the Judicial Committee Amendment Act, 1895, as amended by the Appellate Jurisdiction Acts, 1908 and 1913, the following Judges from the Dominions beyond the Seas are members of the Committee:

Sir Samuel Walker Griffith, G.C.M.G., J.J. <i>Born.</i>	
Australia	1845
Sir Edmund Barton, G.C.M.G., Australia	1849
Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, G.C.M.G., C.J. <i>Born.</i>	
Canada	1853
Sir James Rose-Innes, K.C.M.G., C.J. <i>South</i>	
Africa	1858
Sir Lawrence Hugh Jenkins, K.C.I.E., <i>Bengal</i>	1858
<i>Registrar of the Privy Council and Registrar of Ecclesiastical Causes, Charles Neish, C.B.</i>	£1,200
<i>Chief Clerk, W. Reeve Wallace</i>	£650
<i>2nd Clerk, J. H. Houghton</i>	£450
<i>3rd Clerk, D. G. Lys.</i>	
<i>Woman Clerk, Miss N. O. Lewis.</i>	

UPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE

Court of Appeal

Ex-Officio Judges

The Lord High Chancellor, the Lord Chief Justice of England, the Master of the Rolls, the President of the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division.

Master of the Rolls (£6,000)

Rt. Hon. Lord Cozens-Hardy, *app.* 1907, *b.* 1838

Lords Justices of Appeal (each £5,000)

	<i>App.</i>	<i>Born.</i>
Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Swinfen Eady	1913	1851
Rt. Hon. Sir William Pickford	1914	1849
Rt. Hon. Sir John Eldon Bankes	1915	1854
Rt. Hon. Sir Thos. Rolfe Warrington	1915	1851
Rt. Hon. Sir Thomas E. Scrutton	1916	1856

Officers of the Master of the Rolls

<i>Secretary, Hon. W. H. Cozens-Hardy, K.C.</i>	£500
<i>Principal Clerk, William P. Mara</i>	£400

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE

Chancery Division

<i>Justices (each £5,000):</i>	<i>App.</i>	<i>Born.</i>
The Lord High Chancellor	1916	1842
Hon. Sir Ralph Neville	1906	1849
Hon. Sir Harry Trelawney Eve	1907	1856
Hon. Sir Charles Henry Sargent	1913	1856
Hon. Sir John M. Astbury	1913	1860
Hon. Sir Robert Younger, G.B.E.	1915	1861
Hon. Sir Arthur Frederick Peterson	1915	1859

King's Bench Division

Lord Chief Justice of England, The Rt. Hon. Earl Reading, G.C.B., K.C.V.O., app. 1913, *b.* 1860

<i>Secretary, Hon. G. R. Isaacs</i>	£500
<i>Principal Clerk, Edgar W. Miller</i>	£400

<i>Judges (each £5,000):</i>	<i>App.</i>	<i>Born.</i>
Hon. Sir Charles John Darling	1897	1849
Hon. Sir Reginald More Bray	1904	1842
Hon. Sir Alfred T. Lawrence	1904	1843
Rt. Hon. Lord Coleridge	1907	1851
Hon. Sir Horace E. Avory	1910	1851
Hon. Sir Thomas G. Horridge	1910	1858
Hon. Sir Charles Montague Lush	1910	1853
Hon. Sir Sidney A. T. Rowlatt	1912	1863
Hon. Sir Clement M. Bailhache	1912	1856
Hon. Sir James R. Atkin	1913	1867
Hon. Sir Montague Shearman	1914	1857
Hon. Sir John Sankey, G.B.E.	1914	1866
Hon. Sir Henry A. McCardie	1916	1856
Hon. Sir Arthur Clavell Salter	1917	1859
Hon. Sir Alexander Adair Roche	1917	1868

Bankruptcy

Judge, Hon. Sir Thomas G. Horridge.

Companies Winding-Up

Judges, Hon. Sir Ralph Neville, Hon. Sir John M. Astbury.

Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division

President, Rt. Hon. Sir Samuel Thomas Evans, G.C.B. app. 1910, *b.* 1859 £5,000
Judge, Hon. Sir Maurice Hill, app. 1917, *b.* 1862 £5,000

Court of Criminal Appeal

Judges, The Lord Chief Justice of England, and all the Judges of the King's Bench Division of the High Court.

Court of Arches

Judge, Sir Lewis Tonna Dibdin, D.C.L., app. 1903, *b.* 1852.

OFFICERS OF THE COURTS, ETC.

Crown Office, House of Lords, S.W.1

Hours, 10 to 5 during session of Parliament; during legal vacation, 11 to 3; Sats. 10 to 1.

Clerk of the Crown, Sir Claud Schuster.
Chief Clerk, A. G. C. Liddell, C.B. £700
Clerks, J. W. Lisle; H. W. Knowling.

Lord Chancellor's Office, House of Lords.

Permanent Sec. and Clerk of the Crown, Sir Claud Schuster £2,000
Assist. Secretary, A. G. C. Liddell, C.B.
Sec. for Ecclesiastical Patronage and Sec. to Permanent Sec. Colin Smith.
Sec. for Commissions, Hon. A. F. A. Napier.
Serjeant-at-Arms, Capt. Hon. Sir Seymour Fortescue, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.
Deputy ditto, Hon. A. E. A. Napier.
Clerk of the Chambers and Messenger of the Great Seal, T. Hickman.
Junior ditto and Purse Bearer, G. Wilson.

Chancery Courts

Mr. Justice Neville and Mr. Justice Astbury
At Chambers.—Masters of the Supreme Court, A to D, Joseph H. P. Chitty; E to K, H. Hughes-Onslow; L to R, S. A. M. Satow; S to Z, J. C. Fox each £1,500

Mr. Justice Eve and Mr. Justice Peterson
At Chambers.—Masters of the Supreme Court, A to D, A. P. Ridsdale; E to K, Archibald Keen; L to R, Stewart Jobson; S to Z, P. W. Chandler each £1,500

Mr. Justice Sargent and Mr. Justice Younger
At Chambers.—Masters of the Supreme Court, A to D, R. T. Watkin Williams; E to K, Chas. Hulbert; L to R, Richard White; S to Z, (vacant) each £1,500
First Class Clerks, W. Tudor Roberts, F. T. Smith, W. D. Bovill, Frank E. W. Nichols, H. R. Hopkins, J. Gammon, Chas. Toye, E. J. Harvey, H. Y. Hare, J. H. Jackson, A. Paget, A. C. Dalton, L. Pritchard, B. W. Marshall, R. G. Baird, J. Keane, H. W. Darwall, A. R. Samuels, E. Byers, H. G. James, F. V. Green each £600

CHANCERY REGISTRARS' OFFICE

Registrars, C. E. Farmer, £2,000; W. E. Church, £1,800; W. F. Leach, W. O. Goldschmidt, A. H. Borrer, F. T. Bloxam, F. J. Synge, each £1,200-1,500; H. S. Jelly, £1,000.
Clerks, E. Hicks-Beach, C. C. Forster Dickson, J. F. More, H. G. Garrett, W. T. D. Ritchie, R. N. R. Blaker, W. U. Timmis £250-800

Assistant Clerks, J. W. Collyer, W. S. Smith, T. Millikin, J. S. Holland, H. H. Stone, T. Hardy, D. J. Lewis, H. Blake.
Appeal and Cause Clerks, W. Vere; H. B. Goddard.
Petition Clerk, W. Hayes.
Clerk of Entries, J. H. Welbank.

COMPANIES (WINDING-UP)

Bankruptcy Buildings, Carey Street, W.C.2
Hours, 10 to 4; Sats. 10 to 1; Vacation, 11 to 2, except Sats.

Judges, Hon. Sir Ralph Neville; Hon. Sir J. M. Astbury.
Registrar, E. W. D. Manson.
Principal Clerk (vacant).
1st Class Clerk, J. R. Bull.
2nd Class Clerk, R. Y. Marvin.
3rd Class Clerks, W. J. Roper, D. M. Walker, J. T. P. Wilson, C. J. Lisle, M. H. Spicer, G. D. Tewlsley.

CONVEYANCING COUNSEL OF THE CHANCERY DIVISION

Sir Phillip Gregory, A. Underhill, J. Dixon, T. Cyprian Williams, B. L. Cherry, Chas. Sweet.

EXAMINERS OF THE COURT

(Empowered to take Examinations of Witnesses in all the Divisions of the High Court)

F. J. N. Pearson, A. J. Spencer, A. Robinson, G. E. Morrison, Arnold Inman, F. T. V. Bayly, C. G. Moran, C. Douglas-Pennant, H. M. Stebbing, R. C. Hawkin, F. Watt.

OFFICIAL REFEREES OF THE SUPREME COURT

Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.

H. W. Verey (Room 191), Edward J. Pollock (Room 190), M. J. Muir MacKenzie (Room 302) each £1,500

OFFICIAL SOLICITOR TO THE SUPREME COURT

W. H. Winterbotham . . . £1,800

Supreme Court Pay Office

Assistant Paymaster-General, J. M. Paulton £1,200
Deputy ditto, J. A. Longley . . . £900
Principal Clerks, J. H. Clarke (£600-800); W. J. Lloyd, H. Sellar, W. Watson . . . £600-700
1st Class Clerks, M. Mahony, E. M. Stoneham, G. R. Best (£400-600), A. R. McConehie, W. J. Constable . . . £400-500

Central Office of the Supreme Court

MASTERS OF THE SUPREME COURT

Sir John Macdonell, K.C.B. (*Senior Master and King's Remembrancer*), T. Willes Chitty, S. H. Day,* G. A. Bonner, Leonard W. Kershaw,† E. A. Jelf, Frederic Francis Oaldy . . . each £1,500
Assistant Masters, Hon. Gilbert Coleridge, Jigerton O. Baring Lawford . . . each £1,000

SUPREME COURT TAXING OFFICE

Masters of the Supreme Court, Wm. Fredk. Baker (*senior*) (*Taxing Master for Ecclesiastical Fees*), £1,600; Henry R. T. Alexander; Granville Smith; Geo. A. King; Walter H. Macnamara (*Reg. to Railway Commission and Reg. to Court under Benefices Act*); T. S. Dury; Francis K. T. Blozani; Spencer Whitehead each £1,500

* Prescribed Officer under the Parliamentary Elections Act, 1868.

† Master of the Crown Office and Registrar of the Court of Criminal Appeal.

Clerks, H. F. Blake, F. R. Cutler, J. B. Dunning, A. W. Pinder, W. C. Brett, W. F. Poltoek, W. R. Shaw, R. G. Gurney, J. Sworder, A. F. Small, F. J. Mathews, T. H. Parker, H. J. Howes, B. S. R. Cunningham, E. G. Box, E. F. Roberts, W. J. Bannehr, A. W. Porter, H. J. Howes, R. L. Alderson.

WRIT, APPEALANCE, AND JUDGMENT DEPARTMENT

Senior Chief Clerk, Francis A. Stringer (Room 75).
1st Class Clerk, R. E. E. Mackinnon.

Clerks, A to K, A. J. Penny, R. Macgregor, *J. P. Lalor, *F. R. P. Stringer, *M. F. C. Willson, *A. J. MacClymont, *H. L. Overbury; L to Z, *F. F. Atkinson, *E. C. Anstee, *A. L. Woodcock, *H. Macdonald, *H. M. Bacon, G. Gardener, *A. E. Smith, *U. M. L. Bouch, *A. J. Johnston.

LETTERS OF REQUEST TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES

*F. R. P. Stringer and *M. F. C. Willson (Room 70).

SUMMONS AND ORDER DEPARTMENT

Chief Clerk, J. F. Townesend.
Deputy Chief Clerk, A. Brocklesby.
Clerks, *P. A. Quin, *P. J. Bowie, *B. Darwall, *H. Hinton, *E. G. Jacobs, J. J. Ramsay.

FILED, RECORD, AND ENROLMENT DEPARTMENT

(including Affidavits)

Head Clerk, W. Turner Cooke.

Affidavits

Clerks, A to K, A. Finch, *R. R. May, *C. R. O. Shields, *G. L. Warren (Room 86); L to Z, C. Clerk, *D. A. Probert-Turner (Room 84).

Search and General Filing (Rooms 81 & 83)

Clerks, C. G. Timms, *H. J. Morrill, *G. Meyer *E. C. Freeman.

MASTERS' SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT

Clerks, B. E. Hodgson, Philip Clark.

KING'S REMEMBRANCER'S AND ACKNOWLEDGMENTS DEPARTMENTS

King's Remembrancer, Sir John Macdonell, K.C.B. £200
Clerks, J. Johnston, S. A. Lynn, C. G. Moule.

BILLS OF SALE AND DEEDS OF ARRANGEMENT DEPARTMENT

Chief Clerk, A. St. J. Wriford.
Clerks, G. G. Lacey, *W. Grant, *J. Martiu, E. W. Butler.
Book Shower, C. J. Sloper.

CROWN OFFICE DEPARTMENT

King's Coroner and Attorney, and Master of the Crown Office, Leonard W. Kershaw.
Assistant Master, Hon. Gilbert Coleridge.
Chief Clerk, E. H. D. Image.
Clerks, A. H. Gippes, P. Hullah, J. C. Watson, *W. O. Bradley, N. L. Lockton.

ASSOCIATES' DEPARTMENT OF THE CROWN OFFICE

Assistant Master of the Crown Office, Egerton C. B. Lawford.

Chief Clerk, J. Kenyon.

Clerks, H. M. W. Baynes, W. J. Field, A. O. Thomas, W. E. Davis, *G. W. Townesend, *J. O. Griffiths, *A. T. Satterford, *A. F. Love, *O. Clark, *D. Boland.

SCRIVENERY DEPARTMENT

Superintendent, F. A. Stringer (Room 75).
Assistant ditto, Wm. C. Keeling.
Bookkeepers, G. Button, F. J. Talbot.

* On active service.

Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division

President, Rt. Hon. Sir Samuel Thomas Eynns.
Clerk, Albert Gough . . . £400
Judge, Hon. Sir Maurice Hill.
Clerk, F. W. Peters . . . £400
King's Proctor (Divorce Business), see Civil Service
 Section under The Treasury.

PRINCIPAL PROBATE REGISTRY

Somerset House, W.C.2

Probate Registrars, Alfred Musgrave (*senior*),
 £1,600; W. A. Inderwick, W. F. L. de Quette-
 ville, W. T. Barnard . . . £1,200-1500
Record Keeper, G. Rowland Hill.

ADMIRALTY REGISTRY AND MARSHAL'S OFFICE

Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.2

Registrar, E. S. Roscoe . . . £1,500
Assistant ditto, Henry Stokes . . . £1,000
Marshal and Chief Clerk, H. W. Lovell . . . £800
1st Class Clerks, P. A. Wright, A. E. J. Harris
 £500-600
2nd Class Clerks, M. Rackham, H. G. Cockell,
 D. A. W. Young . . . £250-400

Bankruptcy Department

Bankruptcy Buildings, Carey Street, W.C.2

Judge, Hon. Sir Thomas G. Horridge.
Clerk in Attendance, Alma Roper.
Senior Registrar, Herbert J. Hope . . . £1,500
Registrars, E. W. D. Manson, Frank Mellor, Paul
 M. Francke . . . £1,200-1,500
Chief Clerk (Senior Registrar's Department), J. W.
 Bradford . . . £600
Taxing Master, J. A. C. Tanner . . . £1,500
Senior Official Receiver, E. Leadam Hough . . . £1,200
Official Receivers, Egerton S. Grey, W. P. Bowyer.
Senior Assistant ditto, D. Williams.
Assist. Official Receivers, J. B. Knight, F. T.
 Garton.

Court of Criminal Appeal—Registrar's Office

Office—Room 754, Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.2

Registrar, Leonard W. Kershaw (*Master of the
 Crown Office*).

Assist. ditto, T. D. Lawrance.

Principal Clerk, R. E. Ross.

Clerks, C. M. D. Pigott, W. E. Stone, E. G. H.
 Evans, R. H. French.

Poor Persons' Department

Room 786 Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.2

Prescribed Officers, G. A. Bonner, J. O. Fox,
 L. W. Kershaw (*Masters of the Supreme Court*);
 A. Musgrave (*Probate Registrar*).
Secretary, Adrian H. Hassard-Short.*

Railway and Canal Commission

Offices—Rooms 106 and 227 Royal Courts of
 Justice, W.C.2

Ex-Officio Commissioners, Hon. Mr. Justice Lush
 (England), Hon. Lord Mackenzie (Scotland),
 Rt. Hon. Mr. Justice Kenny (Ireland).
Commissioners, Hon. A. E. Gathorne-Hardy, Sir
 James Woodhouse.

Secretary and Registrar, Master Macnamara.

Clerk, T. H. Parker.

Land Values Reference Committee

Office—Room 174 Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.2

Committee, The L.C.J., Master of the Rolls, and
 the President of the Surveyors' Institution.

Secretary, J. Johnston.

Assist. Sec. S. A. Lynn.

* Commissioner for Oaths.

Light Railway Commission

3 Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1

Commissioners, Hon. A. E. Gathorne-Hardy
 (*Chairman*), unpaid; Col. G. F. Otley Poughy,
 R.E., C.S.I.; H. A. Steward . . . each £1,000
Secretary, Alan D. Erskine . . . £500
Assist. ditto, E. E. Welby-Everard.
Clerks, R. P. Stoneham, C. S. Adams.

Masters in Lunacy and Visitors of Lunatics

Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.2

Masters, Henry S. Theobald, K.C., Rt. Hon. Sir
 D. Brynmor Jones, K.C. . . . each £2,000
Chief Clerk, Russell Prichard . . . £800
1st Class Clerks, C. R. Bradburne, A. R. Keating,
 R. C. Romer, G. E. Mills, A. M. Butler, C. L.
 Pemberton.
Visitors, Hon. John Mansfield (*Legal*); Sir James
 Crichton-Browne, M.D., F.R.S.; David Nicolson,
 C.B., M.D. . . . each £1,500
Secretary, R. C. Reid.

Clerks, C. A. W. de Lisle, W. H. Wnde.

Director of Public Prosecutions

Whitehall, S.W.1

Director, Sir Charles W. Mathews, Bt., K.C.B. £2,500
Assist. Director, Guy Stephenson, C.B. £1,200-1,400
Principal Assistant, F. J. Sims, M.V.O. . . . £1,000
Chief Clerks, F. J. Williamson, S. Pearce, W.
 Lewis . . . £550-750
Assist. Chief Clerks, A. F. Rowe, H. S. Pearce,
 A. S. Cohen. . . . £350-500
Professional Clerks, C. R. V. Wallace, W. Rooke
 Ley, G. C. Peavor, R. P. Pashley, H. P. Harker,
 L. N. Vincent Evans, W. Miles Morant.
Clerk in Charge of Registry, Geo. Moorman.

Ecclesiastical Courts**COURT OF ARCHES**

Registry, 2 Millbank House, Westminster, S.W.1

Dean and Official Principal, Sir Lewis Tonna
 Dibdin, D.C.L.

Registrar, Kenneth Munro.

COURT OF FACULTIES

Office: 23 Knightbridge Street, Doctors' Commons, E.C.4.
*Principal Registry for Marriage Licences (Special and
 Ordinary) for England and Wales, Appointment of
 Notaries Public, etc.* Hours, 10 to 4; Sats. 10 to 1.

Master, Sir Lewis Tonna Dibdin, D.C.L.

Registrar, Arthur Wm. Dodwell Moore.

Deputy Registrar, Henry Elliot Johnson.

Clerk and Sealer, E. R. Bull.

Assistant, O. A. Brown.

VICAR-GENERAL'S OFFICE

3 Creed Lane, Ludgate Hill, E.C.4

Office hours, 10 to 4; Sats. 10 to 1. Holidays, Good
 Friday, Christmas Day, and Bank Holidays. *Principal
 Registry for Marriage Licences for London and the
 Province of Canterbury, and Registry of the Peculiars
 of the Deaneries of the Archbishops, London, Shoreham, and
 Croydon.*

Vicar-General, Rt. Hon. Lord Parmoor, K.C.V.O.,
 P.C.

Registrar, Frederic Hugh Leo.

Chief Clerk and Record Keeper, A. C. Cross.

CONSISTORY COURT OF LONDON, E.C.

Office hours, 10 to 4; Sats. 10 to 1. *Bishop of London's
 Registry for Licences for Marriages in the Diocese of
 London, and for the Consistory Court, 1 Dean's Court,
 St. Paul's Churchyard, E.C.4.*

Chancellor, Sir Alfred Bray Kempe, D.C.L.

Joint Registrars of the Diocese, F. Hugh Leo and
 Charles W. Lee.

Apparitor, Frederick Thomas.
Clerk and Record Keeper, Albert E. Cave.
Assistant, F. J. Shepherd.

DEAN AND CHAPTER OF ST. PAUL'S COURT
Commissary, J. O. Lewis Coward, K.C.
Chapter Clerk and Registrar, H. T. A. Dashwood.
 1 The Sanctuary, Westminster.
Receiver, Capt. W. R. R. Riddell.

The Land Registry

Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2; and 18 Portugal Street, W.C.2

Office hours: Registration, 11 to 1.30; other business, 10 to 3. Sats. closed at 1.

Registrar, Sir Charles Fortescue Brickdale, £1,500
Assistant Registrars, Hugh Pollock, Chas. Thos. Musgrave, £850-1,000

Acting Assist. Reg. W. P. Burnett, £700
Examiners of Titles, The Conveyancing Counsel of the Chancery Division; W. S. Eastwood, T. R. Colquhoun D.M.

Registration of Title

1st Class Clerks, A. R. G. Jennings, R. J. M. Borough, J. S. Stewart-Wallace, G. A. H. Rendall, C. A. L. Lewis, S. Lowenthal, £450-600

2nd Class Clerks, G. I. Holt, G. W. Falkner, A. J. Sturton, O. W. Heneage, J. P. Purcell, H. M. Rowland, G. W. H. Tupper, O. C. Deans, O. W. Farwell, W. B. Menday, £250-400

Middlesex Deeds Department

Chief Clerk, J. E. Ansell, £500-600
Chief Assistant, J. D. Dart, £250-300

Middlesex Map Index Department

Superintendent, W. G. Nottage, F.S.I., £400-500

Land Charges, Registration, and Searches Department

Senior Clerk, E. W. Eaton, £500-600

Survey and Map Department

Chief Superintendents, J. R. Burnage, R. F. Drury, A.M.I.C.E., £400-550

Examiner, W. S. Tratman, £400
Superintendents, F. W. Whitton, J. W. Buttery, W. King, E. Ainsworth.

Secretary and Accounts

Secretary and Clerk of Accounts, D'Arcy Little.
Assistant ditto, Percy Lee.

Scrivenery Department

Superintendent, F. T. M. Hughes, £300-400
Assistant ditto, A. F. Assig.

Registrars of Deeds for Yorkshire

N. Riding—*Northallerton*, Hubert G. Thornley.
 E. Riding—*Beverley*, J. Bickersteth; *Deputy*, J. R. Procter.
 W. Riding—*Wakefield*, Thos. B. Sugden.

City of London Courts

MAYOR'S COURT, CITY OF LONDON

Office, Guildhall, E.C.2. Hours, 10 to 4; Sats. 10 to 1

Judges, Sir Forrest Fulton, LL.P., K.C. (*Recorder*), £4,000; H. F. Dickens, K.C. (*Common Serjeant*), £3,000

Assistant Judge, Frank S. Jackson, £1,500
Registrar, David Harrison, £1,000
Chief Clerk, G. W. Powell, £450
Serjeant-at-Law, Horace Fitch, £500
Deputy ditto, Francis Sully, £270

THE CITY OF LONDON COURT

Offices, Guildhall Buildings, E.C.2. Hours, 10 to 4; Sats. 10 to 1

Judges, Llewellyn Archet Atherley-Jones, K.C., £2,500; James Alexander Rentoul, K.O., £2,000
Treasurer, The Chamberlain of London.

Registrar, James Anstey Wild, £1,700
Assistant ditto, E. B. Tattershall, £800

Chief Clerk, W. J. Betteridge.
High Bailiff, R. Goodwin, £400

1st Class Clerks, H. E. Maynard, W. Taylor.

The Treasury County Courts Department

Treasury, Whitehall, S.W.1

Office hours, 11 to 5

Superintendent, B. J. Bridgeman, £1,100
Clerk of Accounts, F. Arthy, £500

Deputy ditto, F. W. J. Kemp, £250-450
Examiners of Accounts, G. T. Thompson, F. Edge, F. W. Brook, J. R. Folkes, J. E. H. Burnet, A. W. Hyde, W. E. Mullins, O. A. Norris, H. Slade, W. E. Jones, H. G. Fry, O. J. Holt, Oscar Sutcliffe, J. H. Wagstaff, G. R. Morris, Ernest Bryant, R. T. Rayment, G. Hardwick, S. H. J. Dunn, A. Greenwood, H. J. Elton, C. F. Dyson, H. I. James, P. J. Darby, H. S. Hughes, £200-450

Staff Officer, E. A. Tilley, £250-400

Registry of County Courts' Judgments, etc.

Treasury, Whitehall, S.W.1

Office hours, 11 to 5; 11 to 3 for searching
Registrar, R. S. Meiklejohn, C.B., unpaid
Clerk, E. A. Tilley.

COUNTY COURT JUDGES (each £1,500)

[All County Court Judges are addressed as "His Honour."]

Aetion, Edward (18), Notts and Yorks.
 Amphlett, Richard Holmden, K.C. (21), Birmingham.

Atherley-Jones, L. A., K.C., City of London.
 Baker, Sir George Sherston, Bt. (17), Lincolnshire, etc.

Benson, William D. (13), Sheffield, etc.

Bonsey, Henry D. (2), Durham, etc.

Bray, Edward (42), Bloomsbury.

Brown, Reginald, K.C. (9), Crewe, Stockport, etc.

Cann, William Moore (20), Leicestershire.

Chner, Albert R. (42), Bloomsbury, etc.

Eardley-Wilmot, Hugh E. (33), Norfolk and Suffolk.

Ellicott, Arthur Becher (53), Gloucestershire, etc.

Evans, William (28), Mid-Wales.

Fox, J. Scott, K.C. (14), Leeds and Wakefield.

Gent, John (59), Cornwall.

Graham, John Cameron, K.C. (40), Bow and Shore-ditch.

Granger, Thomas Colpitts (47), Greenwich and Woolwich.

Greenwell, Francis John (1), Northumberland.

Harington, Edward (45), Wandsworth, etc.

Hogg, Adam Spencer (5), Bolton, Bury, etc.

Ingham, Robert Wood (22), Coventry, Warwick, etc.

James, A. Gwynne (52), Bath, Devizes, etc.

Kelly, Stanley A. Hill (24), Cardiff, etc.

Lallev, Barnard, K.C. (51), Winchester, etc.

Leedley, Hon. Walter B. (57), Devon and Somerset.

Lock, B. Fossett (16), Hull, Malton, etc.

Lush-Wilson, Herbert William, K.C. (58), Plymouth, Exeter.

McCarthy, J. W. (12), Halifax, etc.

Mackarness, Fredk. O. (50), Brighton.

Macklin, A. R. (11), Bradford, etc.
 Maepherston, Alan (19), Derbyshire.
 Mellor, Frank H., K.C. (8), Manchester, etc.
 Morgan, John Lloyd, K.C. (31), Carmarthenshire, etc.
 Moss, Samuel (29), Chester and North Wales.
 Mulligan, James, K.C. (32), Cambridgeshire and Norfolk.
 O'Connor, Arthur, K.C. (55), Wilts and Dorset.
 Parry, Edward A. (48), Bromley, etc.
 Parsons, Albert, K.C. (7), Birkenhead, etc.
 Radcliffe, F. R. Yonge (36), Oxford, etc.
 Reutoul, James Alex., K.C., City of London.
 Roberts, John Bryn (30), Glamorganshire.
 Roberts, W. Howland (41), Clerkenwell, etc.
 Ruegg, Alfred H., K.C. (26), North Staffordshire.
 Scully, James A. (37), Brentford, etc.
 Selfe, Sir William Lucius (43), Marylebone, etc.
 Shand, Charles Lister (6), Liverpool, etc.
 Shortt, John (49), East Kent, Dover, etc.
 Smith, P. Howard (25), Wolverhampton, etc.
 Stanger, Henry Yorke, K.C. (54), Bristol, etc.
 Sturges, Hugh Murray, K.C. (4), Preston, Blackburn, etc.
 Taylor, Henry Gawan (3), Cumberland and Westmorland.
 Templer, Frederick Gordon (15), York, Ripon, etc.
 Thomas, Alfred Patten (6), Liverpool, etc.
 Tindal-Atkinson, Henry, K.C. (38), Edmonton, etc.
 Tobin, Alfred Aspinall, K.C. (27), Hereford, Shrewsbury, etc.
 Wheeler, Thomas W., K.C. (35), Cambridgeshire, etc.
 Woodfall, Robert (44), Westminster.

Metropolitan County Courts

(42) BLOOMSBURY, Great Portland Street, W.

WHITECHAPEL, Great Prescott Street, E.1

Judges, His Honour Judge Bray; His Honour Judge Cluer . . . £1,500
Bloomsbury.—Registrar and High Bailiff, E. Huclim.
Whitechapel.—Registrar, G. M. Light, B.A.
 " *High Bailiff*, W. Owen.

(48) BROMLEY; DARTFORD; GRAVESEND; LAMBETH

Judge, His Honour Judge Parry, and as an additional Judge at Lambeth, His Honour Judge Bray . . . £1,500
Bromley.—Registrar and High Bailiff, E. Latter.
Dartford.—Registrar and High Bailiff, W. E. Chancellor.
Gravesend.—Registrar and High Bailiff, C. E. Hatten.
Lambeth.—Registrar, W. B. Pritchard.
 " *High Bailiff*, Geo. Pritchard.

(41) CLERKENWELL, 33 Duncan Terrace, Islington, N.1.

Judges, His Honour Judge Roberts and His Honour Judge Cluer . . . £1,500
Registrar, B. U. Eddis.
High Bailiff, W. Y. Huicks

(45) CROYDON, Surrey. KINGSTON, Surrey. WANDSWORTH, S.W.

Judges, His Honour Judge Harrington, and as additional at Wandsworth, His Honour Judge Bray . . . £1,500
Croydon.—Registrar and High Bailiff, J. E. Fox.
Kingston.—Registrar and High Bailiff, F. J. Bell.
Wandsworth.—Registrar and High Bailiff, R. L. G. Willoughby.

(38) EDMONTON AND WOOD GREEN; ROMFORD AND ILFORD

Judge, His Honour Judge Wheeler, K.C. . £1,500
Edmonton.—Registrar and High Bailiff, H. Gough.
 ROMFORD AND ILFORD.—*Judge*, His Honour Judge Tindal-Atkinson; joint at Wood Green, His Honour Judge Cluer.
Registrar, A. Partington.
High Bailiff, C. Godfrey.

(43) WEST LONDON, 43 North End Road, West Kensington, W.

MARYLEBONE, 179 Marylebone Road, W.
Judges, His Honour Judge Sir W. L. Selfe; His Honour Judge Bray.
West London.—Registrar, George G. Shilton.
 " *High Bailiff*, S. W. Merry.
 Marylebone.—*Registrar*, J. Curtis.
 " *High Bailiff*, J. S. Francis.

(40) BOW, Bow Road, E. SHOREDITCH, 221 Old Street, E.C.2

Judges, His Honour Judge Graham; joint at Bow, His Honour Judge Bray; joint at Shoreditch, His Honour Judge Cluer.
Bow.—Registrar, H. A. Hore.
 " *High Bailiff*, C. J. R. Tijou.
 Shoreditch.—*Registrar*, E. E. Wickham.
 " *High Bailiff*, H. Grimsdall.

(47) GREENWICH, Bursey Street. WOOLWICH, Town Hall. SOUTHWARK, Swan Street, Newington, S.E.

Judge, His Honour Judge Granger . . £1,500
Greenwich and Woolwich.—Joint Registrars and High Bailiffs, Chas. Pitt-Taylor, C. M. Treadwell.
Southwark.—Registrar, T. K. Bros, M.A.
 " *High Bailiff*, G. J. K. Richards.

(37) BARNET. BRENTFORD. UXBRIDGE

Judge, His Honour Judge Scully; additional at Brentford, His Honour Judge Bray . £1,500
Barnet.—Registrar and High Bailiff (vacant).
 Brentford.—*Registrar and High Bailiff*, F. C. Sills.
 Uxbridge.—*Registrar and High Bailiff*, C. and F. C. Woodbridge.

(44) WESTMINSTER, St. Martin's Lane, W.C.

Judge, His Honour Judge Woodfall; additional, Judge Bray.
Registrars, C. E. Cuff, G. O. Jacob.
High Bailiff, S. L. Giffard.

STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATES

Atkin, Peter Wilson, *Salford* (1913).
 Atkinson, Charles Milner, *Leeds* (1894).
 Brierley, Edgar, *Manchester* (1903).
 Brough, Bertram Charles, *Poiteries District* (1909).
 Cousins, John Ratcliffe, *West Ham* (1917).
 Deacon, Stuart, *Liverpool* (1910).
 Fry, Theodore Wilfrid, *Middlesbrough* (1908).
 Grilith, Robert Arthur, *Merthyr Tydfil* (1915).
 Grubbe, Walter John, *East Ham* (1906).
 Ilkeston, The Lord, *Birmingham* (1910).
 Lewis, Thomas William, *Cardiff* (1887).
 Marshall, Horace, *Leeds* (1910).
 Morice, Beaumont, *Bradford* (1914).
 Neville, Nigel Charles Alfred, *Wolverhampton* (1885).
 Smith, Joseph, *Grimsby* (1905).
 Tassell, Alice James, *Chatham and Sheerness* (1902).
 Thomas, Daniel Lleufer, *Pontypridd and Rhondda* (1909).
 Welby, Edward M. E., *Sheffield* (1874).
 Yates, Joseph Maghull, K.C., *Manchester* (1904).

RECORDERS

Aceland, Sir Regd. B. Dyke, K.C., *Oxford* (1903).
 Akins, Sir Ryland Dent, M.P., *Nottingham* (1911).
 Ashton, Arthur Jacob, K.C., *Manchester* (1914).
 Atherley-Jones, Llewellyn Archer, K.C., *Newcastle-upon-Tyne* (1906).
 Baker, His Hon. Judge Sir G. Sherston, Bt., *Barnstaple and Bideford* (1889).
 Baislow, Arthur Wm., K.C., *Scarborough* (1917).
 Barrington-Ward, Frederick Temple, *Hythe* (1914).
 Bell, Herbert Wright, *The Hartlepool* (1901).
 Blaiklock, George, *Grantham* (1915).
 Bodkin, Sir Archibald Henry, *Dover* (1901).
 Bourke, Matthew J., *Cork* (1908).
 Bowen, Ivor, K.C., *Swansea* (1915).
 Boxall, William P. G., K.C., *Brighton* (1911).
 Buszard, Marston C., K.C., *Leicester* (1899).
 Butler, Slade, *Rye* (1911).
 Charles, Ernest Bruce, K.C., *Bournemouth* (1915).
 Clay, William Henry, *Hanley* (1910).
 Colam, Robert Frederick, K.C., *Croydon* (1900).
 Cooke, Temple, *Southampton* (1898).
 Coward, John Charles Lewis, K.C., *Folkestone* (1886).
 Craig, His Hon. John Walker, *Belfast* (1911).
 Croft, Henry Herbert Stephen, *Tenterden* (1891).
 David, Alexander Jones, *Newcastle-under-Lyme* (1909).
 Disney, Henry William, *Great Grimsby* (1914).
 Disturnal, William Josiah, K.C., *Dudley* (1898).
 Dugdale, John Stratford, K.C., *Birmingham* (1877).
 Dummett, Robert Ernest, *South Mollon* (1911).
 Eliston, William Rowley, *Great Yarmouth* (1913).
 Emanuel, Samuel Henry, *Winchester* (1915).
 Eversley, William Pinder, *Sudbury* (1897).
 Fitzgerald, Francis, *Newbury* (1904).
 Foote, John Alderson, K.C., *Exeter* (1899).
 Fulton, Sir Forrest, K.C., *London* (1900).
 Gill, Charles Frederick, K.C., *Chichester* (1890).
 Goddard, Rayner, *Poole* (1917).
 Graham, Alexander, *Bridgnorth* (1905).
 Grantham, William Wilson, *Deal* (1905).
 Greenwell, His Hon. Judge F. J., *Durham* (1883).
 Gregory, Henry Holman, K.C., *Bath* (1916).
 Gwynne-Jones, His Hon. A., *Hereford* (1894).
 Hall, Sir E. Marshall, K.C., *Guildford* (1916).
 Hansell, Edward William, *Maldstone* (1917).
 Hart, Heber L., K.C., *Ipswich* (1915).
 Hawke, John Anthony, *Plymouth* (1912).
 Hazel, Alfred Ernest William, *Burton-on-Trent* (1912).
 Hemmerde, Edward George, K.C., M.P., *Liverpool* (1909).
 Hope, Collingwood, K.C., *Rolton* (1903).
 Hope, William Henry Bateman, *Wells* (1907).
 Hume-Williams, William Ellis, K.C., M.P., *Norwich* (1905).
 Hurst, John Gibbard, *Warwick* (1916).
 Hutton, Stamford, *Lichfield* (1905).
 Jones, Charles Edward, *Maldon and Saffron Walden* (1911).
 Kekewich, Trehawke Herbert, *Tiverton* (1899).
 Kemp, Henry Thomas, K.C., *Hull* (1917).
 Kenyon, Robert Lloyd, *Oswestry* (1896).
 Langdon, Adolph Max Lazarus, K.C., *Salford* (1915).
 Latham, Alexander Mere, *Birkenhead* (1912).
 Lawes, Edward Thornton Hill, *Salisbury* (1908).
 Leonard, Samuel Henry, *Penzance* (1899).
 Leslie, John William St. Lawrence, *Shrewsbury* (1903).
 Lloyd, Sir Horatio, *Chester* (1866).
 Mackey, Archibald John, *Andover* (1898).
 Macmorran, Alexander, K.C., *Hastings* (1915).
 Maldeu, Charles Edward, *Thetford* (1885).
 Manisty, Herbert F., K.C., *Berwick-on-Tweed* (1905).

Mathew, Theobald, *Margate* (1913).
 Matthews, Joseph Bridges, K.C., *Tewkesbury* (1912).
 Mattinson, Miles Walker, K.C., *Blackburn* (1886).
 Mellor, His Hon. Judge F. H., K.C., *Preston* (1898).
 Milner-Jones, Edward William, *Merthyr Tydfil* (1917).
 Milner-Jones, Edward William, *Carmarthen* (1905).
 Mirehouse, William Edward, *Wenlock* (1889).
 Mitchell-Innes, Edward Alfred, K.C., *Middlesbrough* (1915).
 Morten, Edward, K.C., *West Ham* (1894).
 Mortimer, George Frederick Lloyd, *Rotherham* (1905).
 Muir, Richard David, *Colchester* (1911).
 Nash, William Harry, *Abingdon* (1888).
 Neville, Reginald James Neville, *Bury St. Edmunds* (1905).
 Newbolt, F., K.C., *Doncaster* (1916).
 Nield, Herbert, K.C., M.P., *Fork* (1917).
 Odgers, William Blake, K.C., *Bristol* (1912).
 O'Shaughnessy, Rt. Hon. Thos. L., K.C., *Dublin* (1905).
 Owen, Edward Annesley, *Walsall* (1893).
 Page, Ernest, K.C., *Carlisle* (1904).
 Palmer, Charles Felix, *Richmond, Yorks* (1909).
 Parfitt, James John, K.C., *Norhampton* (1916).
 Plumptre, Reginald Charles Edward, *West Bromwich* (1892).
 Pollock, Ernest M., K.C., M.P., *Kingston-on-Thames* (1911).
 Pope, Samuel, *Burnley* (1915).
 Raffety, Frank Walter, *High Wycombe* (1905).
 Raikes, Henry St. John Digby, *King's Lynn* (1905).
 Ram, Abel John, K.C., *Wolverhampton* (1900).
 Rawlinson, John Frederick Peel, K.C., M.P., *Cambridge* (1898).
 Rhodes, George, K.C., *Oldham* (1914).
 Ricketts, George William, *Portsmouth* (1914).
 Russell, Harold John Hastings, *Bedford* (1912).
 Rose-Innes, Patrick, K.C., *Sandwich* (1905).
 Safford, Frank, *Canterbury* (1894).
 Sandlands, Paul Ernest, *Newark* (1915).
 Seton, Robert George, *Devizes* (1904).
 Sherwood, Frederic William, *Worcester* (1908).
 Shortt, Edward, K.C., M.P., *Sunderland* (1907).
 Slade, Wyndham Neave, *Bridgwater* (1898).
 Smith, John Henry Etherington, *Derby* (1899).
 Smith, Morton William, *Rochester* (1897).
 Snagge, T. Mordaunt, *Ludlow* (1915).
 Spokes, Arthur Hewett, *Reading* (1894).
 Staveley-Hill, Henry S., M.P., *Banbury* (1903).
 Sturges, His Hon. Judge H. M., *New Windsor* (1912).
 Swift, Rigby, K.C., M.P., *Wigan* (1915).
 Swinburne-Ilanham, John Castleman, *Faversham* (1908).
 Tindal-Atkinson, Edward, K.C., *Leeds* (1896).
 Todd, His Hon. Judge Andrew, *Londonberry* (1912).
 Vachell, Charles Francis, K.C., *Gloucester* (1905).
 Vaughan-Williams, Roland E. L., *Carmarthen* (1917).
 Waugh, William James, K.C., *Sheffield* (1915).
 Wedderburn, Alexander Dundas Ogilvy, *Gravesend* (1897).
 Williams, William Llewellyn, K.C., M.P., *Cardiff* (1915).
 Woodcock, Hubert Bayley Drysdale, *Stamford* (1912).
 Wragge, Robert Morton Vernon, *Pontefract* (1905).
 Wright, Thomas Rowland Drake, *Bradford* (1906).
 Young, Hugo Joseph, K.C., *Lincoln* (1905).

METROPOLITAN MAGISTRATES

Baukes, Ralph Vincent, K.C., *South-Western* (1917).
 Binzley, Hy. Campbell Alchorne, *Tower Bridge* (1917).

Biron, Henry Chartres, *West London* (1906).
 Boyd, Edward Charles Percy, *Marylebone* (1916).
 Bros, James Reader White, *Clerkenwell* (1888).
 Cancellor, H. Lannoy, *Thames* (1914).
 Chapman, Cecil Maurice, *Westminster* (1899).
 De Grey, Hon. John Augustus, *West London* (1905).
 Denman, George Lewis, *Marlborough Street* (1890).
 D'Erneourt, Edmund Charles Tennyson, *Marylebone* (1898).

Dickinson, Sir John, *Chief Magistrate, Bow Street* (1913).

Francis, Charles King, *Westminster* (1896).
 Garrett, Edmund William, *Bow Street* (1916).
 Gill, Arthur Edmund, *Tower Bridge* (1908).
 Graham-Campbell, Rollo F., *Bow Street* (1913).
 Halkett, John Gilbert H., *Greenwich and Woolwich* (1915).

Hall, William Clarke, *Old Street* (1913).
 Hedderwick, Thomas Charles Hunter, *North London* (1910).

Jones, Chester, *Lambeth* (1907).
 Lyecester, William Hamilton, *Lambeth* (1912).

Mead, Frederlek, *Marlborough Street* (1889).

Rooth, Henry Goodwin, *Thames* (1917).

Symmons, Israel A., *Clerkenwell* (1911).
 Waddy, Henry Turner, *Greenwich and Woolwich* (1917).

Wilberforce, Herbert William Wrangham, *Old Street* (1914).

OFFICE OF THE RECEIVER

for the Metropolitan Police District

Receiver, George H. Tripp, C.B. . . . £1,500
 Private Secretary, H. H. Comyn. . . .
 Chief Clerk, W. J. Wilby . . . £700-850
 Senior Clerk, G. H. Pryce . . . £500-600
 Accountant, E. Eraut . . . £500-600
 Cashier, J. P. Mann . . . £550
 1st Class Clerks, G. H. Lufkin; A. Flower (£350-£450); H. H. Comyn (acting) . . . £400
 2nd Class Clerks, H. de L. Anderson; R. K. O'Neill; O. A. Palmer; E. D. Conran; A. T. Shepherd; L. C. Coombe; J. B. Reynolds . . . £100-350
 Supt. of Registry, R. J. Hayward . . . £250
 Solicitors, Messrs. Ellis & Ellis, 10 Little College Street, S.W.
 Surveyor and Architect, J. Dixon Butler, F.R.I.B.A. . . £600-750
 Assist. Architect, A. Howell, F.R.I.B.A. . . £350-450
 Principal Assist. Surveyor, T. Brown . . £350-450

INNS OF COURT

The Temple Church. Master, Rev. E. W. Barnes, Se.D., F.R.S. (1915).
 Organist, Dr. H. Walford Davies.
 Custodian, A. F. Stone.

INNER TEMPLE, E.C.4

Treasurer, Hon. A. J. Ram, K.C.
 Master of Library, Hon. Mr. Justice Ridley.
 Sub-Treasurer, W. G. Wrangham.
 Librarian, J. E. Latton Pickering.
 Clerk, J. H. Milton.

MIDDLE TEMPLE, E.C.4

Treasurer, Lord Parmoor, K.C.V.O.
 Under-Treasurer, Maj. H. Beresford-Peirse, D.S.O.
 Keeper of the Library, O. E. A. Bedwell.
 Sub-Librarian, H. A. O. Sturgess.

LINCOLN'S INN, W.C.2

Treasurer, Sir Wm. P. Beale Bt., K.C., M.P.
 Master of the Library, Hon. Mr. Justice Neville.
 Dean of the Chapel, Rt. Hon. Viscount Haldane, O.M.
 Preacher, Rev. Canon Reginald Gamble, M.A.

Chaplain, (vacant).
 Steward, A. Weatherley Marriott.
 1st Clerk, J. A. Clark.
 2nd Clerk, F. W. Corn.
 3rd Clerk, N. Y. Marriott.
 Librarian, A. P. Etheridge.
 Sub-Librarian, W. F. O. Suter.
 Assistant Librarian, H. I. Whitaker.

GRAY'S INN, W.C.1

Treasurer, Sir Frederick E. Smith, K.C., M.P.
 Master of Library, Charles A. Russell, K.C.
 Master of Moots, Herbert F. Manisty, K.C.
 Dean of the Chapel, Lewis Coward, K.C.
 Preacher, Rev. Reginald J. Fletcher, D.D.
 Reader, Rev. J. L. Phillips, M.A.
 Under-Treasurer, Dennis W. Douthwaite.
 Chief Clerk, Standley W. Bunning.
 Librarian, M. D. Severn.

CIRCUITS OF JUDGES

SOUTH-EASTERN CIRCUIT

Assizes are held at:

Huntingdon	Norwich	Maidstone
Cambridge	Chelmsford	Guildford
Ipswich or	Hertford	Lewes
Bury St. Edmunds		

Clerk of Assize, Arthur Denman, 1 Hare Court, Temple, E.C.4. . . . £800
 Clerk of Indictments, H. A. Read, Session House, Old Bailey, E.C.4. . . . £400
 Associate, Harry Clover, 1 Hare Court, Temple, E.O.4. . . . £260

MIDLAND

Assizes are held at:

Aylesbury	Oakham	Nottingham
Bedford	Lincoln	Warwick
Northampton	Derby	Birmingham
Leicester		

Clerk of Assize, Geo. Pleydell Bancroft, 3 Harecourt Buildings, Temple, E.C.4. . . £800
 Associate, Spencer Langton Holland, 3 Harecourt Buildings, Temple, E.C.4.
 Clerk of Indictments, W. E. Moorman.
 Clerk and Bailiff, R. A. Dalzell.

NORTHERN

Assizes at:

Appleby	Lancaster	Manchester
Carlisle	Liverpool	

Clerk of Assize, Sir Herbert Stephen, Bt., Preston and 4 Paper Buildings, Temple, E.C.4. . £1,000
 Associate, Arthur Shuttleworth, Preston . £500
 Clerk of Indictments, Reginald Harrison, Preston . £300

Circuit Bailiff, J. F. Coupe, Preston.

NORTH-EASTERN

Assizes at:

Newcastle	York
Durham	Leeds

Clerk of Assize, Clement Milton Barber, 2 Dr. Johnson's Buildings, Temple, E.C.4. . £950
 Clerk of Arraigns and Dep. Clerk of Assize, Charles Bernard Johnson, 2 Dr. Johnson's Buildings, Temple, E.C.4. . . £240
 Associate, Thos. Boston Brice, 4 Temple Gardens, Temple, E.C.4. . . £300
 Bailiff, J. W. Lovegrove, 2 Dr. Johnson's Buildings, Temple, E.C.4

OXFORD

Assizes at:

Reading	Gloucester	Shrewsbury
Oxford	Monmouth	Stafford
Worcester	Hereford	

Clerk of Assize, C. F. Lloyd, 4 Crown Office Row, Temple, E.C.4 £800
Associate and Dep. Clerk of Assize, A. C. Hemp £400
Clerk of Indictments, F. W. Jones £300
Clerk and Bailiff, T. B. Nolan.
Office, 13 King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C.4.

WESTERN

Assizes at:

Devizes (W.)	Taunton and Wells
Salisbury (S.)	alternately in Autumn—1918 Taunton
Devizes and Salisbury alternately in Autumn—1918 Salisbury	Bodmin (W.S.A.)
Dorchester (W.S.A.)	Exeter (W.S.A.)
Taunton (W.)	Winchester (W.S.A.)
Wells (S.)	Bristol (W.S.A.)

Civil and criminal business is taken at the Winter and Summer Assizes; but criminal business only, at the Autumn Assizes, except in Devon and at Bristol, where civil business is also taken.
Clerk of Assize, A. W. T. Channell, 4 Paper Buildings, Temple, E.C.4 £800
Clerk of Indictments, Alfred Read £300
Associate, J. W. St. L. Leslie, 3 Paper Buildings, Temple, E.C.4 £300

NORTH WALES AND CHESTER

Assizes at:

Welshpool (W.)	Beaumaris (W.S.)
Newtown (S.)	Ruthin (W.S.A.)
Dolgelly (W.S.)	Mold (W.S.)
Carnarvon (W.S.A.)	Chester (W.S.A.)

Clerk of Assize and Clerk of the Crown, Charles Stubbs, LL.D., 1 Hare Court, Temple, E.C.4 £500
Clerk of Indictments and Act. Asst. Clerk of the Crown, H. L. Reade, Congleton £225
Associate, H. M. T. Channell, 1 Hare Court, Temple E.C.4 £225

SOUTH WALES

Assizes at:

Cardiff (March)	Carmarthen (W.S.A.)
Swansea (S.)	Brecon (W.S.A.)
Haverfordwest (W.S.)	Presteign (W.S.)
Lampeter (W.S.)	Chester (W.S.A.)

Clerk of Assize, Clerk of the Crown, Associate, Hon. Stephen Coleridge, M.A., Room 719 Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.2 £500
1st Assistant to Clerk of Assize and Associate, C. H. Glascombe, Room 719 Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.2 £300
2nd Assistant Officer, Geo. J. W. Rigley £150

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE

New Scotland Yard, S.W.1

Established by Act of Parliament (1829), and the protection of the district by watchmen was discontinued by that statute and entirely intrusted to the then newly appointed force. The Metropolitan police area is 699.42 sq. m., and embraces all places within a radius of fifteen miles of Charing Cross, except the City of London, which has its own police. The Metropolitan police have jurisdiction on the river Thames. The Thames police are selected principally from sailors, and patrol in boats and steam and motor launches. The Metro-

politan police, to the number of over 2,000, are also employed in H.M. dockyards, and in the principal military stations of the War Department.

The strength of the force on the date Oct. 14, 1917 (latest returns), was 22,283, consisting of 36 superintendents, 652 inspectors, 3,024 sergeants, and 18,571 constables.

The rateable value of the Metropolitan Police area for 1916-17 was £57,311,397. The police rate levied on the parishes in 1916-17 was 7½d. in the £, of which about 6¼d. was required for ordinary police purposes, and about 1¼d. for the deficiency in the pension fund. The rate produced £1,786,981, while £916,819 was received as Exchequer contributions. The pay of the Metropolitan Police force for 1916 was £2,271,317.

The supreme government of the Metropolitan police is vested in the Commissioner appointed by and acting under the control of the Home Secretary.

Commissioner, Sir E. R. Henry, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., C.S.I. £2,500

Assistant Commissioners, Major Sir E. F. Wodehouse, K.C.B., K.O.V.O., B. H. Thomson, C.B., Hon. F. T. Bigham, and F. L. D. Elliott each £1,200

Chief Constables, Major E. H. T. Parsons; Major E. M. Lafone; G. L. Craik; Major M. Tomlin £600-800

Chief Clerk, W. H. Kendall £750-850

Senior Clerks, A. W. Hallward (£750); G. H. Gardner, F. H. Underwood (£650); G. H. Edwards £500-600

Clerks, 1st Class, D. H. North, B. T. Earle (£550); W. S. Mylius (£500); H. Ravenscroft £350-450

Registrar, H. G. Gilhott £300-400

Surgeon-in-Chief, Chas. A. Ballance, C.B., M.V.O.

Physician, M. A. Cassidy, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.P.

Solicitors to the Commissioner, Wontner & Sons.

Clerks, 2nd Class, O. Annesley, F. C. Barchard, M. B. Freer, Maj. Hou. E. R. Thesiger, J. E. Simpson, H. A. Tripp, G. J. Ball, W. G. Galley, H. L. Sheppard £100 to £350 or £400

Assistant Registrar, E. A. Rix £200-250

Superintendents Executive and Statistical Branches, Arthur White, James West.

Superintendent Preparatory Class, Albert Gooding.

Superintendents of the Criminal Investigation Depart., Patrick Quinn, M.V.O., John McCarthy, Albert Lawrence, Frederick Thomas, Charles Collins.

Superintendent Public Carriage Branch and Lost Property Office, Arthur Bassom.

Superintendents of Divisions

A WHITEHALL.—James Powell.
 " Stephen F. Spencer (in attendance on H.M. the King).

B CHELSEA.—John B. Kitch.

C ST. JAMES'S.—Alexander Sutherland.

D MARYLEBONE.—James Billings.

E HOLBORN.—James Cameron.

F PADDINGTON.—Joseph Short.

G FINSBURY.—George W. Mitchell.

H WHITECHAPEL.—Francis Mackay.

J HACKNEY.—James Best.

K BOW.—Alfred Boxhall.

L LAMBETH.—Walter Stiles.

M SOUTHWARK.—Donald Waters.

N ISLINGTON.—William H. Jenkins.

P CAMBERWELL.—Edward Glazyer.

* Acting senior clerks.

† Acting first-class clerks.

R GREENWICH.—William Page.
S HAMPTSTEAD.—Thomas Williams.
T HAMMERSMITH.—William Pitt.
V WANDSWORTH.—William O. Robinson.
W Brixton.—Edward West.
X KILBURN.—James W. Olive.
Y HIGHGATE.—John Evans.
 THAMES.—(vacant).
 WOOLWICH DOCKYARD.—John Devine.
 PORTSMOUTH DOCKYARD.—Fredk. Spencer.
 DEVONPORT DOCKYARD.—Thomas Evans.
 CHATHAM DOCKYARD.—William Tett.
 PEMBROKE DOCKYARD.—Charles Sly (*Chief Inspector*).
 ROSYTH DOCKYARD.—Henry Morgan (*Chief Inspector*).

METROPOLITAN POLICE COURTS

Hours, 10 to 5

BOW STREET, Covent Garden, W.C.2

Magistrates, Sir John Dickinson . . . £1,800
 Edmund William Garrett . . . £1,500
 Rollo F. Graham-Campbell . . . £1,500
Chief Clerk, J. Gaskell . . . £700

WESTMINSTER, Vincent Square, S.W.1

Magistrates, C. K. Francis . . . £1,500
 Cecil M. Chapinan . . . £1,500
Chief Clerk, F. E. Lowris, LL.B. . . £650

MARLBOROUGH STREET, W.

Magistrates, Frederick Mead . . . £1,500
 George Lewis Denman . . . £1,500
Chief Clerk, Stanley Savill . . . £650

CLERKENWELL, King's Cross Road, W.C.1

Magistrates, James R. W. Bros . . . £1,500
 Israel Alexander Symmons . . . £1,500
Chief Clerk, O. Wheeler . . . £650

OLD STREET, E.C.

Magistrates, W. Clarke Hall . . . £1,500
 H. W. W. Wilberforce . . . £1,500
Chief Clerk, T. Proud . . . £420-650

LAMBETH, Lower Kensington Lane, S.E.11

Magistrates, Chester Jones . . . £1,500
 William Hamilton Leycester . . . £1,500
Chief Clerk, Henry Withrington . . . £420-650

MARYLEBONE, Seymour Place, W.1

Magistrates, Edmund O. Tennyson D'Eyncourt . . . £1,500
 Edward Charles Percy Boyd . . . £1,500
Chief Clerk, W. Crow . . . £420-650

TOWER BRIDGE, Tooley Street, S.E.1

Magistrates, Arthur E. Gill . . . £1,500
 Hy. Campbell Alchorne Bingley . . . £1,500
Chief Clerk, Ernest A. Carr . . . £420-650

THAMES, Arbour Square, Stepney, E.1.

Magistrates, Henry Lannoy Cancellor . . . £1,500
 Henry Goodwin Booth . . . £1,500
Chief Clerk, F. H. Glanville . . . £420-650

GREENWICH AND WOOLWICH, S.E.10

Magistrates, John Gilbert Hay Halkett . . . £1,500
 Henry Turner Waddy . . . £1,500
Chief Clerk, John Nixon . . . £650

WEST LONDON, Southcombe Street, Hammersmith Road, W.14

Magistrates, Hon. John A. de Grey . . . £1,500
 Henry Chaitres Biron . . . £1,500
Chief Clerk, W. G. Hobbs . . . £420-650

SOUTH-WESTERN, Lavender Hill, S.W.11

Magistrate, Ralph Vincent Bankes . . . £1,500
Chief Clerk, Augustus B. Halle . . . £420-650

NORTH LONDON, Stoke Newington Road, N.16

Magistrate, Thomas Charles Hedderwick . . . £1,500
Chief Clerk, F. G. Nott-Bower . . . £650

WEST HAM, West Ham Lane, Stratford, E.15

(Appointed by the Home Secretary under the Municipal Corporations Act, 1882.)

Magistrate, John Ratcliffe Cousins . . . £1,000
Deputy Magistrate, F. Shewell Cooper.
Chief Clerk, James H. Jackson . . . £900

CITY OF LONDON POLICE

This force is under the control of a Commissioner, who is appointed by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council, subject to the approval of His Majesty the King. The total strength of the force is 1,161, consisting of 1 Assistant-Commissioner, 1 chief clerk and superintendent, 1 superintendent Executive Department, 1 superintendent Detective Department, 6 chief inspectors, 25 inspectors, 17 sub-inspectors, 94 sergeants, and 1,015 constables.

In addition to the above, 46 constables and 1 sergeant are employed on private service duty at the expense of persons engaging their services, the charge being at the rate of £230 per annum for the sergeant and £186 per annum for each constable.

The Detective Department consists of 1 superintendent, 1 chief inspector, 7 inspectors, 3 sub-inspectors, and 60 constables.

There is a private hospital for members, under the care of the surgeon of the force.

The Police area is divided into four divisions (exclusive of the chief and detective offices), each under the immediate charge of a chief inspector, assisted by 4 inspectors and 3 sub-inspectors.

The total cost of the force is about £205,643 per annum, one-fourth of which is paid from the City's cash, the remainder by a rate on the assessable rental of the City. The City Police, unlike the Metropolitan Police Force, is supported entirely by the citizens, without Imperial aid. The pay of the force is considerably in advance of any other similar body in the United Kingdom.

Commissioner, Sir William Nott-Bower,

C.V.O.
Assist. d.o. Captain Donald Bremner . . . £1,000
Chief Clerk and Sup. John Stark . . . £550
Sup. Executive Depart. R. J. Halford . . .
Sup. Detective Depart. J. Ottaway . . .
Headquarters, Old Jewry, Cheapside, E.C.2.

POLICE COURTS, CITY OF LONDON

Mansion House, Justice Room

Magistrate, The Lord Mayor, or one of the Aldermen.

Chief Clerk, Cecil George Douglas.
Assistant Clerk, Lewis Peeston.
Affidavit Clerk, Robert Arthur Warren.

Gnildhall

Magistrate, An Alderman (in rotation).
Clerk to the Sitting Justices, H. G. Savill . . . £1,000
Assistant Clerk, Silvester Richards . . . £650
Cashier, George Edward Wenham Strugnell . . . £300
Clerk of Special Sessions, C. F. Monekton . . . £500
Assistant ditto, Charles Fitch . . . £250

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT

Old Bailey, E.C.4

The Central Criminal Court was constituted in 1834, taking the place of the former sessions at the Old Bailey. The persons named in the Commission are the Lord Mayor, Lord Chancellor, any person who has been Lord Chancellor or a Judge of any superior Court and the present Judges of any of the Superior Courts, the Dean of Arches, the Aldermen of the City of London, the Recorder, the Common Serjeant, and the Judges of the City of London Court.

Office hours: 10 to 4; during August 10 to 2; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

Clerk of the Court, Herbert Austin.

Deputy and 1st Clerk of Arraigns, Forrest Fulton.

Days appointed for holding Sessions in 1918:

Jan. 8.	April 23.	July 22.
Jan. 29.	May 28.	Sept. 10.
Feb. 26.	June 25.	Oct. 22.
Mar. 19.		

QUARTER (OR GENERAL) SESSIONS IN COUNTIES

Quarter Sessions must be convened once in each of the four quarters of the year, the dates determining the period at which they must be held being October 11, December 28, March 31, and June 24.

The justices are empowered (Assizes and Quarter Sessions' Act, 1903) to fix the next holding of the court at any day not more than fourteen days earlier or fourteen days later than these dates. Brewster Sessions (including a general annual licensing meeting, and transfer sessions) are regu-

lated by s. 10 of the Licensing (Consolidation) Act, 1910.

COUNTY OF LONDON SESSIONS

Sessions House, Clerkenwell, E.C.

Chairman, Sir Robert Wallace, K.C. . . . £2,000

Deputy ditto, Allan J. Lawrie . . . £1,500

Clerk of the Peace, John Dix . . .

MIDDLESEX QUARTER SESSIONS

Guildhall, Westminster, S.W.1

Chairman, Montagu Sharpe.

Deputy ditto, Herbert Nield, K.C., M.P.

Clerk of the Peace, Walter George Austin.

Deputy ditto, E. S. W. Hart.

SURREY SESSIONS

County Hall, Kingston-on-Thames

Chairman, Sir Charles G. Walpole.

Deputy ditto, John Kelsall; Spencer Whitehead.

Clerk of the Peace and to the Lieutenancy, Thos. W.

Weeding.

Chief Constable, Capt. M. L. Sant, Guildford.

SALFORD HUNDRED COURT OF RECORD

Albert Square, Manchester.

High Steward, Rt. Hon. the Earl of Sefton.

Judge, John Roskill, K.C.

Registrar, Thomas Hudson (Town Clerk).

Deputy Registrar, Harry Eltoft.

Chief Clerk, F. Hall Taylor, M.A.*

Head Bailiff, G. Mountain.

* On military service.

CORONERS OF ENGLAND AND WALES**COUNTY OF LONDON**

Eastern District, Wynne E. Baxter, 170 Church Street, Stoke Newington, N.

North-Eastern District, Wm. Wynn Westcott, 396 Camden Road, N.W.

Central District, Walter Schröder, 4 Gayton Road, Hampstead, N.W.

Western District, Clifford Luxmore Drew, 15 Pembridge Villas, W.

Southern District, George Percival Wyatt, 56 Tulso Mill, S.W.

South-Western District, S. I. Oddle, Coroner's Court, Horseferry Road, Westminster, S.W.

London City, F. J. Waldo, The Coroner's Office, Golden Lane, E.C.

Southwark, F. J. Waldo, The Coroner's Office, Golden Lane, E.C.

South-Eastern District, Henry Robert Oswald, 26 Crooms Hill, Greenwich, S.E.

Westminster, S. I. Oddle, Coroner's Court, Horseferry Road, Westminster, S.W.

BEDFORDSHIRE: Mark Whyley, County; F. T. Tanqueray, *Honor of Amptill*; C. O. Bell, *Bedford Borough*.

BERKSHIRE: B. Challenor, *Abingdon*; T. W. Stuchbery, *Maidenhead*; S. V. Pinniger, *Newbury*; R. S. Payne, *Reading*; W. O. Jotcham, *Wantage*; W. B. Heywood, *Newbury*; J. L. Martin, *Reading*; H. Ryland, *New Windsor*.

BUCKS: S. E. Wilkins, *Aylesbury*; A. E. W. Charsley, *Beaconsfield*; E. T. Worley, *Newport Pagnell*; T. F. Vaisey, *Winslow*.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE: A. J. Lyon, County; H. S. French, *Cambridge Borough*; T. R. Dawbarn, *Isle of Ely, N.*; G. M. Hall, *Isle of Ely, S.*

CHESHIRE: H. C. Yates, *Knutsford*; J. O. Bate, *Chester District*; A. B. Ferns, *Stockport*; T. Ridgway, *Halton Fee Manor*; C. Holden, *Birkenhead*; E. Brassey, *Chester City*.

CORNWALL: W. F. Thompson, *Launceston*; J. Pethybridge, *Bodmin*; A. de C. Glubb, *Liskeard*; E. L. Carlyon, *Truro*; B. Boase, *Weston*; W. D. Lawry, *Penzance*; W. M. Gluyas, *Scilly Isles*.

CUMBERLAND: F. W. Halton, *Eastern*; E. Atter, *Western and Cockermouth*; G. A. L. Skerry, *Egremont*; W. T. Lawrence, *Millom*; T. S. Strong, *Carlisle*.

DERBYSHIRE: W. H. Whiston, County; R. W. Sale, *Appletree*; S. Taylor, *Repton, Gresley, and High Peak*; A. Green, *Scarsdale*; J. Close, *Derby Borough*.

DEVONSHIRE: E. R. Tweed, *Honiton*; H. W. Gould, *Crediton*; G. W. F. Brown, *Barnstaple and S. Molton*; H. C. Brown, *Okehampton*; R. R. Rodd, *Stoke Damrell*; S. Haacker, *Totnes*; A. M. Davson, *Dartmouth*; T. A. R. Bencroft, *Barnstaple Borough*; W. L. Brown, *Exeter City*; R. B. Johns, *Plymouth Parish*; J. A. Pearce, *Devonport Parish*; R. R. Rodd, *E. Stenchoase Parish*; F. R. D. Clutson, *Tiverton*.

DORSET: W. H. Creech, *Northern*; C. H. W. Parkinson, *Eastern*; G. P. Symes, *Southern*; C. G. Nantes, *Western*; H. O. Chislett, *Cogdean and Badbury*; F. A. Johns, *Cranborne*; J. W. Bell (Hy. C. Wyld, deputy), *Gillingham*; A. F.

- Grimley, *Sherborne and Yetminster*; E. J. Conway, *Poole Borough*.
- DURHAM: John Graham, *Chester Ward*; J. T. Proud, *Darlington Ward*; O. E. Cadle, *Easington Ward*; J. Hyslop Bell, *Stockton Ward*; J. F. Burnicle, *Sunderland Borough*.
- ESSEX: J. Harrison, *Eastern*; A. Ambrose, M.D., *Metropolitan*; C. E. Lewis, *Southern and Western*; C. E. White, *The Soken*; H. G. Elwes, *Colchester Borough*; G. E. Hilleary, *West Ham Borough*.
- GLOUCESTERSHIRE: Seymour Williams, *Lower*; A. J. M. Ball, *Stroud*; J. Waghorne, *Upper*; M. F. Carter, *Forest*; N. G. Moore, *Teekesbury*; A. E. Barker, *Bristol City*; C. Scott, *Gloucester City*.
- HAMPSHIRE: L. Warner, *Fareham*; P. B. Ingoldby, *Southampton*; H. White, *Winchester*; S. Clarke, *Basingstoke*; W. E. Foster, *Aldershot*; P. E. J. Talbot, *Andover*; Robt. Druitt, *Christchurch and Westover*; Philip A. Jackson, *Fordingbridge*; F. A. Johns, *Ringwood*; F. G. Lefroy, *Bournemouth Borough*; Sir T. A. Bramson, *Portsmouth Borough*; H. K. Pope, *Southampton Borough*; Henry White, *Winchester City*; F. A. Joyce (deputy), *Isle of Wight*.
- HEREFORDSHIRE: P. R. Longmore, *Hereford*; C. E. A. Moore, *Leominster*; J. Lambe, *Hereford City*.
- HERTFORDSHIRE: E. Collins, *Bishop's Stortford*; L. Smeathman, *Hemel Hempstead*; P. R. Longmore, *Hertford*; F. Shillitoe, *Hitchin*; H. F. Banham, *Royston*; L. Drage, M.D., *St. Albans*; T. J. Broad, *Watford*.
- HUNTINGDONSHIRE: J. Percy Maule, *Huntingstone*; G. Hunnybun, *Leightonstone*; H. C. Gaches, *Norman Cross*; F. R. Serjeant, *Ramsey*; A. B. Brackenbury, *Toseland*.
- KENT: W. R. Mowll, *Ashford*; C. B. Harris, *Sittingbourne*; C. Duncan Murton, *Cranbrook*; (vacant), *Tonbridge*; G. G. Witcheil, *Romney*; F. W. Hardman, *Deal and Sandwich*; Bernard C. Drake, *Hythe*; W. P. Morrison, *Penae*; J. Plummer (H. Feilding, deputy), *Canterbury City*; S. Payn, *Dover Borough*; G. W. Haines, *Folkestone Borough*; G. Evans Penman, *Gravesend Borough*; W. H. Day, *Maidstone Borough*; C. C. Maughan, *Margate Borough*; R. J. M. Stedman, *Rochester City*.
- LANCASHIRE: Neville Holden, *Lancaster*; J. Parker, *Preston*; D. N. Haslewood, *Blackburn*; G. S. Leresche, *Salford*; F. N. Molesworth, *Rochdale*; S. Brighouse, *West Derby*; S. F. Butcher, *Bolton*; F. W. Poole, *Furness*; Henry Greenall, *Hale*; W. A. Cross, *Prescot*; R. W. Ascroft, *Walton-le-Dale*; D. N. Haslewood, *Blackburn Borough*; John Fearnley, *Bolton Borough*; A. F. Sutcliffe, *Burnley Borough*; (vacant) *Liverpool City*; Wm. Sellers, M.D., *Manchester City*; A. E. Smith, *Oldham Borough*; A. Holmes, *Salford Borough*; H. Milligan, *Wigan Borough*.
- LEICESTERSHIRE: H. J. Deane, *Northern*; G. E. Bouskell, *Southern*; A. H. Marsh, *Framland*; E. G. B. Fowler, *Leicester Borough*.
- LINCOLNSHIRE: W. H. B. Brooke, M.D., *North*; P. A. Gamble (L. C. Iveson, deputy), *Kirton*; R. Mason (Wm. Brown, deputy), *Caistor*; H. Sharpley, *Louth*; F. J. Walker, M.D., *Spilsby*; Thos. Mountain, *Grimsby Borough*; W. H. B. Brook, M.D., *Lincoln City*; M. H. Footman, *South*; E. H. Cragg, M.D., *Sleaford*; Theodore Norton, *Grantham*; C. W. Bell, *Bourne*; V. G. Stapleton, *Stamford*; A. H. Madim, *Grantham Borough*; A. Tuxford, M.D., *Boston*; C. M. Bowser, *Spalding*.
- MIDDLESEX: G. A. Cohen, M.D., *Central*; Reginald Kemp, *Western*; Alan S. Forbes, *Eastern*.
- MONMOUTH: J. B. Walford, *Abergavenny*; H. Williams, *Monmouth*; W. L. Moore, *Newport*; M. R. Jones, *South Monmouth*; J. F. Evans, *Chepstow*.
- NORFOLK: Donald F. Jackson, *Lynn*; H. R. Culley, *Norwich*; O. F. Read, *Thetford*; W. M. Barton, *Duchy of Lancaster Liberty*; G. E. K. Burne, *Duke of Norfolk's Liberty*; H. R. B. Wayman, *Clackclose*; H. R. Culley, *Trowse Newton*; J. E. P. Pollard, *Dean and Chapters of Norwich Liberties*; E. M. Beloe, *King's Lynn Borough*; R. W. Ladell, *Norwich City*; J. T. Waters, *Great Yarmouth Borough*.
- NORTHAMPTONSHIRE: J. T. Parker, *Eastern*; C. H. Davis, *Midland*; W. E. Whitton, *Western*; A. J. Darnell, *Northampton Borough*; T. H. Walker, M.D., *Soke of Peterborough*.
- NORTHUMBERLAND: Charles Percy, *Northern*; H. T. Rutherford, *Southern*; (vacant), *Berwick-on-Tweed Borough*; Alfred Appleby, *Newcastle-on-Tyne City*.
- NOTTINGHAM: D. Whittingham, *Nottingham District*; F. B. Footitt, *Newark*; E. S. Spencer, *Retford*; O. L. Rothera, *Nottingham City*.
- OXFORDSHIRE: A. H. Franklin, *Central*; G. Coggins, *Northern*; R. F. Cuthbert, *Western*; J. F. Cooper, *Southern*; F. E. Marshall, M.A., and W. T. Brooks, M.A., *Oxford Univ. Liberty*; C. Fortescue, *Banbury Borough*; H. F. Galpin, D.C.L., *Oxford City*.
- RUTLAND: V. G. Stapleton.
- SHROPSHIRE: W. A. A. Lewis, *Oswestry and Pimhill*; R. E. Clarke, *Ford*; R. F. Haslewood, *Bridgnorth and Stottesdon*; H. T. Weyman, *Purslow*; T. H. Garside, *North Bradford*; J. V. T. Lander, M.A., *Bradford South and Brimstree Shipnal*; J. H. Williams, *Ludlow*; R. E. Clarke, *Shrewsbury Borough*; F. H. Potts, *Wenlock*.
- SOMERSET: S. Craddock, M.D., *Northern*; E. Q. Louch, *South-Eastern*; T. F. Barham, *Western*; F. E. Shun, *Bath City*; T. M. Reed, *Bridgwater Borough*.
- STAFFORDSHIRE: H. W. Adams, *North-West*; T. B. Cull, *North-East*; W. Morgan, *Stafford*; G. C. Lewis, *South-East*; T. Allen Stokes, *South-West*; T. E. Auden, *East and Burton-upon-Trent Borough*; W. Huntbach, *Stoke-on-Trent (Hanley Parish)*; H. W. Adams, *Stoke-on-Trent (remainder)*; D. K. Johnson, *Newcastle-under-Lyme Borough*; J. F. Addison, *Walsall Borough*; James Clark, *West Bromwich Borough*; G. Maynard Martin, *Wolverhampton Borough*.
- SUFFOLK: L. H. Vulliamy, *Lowestoft*; T. M. Braithwaite, *Sudbury*; S. J. Ennion, *Newmarket and Haverhill*; Bernard Pretty, *Stowmarket*; T. Wilson, *Bury St. Edmunds Liberty*; G. E. K. Burne, *Duke of Norfolk's Liberty*; W. Brooke, *St. Etheldreda Liberty*; J. W. Greene, *Bury St. Edmunds Borough*; H. M. Jackaman, *Ipswich Borough*.
- SURREY: F. J. Nightingale, *Reigate*; G. H. White, *Guildford*; M. H. Taylor, *Kingston*; T. Jackson, M.D., *Croydon Borough*; F. W. Smallpiece, *Guildford Borough*.
- SUSSEX: T. T. Harratt, *Rye*; G. Vere Benson, *Lewes*; F. W. Butler, *Horsham*; J. W. L. Cooper, *Chichester*; C. O. B. Cheesman, *Bosham*; Chas. Sheppard, *Hastings Rape and Robertsbridge*; J. E. Bush, *Brighton Borough*; W. J. Glenister, *Hastings Borough*.
- WARWICKSHIRE: C. W. Hiffe, M.D., *Northern*; E. F. Hadow, *Central*; G. F. Lodder, *Southern*;

Isaac Bradley, *Birmingham City* (original area); G. C. Lewis, *Birmingham* (Handsworth portion); E. Docker, *Birmingham* (Fardley portion); John Tibbits, *Warwick Borough*.

WESTMORLAND: Wm. Hewitson, *East and West*; Geo. E. Cartmel, *Kendal and Lonsdale*; E. A. Heelis, *Oglebird Manor*.

WILTS: A. L. Forrester, *North Wilts*; F. A. P. Sylvester, *Mid Wilts*; W. J. Trethowan, *South Wilts*; G. S. A. Waylen, *Devizes*; A. G. Wood, *Corsham*; S. B. Smith, *Salisbury City*.

WORCESTERSHIRE: E. Docker, *North*; G. F. S. Brown, *Middle*; G. H. T. Foster, *South*; R. Marshall, *Dudley Borough*; W. Booth Hulme, *Worcester City*.

YORKS (*East Riding*): Sir Luke White, *East Riding*; H. Green, *Houedsenhire*; J. R. Wood, *Esrick*; H. R. Jackson, W. J. Birks, C. N. Jackson, *Holderness*; Alfd. Thorney, *Kingston-upon-Hull Borough*.

North Riding: J. R. Wood, *York*; G. J. E. Gardner, *Northern*; J. R. Wood, *Thirsk*; J. F. Porter, M.D., *Pickering*; O. H. Cochrane, *Langborough, N.*, and *Middlesbrough Borough*; W. Richardson, *Langborough, E.*; W. L. Carrick, *Langborough, W.*; G. Buchanan, *Whitby Strand*; (vacant), *Scarborough Borough*; J. R. Wood, *York City* and *Bishopthorpe*.

West Riding: Edgar Wood, *Craven*; E. H. Hill, *Halifax*; P. P. Maitland, *Wakefield and Leeds* (*Roundhay portion*); J. Kenyon Parker, *Rotherham and Sheffield City*; Frank Allen, *Doncaster*; W. B. Arundel, *Pontefract*; J. C. R. Husband, *Ripon and Kirkby Malzeard*; F. D. Robinson, *Boutland*; J. G. Hutchinson, *Bradford City*;

R. A. H. Tovey, *Doncaster City*; J. C. Malcolm, *Leeds City* (original area); J. Bradford, *Rotherham Borough*.

ANOLESEY: R. J. Roberts.

BRECON: Molyneux F. Thomas, *Northern*; W. R. Jones, M.D., *Southern*; R. H. A. Davies, *Crick-hovell and Tretower Liberties*.

CARDIGANSHIRE: J. H. Evans, *Cardigan District*; Evan Lloyd, *Lampeter*; John Evans, *Aberystwyth*.

CARMARTHENSHIRE: R. S. Lewis, *Eastern*; Thos. Walters, *Western*; J. W. Nicholas, *Kidwelly*; Thos. Walters, *Carmarthen Borough*.

CARNARVONSHIRE: J. P. Williams, *Northern*; O. Robyns-Owen, *Southern*.

DENBIGHSHIRE: Llewelyn Kenrick, *Wrexham*; R. Davies, *Denbigh*.

FLINT: F. Llewellyn Jones, *County*; W. A. Aylmer Lewis, *Maylor Hundred*.

GLAMORGANSHIRE: R. J. Rhys, *Northern*; David Rees, *Eastern*; Lewis M. Thomas, *Western*; F. H. Glynn Price, *Gower and Kilvey Liberties*; S. Stockwood, *Ogmore Manor*; W. Yorath, *Cardiff Borough*; R. J. Rhys, *Merthyr Tydfil Borough*; J. C. Morris, *Swansea Borough*.

MERIONETH: R. O. Jones.

MONTGOMERYSHIRE: David Edwards, *Machynlleth*; J. T. C. Gittins, *Newtown*; R. D. Thomas, M.D., *Welshpool*; C. E. Humphreys, *Llanfyllin*.

PEMBROKESHIRE: W. L. Williams, *Upper*; H. J. E. Price, *Lower*.

RADNOR: F. L. Green, *Eastern*; E. Powell, *Careless, Western*.

H.M. THE KING'S HOUSEHOLD, A. W. Mills.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND

PROVINCE OF CANTERBURY

CANTERBURY (£15,000)

Archbishop and Primate of All England, Rt. Hon. and Most Rev. Randall Thomas Davidson, G.C.V.O., D.D. (cons. 1891), Lambeth Palace, S.E. Signs—Randall Cantuar:

Ep. Suffr. of Dover, Rt. Rev. H. E. Bilbrough, D.D. (cons. 1916), Lambeth Palace, S.E.

Ep. Suffr. of Croydon, Rt. Rev. H. H. Pereira, D.D. 18 Collingham Place, S.W. (cons. 1904).

Dean (£1,600) Very Rev. Henry Wace, D.D. (1903), The Deanery, Canterbury.

Archdeacons (each £200)

1897. Canterbury, Rt. Rev. W. Walsh.
1900. Maidstone, Ven. H. M. Spooner, M.A.

Canons Residentiary (each £800)

1895. A. J. Mason, D.D.
1897. Rt. Rev. W. Walsh.
1900. Archd. Spooner, M.A.
1916. A. W. Robinson, D.D.
1916. S. Bickersteth, D.D.
1917. T. G. Gardiner, M.A.

Organist, C. Charlton Palmer, Mus.Doc., F.R.C.O.
Vicar-General of Province and Diocese, The Lord Parnoor, K.C.V.O., 1 Essex Court, Temple, E.C.
Commissary of Diocese, E. B. Charles, K.C.
Principal Registrar of Province and Diocese, F. Hugh Lee, 1 The Sanctuary, S.W.
Legal Secretaries, F. Hugh Lee and H. T. A. Dashwood, 1 The Sanctuary, S.W.

LONDON (£10,000)

Lord Bishop, Rt. Rev. and Rt. Hon. Arthur Foley Winnington-Ingram, D.D., K.C.V.O. (cons. 1897), Fulham Palace, S.W. Signs—A. F. London.
Ep. Suffr. of Islington, Rt. Rev. C. H. Turner, D.D. (cons. 1898), 96 Clapton Common, N.E.
Ep. Suffr. of Stepney, Rt. Rev. H. L. Paget, D.D. (cons. 1906), 26 Clapton Common, N.E.
Ep. Suffr. of Willesden, Rt. Rev. W. W. Perrin, D.D. (cons. 1893), 14 Frognaal Gardens, Hampstead, N.W.
Dean (£2,000), Very Rev. W. R. Inge, D.D. (1911), St. Paul's, E.C.

Archdeacons

1911. London, Ven. E. E. Holmes, B.D. (Canonry annexed).
1903. Middlesex, Ven. H. E. J. Bevan, M.A.
1912. Hampstead, Ven. B. Deedes, M.A.

Canons Residentiary (each £1,000)

1890. W. C. E. Newbolt, M.A.
1909. S. A. Alexander, M.A.
1911. J. G. Simpson, D.D.
1911. Ven. E. E. Holmes, B.D.

Organist, C. Macpherson, R.A.M.
Chancellor, Wor. Sir A. B. Kempe, D.C.L., 2 Paper Buildings, E.C.
Registrars, F. H. Lee and C. W. Lee, 1 Dean's Ct., Doctor's Commons, E.C.
Legal Secretary, H. W. Lee, 1 The Sanctuary, S.W.

WINCHESTER (£6,500)

Lord Bishop, Rt. Rev. Edward Stuart Talbot, D.D. (cons. 1895), Farnham Castle, Surrey. Signs—Edw. Winton.

Bp. Suffr. of Southampton, Rt. Rev. J. Macarthur, D.D. (cons. 1898), South Hill, Bassett, nr. Southampton.

Bp. Suffr. of Guildford, Rt. Rev. J. H. G. Randolph, D.D. (cons. 1909), Womersley, Guildford.

Dean (£1,000), Very Rev. W. M. Furneaux, D.D. (1903), The Deanery, Winchester.

Archdeacons

1903. *Winchester*, Ven. W. A. Fearon, D.D.

1906. *I. of Wight*, Bp. of Southampton, D.D.

1908. *Surrey*, Ven. A. G. Robinson, M.A.

Canons Residentiary (£480)

1901. P. R. P. Braithwaite, M.A.

1906. Ven. W. A. Fearon, D.D.

1908. Ven. A. G. Robinson, M.A. (annexed to Archdeaconry).

1909. J. Vaughan, M.A.

1916. C. Hefner, M.A.

Organist, W. Prendergast, Mus.Doc.

Registrars, *Hants*, C. S. Wooldridge, Winchester; *Surrey*, A. W. D. Moore, Surrey Registry, Doctor's Commons, E.C.

Secretaries, F. H. Lee, H. T. A. Dashwood, and C. W. Lee, 1 The Sanctuary, S.W.

Chancellor, Wor. G. J. Talbot, M.A., K.C., 4 Paper Buildings, Temple, E.C.

BANGOR (£4,200)

Lord Bishop, Rt. Rev. Watkin Herbert Williams, D.D. (cons. 1899), Glyn Garth Palace, Menai Bridge. Signs—Watkin Bangor.

Dean (£700), Very Rev. G. Roberts, M.A. (1903), The Deanery, Bangor.

Archdeacons (Canonries attached)

1902. *Bangor*, Ven. J. Morgan, M.A.

1906. *Merioneth*, Ven. J. Lloyd-Jones, M.A.

Canons Residentiary (each £350)

1902. Ven. J. Morgan, M.A.

1906. E. T. Davies, B.A.

1906. Ven. J. Lloyd-Jones, M.A.

1917. E. O. Jones, B.A.

Organist, R. Rogers, Mus.Doc.

Registrar and Legal Secretary, A. Ivor Pryce, M.A., Diocesan Registry, Bangor.

Chancellor, Wor. C. Douglas-Pennant, M.A., 1 Temple Gardens, E.C.

BATH AND WELLS (£5,000)

Lord Bishop, Rt. Rev. George Wyndham Kennion, D.D. (cons. 1882), The Palace, Wells, Somerset. Signs, G. W. Bath: and Well:

Bp. Suffr. of Taunton, Rt. Rev. C. F. de Salis, D.D. (cons. 1911), Bishop's Mead, Taunton.

Dean (£1,000), Very Rev. J. A. Robinson, D.D. (1911), The Deanery, Wells, Somerset.

Archdeacons

1909. *Bath*, (£200), Ven. L. J. Fish, M.A.

1911. *Taunton* (£400), Bp. of Taunton, D.D.

1917. *Wells* (£300), Ven. Walter Farrer, M.A.

Canons Residentiary (each £600)

1900. T. S. Holmes, D.D.

1901. Rt. Rev. W. H. Stirling, D.D.

1915. J. M. Alcock, M.A.

1916. Bp. of Taunton, D.D.

Organist, Preb. T. H. Davis, B.A., Mus.Doc.

Registrar, R. Harris, Wells.

Legal Secretary, R. G. Harris, Wells.

Chancellor, Wor. F. H. L. Errington, C.B., M.A., 15 Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.

BIRMINGHAM (£4,700)

Lord Bishop, Rt. Rev. Henry Russell Wakefield, D.D. (cons. 1911), Bishop's Croft, Birmingham.

Signs—H. R. Birmingham.

Assist. Bp. Rt. Rev. H. Baynes, D.D. (cons. 1893), The Rectory, Birmingham.

Archdeacons (£200)

1913. *Aston*, Ven. G. L. H. Gardner, M.A.

1915. *Birmingham*, Ven. C. E. Hopton, M.A.

Organist, F. Dunnill, F.R.C.O.

Registrar and Legal Secretary, J. B. Clarke, J.P., Queen's College, Birmingham.

Chancellor, Wor. J. S. Dugdale, M.A., K.C., 1 Paper Buildings, Temple, E.C.

BRISTOL (£3,000)

Lord Bishop, Rt. Rev. George Nickson, D.D. (cons. 1906), The Palace, Bristol. Signs—George Bristol.

Dean (£1,350), Very Rev. St. J. B. Wynne Wilson, M.A. (1916), Bristol.

Archdeacons (£200)

1909. *Bristol*, Ven. J. G. Tetley, D.D.

1910. *N. Wills*, Ven. R. Stewart, M.A.

Canons Residentiary (each £650)

1892. Ven. J. G. Tetley, D.D.

1903. Ven. R. Stewart, M.A.

1906. R. T. Talbot, D.D.

1912. J. G. Alford, M.A.

Organist, H. W. Hunt.

Vicar-General and Chancellor, Wor. A. B. Ellicott, M.A., 8 Royal York Crescent, Clifton, Bristol.

Registrar and Legal Secretary, W. S. Clarke, 28 Broad Street, Bristol.

CHELMSFORD (£2,500)

Lord Bishop, Rt. Rev. John Edwin Watts-Ditchfield, D.D. (cons. 1914), Bishopscourt, Chelmsford. Signs—J. E. Chelmsford.

Bp. Suffr. of Barking, Rt. Rev. T. Stevens, D.D. (cons. 1901), Wanstead.

Bp. Suffr. of Colchester, Rt. Rev. R. H. Whitecombe, D.D. (cons. 1909), Colchester.

Archdeacons

1894. *Essex* (£400), Bp. of Barking, D.D.

1909. *Colchester* (£600), Bp. of Colchester, D.D.

Organist, F. R. Frye, B.A., F.R.C.O.

Chancellor, Wor. Sir A. B. Kempe, D.C.L., 2 Paper Buildings, Temple, E.C.

Registrar and Legal Secretary, A. Day, 2 Millbank House, Westminster, S.W.

CHICHESTER (£3,800)

Lord Bishop, Rt. Rev. Charles John Ridgeway, D.D. (cons. 1908), The Palace, Chichester. Signs—C. J. Cicestr.

Bp. Suffr. of Lewes, Rt. Rev. H. E. Jones, D.D. (cons. 1914), 2 Eaton Gardens, Hove.

Dean (£600), Very Rev. J. J. Hannah, D.D. (1902), The Deanery, Chichester.

Archdeacons (£200)

1915. *Hastings*, Ven. B. G. Hoskyns, M.A.
 1912. *Lewes*, Ven. H. K. Southwell, M.A., C.M.G.
 1914. *Chichester*, Bp. of Lewes, D.D.

Canons Residentiary (each £300)

1897. A. M. Deane, M.A.
 1900. H. D. Jones, M.A.
 1902. J. H. Masters, M.A.
 1911. H. K. Southwell, M.A., C.M.G.

Organist, F. J. W. Crowe.

Chancellor, Wor. Sir A. B. Kempe, D.C.L., 2 Paper Buildings, Temple, E.C.

Registrar and Secretary, G. Ashley Tyacke, Chichester.

London Secretary, F. H. Lee, 1 The Sanctuary, S.W.

ELY (£4,700)

Lord Bishop, Rt. Rev. Frederic Henry Chase, D.D. (cons. 1905), The Palace, Ely. Signs—F. H. Ely.

Assist. Bp. Rt. Rev. W. T. Harrison, D.D. (cons. 1888), Olivers, Stanway, Colchester.

Dean (£1,320), Very Rev. A. F. Kirkpatrick, D.D. (1906), The Deanery, Ely.

Archdeacons (£200)

1907. *Ely*, Ven. W. Cunningham, D.D.
 1915. *Huntingdon*, Ven. T. Hodgson, M.A.
 1916. *Wisbech*, Ven. J. H. Srawley, D.D.

Canons Residentiary (each £600)

1903. R. H. Kennett, D.D.
 1905. M. G. Glazebrook, D.D.
 1910. B. W. Randolph, D.D.
 1911. H. L. Goudge, D.D.
 1912. Ven. G. Hodges, M.A.
 1916. A. E. Brooke, D.D.

Organist, A. W. Wilson, B.A., Mus.Doc.

Chancellor and Vicar-General, Wor. G. J. Talbot, M.A., K.C., 4 Paper Buildings, Temple, E.C.

Registrar, W. J. Evans, Ely.

Legal Secretaries, F. H. Lee, 1 The Sanctuary, S.W., and W. J. Evans, Ely.

EXETER (£4,200)

Lord Bishop, Rt. Rev. Lord R. E. William Gascoyne-Cecil, D.D. (cons. 1916), The Palace, Exeter.
Bp. Suff. of Crediton, Rt. Rev. R. E. Trefusis, D.D. (cons. 1897), 28 Wonford Road, Exeter.

Dean (£2,000), Rt. and Very Rev. A. Earle, D.D. (1900), The Deanery, Exeter.

Archdeacons

1909. *Exeter* (£30), Ven. F. A. Sanders, M.A.
 1909. *Barnstaple* (£200), Bp. of Crediton, D.D.
 1910. *Totnes* (£200), Ven. A. H. Simms, M.A.

Canons Residentiary (each £1,000)

1889. Bp. of Crediton, D.D.
 1907. W. E. Pryke, M.A.
 1909. Ven. F. A. Sanders, M.A.
 1913. D. McLaren, M.A.

Organist, D. J. Wood, Mus.Doc.

Chancellor, Wor. Sir C. E. H. Chadwyck-Healey, K.C.B., K.C., 7 New Square, W.O.

Registrar, A. J. Mackey, Palace Gate, Exeter.

Legal Secretary, A. J. Mackey.

GLOUCESTER (£4,300)

Lord Bishop, Rt. Rev. Edgar Charles Sumner Gibson, D.D. (cons. 1905), The Palace, Gloucester. Signs—Edgar C. S. Gloucester.

Dean (£950), (vacant), The Deanery, Gloucester.

Archdeacons (each £200)

1908. *Cirencester*, Ven. J. S. Sinclair, M.A.
 1917. *Gloucester*, Ven. W. Hobhouse, M.A.

Canons Residentiary (each £450)

1899. Rt. Rev. J. Mitchinson, D.D.
 1913. Ven. W. Hobhouse, M.A.
 1914. Rt. Rev. G. H. Frodsham, D.D.
 1916. E. L. Henderson, M.A.
 1917. F. W. Goodwyn, M.A.

Organist, A. H. Brewer, Mus.Doc.

Chancellor and Vicar-General, Wor. His Honour A. B. Ellicott, M.A., 8 Royal York Crescent, Clifton, Bristol.

Registrar and Secretary, F. Hannam-Clark, Diocesan Registry, Gloucester.

HEREFORD (£4,200)

Lord Bishop, (vacant), The Palace, Hereford.

Dean (£1,000), Very Rev. the Hon. J. W. Leigh, D.D. (1894), The Deanery, Hereford.

Archdeacons (each £200)

1910. *Hereford*, Ven. E. H. Winnington-Ingram, M.A.
 1913. *Ludlow*, Ven. A. L. Lilley, M.A.

Canons Residentiary (£450 average)

1909. A. T. Bannister, M.A.
 1912. Ven. A. L. Lilley, M.A.
 1915. B. H. Streeter, M.A.
 1917. E. H. Winnington-Ingram, M.A.

Organist, (vacant).

Chancellor, Wor. E. B. Charles, K.C., 2 Mitre Court Buildings, Temple, E.C.

Acting Registrar, C. B. Beddoe, Diocesan Registry, Hereford.

Legal Secretaries, C. B. Beddoe and F. H. Lee, 1 The Sanctuary, S.W.

LICHFIELD (£4,200)

Lord Bishop, Rt. Rev. John Augustine Kempthorne, D.D. (cons. 1910), The Palace, Lichfield. Signs—J. A. Lichfield.

Bp. Suffr. of Stafford, Rt. Rev. L. P. Crawford, D.D. (cons. 1915), The Close, Lichfield.

Dean (£1,000), Very Rev. H. E. Savage, D.D. (1909), The Deanery, Lichfield.

Archdeacons (each £200)

1908. *Stoke-on-Trent*, Ven. J. M. A. Graham, M.A.
 1911. *Stafford*, Ven. C. E. Blakeway, D.D.
 1917. *Salop*, Ven. Hon. H. E. G. G. Lambart, M.A.

Canons Residentiary (each £500)

1888. O. Bodington, A.K.C.
 1914. Ven. O. E. Blakeway, D.D.
 1915. Bp. of Stafford, D.D.
 1915. A. Moncrief, M.A. (Coadjutor Canon).
 1917. A. Moncrief, M.A.

Organist, J. B. Lott, Mus.Doc.

Chancellor, Wor. G. J. Talbot, M.A., K.C., 4 Paper Buildings, Temple E.C.

Registrar, H. C. Hodson, The Close, Lichfield.

Legal Secretary, R. R. Redmayne, LL.B., The Close, Lichfield.

LINCOLN (£4,500)

Lord Bishop, Rt. Rev. Edward Lee Hicks, D.D. (cons. 1910), Old Palace, Lincoln. Signs—Edward Lincoln.
Bp. Suffr. of Grantham, Rt. Rev. W. MacCarthy, D.D. (cons. 1905), Stoke Rochford Rectory, Grantham.
Dean (£2,000), Very Rev. T. C. Fry, D.D. (1910), Lincoln.

Archdeacons

1913. *Lincoln*, Ven. G. W. Jeurdwin, M.A.
 1913. *Stow* (£200), Ven. J. Wakeford, B.D.

Canons Residentiary (each £1,000)

1898. E. T. Leeke, M.A.
 1912. Ven. J. Wakeford, B.D.
 1913. Ven. G. W. Jeurdwin, M.A.
 1913. J. O. Johnston, D.D.

Organist, G. J. Bennett, Mus.Doc.

Chancellor, Wor. G. J. Talbot, M.A., K.C., 4 Paper Buildings, Temple, E.C.

Registrar, A. E. T. Jourdain and W. W. Smith, Lincoln.

Legal Secretary, W. W. Smith, Lincoln.

LLANDAFF (£4,200)

Lord Bishop, Rt. Rev. Joshua Pritchard Hughes, D.D. (cons. 1905), The Palace, Llandaff. Signs—J. P. Llandaff.
Dean (£700), Very Rev. O. E. T. Griffith, M.A. (1913), The Deanery, Llandaff.

Archdeacons (Canonries attached)

1913. *Llandaff*, Ven. J. R. Buckley, B.D.
 1914. *Monmouth*, Ven. C. A. H. Green, D.D.

Canons Residentiary (each £350)

1913. Ven. J. R. Buckley, B.D.
 1913. T. J. Jones, M.A.
 1914. Ven. C. A. H. Green, D.D.
 1914. D. Davies, M.A.

Organist, G. G. Beale, Mus.Doc.

Chancellor, Wor. W. H. P. Lewis, M.A., 2 Mitre Court Buildings, Temple, E.C.

Registrar and Secretary, F. J. Smith, Diocesan Registry, Cardiff.

NORWICH (£4,500)

Lord Bishop, Rt. Rev. Bertram Pollock, D.D., C.V.O. (cons. 1910), The Palace, Norwich. Signs—B. Norwic.
Bp. Suffr. of Thetford, Rt. Rev. J. P. A. Bowers, D.D. (cons. 1903), The Close, Norwich.
Dean (£1,400), Very Rev. H. C. Beeching, D.D., D.Litt. (1911), The Deanery, Norwich.

Archdeacons (each £200)

1903. *Lynn*, Bp. of Thetford.
 1910. *Norwich*, Ven. F. B. Westcott, D.D.
 1916. *Norfolk*, Ven. C. L. Carr, M.A.

Canons Residentiary (£700)

1900. W. H. M. H. Aitken, M.A.
 1909. Ven. F. B. Westcott, D.D.
 1909. C. H. W. Johns, Litt.D., D.D.
 1910. Bp. of Thetford, DD.

Organist, F. Bates, Mus.Doc.

Chancellor, Wor. F. K. North, LL.B., 5 Crown Office Row, Temple, E.C.

Registrar, L. G. Bolingbroke, The Close, Norwich.

Legal Secretaries, L. G. Bolingbroke, The Close, Norwich, and F. H. Lee, 1 The Sanctuary, S.W.

OXFORD (£5,000)

Lord Bishop, Rt. Rev. Charles Gore, D.D., D.C.L., LL.D. (cons. 1902), Cuddesdon, Wheatley, Oxon. Signs—C. Oxon.
Bp. Suffr. of Buckingham, Rt. Rev. E. D. Shaw, D.D. (cons. 1914), Reynolds Road, Beaconsfield.
Dean (£2,800), Very Rev. T. B. Strong, D.D. (1901), Christ Church, Oxford.

Archdeacons

1903. *Berks* (£200), Ven. W. M. G. Ducat, M.A.
 1903. *Oxford*, Ven. T. H. Archer-Houblon, D.D.
 1910. *Buckingham* (£300), Bp. of Buckingham, D.D.

Canons Residentiary (each £1,400)

1895. W. Sanday, D.D.
 1903. R. L. Otley, D.D.
 1903. Ven. T. H. Archer-Houblon, D.D.
 1908. E. W. Watson, D.D.
 1910. H. Scott Holland, D.D.
 1914. G. A. Cooke, D.D.

Organist, H. G. Ley, M.A., Mus.Doc.

Chancellor, Wor. E. W. Hansell, M.A., 3 Hare Court, Temple, E.C.

Registrar and Legal Secretary, J. Rose, M.A., 10 New Road, Oxford.

PETERBOROUGH (£4,500)

Lord Bishop, Rt. Rev. Frank Theodore Woods, D.D. (1916), The Palace, Peterborough. Signs—Theodore Petriburg.
Bp. Suffr. of Leicester, Rt. Rev. N. M. Lang, D.D. (cons. 1913), Aylestone Rectory, Leicester.
Dean (£800), Very Rev. A. H. Page, M.A. (1908), The Deanery, Peterborough.

Archdeacons (each £200)

1899. *Leicester*, Ven. J. E. Stocks, D.D.
 1906. *Oakham*, Ven. E. M. Moore, M.A.
 1911. *Northampton*, Ven. W. H. Hutton, B.D., D.C.L. (attached Canonry).

Canons Residentiary (each £400)

1875. Rt. Rev. F. H. Thicknesse, D.D.
 1908. W. Bury, M.A.
 1911. Ven. W. H. Hutton, D.C.L.
 1917. Rev. E. A. Burroughs, M.A.

Organist, H. Keeton, Mus.Doc.

Chancellor, Wor. Sir A. B. Kempe, D.C.L., 2 Paper Buildings, Temple, E.C.

Registrar, C. S. Magee, M.A., Diocesan Registry, Peterborough.

Legal Secretary, H. Flude, M.A., 29 Friar Lane, Leicester.

ROCHESTER (£4,000)

Lord Bishop, Rt. Rev. John Reginald Harmer, D.D. (cons. 1895), Bishop's Court, Sevenoaks. Signs—J. R. Roffen.
Dean (£1,500), Very Rev. J. Storrs, D.D. (1913), The Deanery, Rochester.

Archdeacons

1906. *Tonbridge* (£200), Ven. A. T. Scott, M.A.
 1915. *Rochester* (canonry attached), Ven. D. Tait, M.A.

Canons Residentiary (each £750)

1910. J. R. Denham, B.D.
 1911. J. Wood, D.D., M.V.O.
 1914. O. F. Burney, D.Litt.
 1915. Ven. D. Tait, M.A.

Organist, C. Hylton-Stewart, M.A., Mus.Bac.
Chancellor, Wor. F. H. L. Errington, C.B., M.A., 15
 Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.
Registrar, F. H. Day, Rochester,
Legal Secretary, A. Day, 2 Millbank House, West-
 minster, S.W.

ST. ALBANS (£2,500)

Lord Bishop, Rt. Rev. Edgar Jacob, D.D. (cons.
 1896), Verulam House, St. Albans. Signs—
 Edgar Alban:
Assist. Bishop, Rt. Rev. E. N. Hodges, D.D. (cons.
 1890), St. Outhbert's Rectory, Bedford.
Dean (£400), Very Rev. G. W. Blenkin, M.A. (1914),
 The Deanery, St. Albans.

Archdeacons (each £200)

1909. *St. Albans*, Ven. the Hon. K. F. Gibbs, M.A.
 1910. *Bedford*, Rt. Rev. E. N. Hodges, D.D.

Organist, W. J. Luftman, M.A., Mus.Bac., F.R.C.O.
Chancellor, Wor. Sir A. R. Kempe, D.C.L., 2 Paper
 Buildings, Temple, E.C.
Registrar and Legal Secretary, A. Day, 2 Millbank
 House, Westminster, S.W.

ST. ASAPH (£4,200)

Lord Bishop, Rt. Rev. Alfred George Edwards, D.D.
 (cons. 1889), The Palace, St. Asaph. Signs—
 A. G. Asaph.
Dean (£700), Very Rev. L. Wynne Jones, M.A.
 (1910), The Deanery, St. Asaph.

Archdeacons (each £350)

1910. *Wrexham*, Ven. W. H. Fletcher, M.A.
 1910. *St. Asaph*, Ven. T. Lloyd, B.A.
 1916. *Montgomery*, Ven. D. G. Davis, D.D.

Canons Residentiary (each £350)

1910. Ven. W. H. Fletcher, M.A.
 1910. Ven. T. Lloyd, B.A.
 1910. D. Davies, M.A.
 1916. Ven. D. G. Davis, D.D.

Organist, H. C. L. Stocks, Mus. Bac., F.R.C.O.
Chancellor, Wor. A. H. Edwards, M.A., 5 Paper
 Buildings, Temple, E.C.
Registrars, H. A. Cleaver and H. M. Cleaver, St.
 Asaph.
Legal Secretary, J. P. Lewis, Denbigh.

ST. DAVIDS (£4,500)

Lord Bishop, Rt. Rev. John Owen, D.D. (cons.
 1897), The Palace, Abergwili, Carmarthen.
 Signs—J. St. Davids.
Bp. Suffr. of Swansea, Rt. Rev. E. L. Bevan, D.D.
 (cons. 1915), Brecon.
Dean (£700), Very Rev. J. A. Smith, D.D. (1903),
 The Deanery, St. Davids.

Archdeacons

1900. *St. Davids* (£260), Ven. D. E. Williams, M.A.
 1903. *Cardigan* (£200), Ven. D. Williams, M.A.
 1907. *Brecon* (£400), Bp. of Swansea, D.D.
 1914. *Carmarthen* (£200), Ven. R. Williams, M.A.

Canons Residentiary (£350)

1893. W. Williams, B.D.
 1899. R. C. Williams, M.A.
 1903. D. Jones, M.A.
 1908. O. G. Brown, B.A.

Organist, H. O. Morris, F.R.C.O.
Chancellor, Wor. E. M. Samson, M.A., Bank Build-
 ings, Swansea.

Registrar, G. E. Owen, M.A., Carmarthen.
Legal Secretary, G. E. Owen, M.A., Carmarthen.

ST. EDMUNDSBURY AND IPSWICH (£2,500)

Lord Bishop, Rt. Rev. Henry Bernard Hodgson,
 D.D. (cons. 1914), Parklands, Ipswich. Signs—
 Henry St. Edmundsbury and Ipswich.

Archdeacons

1914. *Sudbury*, Ven. G. Hodges, M.A.
 1917. *Suffolk*, Ven. W. Everingham, B.D.

Organist, C. J. H. Shann.
Chancellor and Vicar-General, Wor. F. K. Nerth,
 B.A., LL.B., 5 Crown Office Row, Temple, E.C.
Registrar and Legal Secretary, J. W. Greene, Abbey-
 gate, Bury St. Edmunds.

SALISBURY (£5,000)

Lord Bishop, Rt. Rev. Frederic Edward Ridgeway,
 D.D. (cons. 1901), The Palace, Salisbury.
 Signs—F. E. Sarum.
Dean (£700), Very Rev. W. P. Roberts, D.D. (1907),
 The Deanery, Salisbury.

Archdeacons (£200)

1902. *Dorset*, Ven. C. L. Dundas, M.A.
 1912. *Wilts*, Ven. E. J. Bodington, M.A.
 1914. *Sarum*, Ven. H. W. Carpenter, M.A.
 1916. *Sherborne*, Rt. Rev. and Ven. F.
 Wallis, D.D.

Canons Residentiary (£350)

1914. Ven. C. L. Dundas, M.A.
 1915. O. Myers, M.A.
 1915. Ven. H. W. Carpenter, M.A.
 1916. H. R. W. Farrer, M.A.

Organist, W. G. Alcock, Mus. Doc., M.V.O.
Vicar-General and Chancellor, Wor. A. C. B. Webb,
 M.A., 1 New Square, W.C.
Registrar and Legal Secretary, W. E. Begg, B.A.,
 Bishop's Walk, The Close, Salisbury.

SOUTHWARK (£3,000)

Lord Bishop, Rt. Rev. Hubert Murray Burge, D.D.
 (cons. 1911), Bishop's House, Kennington Park,
 S.E. Signs—Hubert M. Southwark.
Bp. Suffr. of Woolwich, (vacant).
Bp. Suffr. of Kingston-upon-Thames, Rt. Rev. S.
 M. Taylor, D.D. (cons. 1915), 37 Spencer Park,
 Wandsworth Common, S.W.
Dean, The Bishop.

Archdeacons (each £200)

1904. *Southwark*, Bp. of Kingston-upon-Thames,
 D.D.
 1906. *Lewisham*, Ven. C. E. Escreet, M.A.
 1916. *Kingston-upon-Thames*, Ven. W. W. Hough,
 M.A.

Canons Residentiary

1909. F. B. Macnutt, M.A.
 1913. O. S. Woodward, M.A.
 1914. O. Craig, M.A.
 1915. Rt. Rev. Bp. Hook, D.D.
 1915. Bp. of Kingston-upon-Thames, D.D.
 1916. R. O. Joynt, M.A.

Organist, E. T. Cook, Mus. Bac., F.R.C.O.
Chancellor, Wor. G. J. Talbot, M.A., K.C., 4 Paper
 Buildings, Temple, E.C.
Registrar, F. H. Day, Diocesan Registry, Rochester.
Legal Secretary, A. Day, 2 Millbank House, West-
 minster, S.W.

SOUTHWELL (£3,180)

Lord Bishop, Rt. Rev. Edwyn Hoskyns, D.D. (cons. 1901), Bishop's Manor, Southwell. Signs—Edwyn Southwell.

Bp. Suffr. of Derby, Rt. Rev. C. T. Abraham, D.D. (cons. 1909), The Vicarage, Bakewell.

Archdeacons (each £200)

1909. *Derby*, Ven. F. S. Noakes, LL.D.

1910. *Chesterfield*, Ven. E. F. Crosse.

1912. *Newark*, Ven. E. Hacking, M.A.

1916. *Nottingham*, Ven. W. J. Conybeare, M.A.

Organist, R. W. Liddle.

Chancellor, Wor. Sir A. B. Kempe, M.A., D.C.L., 2 Paper Buildings, Temple, E.C.

Registrars, J. Borough, Eaton Bank, Duffield, and D'Oyley S. Ransom, 24 Low Pavement, Nottingham.

Legal Secretary, D'Oyley S. Ransom, Nottingham.

TRURO (£3,100)

Lord Bishop, Rt. Rev. Winfrid Oldfield Burrows, D.D. (cons. 1912), Lis Escop, Truro. Signs—Winfrid O. Truron.

Bp. Suffr. of St. Germans, Rt. Rev. J. R. Cornish, D.D. (cons. 1905), Lanhydrock, Truro.

Dean, The Bishop.

Archdeacons (each £200)

1892. *Bodmin*, Ven. H. H. Du Boulay, M.A.

1917. *Cornwall*, S. R. Raffles-Flint, M.A.

Canons Residentiary

1887. A. J. Worledge, M.A. (£400).

1904. E. C. Corfe, M.A. (£400).

1906. R. S. Hassard, M.A. (£300).

1915. W. H. T. Ashton-Gwatkin, M.A.

Organist, M. J. Monk, Mus.Doc.

Chancellor, Wor. R. M. Paul, M.A., Southleigh Shawford, Winchester.

Registrar and Legal Secretary, C. L. Cowlard, B.A., Diocesan Registry, Launceston.

WORCESTER (£4,200)

Lord Bishop, Rt. Rev. Huyshe Wolcott Yeatman-Biggs, D.D. (cons. 1891), Hartlebury Castle, Kidderminster. Signs—Huyshe Worcester.

Dean (£1,600), Very Rev. W. M. Ede, D.D. (1908), The Deanery, Worcester.

Archdeacons (each £200)

1908. *Coventry*, Ven. G. Arbnthnot, D.D.

1910. *Warwick*, Ven. J. H. F. Peile, M.A.

1911. *Worcester*, Ven. J. H. Greig, B.D.

Canons Residentiary (each £750)

1881. W. J. Knox Little, M.A.

1905. J. M. Wilson, D.D.

1912. H. B. Southwell, M.A.

1916. S. R. James, M.A.

Organist, I. A. Atkins, Mus.Bac.

Chancellor, Wor. J. S. Dugdale, M.A., K.C., 1 Paper Buildings, Temple, E.C.

Registrar, C. T. E. Clarke, College Street, Worcester.

Legal Secretary, A. Day, 2 Millbank House, Westminster, S.W.

PROVINCE OF YORK**YORK (£9,000)**

Archbishop and Primate of England, Rt. Hon. and Most Rev. Cosmo Gordon Lang, D.D. (cons. 1901), Bishopthorpe, York. Signs—Cosmo Ebor.

Bp. Suffr. of Beverley, Rt. Rev. R. J. Crosthwaite, D.D. (cons. 1889), Rectory, Bolton Percy, Yorks.

Bp. Suffr. of Hull, Rt. Rev. F. Gurdon, D.D. (cons. 1913), Hesse Vicarage, East Yorks.

Dean (£2,000), Very Rev. W. F. Norris, D.D. (1917), The Deanery, York.

Archdeacons (each £200)

1884. *York*, Bp. of Beverley, D.D.

1907. *Cleveland*, Ven. T. E. Lindsay, M.A.

1916. *East Riding*, Ven. J. M. Lambert, LL.D.

Canons Residentiary (each £500)

1896. J. Watson, M.A.

1908. G. Austen, M.A.

1914. C. C. Bell, M.A.

1917. Rt. Rev. F. Gurdon, D.D.

Organist, E. C. Birstow, Mus.Doc.

Chancellor of Consistory Court, Sir P. B. Baker-Wilbraham, Bt., Rode Hall, Scholar Green, Cheshire.

Judge of Chancery Court, Rt. Wor. Sir J. T. Dibdin, D.C.L., Morton's Tower, Lambeth Palace, S.E.

Registrar and Legal Secretary, A. V. Hudson, Diocesan Registry, York.

DURHAM (£7,000)

Lord Bishop, Rt. Rev. Handley Carr Glyn Moule, D.D. (cons. 1901), Auckland Castle, Bishop Auckland. Signs—Handley Dunelm.

Suffr. Bp. of Jarrow, Rt. Rev. J. N. Quirk, D.D. (cons. 1901), The College, Durham.

Dean (£3,000), Very Rev. H. Hensley Henson, D.D. (1913), The Deanery, Durham.

Archdeacons (each £200)

1882. *Durham*, Ven. H. W. Watkins, D.D.

1914. *Auckland*, Ven. P. A. Derry, M.A.

Canons Residentiary (each £1,000)

1880. Ven. H. W. Watkins, D.D.

1905. R. J. Knowling, D.D.

1910. A. H. Cruickshank, M.A.

1914. Bp. of Jarrow, D.D.

1914. A. B. G. Lillingston, M.A.

Organist, Rev. A. D. Culley, M.A., Mus.Bac., F.R.C.O., A.R.C.M.

Chancellor, Wor. P. Vernon Smith, LL.D., Edge House, Stroud.

Registrar, J. B. Lazenby, Palace Green, Durham.

Legal Secretary, J. G. Wilson, M.A., Chapter Office, The College, Durham.

CARLISLE (£4,500)

Lord Bishop, Rt. Rev. John William Diggle, D.D. (cons. 1905), Rose Castle, Carlisle. Signs—J. W. Carlisl.

Bp. Suffr. of Barrow-in-Furness, Rt. Rev. C. W. Watson, D.D. (cons. 1909), The Abbey, Carlisle.

Dean (£1,100), Very Rev. Hastings Rashdall, D.C.L., Litt.D. (1917), The Deanery, Carlisle.

Archdeacons

1883. *Carlisle*, Ven. J. E. Prescott, D.D.

1912. *Furness* (£200), Ven. H. P. M. Lafone, M.A.

1915. *Westmorland* (£200), Bp. of Barrow-in-Furness, D.D.

Canons Residentiary (each £530)

1883. Ven. J. E. Prescott, D.D.

1909. H. D. Rawnsley, M.A.

1909. Bp. of Barrow-in-Furness, D.D.

1911. H. E. Campbell, M.A.

Organist, F. W. Wadely, M.A., Mus.Doc., F.R.C.O.

Chancellor and Vicar-General, Ven. and Wor. J. E. Prescott, D.D., The Abbey, Carlisle.

Registrar, A. N. Bowman, Carlisle.

Legal Secretaries, A. N. Bowman, 3 Castle Street, Carlisle, and F. H. Lee, 1 The Sanctuary, S.W.

CHESTER (£4,200)

Lord Bishop, Rt. Rev. Franel John Jayne, D.D. (cons. 1889), Chester. Signs—F. J. Cestr. Dean (£1,000), Very Rev. J. L. Darby, D.D. (1886), The Deanery, Chester.

Archdeacons (each £200)

1904. *Macclesfield*, Ven. A. M. Wood, M.A.
1914. *Chester*, Ven. W. L. Paige Cox, B.D.

Canons Residentiary (each £500)

1886. A. J. Blencowe, M.A.
1914. A. Nairne, D.D.
1916. Rt. Rev. J. E. Mereer, D.D.
1917. W. L. Paige Cox, D.D.

Organist, J. C. Bridge, M.A., Mus. Doc., F.S.A.
Chancellor, Wor. Sir P. W. Baker-Wilbraham, Bt., M.A., 5 Lancaster Street, W.

Registrars, Gamon, Farmer & Co., 2 White Friar's, Chester.

Legal Secretary, J. P. Gamon, 2 White Friar's, Chester.

LIVERPOOL (£4,200)

Lord Bishop, Rt. Rev. Francis James Chavasse, D.D. (cons. 1900), The Palace, Liverpool. Signs—F. J. Liverpool.
Dean, The Bishop.

Archdeacons (each £200)

1916. *Liverpool*, Ven. G. H. Spooner, M.A.
1916. *Warrington*, Ven. G. J. Howson, M.A.

Organist, W. H. Goss-Custard, Mus. Bac.
Chancellor and Vicar-General, Wor. H. C. Dowdall, M.A., B.C.L., 10 Cook St., Liverpool.

Registrars, R. Farmer and T. H. Arden, Church House, South John St., Liverpool.

Legal Secretaries, Gamon Farmer & Co., Church House, South John St., Liverpool.

MANCHESTER (£4,200)

Lord Bishop, Rt. Rev. Edmund Arbuthnot Knox, D.D. (cons. 1894), Bishopscourt, Manchester. Signs—E. A. Manchester.

Bp. Suffr. of Burnley, Rt. Rev. H. Henn, D.D. (cons. 1909), Reedley Lodge, Burnley.

Bp. Suffr. of Whalley, Rt. Rev. A. G. Rawstorne, D.D. (cons. 1909), Croston Rectory, Preston.

Dean (£1,500), Rt. Rev. J. E. C. Welldon, D.D. (1906), The Deanery, Manchester.

Archdeacons (each £200)

1909. *Lancaster*, Ven. P. J. Hornby, M.A.
1910. *Rochdale*, Ven. A. F. Clarke, M.A.
1916. *Blackburn*, Ven. W. C. Allen, M.A.
1916. *Manchester*, Ven. N. L. Aspinall, M.A.

Canons Residentiary (each £850)

1903. J. J. Scott, M.A.
1909. T. S. Richardson, M.A.
1911. P. Green, M.A.
1912. D. S. Johnson, M.A.

Organist, S. H. Nicholson, M.A., Mus. Bae.
Chancellor, Wor. P. V. Smith, LL.D., M.A., 51 South King St., Manchester.

Registrar and Legal Secretary, E. P. Charlwood, 51 South King St., Manchester.

NEWCASTLE (£3,500)

Lord Bishop, Rt. Rev. Herbert Louis Wild, D.D. (cons. 1915), Benwell Tower, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Signs—Herbert Newcastle.

Archdeacons (each £200)

1914. *Lindisfarne*, Rt. Rev. G. A. Ormsby, D.D.
1917. *Northumberland*, Ven. C. E. Blackett-Ord, M.A.

Canons Residentiary

1906. J. M. Lister, D.D. (£318).
1912. E. H. Kempson (£500).
1917. Ven. C. E. Blackett-Ord, M.A.
1917. G. E. Newsom, M.A. (£300).

Organist, J. E. Jeffries, F.R.C.O.

Chancellor, Wor. F. H. L. Errington, M.A., 15 Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.

Registrar and Legal Secretary, J. B. Lazenby, 3 Hood Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

RIPON (£4,200)

Lord Bishop, Rt. Rev. Thomas Wortley Drury, D.D. (cons. 1907), The Palace, Ripon. Signs—T. W. Ripon.

Bp. Suffr. of Richmond, Rt. Rev. F. C. Kilner, D.D. (cons. 1913), The Rectory, Stanhope, co. Dur.

Bp. Suffr. of Knaresborough, Rt. Rev. L. F. M. B. Smith, D.D. (cons. 1905), The Old Residence, Ripon.

Dean (£1,000), Very Rev. C. M. Owen, D.D. (1915), The Deanery, Ripon.

Archdeacons (each £200)

1905. *Ripon*, Bp. of Knaresborough, D.D.
1908. *Richmond*, Ven. H. A. Hall, B.D.
1913. *Craven*, Ven. H. L. Cook, M.A.

Canons Residentiary (each £500)

1891. A. T. Waugh, M.A.
1905. Bp. of Knaresborough, D.D.
1907. G. W. Garrod, B.A.
1911. J. B. Harford, M.A.

Organist, C. H. Moody.

Chancellor, Wor. P. V. Smith, M.A., LL.D., Edge House, Stroud.

Registrar and Legal Registrar, F. D. Wise, Diocesan Secretary, Registry, Ripon.

SHEFFIELD (£2,500)

Lord Bishop, Rt. Rev. Leonard Hedley Burrows, D.D. (cons. 1909), Bishopsholme, Sheffield. Signs—Leonard H. Sheffield.

Archdeacons (each £200)

1912. *Sheffield*, Ven. H. G. Jones, M.A.
1913. *Doncaster*, Ven. F. G. Sandford, M.A.

Organist, T. W. Hanforth, Mus. Bae., F.R.C.O.

Chancellor, Wor. A. T. Lawrence, M.A., 1 Essex Court, Temple, E.C.

Registrar and Legal Secretary, H. B. Sandford, Diocesan Registry, Sheffield.

WAKEFIELD (£3,000)

Lord Bishop, Rt. Rev. George Rodney Eden, D.D. (cons. 1890), Bishopgarth, Wakefield. Signs—G. R. Wakefield.

Archdeacons (each £200)

1914. *Huddersfield*, Ven. R. C. M. Harvey, M.A.
1917. *Halifax*, Ven. H. Walsham How, M.A.

Organist, J. N. Hardy, F.R.C.O., Mus. Bac.

Chancellor, Wor. E. B. Charles, K.C., 2 Mitre Court Buildings, Temple, E.C.

Registrar and Legal Secretary, W. H. Coles, Wakefield.

SODOR AND MAN (£1,700)

Lord Bishop, Rt. Rev. James Denton Thompson, D.D. (cons. 1912), Bishop's Court, Isle of Man.
Signs—J. Sodor and Man.
Dean, The Bishop.

Archdeacon (£500)

1912. Ven. J. Kewley, M.A.

Organist, Miss J. Quayle.

Vicar-General, Chancellor, and Registrar, Wor. C. T. W. Hughes-Games, M.A., Homefield, Douglas, I. of Man.

Legal Secretaries, O. A. M. Barlow, LL.D., 3 Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, W.C., and C. T. W. Hughes-Games, M.A., Homefield, Douglas, I. of Man.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY

Dean (£2,000), Rt. Rev. H. E. Ryle, D.D., C.V.O. (1911), The Deanery, Westminster, S.W.

Archdeacon

1916. Ven. E. H. Pearce Litt.D.

Canons (each £1,000)

1911. Bp. Boyd Carpenter, D.D.

1911. Ven. E. H. Pearce, Litt.D.

1912. W. H. Carnegie, M.A.

1913. R. H. Charles, D.D.

1916. H. R. Gamble, M.A.

Organist, Sir J. F. Bridge, C.V.O., Mus. Doc.

Receiver, E. F. Knapp Fisher, M.A., 21 Dean's Yard, S.W.

Head Master of Westminster School, Rev. J. Gow, D.Litt. (1901).

WINDSOR

Dean (£2,000), Very Rev. Albert W. Baillie, D.D. (1917), The Deanery, Windsor.

Canons (each £1,000)

1835. J. N. Dalton, K.C.V.O., F.S.A.

1902. Clement Smith, M.A., M.V.O.

1907. E. Sheppard, D.D., K.C.V.O.

1910. Hon. L. F. Tyrwhitt, M.A., M.V.O.

Organist, Sir Walter Parratt, C.V.O., Mus. Doc.

Chapter Clerk and Librarian, H. F. W. Deane, M.A., F.S.A.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND BISHOPS ABROAD**PROVINCE OF INDIA AND CEYLON**

Calcutta (Primate), G. A. Lefroy (1913).

Madras, H. Whitehead (1899).

Bombay, E. J. Palmer (1908).

Colombo, E. A. Copleston (1903).

Rangoon, R. S. Fyfe (1910).

Lahore, H. B. Durrant (1913).

Travancore and Cochin, C. H. Gill (1905).

Chota Nagpur, F. Westcott (1905).

Lucknow, G. H. Westcott (1910).

Tinnevely and Madura, E. H. M. Waller (1915).

Nagpur, E. Chatterton (1903).

Dornakal, V. S. Azariah (1912).

Assam, H. Pakenham-Walsh (1915).

PROVINCE OF SOUTH AFRICA

Capetown (Abp. and Metrop.), W. M. Carter (1909).

Grahamstown, F. R. Phelps (1915).

Natal, F. S. Baines (1901).

St. Helena, W. A. Holbech (1905).

Bloemfontein, A. Chandler (1902).

Zululand, W. L. Vyvyan (1903).

St. John's, Kaffraria, J. W. Williams (1901).

Pretoria, M. B. Furse (1909).

Rhodesia, Southern, F. H. Beaven (1911).

Lebombo, J. L. Fuller (1913).

George, H. B. Sidwell (1911).

Kimberley and Kuruman, W. Gore-Browne (1912).

PROVINCE OF CANADA

Nova Scotia (Abp. and Metrop.), C. L. Worrell (1904).

Quebec, L. W. Williams (1915).

Fredericton, J. A. Richardson (1907).

Montreal, J. C. Farthing (1909).

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

Toronto, J. F. Sweeney (1909).

Huron, D. Williams (1905).

Ontario, E. J. Bidwell (1917).

Algoma (Abp. and Metrop.), G. Thorneloe (1897).

Niagara, W. R. Clark (1911).

Ottawa, J. C. Roper (1915).

PROVINCE OF RUPERTSLAND

Rupertsland (Abp. and Metrop.), S. P. Matheson (1905).

Moosonee, J. G. Anderson (1909).

Saskatchewan, J. A. Newnham (1903).

Athabasca, E. F. Robins (1912).

Mackenzie River, J. R. Lucas (1913).

Qu'Appelle, M. T. M. Harding (1911).

Calgary, W. O. Pinkham (1887).

Fukon, I. O. Stringer (1905).

Keewatin, J. Lofthouse (1902).

Edmonton, H. A. Gray (1914).

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

Columbia, O. de V. Schofield (1916).

New Westminster, A. U. de Pencier (1910).

Caledonia (Metrop.), F. H. Du Vernet (1904).

Kootenay, A. J. Doull (1915).

Cariboo, (administered by New Westminster).

PROVINCE OF WEST INDIES

Jamaica, G. F. C. de Carteret (1916).

Barbadoes and Windward Is., A. P. Berkeley (1917).

Antigua, E. Hutson (1911).

Guiana (Metrop.), E. A. Parry (1900).

Nassau, W. B. Hornby (1904).

Trinidad, (vacant).

Honduras, Edward A. Dnnn (1917).

PROVINCE OF NEW SOUTH WALES

Sydney (Abp. and Metrop.), J. O. Wright (1909).

Newcastle, J. F. Stretch (1906).

Goulburn, L. B. Radford (1915).

Armidale, W. F. Wentworth-Shields (1916).

Bathurst, G. M. Long (1911).

Riverina, E. A. Anderson (1895).

Grafton, C. H. Druiitt (1914).

PROVINCE OF VICTORIA

Melbourne (Abp. and Metrop.), H. L. Clarke (1905).

Ballarat, M. H. Maxwell-Gumbleton (1917).

Bendigo, J. D. Langley (1907).

Wangaratta, T. H. Armstrong (1902).

Gippsland, G. H. Cranswick (1917).

PROVINCE OF QUEENSLAND

Brisbane (Abp. and Metrop.), St. C. G. A. Donaldson (1905).

Queensland, North, J. O. Feetham (1913).

Rockhampton, G. D. Halford (1909).

Carpentaria, H. Newton (1915).

New Guinea, G. Sharp (1910).

PROVINCE OF WEST AUSTRALIA

Perth (Abp.), C. O. L. Riley (1894).

Bunbury, O. Wilson (1917).

Raigoorlie, C. H. Golding-Bird (1914).

EXTRA PROVINCIAL DIOCESES

- Tasmania, R. Stephen (1914).
 Adelaide, A. N. Thomas (1906).
 Australia, North-West, G. Trower (1909).
 Willochra, G. White (1915).

PROVINCE OF NEW ZEALAND

- Auckland, A. W. Averil (1913).
 Christchurch, C. Julius (1890).
 Nelson, W. C. Sadlier (1912).
 Waiapu, W. W. Sedgwick (1914).
 Wellington, T. H. Spott (1911).
 Melanesia, C. J. Wood (1912).
 Dunedin (Primate), S. T. Nevill (1871).

DIOCESES UNDER THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY

- Accra, M. S. O'Rourke (1913).
 Argentina, E. F. Every (1910).
 *Chekiang, H. J. Molony (1908).
 *China (North), F. L. Norris (1914).
 China (Western), W. W. Cassels (1895).
 *Eg. Africa (West), H. Tugwell (1894).
 Assist. Bishop, I. Oluwole (1893).
 Falkland Islands, (vacant; See administered by Bp. of Argentina).
 Fuh Kien, H. M. E. Price (1906).
 Gibraltar, H. J. C. Knight (1911).
 *Hokkaido (Japan), W. Andrews (1909).
 Honan, W. C. White (1909).
 *Jerusalem, Rennie MacInnes (1914).
 Kiangsi, M. N. Trollope (1911).
 Kwangsi and Hunan, W. Banister (1909).
 *Japan, Mid., H. J. Hamilton (1912).
 *Kyu-Shyu (S. Japan), A. Lea (1909).
 Labuan and Sarawak, E. D. L. Danson (1917).
 *Madagascar, G. L. King (1899).
 Mauritius, F. A. Gregory (1904).
 Mombasa, Richard S. Heywood (1917).
 Newfoundland and Bermuda, Wm. Chas. White (1917).
 *Nyasaland, T. C. Fisher (1910).
 *Osaka (W. Japan), H. J. Foss (1899).
 Persia, (vacant).
 Polynesia, T. C. Twitchell (1908).
 *Rhodesia (Northern), A. J. W. May (1914).
 Shanung (China), G. D. Iliff (1903).
 Sierra Leone, J. Walsley (1910).
 Singapore, C. J. Ferguson-Davie (1909).
 *Tokyo, S. (Japan), C. H. Bontflower (1909).
 Uganda, J. J. Willis (1912).
 Victoria (Hong Kong), G. H. Lander (1907).
 *Zanzibar and East Africa, F. Weston (1908).

CONVOCATION

There are two Convocations, or Provincial Synods, of the clergy of the Church of England for the two Provinces of Canterbury and York. The greater importance of the Synod of Canterbury, until recent years, has led to its being commonly spoken of as *Convocation*. It was silenced in 1717, and its meetings were, with few exceptions, merely formal until 1852, from which date it has regularly met for business, generally thrice yearly for a week at a time. It consists of two Houses. In the Upper House sit the Archbishop and Bishops of the province in their scarlet Convocation robes; in the Lower House, the Deans, Archdeacons, and Proctors elected to represent the cathedral chapters and the beneficed clergy. The members of the Lower House wear the academic dress, the doctors their scarlet gowns. With every new Parliament a new Convocation is summoned by the Archbishop in obedience to a royal writ. When the Crown

* Missionary Bishops.

desires to refer to the Convocation any question affecting the Church, *Letters of Business* are issued directing it to take that question into its consideration. If the Convocation wishes to make any alteration in the canons of the Church, it prepares draft amended canons, and submits them to the Crown, both Convocations concurring in the same proposals. If the advisers of the Crown approve, the "royal licence" is issued, and the canons are enacted and promulgated by the Convocations and hind the ecclesiastical courts. Where the law of the Church has been settled by statute—as is the case with the rubrics and services of the Prayer-Book, and many other matters—it cannot be altered without the authority of Parliament. In the absence of Letters of Business, Convocation is free to discuss all questions concerning the interests of the Church and the spiritual welfare of the nation.

Provinces of Canterbury.—*Vicar-General*, Lord Parmoor, K.C.V.O., K.C.; *Registrar*, F. H. Lee, 1 The Sanctuary, Westminster, S.W.; *Apparitor-General*, (vacant); *Prolocutor of the Lower House of Convocation*, The Ven. Archdeacon of Leicester; *Actuary*, K. J. Muir Mackenzie.

Province of York.—*Vicar-General*, Sir P. W. Baker-Wilbraham, Bt.; *Registrar and Notary*, A. V. Hudson, Minster Yard, York; *Treasurer*, Canon G. M. Argles, York; *Prolocutor*, The Bishop of Beverley.

HOUSES OF LAYMEN

The first House of Laymen for the Province of Canterbury assembled with the Houses of Convocation at the opening of the Parliament of 1886. The representation originally consisted of a certain number of members elected by the various diocesan conferences, a fixed number being allotted to each diocese irrespective of population. By the resolution of the Representative Church Council, which was confirmed by Convocation in Feb. 1906, the representation was altered, and the elections are now made with reference to the population of each diocese, and on the principle of giving one representative for the first 100,000 or under of the population, and one more for every further complete 100,000, and any additional fraction of 100,000.

There are now no ex-officio or nominated members, but the House may co-opt, on the proposal of the Chairman, not more than 3 members. The House is bound to avoid discussions upon doctrine. Like Convocation, the House of Laymen is elected with every fresh Parliament.

Provinces of Canterbury.—*Chairman*, Lord Parmoor, K.C.V.O.; *Vice-Chairman*, Chancellor P. V. Smith, LL.D.; *Secretary*, Sydney W. Flamank, Church House, Westminster, S.W.

Province of York.—*Chairman*, Duke of Northumberland, K.G.; *Vice-Chairmen*, Viscount Halifax and J. A. Brooke; *Hon. Secretary*, E. P. Charlewood.

REPRESENTATIVE CHURCH COUNCIL

The Representative Church Council consists of the two Houses of Convocation and the two Houses of Laymen meeting together as one body for consultative purposes. It is intended that all the members shall by-and-by be elected *ad hoc* by the clergy and laity. The Constitution adopted in Nov. 1905 places large powers in the hands of the laity, and practically puts them on an equal footing with the clergy. Care has been taken, however, that this shall not interfere with the inherent rights of the episcopate.

STATISTICS

The number of clergy in England and Wales is about 23,000, of whom 14,750 are beneficed, and 7,770 are assistant curates. A summary of the voluntary offerings of the Church of England for the latest available year (1915) shows that £784,524 was contributed for home work, £1,097,845 for foreign work, £82,709 for educational work, £170,090 for the clergy (educational and charitable assistance), and £619,235 for philanthropic work, making a total of £2,754,402. In addition to this, the funds raised by church collections or parochial machinery, and administered for parochial purposes alone, amounted to £5,452,910.

CHURCH OF IRELAND

St. Patrick is universally recognised as the Apostle of Christianity in Ireland, and he probably went to that country as a missionary bishop A.D. 432. He planted there a native church and raised up a native priesthood, and during the sixth and seventh centuries missionaries from Ireland poured out to Britain and other European countries. Up till the twelfth century the Irish Church was independent, but it then became subject to Rome, and so remained till the Reformation. In 1800, by the Act of Union, the Church was united to the Church of England. In '69 the Irish Church Disestablishment Act was passed, taking effect on Jan. 1, '71. Since then the Church has flourished in spite of the loss of the revenues and property formerly belonging to her. The government is in the hands of a **General Synod** composed of three distinct orders—the bishops, the clergy, and the laity. The bishops form one House; and 216 of the clergy with 432 of the laity form a Second House—the House of Representatives. The three orders sit together to constitute the Synod. This latter House is elected triennially by the 21 diocesan synods throughout the country. The General Synod meets annually at Dublin on the second Tuesday after Easter. The affairs of each diocese are managed by a diocesan synod acting through a diocesan council. The financial affairs of the Church are in the hands of the **Representative Church Body**, composed of the archbishops and bishops, 13 clergymen, and 26 laymen chosen by the diocesan representatives in the General Synod, with 13 co-opted members, making a total of 65 members. This body holds the property of the Church in trust. The sum handed over by the Church Temporalities Commission to this body was £3,081,075, which comprised £7,581,075, the life annuities of the bishops and clergy paid as commutation money, and £500,000 compensation for private endowments. The funds in hand on Dec. 31, 1916, amounted to £9,382,419, and are appropriated to the following purposes. Commutation capital, £171,576; Parochial sustentation, £5,298,362; Episcopal sustentation, £563,681; Glebes capital, £495,296; Miscellaneous capital, £2,726,865 (this includes over £126,716 for superannuation of the clergy); total, £9,382,419. The annuitants now only amount to about 50, and the interest on commutation capital more than pays these, so that in many dioceses 10 or 12% is paid to the clergy as bonus on their stipends. The voluntary contributions received by the Representative Body in 1916 amounted to £129,065. The number of clergy in the church is 13 bishops, about 1,300 incumbents, and 370 curates. The Church population is 576,000. The incumbents are elected by **Boards of Nomination**, consisting of 1 bishop, 3 diocesan and 3 parochial members.

The incumbents nominate their curates. Bishops are chosen by the members of the diocesan synods, and the Primate by the bishops from amongst themselves.

Archbishops	App.	Born
<i>Armagh, Primate, Most Rev. J. B. Crozier</i>	1911	1853
<i>Dublin, Most Rev. J. H. Bernard</i>	1915	1860

Bishops	App.	Born
<i>Meath, Most Rev. J. B. Keene</i>	1897	1849
<i>Tuam, Right Rev. and Hon. B. J. Plunket</i>	1913	1870
<i>Cork, Right Rev. C. B. Dowse</i>	1912	1862
<i>Derry, Right Rev. J. I. Peacocke</i>	1916	1860
<i>Killaloe, Right Rev. T. S. Berry</i>	1913	1854
<i>Kilmore, Right Rev. Wm. R. Moore</i>	1915	1858
<i>Down, Right Rev. C. F. D'Arcy</i>	1911	1859
<i>Cashel, Right Rev. H. S. O'Hara</i>	1900	1843
<i>Ossory, Right Rev. John A. Fitzgerald</i>		
<i>Gregg</i>	1916	1872
<i>Limerick, Right Rev. R. d'A. Orpen</i>	1907	1837
<i>Clogher, Right Rev. M. Day</i>	1908	1843
<i>Secretary of the Representative Church Body:</i>		
<i>Anthony F. Maude, 52 St. Stephen's Green, Dublin.</i>		

EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN SCOTLAND

The Episcopal Church in Scotland has seven bishops—viz.:

	App.	Born
<i>Brechin, Primus (1908), Most Rev. W. J. F. Rohrerds, D.D.</i>	1904	1863
<i>Glasgow and Galloway, Right Rev. A. Ean Campbell, D.D.</i>	1904	1856
<i>Moray, Ross, and Caithness, Right Rev. A. J. Maclean, D.D.</i>	1904	1858
<i>Argyll and the Isles, Right Rev. Kenneth MacKenzie, D.D.</i>	1907	1863
<i>St. Andrews, Dunkeld, and Dunblane, Right Rev. C. E. Plumb, D.D.</i>	1908	1864
<i>Edinburgh, Right Rev. George H. S. Walpole, D.D.</i>	1910	1854
<i>Aberdeen and Orkney, Right Rev. Fredk. L. Deane, D.D.</i>	1917	1868

There are 417 churches and mission stations, 190 parsonages, 341 clergy, and 55,722 communicant members. *Registrar and Lay Clerk* to the Episcopal Synod, George J. Wood, W.S. *Offices*, 14 Young Street, Edinburgh.

The **Representative Church Council**, constituted in 1876, is recognised as the organ of the Church in matters of finance, but cannot deal with questions of doctrine or worship, nor with matters of discipline, save to give effect to the canonical sentences of the Church. There are 706 members—341 clerical, 30 official, and 335 laymen. *Secretary and Treasurer*, R. T. Norfor, C.A. *Offices*, 13 Queen Street, Edinburgh.

TITHE COMMUTATION

The value of £100 worth of tithe rent-charge:

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1835	100	0	0	1913	74	14	9½
1909	69	18	5½	1914	75	16	4
1910	70	7	8	1915	77	1	4¼
1911	71	4	1¾	1916	83	2	6
1912	72	14	2½	1917	92	1	0¼

The average for the 80 years since the passing of the Tithe Commutation Act, 1836, is £91.11.1¾. The total amount of tithe rent-charge payable in England and Wales in 1915 was £2,841,629.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND

Christianity was introduced into Scotland in the fourth century, and the Church that resulted differed in several respects from the rest of Western Christendom. The chief distinction lay in its government. Three orders of clergy were recognised: bishops, priests, and deacons; but the bishops had no dioceses, and were in subordination to the abbots who presided over the great missionary college at Iona. St. Columba, the first of these abbots, like some of his successors, was a simple presbyter. Gradually the early Scottish Church assimilated to the Roman use, although it was not till the fifteenth century that metropolitans were appointed, with jurisdiction over the other sees. At the Reformation prelacy was abolished, and the Church of Scotland was constituted on its present basis. A long conflict ensued between the adherents of prelacy and presbytery, but in the end the latter prevailed, and the Reformation constitution was ratified by William and Mary, and in 1707 was confirmed by the British Parliament.—**Doctrine.** The standards of the Church of Scotland are the Confession of Faith and the Larger and Shorter Catechisms compiled by the Westminster Assembly of 1643. The doctrine they contain is Protestant and Evangelical, following the theological teaching of Augustine and Calvin.—**Polity.** The Church of Scotland is Presbyterian in government—i.e. it recognises the equality of all presbyters. Its congregations are ruled by a board of elders—laymen elected for life from the Church members. This is known as the **Kirk Session**, and the minister of the parish is *ex-officio* president. Its duties are chiefly spiritual, but they are also temporal and disciplinary. Over the Session is the **Presbytery**, consisting of the ministers and one elder from each congregation within a certain district. Over this again is the **Synod**, composed of the presbyteries of a province; and over all is the **General Assembly**, the supreme court of the Church, which meets yearly in Edinburgh in May. The Assembly is summoned by its own warrant. The King's Commissioner is present at its sittings. When its business is concluded it is dissolved by its Moderator, who at the same time fixes the date when the next Assembly shall meet. The Royal Commissioner then also dissolves the Assembly in the name of the King, and appoints the next meeting to be held on the date fixed by the Moderator.—**Worship.** The Church of Scotland uses no liturgy in the conduct of public worship, but the order of service is to some extent prescribed by the Westminster Directory of Worship (1643). At present the tendency in the Church is towards greater uniformity and order, and a few clergymen use the Euclogion, a service-book issued by the Church Service Society.—**Statistics:** ministers, 1,887, including 120 probationers; missionaries (including wives), 200; elders, 12,687; communicants' 721,158; parishes, 1,451; churches, 1,693; presbyteries, 84; synods, 16; income, £491,982, exclusive of bequests, tithes and tithes, and Government grants. There are 12 churches in England connected with the Church of Scotland, and 6 at popular places of resort on the Continent, and vigorous missions are carried on in India, Africa, and China. Commissioned chaplains for Presbyterian troops are chosen chiefly from the Church of Scotland, but clergymen of the United Free Church of Scotland and of the Presbyterian

Churches in England and Ireland are also eligible for appointments. His Majesty has decreed that during his year of office the Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland should take rank in Scotland after the Lord Chancellor. His Majesty has followed the example of Queen Victoria and King Edward in appointing Royal Chaplains from the Church of Scotland, and in attending worship at Crathie parish church while in Balmoral.

Moderator for 1917, The Right Rev. Prof. James Campbell, D.D., D.C.L., Glasgow; **Lord High Commissioner,** The Duke of Montrose, K.T.; **Principal Clerk,** The Very Rev. David Paul, D.D., LL.D., Edinburgh; **Depute Clerk,** Rev. J. A. McClymont, D.D.; **Procurator,** Sir Christopher N. Johnston, K.C., LL.D.; **Agent,** Alan L. Menzies, W.S., 54, Castle Street, Edinburgh. **Offices of the Church,** 22 Queen Street, Edinburgh.

UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND

This Church was formed by the union of the Free Church of Scotland and the United Presbyterian Church. In 1900 the United Presbyterian Synod agreed to union unanimously, and the Free Church Assembly agreed by a majority of 557 in a house of 615 members.

The Free Church of Scotland originated in the claim made by a majority in the Established Church (commonly known as the Evangelical party) to be free of control by the State in determining her own affairs. The conflict with the civil courts related to the right to refuse to ordain a presbyter to a parish when the majority of the congregation would not join in a "call" to him, and the right to admit other ministers than those of the civil parishes to sit in Church courts. On both points the courts of law decided against the Church, and the Government refused relief. The result was the Disruption on May 18, 1843, when 474 ministers, headed by Dr. Chalmers, left the Establishment and formed the Free Church, surrendering all State support in order to possess "spiritual independence."

The United Presbyterian Church was constituted in 1847 by the Union of the Secession and the Relief Churches. The Secession Church owed its origin to the action of the Rev. Ebenezer Erskine, of Stirling, who in 1732, along with 3 other ministers, seceded from the Established Church in protest against its defection from Reformed principles and its suppression of their ministerial freedom.

Moderator, Very Rev. Dugald Mackenzie, D.D., LL.D., Principal of the University of Aberdeen; **Principal Clerks,** Rev. Archibald Henderson, D.D., Crieff (Emeritus); Rev. C. Jordan, D.D., Greenock; Rev. James Harvey, M.A., Edinburgh; **Clerk Depute,** R. R. Simpson, W.S. **Offices,** 10 Albany Place, Edinburgh.

Statistics, 1916: *Home Field:* congregations, 1,516; stations, 35; ministers, 1,596; ordained preachers and missionaries, 22; colleges, 3; professors, 15; elders, 17,045; deacons and managers, 18,564; communicants, 518,747. *Foreign Field:* congregations, 230; out-stations, 1,411; missionaries (men and women), 540; native agents, 1,121; communicants, 63,230. *Continental Stations,* 25. *Total income of the Church,* £1,001,752.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND

A considerable number of ministers, elders, and communicants of the Free Church were opposed to union with the United Presbyterian Church. It seemed to them to involve the surrender of the principle of National religion (the United Presbyterian Church being voluntary—i.e. opposed to the principle of Establishment) and of the Confession of Faith, which was qualified in the United Free Church by two Declaratory Acts, and largely nullified by a change of formula. Holding these opinions (which were identical with those professed by the Free Church in 1843), they could not consistently enter into the union. They were therefore extruded by the majority who are now in the United Free Church from the use of the Free Church buildings and funds. The extruded parties went to law, and eventually in Aug. 1904 judgment was pronounced in favour of the Free Church. The effect of the decision was that the whole of the funds and heritable property of the Free Church vested in the non-uniting minority; and as they were clearly unable to occupy all the churches or administer the funds, a Royal Commission was appointed on Dec. 17, 1904, to inquire into the matter. Following on the Commissioners' report an Act of Parliament was passed in 1905, under which an Executive Commission was set up which has allocated the property, etc., as between the two Churches.

The Church consists of 5 synods, 12 presbyteries, and certain Foreign Missions, 88 ministers, and 178 congregations.

Moderator, Rev. John MacLeod, Urray; *Clerk*, Rev. Prof. J. K. Cameron. *Free Church Offices*, The Mound, Edinburgh.

UNITED ORIGINAL SECESSION CHURCH

This Church, popularly known as "Auld Lights," was constituted in 1842, and represents the Seeders who, on doctrinal grounds, left the Established Church with Ebenezer Erskine in 1733.

Moderator, Rev. Alexander Smellie, D.D., Carlisle; *Synod Clerk*, Rev. James Young, 28 Bellevue Crescent, Ayr; *Synod Treasurer*, John Kyle, Pollokshaws.

Statistics: Presbyteries, 4; churches, 28; ministers, 22; elders, 176; communicants, 3,247; income, £3,546.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF ENGLAND

The revival of Presbyterianism in England in the earlier portion of the last century was due to the influence on English Presbyterianism, on the one hand of the Evangelical movement in the Established Church of Scotland which led up to the Disruption, and on the other of the consolidation of the dissenting Presbyterianism of Scotland which led up to the formation of the United Presbyterian Synod in 1847. The English section of that Synod united with the older Presbyterian body in England in 1876, so forming the Presbyterian Church of England. Of the present congregations, 28 trace back their existence to the seventeenth century, 42 to the eighteenth century, while the remaining 285 have been established within the last 115 years.

Moderator, Rev. Dr. A. Alexander (Waterloo); *General Secretary*, (vacant); *Financial Secretary*, John Leggat; *Foreign Missions Secretary*, Rev. Dr. P. J. MacLagan. *Offices of the Church*, 7 East India Avenue, Leadenhall Street, E.C.3. *Publishing Office*, 21 Warwick Lane, E.C.4; *Manager*, T. French Downle.

Statistics: The Church consists of 355 fully organised congregations and 8 preaching-stations, providing accommodation for 189,924 persons. A large number of fully equipped mission stations also exist in connection with town congregations, and these have an average attendance of about 12,000 persons. The number of ministers, including professors, is 370, with 28 ordained and 16 medical missionaries in the foreign field, besides 8 missionary teachers and 40 lady missionaries, 4 of whom are fully qualified doctors, and 56 ordained native ministers. There are also 17 licentiates, and about 6 theological students preparing for the ministry; many others are on war service. The College was transferred from London to Cambridge in October 1899.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF WALES

While the Wesleys and Whitefield were forming the Methodist movement in England, Howell Harris, Daniel Rowlands, and others were prosecuting a similar movement in Wales. The first Methodist Association meeting was held in 1743 at Watford, Glamorganshire, and from this time to the end of the century the word "Methodist" only was used to denote this Church. When, however, the Wesleyan Methodists began operations in Wales, a distinctive name became necessary, and therefore the term-prefix "Calvinistic" was adopted. It is, however, really Presbyterian, and is affiliated with the United Free Church of Scotland and with the Presbyterian Church of England. This society is principally confined to Wales, but branches exist in England, America, and Australia.

Secretaries, Rev. E. P. Jones, B.A., Cardiff, and Rev. John Thiekens, 165 Brondesbury Park, London, N.W.2.

Statistics: Churches, 1,452; sitting accommodation, 582,897; members, 184,694; Sunday scholars, 192,746; ministers, 1,346.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN IRELAND

Presbyterianism arose in Ireland through the plantation of Ulster by Scottish settlers in the reign of James I. The colonists were at first received as members of the Established Church, which was Calvinistic in doctrine and recognised the validity of Presbyterian orders. After 1634, however, the Irish prelates endeavoured to depose all Presbyterian ministers who would not submit to episcopal ordination and follow the Anglican ritual. In self-defence the Presbyterians left the Established Church, and in 1642 they organised their first presbytery at Carrickfergus. During the protectorate of Cromwell the Presbyterians were badly treated, but after the Restoration the severest pains and penalties were enforced against them for their nonconformity. At the Revolution of 1688 the gallant conduct of the Presbyterians in defending Londonderry and supporting William III gained for them the *regium donum*, an annual bounty of £1,200, which was afterwards increased from time to time. By the Irish Church Act of 1869 they lost the *regium donum*, but the commutation granted by Government, supplemented by the gifts of the people, has more than compensated for the loss.

Moderator, Rt. Rev. John Irwin, D.D., Antrim; *Assembly Clerk*, Rev. W. J. Lowe, M.A., D.D., Church House, Belfast.

Statistics: Synods, 5; presbyteries, 36; churches, 562; ministers, 640; elders, 2,332; missionaries, 39; communicants, 103,760; income, £308,517.

METHODIST CHURCHES

1. Wesleyan Methodist

John Wesley and his younger brother Charles, together with George Whitefield, when studying at Oxford University, formed a society which came to be called the Methodists. In 1739 Whitefield took to preaching in the open air, and at his instigation Wesley followed suit. That same year the first Methodist chapel was opened. Three years later the movement was extended to Newcastle and Lincolnshire, and under the energetic and persevering advocacy of the Wesleys it gained a large number of adherents. A year afterwards rules were drawn up for the members of this newly formed denomination, and the movement rapidly spread throughout England and gained a firm foothold in Ireland and Scotland. The Methodists were subjected to much persecution at this time, and John Wesley, who is said to have travelled about 5,000 miles a year, often went in peril of his life.

President of Conference, 1917-18, Rev. Simpson Johnson; Secretary, Rev. Simpson Johnson. Offices, Wesleyan Methodist Connexional Buildings, Westminster, S.W.1.

Statistics: Great Britain, churches, 8,504; members, 494,993; ministers, 2,603; lay preachers, 19,211; Sunday scholars, 893,527.

2. United Methodists

This denomination, which was constituted in 1907, is the outcome of the amalgamation of three Methodist Churches—the Methodist New Connexion, the Bible Christian Church, and the United Methodist Free Church. The first of these churches was the result of a movement headed by Alexander Kilham which sought to place the governing power of the people called Methodists in the hands of the members instead of in those of the ministers. Kilham was expelled from the Methodists, and he and the 5,000 men who followed him formed the New Connexion. The Bible Christians were originally the followers of one William O'Bryan, a local preacher whose energetic methods were declared irregular. This Church was formed in 1816 and became very popular in the western counties. The United Methodist Free Church consisted of several Methodist Societies which combined in the year 1857.

President of Conference, 1917-18, Rev. Jas. Wright (1918-19, Rev. J. W. Walls); Secretary, Richard W. Carr. Publishing House, 12 Farringdon Avenue, London, E.C.4.

Statistics: Churches, 2,727; members, 157,037; ministers, 649; Sunday scholars, 278,245.

3. Primitive Methodist

The Primitive Methodist Church is an offshoot of the Wesleyan Methodist. It was founded through the agency of two Wesleyan local preachers Bourne and Clowes, and its first Conference was held at Hull in 1820. The separate Church, however, really came into existence some ten years before this date. The idea of Bourne and Clowes and their associates was that the Wesleyan Methodists had departed somewhat from the fundamental methods of their founders, and they endeavoured to compel the people to come in by means of camp and other open-air meetings. The whole movement was a "growth" rather than a "secession," and the underlying principles of the Primitive Methodists are still similar to those of the Wesleys.

President of Conference, 1917-18, Rev. J. Tolefree Parr. Gen. Sec. Rev. M. P. Davison. Offices, Holborn Hall, Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.1.

Statistics: Churches, 4,841; members, 205,217; ministers, 1,157; Sunday scholars, 428,404.

4 Wesleyan Reform

When various Methodist hodies decided to form themselves into the United Methodist Free Church, a goodly number of people refused to join, and the outcome of this was the Wesleyan Reform Union.

Statistics: Churches, 197; members, 8,317; ministers, 22; Sunday scholars, 22,853.

5. Independent Methodist

The Independent Methodists are an offshoot of the Wesleyan Methodist Church and membership is chiefly confined to the North of England. The constitution is democratic and the ministers are mostly unpaid.

Statistics: Churches, 145; members, 8,770; ministers, 404; Sunday scholars, 27,204.

THE CONGREGATIONALISTS

The Separatist or Independent Church began as far back as the reign of Queen Mary, but the first Separatist body known to history is that of which one Richard Fitz was the minister. It is recorded that the members were thrown into prison about the year 1567. Later the Independents, Barrow, Greenwood, and Penry, were thrown into prison for denying the ecclesiastical supremacy of the sovereign. A few years afterwards an Independent Church was formed at Gainsborough, and another at Scrooby, and some of the members of this latter Church crossed the Atlantic in the *Mayflower* and founded Plymouth colony. By the Act of Uniformity, following the Restoration, the position of the Independents was made almost impossible, and members and ministers suffered persecution until the passing of the Toleration Act.

Chairman Congregational Union of England and Wales, 1917-18, Rev. Bernard J. Snell, M.A., B.Sc. (1918-19, Rev. E. Griffith-Jones, B.A., B.D.); Secretary, Rev. R. J. Wells; Chief Clerk, O. Stancliff. Offices, Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, London, E.C.4.

Statistics: British Isles, churches and mission stations, 4,989; members, 489,616; ministers, 3,062; Sunday scholars, 633,656. World statistics, members, 1,563,834; Sunday school scholars, 1,713,086.

THE BAPTISTS

It has been claimed that the Lollards were really Baptists, and there are expressions in the writings of some of the Reformers which appear to favour Baptist views. Most, if not all, the Baptists who suffered death for their faith during the Reformation period were immigrants from the Low Countries. Doubtless there were Englishmen as early as the reign of Henry VIII who held that the immersion of believers only is taught in the New Testament. The strongest presumptive evidence of these early English Baptists is to be found in the Statute Book and in the Articles of the Established Church. It is an attested fact that a few years after the Elizabethan Settlement in 1578 there were a number of Baptist communities in London. For a long time there were two main bodies of Baptists—the Particular or Calvinistic, and the General or Arminian. When some of the General Baptist Churches drifted into Arianism,

those General Baptists who continued to hold evangelical views formed the New Connexion of General Baptists. The Particular Baptists formed the Baptist Union in 1813, but General Baptist Churches were admitted to membership in 1836. At the final meeting of the General Baptist Association of the New Connexion in 1891 a resolution to amalgamate completely with other Baptist Churches was passed, and the Churches connected therewith joined the various county associations.

President of the Baptist Union, 1917-18, Rev. W. J. Fullerton; Secretary, Rev. J. H. Shakespeare, M.A. Offices, Baptist Church House, Southampton Row, London, W.C.1.

Statistics: British Isles, churches, 3,158; members, 408,029; pastors, 2,070; Sunday scholars, 531,295. World figures: churches, 68,415; members, 7,069,463, of which the United States has 6,003,211. The British Isles come next, Russia, with 60,295, being third, and Sweden fourth.

THE SALVATION ARMY

The Salvation Army is Methodist in its origin, its founder, William Booth (d. Aug. 20, 1912), having been for fifteen years a Methodist New Connexion minister. In 1865 he established the Christian Mission in the East End of London, and about 1878 the Mission became known as the Salvation Army, military methods and titles being adopted to a certain extent. The authority of the General for the time being is absolute, and he has the power, under the Army's constitution, to nominate his successor.

Commander-in-Chief, General Bramwell Booth. Headquarters, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.4.

Statistics: Corps and outposts, 9,559; officers, cadets, and paid workers, 23,665.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN UNITARIAN ASSOCIATION

As its name implies, the Unitarian body is one which holds the doctrine of the unity of God. It places emphasis on freedom and character in religion. There are orthodox doctrines which it rejects, such, for instance, as the Trinity, the deity of Christ and the infallibility of the Bible. The British and Foreign Unitarian Association was formed in 1825, and has for its object the diffusion of the principles of Unitarian Christianity. *Sec. W. Copeland Bowie. Offices, Essex Hall, Essex Street, Strand, London, W.C.2.*

THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

The Society of Friends, whose members are sometimes called Quakers, was founded by George Fox in the Commonwealth period. Theologically the Quakers are in the main evangelical, but they hold pronounced views on the unlawfulness of oaths, of military duty, and of a professional ministry. For a long time they preserved a distinctive simplicity of speech and dress, and it was required of members that they should not marry out of the Society. The Society of Friends sustains active missions in some of the poorer districts of London, and it has been the pioneer of the Adult School Movement; it carries on foreign mission work in India, Madagascar, Syria, Ceylon and Japan. About 120 missionaries are supported in these fields. *Headquarters, Devonshire House, 136 Bishopgate Street, London, E.C.2.*

Statistics: Great Britain and Australasia: members, 20,059; Sunday scholars, 18,159; Ireland, 2,333 members.

THE COUNTESS OF HUNTINGDON'S CONNEXION

Selina Countess of Huntingdon appointed Whitefield as her chaplain in 1748, and afterwards erected a number of chapels in which the liturgy of the Church of England was used, though the preachers were not usually ordained clergymen. Not a few of these chapels have become distinctly Congregational, but a number still remain faithful to their original traditions. *Sec. E. Dolby Shelton. Offices, 41 Holborn Hall, London, W.C.1.*

Statistics: Sitting accommodation, 13,310; members, 2,117; Sunday scholars, 3,685; ministers, 28.

MORAVIAN CHURCH

This Church is that branch of the visible body of Christ which took a separate form at Lititz in Bohemia in 1457. After many persecutions due to Roman influence it was thought to be exterminated as the result of the Thirty Years' War, but it was renewed in 1722 in Saxony. From thence it has spread as an international missionary body and now has congregations in all parts of the world. The Holy Scriptures are the only rule of faith and life, but on individual points and doctrine no detailed standard is imposed. It is governed by Synods, whose membership is made up both of ministers and lay representatives. Between Synods the administration is carried on by an Executive Board.

Statistics: British province, sitting accommodation, 12,313; communicants, 3,680; Sunday scholars, 4,651; ministers, 46.

Provincial Board for Great Britain, Rt. Rev. Bishop Hassé, D.D. (President); Rev. J. N. Libbey (Sec.); Rev. W. C. Batt (Treas.). Offices: Moravian Church House, 32 Peter Lane, London, E.C.4.

CHURCHES OF CHRIST

The Churches of Christ have 16,442 members and 17,338 Sunday scholars.

General Secretary, J. Fisher, 35 Broadfield Road, Moss Side, Manchester.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST

The Disciples of Christ originated in Western Pennsylvania, U.S.A., in 1809, under the leadership of Thomas and Alexander Campbell, Presbyterian ministers. From America the movement spread to this country, where one Church was organised as early as 1821.

The Disciples of Christ and the Churches of Christ (*vide supra*) united to form one religious body at a conference at Leicester, August 7, 1917.

Statistics: Sitting accommodation, 6,200; members, 1,666; ministers, 15; Sunday scholars, 1,957.

FREE CHURCH OF ENGLAND

This body, whose first convocation was held in 1864, is Episcopal and Protestant, "free to go into any parish and preach the Gospel, free to use a revised Prayer-Book, free to associate the laity with the clergy in the government of the Church, and free to hold communion with other Christians."

Statistics: Sitting accommodation, 8,140; members, 1,352; ministers, 24; Sunday scholars, 1,996.

THE BROTHERHOOD MOVEMENT

One of the most remarkable religious movements of this generation is the Brotherhood. This essentially democratic concern has embraced a great concourse of men. The movement is non-political and unsectarian, but the great majority of the meetings are held in churches. The Pleasant Sunday Afternoon movement, out of which the modern Brotherhood movement sprang, was started by Mr. John Blackham, of West Bromwich, in 1875, and the Brotherhood now numbers some 2,000 societies with a membership of about half a million. The aim of the movement is "to lead men and women into the Kingdom of God, to unite in Brotherhoods of mutual help, to win

the masses of the people for Jesus Christ, to encourage the study of social service," etc.

Secretary of the National Brotherhood Council, Rev. Tom Sykes, 37 Norfolk Street, Strand, London, W.C.2.

President of the Movement, Dr. J. Clifford.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOUR UNION

Founded 1881 by Dr. F. E. Clark. Membership, over 4,000,000. The object of the Society is to increase mutual acquaintance amongst the youth of the Churches. Each society is attached to a particular Church, and its efforts are devoted to strengthening that Church.

Secretary, W. Leslie Palmer, Belsey House, 53 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

The total number of Roman Catholics throughout the world, ruled by about 1,300 archbishops and bishops, is estimated at 301,505,000. There are in **Great Britain and Ireland** about 5,862,600 (i.e. about 3,242,670 in Ireland, and the remainder in Great Britain); and in the whole of Europe about 190,630,000. **Ireland** is divided into 4 ecclesiastical provinces, subdivided into 28 dioceses, ruled by 4 archbishops and 23 bishops (*v. infra*). The number of priests in Ireland in 1917 was 3,737, serving 2,466 parochial and district churches, situated in 1,115 parishes. The 29 archbishops and bishops of Great Britain (*v. infra*) consist of: 1st, for England and Wales, 4 archbishops with 13 suffragans and 3 auxiliaries; 2ndly, for Scotland, 2 archbishops (of St. Andrews and Edinburgh, and of Glasgow), with 4 suffragans, 1 coadjutor archbishop, and 2 auxiliary bishops. The number of priests in England and Wales in 1917 was 3,865, with 1,897 churches, chapels, and stations; in Scotland, 576, with 427 churches, chapels, and stations. The **United States** have about 17,022,800 Roman Catholics, 14 archbishops, and 97 bishops, about 19,980 priests, about 15,520 churches and chapels, and 1,669,391 pupils in Catholic schools. In the **British** possessions of **North America** there are about 3,291,117 Roman Catholics, 48 archbishops and bishops, about 4,500 priests, and 3,400 churches, chapels, and stations.

ENGLAND AND WALES

Archbishops

	Cons.
<i>Westminster</i> , Francis, Cardinal Bourne	1903
<i>Bps. Aux.</i> Patrick Fenton	1904
J. Butt	1911
<i>Birmingham</i> , E. Hsley	1911
<i>Bp. Aux.</i> John McLutye	1912
<i>Cardiff</i> , James R. Bilsborrow	1910
<i>Liverpool</i> , T. Whiteside	1911

Bishops

<i>Brentwood</i> , Bernard Ward	1917
<i>Clifton</i> , G. A. Burton	1902
<i>Hexham and Newcastle</i> , R. Collins	1905
<i>Leeds</i> , J. R. Cowgill	1905
<i>Merion in Wales</i> , F. Mostyn	1895
<i>Middlesbrough</i> , R. Lacy	1879
<i>Northampton</i> , F. W. Keating	1908
<i>Nottingham</i> , Thomas Dunn	1916
<i>Plymouth</i> , J. Keily	1911
<i>Portsmouth</i> , W. T. Cotter	1910
<i>Salford</i> , L. C. Casartelli	1903
<i>Aux.</i> , J. S. Vaughan	1909
<i>Shrewsbury</i> , H. Singleton	1908
<i>Southwark</i> , P. E. Amigo	1904

SCOTLAND

Archbishops

<i>St. Andrews and Edinburgh</i> , J. A. Smith	1900
<i>Aux.</i> Henry Graham	1917
<i>Glasgow</i> , J. A. Maguire	1902
<i>D. A. Mackintosh</i> (Archbp. Coadj.)	1912

Bishops

<i>Aberdeen</i> , A. Chisholm	1899
<i>Argyll and Isles</i> , G. J. Smith	1893
<i>Aux.</i> Hugh Cameron	1917
<i>Dunkeld</i> , J. Toner	1914
<i>Galloway</i> , J. W. McCarthy	1914

IRELAND

Archbishops

<i>Armagh</i> , Michael, Cardinal Logue	1887
<i>Dublin</i> , W. J. Walsh	1885
<i>Bp. Aux.</i> N. Donnelly	1883
<i>Cashel</i> , John Harty	1914
<i>Tuam</i> , J. Healy	1903
<i>Bp. Aux.</i> , M. Higgins	1912

Bishops

<i>Achonry</i> , P. Morrisroe	1911
<i>Ardagh</i> , J. Hoare	1895
<i>Clogher</i> , P. McKenna	1909
<i>Clonfert</i> , T. P. Gilmartin	1910
<i>Cloyne</i> , R. Browne	1894
<i>Cork</i> , Daniel Cohalan	1914
<i>Derry</i> , C. MacHugh	1907
<i>Down and Connor</i> , Joseph MacRory	1915
<i>Dromore</i> , Edward Mulhern	1916
<i>Elphin</i> , B. Coyne	1913
<i>Ferns</i> , (vacant)	
<i>Galway and Kilmacduagh</i> , T. O'Dea	1903
<i>Kerry</i> , Charles O'Sullivan	1917
<i>Kildare and Leighton</i> , P. Foley	1896
<i>Kilfenora</i> , T. O'Dea, Adm. Ap.	
<i>Killala</i> , J. Naughton	1912
<i>Killaloe</i> , M. Fogarty	1904
<i>Kilmore</i> , P. Finegan	1910
<i>Limerick</i> , (vacant)	
<i>Meath</i> , L. Gaughran	1906
<i>Ossory</i> , A. Brownrigg	1884
<i>Raphoe</i> , P. O'Donnell	1888
<i>Ross</i> , D. Kelly	1897
<i>Waterford and Lismore</i> , Bernard Hackett	1916

BRITISH DOMINIONS AND COLONIES

EUROPE

<i>Malta</i> , Maurus Caruana, <i>Abp. of Rhodes</i>	1915
<i>Bp. Aux.</i> A. Portelli	1911
<i>Gozo</i> , J. Camilleri	1889
<i>Gibraltar</i> , H. G. Thompson	1910

AMERICA

Delegate Apostolic to Canada and Newfoundland, Abp. Stagni.

Archbishops

<i>Edmonton, E. J. Légal</i>	1897
<i>Halifax, E. MacCarthy</i>	1906
<i>Kingston, M. J. Spratt</i>	1911
<i>Montreal, P. N. Bruchesi</i>	1897
Bp. Aux., G. Gauthier	1912
<i>Ottawa, C. Gauthier</i>	1898
<i>Port of Spain, J. P. Dowling</i>	1909
<i>Quebec, L. N. Cardinal Bégin</i>	1886
Abp. Aux., P. E. Roy	1908
<i>Regina, O. Mathieu</i>	1911
<i>St. Boniface, A. Béliveau</i>	1915
<i>St. John's, Newfoundland, E. P. Roche</i>	1915
<i>Toronto, N. MacNeil</i>	1895
<i>Vancouver, B. C., T. Casey</i>	1900
<i>Winnipeg, Alfred Sinner</i>	1915

Bishops

<i>Alexandria, W. A. MacDonnell</i>	1906
<i>Antigonish, J. Morrison</i>	1912
<i>Athabasca, E. Grouard, Vic. Ap.</i>	1891
Coadj., C. Jossard	1909
<i>Calgary, J. McNally</i>	1913
<i>Charlottetown, H. O'Leary</i>	1913
<i>Chatham, N. B., T. F. Barry</i>	1900
Bp. Aux., Louis James O'Leary	1914
<i>Chicoutimi, M. Labrecque</i>	1892
<i>Demerara, O. T. Galton, Vic. Ap.</i>	1902
<i>Gulf of St. Lawrence, Patrick Chiasson, Vic. Ap.</i>	1917
<i>Halifax, E. A. Latulipe</i>	1908
<i>Hamilton, T. J. Dowling</i>	1887
<i>Harbour-Grace, J. March</i>	1906
<i>Honduras, F. Hopkins, Vic. Ap.</i>	1899
<i>Jamaica, J. J. Collins, Vic. Ap.</i>	1907
<i>Joliette, J. W. Forbes</i>	1913
<i>Keewatin, O. Charlebois</i>	1910
<i>London, P. Fallon</i>	1910
<i>Mackenzie, G. Breyhat, Vic. Ap.</i>	1902
<i>Mont Laurier, F. X. Brunet</i>	1913
<i>Nicolet, J. S. Brunault</i>	1899
<i>Pembroke, P. Ryan</i>	1916
<i>Peterboro', M. O'Brien</i>	1913
<i>Prince Albert, A. Pascal</i>	1891
<i>Rimouski, A. Blais</i>	1890
<i>Roseau, P. Schelfhaut</i>	1902
<i>St. George's, N. F., M. P. Power</i>	1911
<i>St. Hyacinth, A. Bernard</i>	1906
<i>St. John, N. B., E. Le Blanc</i>	1912
<i>Sault Ste. Marie, D. J. Scollard</i>	1904
<i>Sherbrooke, Paul La Rocque</i>	1893
Bp. Aux., H. Chalifoux	1915
<i>Three Rivers, F. X. Cloutier</i>	1899
<i>Valleyfield, J. Emdar</i>	1892
<i>Victoria, B. C., A. Macdonald</i>	1908
<i>Yukon and Prince Rupert, Emilius Bunoz, Vic. Ap.</i>	1917
<i>Ruthenian Bishop, Winnipeg, N. Budka</i>	1912

AFRICA

Bishops

<i>Bangweolo, S. Larue, Vic. Ap.</i>	1913
<i>Basutoland, J. J. Céciz, Vic. Ap.</i>	1909
<i>Cameroons, Francis Hennemann, Vic. Ap.</i>	1913
<i>Cape Colony, East, H. MacSherry, Vic. Ap.</i>	1896
West, J. Rooney, Vic. Ap.	1886
<i>Dar es Salaam, Thomas Spreiter, Vic. Ap.</i>	1906
<i>Gold Coast, I. Hummel, Vic. Ap.</i>	1906
<i>Kenia, P. Perlo, Vic. Ap.</i>	1909
<i>Khartum, F. Geyer, Vic. Ap.</i>	1903
<i>Kimberley, Chas. Cox, Adm. Ap.</i>	
<i>Lagos, T. Terrieu, Vic. Ap.</i>	1904

<i>Natal, H. Delalle, Vic. Ap.</i>	1904
<i>Orange River Free State, Chas. Cox, Adm. Ap.</i>	1914
<i>Orange River, J. Simon, Vic. Ap.</i>	1898
<i>Port Louis, J. Murphy</i>	1916
<i>Port Victoria, Seychelles, George Lachavano</i>	1916
<i>Shiré, L. Anneau, Vic. Ap.</i>	1910
<i>Sierra Leone, J. O'Gorman, Vic. Ap.</i>	1903
<i>Tanganika, Adolph Le Chaptols, Vic. Ap.</i>	1891
<i>Togo, Francis Wolf, Vic. Ap.</i>	1914
<i>Transvaal, Chas. Cox, Vic. Ap.</i>	1914
<i>Upper Nile, J. Biermans, Vic. Ap.</i>	1912
<i>Uganda, H. Streicher, Vic. Ap.</i>	1897
<i>Zanzibar, J. G. Neville, Vic. Ap.</i>	1913

ASIA

Delegate Apostolic to India, Abp. Fumasoni-Biondi.

Archbishops

<i>Agra, (vacant).</i>	
<i>Bombay, (vacant).</i>	
<i>Calcutta, B. Meuleman</i>	1902
<i>Colombo, A. Coudert</i>	1898
<i>Cyprus, P. Aouad</i>	1911
<i>Madras, J. Aclen</i>	1902
<i>Simla, A. J. Kencahy</i>	1911
<i>Verapoly, B. Arguizonis</i>	1896
Abp. Coadj., A. Perez	1915

Bishops

<i>Ajmere, H. Caumont</i>	1913
<i>Allahabad, P. Gramigna</i>	1904
Bp. Coadj., J. Poli	1915
<i>Arabia (Aden), Latin Henry Vanni, Vic. Ap.</i>	1916
<i>Burma, East, V. E. Segrada, Vic. Ap.</i>	1908
<i>Burma, North, E. C. Foulquier, Vic. Ap.</i>	1906
<i>Burma, South, A. Cardot, Vic. Ap.</i>	1893
<i>Changanacherry, M. Makil, Vic. Ap.</i>	1896
<i>Cochin, J. Ribeiro</i>	1909
<i>Coimbatore, A. Roy</i>	1904
<i>Dacca, J. Legrand</i>	1916
<i>Ernakulam, A. Pareparambil, Vic. Ap.</i>	1896
<i>Galle, J. van Reeth</i>	1895
<i>Hong Kong, D. Pozzoni, Vic. Ap.</i>	1905
<i>Hyderabad, D. Vismara</i>	1909
<i>Jaffna, H. Joulain</i>	1893
<i>Kandy, B. Beckmeyer</i>	1912
<i>Kottayam, Alex. Chulaparambil</i>	1914
<i>Krishnagur, S. Taveggia</i>	1906
<i>Kumbakonam, M. A. Chapuis</i>	1911
<i>Lahore, F. A. Eestermans</i>	1905
<i>Malacca, E. Barillon</i>	1904
<i>Mangalore, P. Perini</i>	1910
<i>Mysore, H. Teissier</i>	1916
<i>Nagpur, F. S. Coppel</i>	1907
<i>Poona, H. Doering</i>	1907
<i>Quilon, A. M. Benziger</i>	1900
<i>Trichinopoly, A. Faisandier</i>	1909
<i>Trichur, J. Menachery, Vic. Ap.</i>	1896
<i>Trincomalee, (vacant).</i>	
<i>Vizagapatam, J. M. Clerc</i>	1891

AUSTRALASIA

Delegate Apostolic to Australasia, Abp. Cattaneo.

Archbishops

<i>Adelaide, Robert W. Spence</i>	1914
<i>Brisbane, J. Duhig</i>	1905
<i>Hobart, P. Delany</i>	1893
<i>Melbourne, Daniel Mannix</i>	1912
<i>Perth, P. J. Clune</i>	1911
<i>Sydney, M. Kelly</i>	1901
<i>Wellington, F. Redwood</i>	1874
Abp. Coadj., T. O'Shea	1913

Bishops

<i>Armidale</i> , P. J. O'Connor	1903
<i>Auckland</i> , H. W. Cleary	1910
<i>Ballarat</i> , Daniel Foley	1916
<i>Bathurst</i> , J. Dunne	1901
<i>Caroline Islands</i> , Peter Walleser, Vic. Ap.	1912
<i>Central Oceania</i> , J. Blanc, Vic. Ap.	1912
<i>Christchurch</i> , M. J. Brodie	1916
<i>Cooktown</i> , John Heavey, Vic. Ap.	1914
<i>Dunedin</i> , M. Verdon	1896
<i>Fiji</i> , J. Vidal, Vic. Ap.	1887
<i>Geraldton</i> , W. Kelly	1898
<i>Gilbert Islands</i> , J. Leray, Vic. Ap.	1889
<i>Goulburn</i> , J. Gallagher	1895
<i>Kimberley</i> , J. Creagh, Pro-Adm.	

<i>Lismore</i> , J. Carroll	1910
<i>Maitland</i> , P. Dwyer	1897
<i>Navigators' Islands</i> , Peter Broyer, Vic. Ap.	1896
<i>New Guinea</i> , A. G. de Boismenu	1899
<i>New Pomerania</i> , Louis Couppé, Vic. Ap.	1886
<i>Port Augusta</i> , J. Norton	1909
<i>Queensland</i> , F. X. Gsell, Adm.	
<i>Rockhampton</i> , J. Shiel	1912
<i>Sale</i> , P. Phelan	1913
<i>Sandhurst</i> , John McCarthy	1917
<i>South Solomon Islands</i> , J. E. Bertreux, Vic. Ap.	1912
<i>Victoria and Palmerston</i> , F. X. Gsell, Adm.	
<i>Ap.</i>	
<i>Wagga-Wagga</i> , (vacant).	
<i>Wilcannia</i> (vacant).	

THE JEWS

The numbers of Jews in the various countries of Europe, according to the latest pre-war statistics (1914), are as follows: Russia, 6,060,415; Austria, 1,313,687; Hungary, 932,416; Germany, 615,029; Rumania, 239,967; Turkey, 106,977; Holland, 106,309; France, 100,000; Great Britain and Ireland, 258,500; Italy, 44,037; Switzerland, 12,264; Serbia, 5,729; Greece, 8,350; Denmark, 3,476; Sweden and Norway, 4,554; Bosnia and Herzegovina, 8,213; Belgium, 15,000; Bulgaria, 37,653. Total in Europe, 9,986,447. Outside Europe no satisfactory enumeration is possible. but Asia is estimated to contain 493,679; Africa, 380,865; the Americas, 2,545,559 (U.S. 2,349,754); and Australia, 19,415. There are probably about 13,431,962 Jews in existence at the present date, and of late years the number living in Palestine has noticeably increased. The Jews are returning to the land of their ancestors as tillers of the soil. It is estimated that there are over 100,000 Jews in Palestine. The number of Jews in London is estimated at 158,500, and in other parts of Great Britain and Ireland at 100,000.

In England, full emancipation was granted to the Jews in 1858. They possess a special Jewish Board of Guardians (Middlesex Street, Bishopsgate), which provides for indigent Jews. There are seven large Jewish elementary schools in London, the principal being the Jews' Free School, Bell Lane, Spitalfields. Ministers are trained for the various congregations at the Jews' College, Queen Square House, Gullford Street, W.C. *Principal*, Prof. A. Büchler, Ph.D.; *Secretary*, A. M. Hyamson, F.R.Hist.S.

Ecclesiastical matters are under the control of the *Chief Rabbi*, Dr. Joseph H. Hertz (elected 1913). *Office*, Mulberry St., Commercial Rd., E.

SOCIETIES

Anglo-Jewish Association, 85 London Wall, E.C.2. *Sec.* M. Duparc.

Jewish Board of Deputies, 23 Finsbury Square, E.C.2. *Solicitor and Sec.* Charles H. L. Emanuel, M.A.

Jewish Colonisation Society, 2 Rue Pasquier, Paris. A trust created by the late Baron Hirsch for the purpose of helping persecuted Jews in all parts of the world; its chief work has been the formation of colonies in Argentina.

"Zion" Association of East London Zionists. *President*, Rev. J. K. Goldbloom. *Office*, 4 Fulbourne Street, London, E.1.

Jewish National Fund Commission for England. *Sec. H. R. Finelbloom.* *Central Office*, 4 Fulbourne Street, London, E.1. There are local and provincial agencies in Belfast, Birmingham, Bradford, Dublin, Twickenham, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Leeds, London (5), Liverpool, Manchester, Newbridge (Mon.), Newcastle, Plymouth, and Swansea.

The **Zionist Movement**, founded by the late Dr. Theodore Hertzl, aims at (1) the organisation of the Jews; (2) the opening of the door to Palestine; (3) the successful establishment of a home for the Jews there; (4) the working up of the State into a model State after the home has been established; and (5) the realisation of the Jewish mission by imparting to the world the social solutions and ideals of righteousness developed by the spiritual genius of the race.

BANKRUPTCIES, 1916

The number of receiving orders under the Bankruptcy Acts in England and Wales during the past few years have been:

Year.	Receiving Orders.	Liabilities.	Assets.	Loss to Creditors.
		£	£	£
1910	3,880	8,211,678	2,867,068	7,255,989
1913	3,358	5,091,265	1,790,463	4,494,44
1914	2,867	6,052,648	2,073,031	5,361,634
1915	2,379	3,731,280	1,136,450	3,352,468
1916	1,557	2,731,959	1,005,914	2,396,63

There were in addition 1,050 deeds of arrangement in 1916, with liabilities of £1,465,049, and assets of £751,079. In Scotland the failures were 126 in 1916, with liabilities of £254,960 and assets of £69,344. In Ireland in 1916 there were 70 bankruptcies, with liabilities of £68,361 and assets of £24,403; there were, in addition, 50 deeds of arrangement, and 56 arrangements under the control of the Court.

UNIVERSITIES

THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

UNIVERSITY OFFICERS, ETC.

	Elect.		Elect.
<i>Chancellor</i> , The Earl Curzon of Kedleston, D.C.L., <i>All Souls</i>	1907	<i>Radcliffe Observer</i> , A. A. Rambaut, D.Sc. (Dub.), M.A., <i>Queen's</i>	1897
<i>High Steward</i> , The Earl of Halsbury, D.C.L., <i>Merton</i>	1896	<i>Secretary to the Curators of the University Chest and Board of Finance</i> , William B. Gamlen, M.A., <i>Exeter</i>	1873
<i>Vice-Chancellor</i> , Rev. H. E. D. Blakiston, D.D., <i>President of Trinity</i>	1917	<i>Acting Curator of Sheldonian Theatre</i> , A. W. Macan, D.Litt., <i>Univ.</i>	1916
<i>Proctors</i> , Rev. F. J. Lys, M.A., <i>Worc.</i> ; H. P. Allen, M.A., D.Mus., <i>New</i>		<i>Acting Curator of Schools</i> , Rev. G. B. Cronshaw, M.A., <i>Queen's</i>	1910
<i>Burgesses</i> , Lord Hugh R. H. Cecil, M.A., <i>Hertford</i> , 1910; Rowland E. Prothero, M.A., M.V.O., <i>All Souls</i> , 1914		<i>Registrar of the Chancellor's Court</i> , John D. Peel, M.A., <i>Magd.</i>	1908
<i>Assessor of the Chancellor's Court</i> , Sir E. J. Trevelyan, D.C.L., <i>All Souls</i>	1910	<i>Coroners of the University</i> , W. T. Brooks, M.A., <i>Ch. Ch.</i> , 1899; F. E. Marshall, M.A., <i>St. John's</i>	1908
<i>Deputy Steward</i> , Sir T. Raleigh, K.C.S.J., D.C.L., <i>All Souls</i>	1905	<i>University Counsel</i> , George J. Talbot, K.C., M.A., <i>All Souls</i>	1915
<i>Public Orator</i> , A. D. Godley, M.A., <i>Magd.</i>	1910	<i>Solicitor</i> , John D. Peel, M.A., <i>Magd.</i>	1908
<i>Member of the Medical Council of the United Kingdom</i> , A. Thomson, M.A., <i>Ex.</i>	1899	<i>Bedels</i> , H. M. Lodge, <i>Divinity</i> ; (vacant), <i>Medicine</i> ; E. Parker, <i>Law</i> ; (vacant), <i>Arts</i>	
<i>Bodleian's Librarian</i> , Falconer Madan, M.A., <i>Brasenose</i>	1912	<i>Organist</i> , F. Iliffe, D.Mus., <i>St. John's</i>	1900
<i>Sub-Librarians</i> , A. E. Cowley, D.Litt., <i>Magd.</i> , 1899; H. H. E. Craster, D.Litt., <i>All Souls</i>	1912	<i>Clerk of the University</i> , E. H. Bellamy	1900
<i>Keeper of Archives</i> , R. L. Poole, M.A., <i>Magd.</i>	1909	<i>Secretary to Delegates of—</i>	
<i>Radcliffe's Librarian</i> , W. H. Jackson, M.A., D.Sc., <i>New Coll.</i>	1900	<i>Examination of Schools</i> , P. E. Matheson, M.A., <i>New Coll.</i> ; A. W. Piekard-Cambridge, M.A., <i>Ball.</i>	
<i>Keeper of the Ashmolean Museum</i> , D. G. Hogarth, M.A., <i>Magd.</i>	1909	<i>Extension of Teaching</i> , J. A. R. Marriott, M.A., <i>New Coll.</i>	
<i>Keeper of Art Galleries</i> , C. F. Bell, M.A., <i>Magd.</i>	1909	<i>Local Examinations</i> , H. T. Gerrans, M.A., <i>Worcester</i>	
<i>Registrar of the University</i> , C. Leudesdorf, M.A., <i>Pembroke</i>	1906	<i>University Museum</i> , Prof. H. L. Bowman, D.Sc., <i>Magd.</i>	
<i>Assistant Registrar and Secretary to the Boards of Faculties</i> , E. S. Craig, M.A., <i>Univ.</i>	1907	<i>University Press</i> , C. Cannan, M.A., <i>Trinity</i>	
		<i>Women Students</i> , R. W. Jeffery, M.A., <i>Brasenose</i>	

COLLEGES OF THE UNIVERSITY

F'nded	Colleges, &c.	HEADS.	Elect.	Gross Income, 1917.	Contribn. to Univ. purposes.	Undergraduates.*	Members of Convocation.
				£	£		
1437	<i>All Souls</i>	F. W. Pember, M.A., <i>Warden</i>	1914	32,890	11,352	—	88
1262	<i>Balliol</i>	Arthur Lionel Smith, M.A., <i>Master</i>	1916	11,294	269	—	453
1509	<i>Brasenose</i>	C. B. Heberden, D.C.L., <i>Principal</i>	1889	20,786	2,053	—	293
1532	<i>Christ Church</i>	T. B. Strong, D.D., <i>Dean</i>	1901	61,786	11,720	—	700
1516	<i>Corpus Christi</i>	Thomas Case, M.A., <i>President</i>	1904	20,461	2,732	—	244
1314	<i>Exeter</i>	L. R. Farnell, D.Litt., <i>Rector</i>	1913	10,893	192	—	444
1874	<i>Hertford</i>	H. Boyd, <i>Principal</i>	1877	1,979	18	—	142
1571	<i>Jesus</i>	(vacant), <i>Principal</i>		17,045	1,319	—	218
1427	<i>Lincoln</i>	W. W. Merry, D.D., <i>Rector</i>	1884	8,603	515	—	188
1456	<i>Magdalen</i>	Sir Herbert Warren, K.C.V.O., <i>Pres.</i>	1885	75,524	12,249	—	407
1270	<i>Merton</i>	T. Bowman, M.A., <i>Warden</i>	1903	32,404	3,784	—	291
1386	<i>New Coll.</i>	W. A. Spooner, D.D., <i>Warden</i>	1903	38,456	5,566	—	509
1326	<i>Oriel</i>	L. R. Phelps, M.A., <i>Provost</i>	1914	13,426	1,084	—	229
1624	<i>Pembroke</i>	Rt. Rev. J. Mitchinson, D.C.L., <i>Mas.</i>	1899	6,208	104	—	176
1340	<i>Queen's</i>	J. R. Magrath, D.D., <i>Provost</i>	1878	37,932	3,363	—	276
1555	<i>St. John's</i>	H. A. James, D.D., <i>President</i>	1909	31,835	2,089	—	316
1554	<i>Trinity</i>	H. E. D. Blakiston, D.D., <i>President</i>	1907	10,024	226	—	445
1249	<i>University</i>	R. W. Macan, D.Litt., <i>Master</i>	1906	12,891	1,111	—	336
1613	<i>Wadham</i>	J. Wells, M.A., <i>Warden</i>	1913	8,907	170	—	191
1714	<i>Worcester</i>	C. H. O. Daniel, D.D., <i>Provost</i>	1903	6,811	63	—	249
		<i>Public Hall:</i>					
1269	<i>St. Edmund.</i>	H. H. Williams, M.A., <i>Principal</i>	1913	—	—	—	48
		<i>New Foundation:</i>					
1869	<i>Keble</i>	W. Loek, D.D., <i>Warden</i>	1897	—	—	—	313
		<i>Private Halls:</i>					
	<i>Marcon's Hall</i>	C. Abdy Marcon, M.A.	—	—	—	—	7
	<i>Plater's Hall</i>	C. D. Plater, M.A.	—	—	—	—	9
	<i>Parker's Hall</i>	E. S. Parker, M.A.	—	—	—	—	6
	<i>Non.Coll.Stu.</i>	R. W. M. Pope, D.D., <i>Censor</i>	1890	—	—	—	110

* As so many undergraduates are on active service, any figures in this column would be misleading.

Secretary of—

Committee for Appointments, N. Waterfield, M.A., *New Coll.*
The Rhodes Trustees, F. J. Wylie, M.A., *Brasenose*.
The Trustees of the Oxford Endowment Fund,
 Nigel Bond, M.A., *Magd.*, 49 Sloane Square,
 London, S.W.1.
Association for Education of Women, Miss
 Rogers, Old Clarendon Building.

HERDOMADAL COUNCIL

Official Members, The Chancellor; Vice-Chancellor; Very Rev. T. B. Strong, D.D., as Ex-Vice-Chancellor; Proctors.
Heads of Houses, The President of *Magdalen*; Warden of *New Coll.*; Warden of *Wadham*; Warden of *All Souls*; President of *St. John's*; Principal of *St. Edmund Hall*; one vacancy.
Professors, The Professor of Exegesis; the Waynflete Professor of Pure Mathematics; the Vinerian Professor of English Law; the Waynflete Professor of Physiology; the Gladstone Professor of Political Theory; the Reader in Indian Law.
Members of Convocation, H. T. Gerrans, M.A.; E. M. Walker, M.A.; G. B. Cronshaw, M.A.; C. G. Robertson, M.A.; A. D. Godley, M.A.; E. Barker, M.A.

PROFESSORS

	Elect.
<i>Anglo-Saxon</i> , W. A. Craigie, M.A.,	1916
<i>Arabic (Laud's)</i> , D. S. Margolionth, D.Litt.,	
<i>New Coll.</i>	1888
<i>Archæology (Linc.)</i> , P. Gardner, M.A., <i>Linc.</i>	1887
<i>Archæology (Prehistoric)</i> , Sir A. J. Evans,	
D.Litt., <i>Brasenose</i>	1909
<i>Astronomy (Savilian)</i> , H. H. Turner, D.Sc.,	
<i>New Coll.</i>	1893
<i>Botany (Sherard)</i> , S. H. Vines, M.A., <i>Magd.</i>	1888
<i>Celtic</i> , (vacant).	
<i>Chemistry (Waynflete)</i> , W. H. Perkin, M.A.,	
F.R.S., <i>Magd.</i>	1913
<i>Chinese</i> , (vacant).	
<i>Civil Law (Regius)</i> , H. Goudy, D.C.L., <i>All</i>	
<i>Souls</i>	1893
<i>Civil Law (Regius)</i> , A. F. Murison, LL.D.,	
Deputy	1915
<i>Colonial History (Beit)</i> , H. E. Egerton, M.A.,	
<i>All Souls</i>	1905
<i>Comparative Anatomy (Linacre)</i> , G. O.	
Bourne, D.Sc., <i>Merton</i>	1906
<i>Comparative Philology</i> , J. Wright, M.A.,	
<i>Exeter</i>	1901
<i>Divinity (Regius)</i> , H. Scott Holland, D.D.	
<i>Ch. Ch.</i>	1910
<i>Divinity (Margaret)</i> , W. Sanday, D.D., <i>Ch. Ch.</i>	1895
<i>Ecclesiastical History (Regius)</i> , E. W. Watson,	
D.D., <i>Ch. Ch.</i>	1908
<i>Engineering Science</i> , C. F. Jenkin, M.A., <i>New</i>	
<i>Coll.</i>	1908
<i>English Literature</i> , Sir W. A. Ralcligh, M.A.,	
<i>Magd.</i>	1904
<i>Exegesis (Ireland)</i> , W. Lock, D.D., <i>Keble</i>	1895
<i>Experimental Philosophy</i> , (vacant).	
<i>Fine Art (Slade)</i> , (vacant).	
<i>Forestry</i> , Sir W. Schlich, M.A., <i>St. John's</i>	1910
<i>Geology</i> , W. J. Sollas, M.A., <i>University</i>	1897
<i>Geometry (Savilian)</i> , (vacant).	
<i>German Language and Literature</i> , H. G.	
Fiedler, M.A., <i>Queen's</i>	1909
<i>Greek (Regius)</i> , G. G. A. Murray, D.Litt.,	
<i>Ch. Ch.</i>	1908
<i>Hebrew (Regius)</i> , G. A. Cooke, D.D., <i>Ch. Ch.</i>	1914
<i>History, Ancient (Camden)</i> , F. Haverfield,	
M.A., <i>Brasenose</i>	1907

Elect.

<i>History, Ancient (Wykeham)</i> , J. L. Myres,	
M.A., <i>New Coll.</i>	1910
<i>Human Anatomy</i> , A. Thomson, M.A., <i>Exeter</i>	1893
<i>International Law (Chichele)</i> , Sir H. E.	
Richards, K.C.S.I.	1911
<i>Interpretation of Holy Scriptures</i> , C. F. Bur-	
ney, D.Litt., <i>Oriel</i>	1914
<i>Jurisprudence (Corpus)</i> , Sir Paul Vinogra-	
doil, <i>Corpus</i>	1903
<i>Latin Literature (Corpus)</i> , A. O. Clark, M.A.,	
<i>Queen's</i>	1913
<i>Law (Vinerian)</i> , W. M. Geldart, M.A., <i>Trinity</i>	1910
<i>Logic (Wykeham)</i> , (vacant).	
<i>Medicine (Regius)</i> , Sir W. Osler, Bt., F.R.S.,	
<i>Ch. Ch.</i>	1904
<i>Military History (Chichele)</i> , H. S. Wilkin-	
son, M.A., <i>All Souls</i>	1914
<i>Mineralogy</i> , H. L. Bowman, D.Sc., <i>New Coll.</i>	1909
<i>Modern History (Chichele)</i> , O. W. O. Oman,	
M.A., <i>All Souls</i>	1905
<i>Modern History (Regius)</i> , C. H. Firth, <i>Oriel</i>	1904
<i>Moral Philosophy (Waynflete)</i> , J. A. Smith,	
M.A., <i>Magd.</i>	1910
<i>Moral Philosophy (White)</i> , J. A. Stewart,	
M.A., <i>Corpus</i>	1897
<i>Music</i> , Sir W. Parratt, D.Mus., <i>Magd.</i>	1908
<i>Natural Philosophy (Sedleian)</i> , A. E. H.	
Love, D.Sc., <i>Queen's</i>	1899
<i>Papyrology</i> , A. S. Hunt, D.Litt., <i>Queen's</i>	1913
<i>Pastoral Theology (Regius)</i> , R. L. Otley,	
D.D., <i>Ch. Ch.</i>	1903
<i>Pathology</i> , G. Dreyer, M.A., <i>Linc.</i>	1907
<i>Physics (Wykeham)</i> , J. S. E. Townsend,	
M.A., <i>New Coll.</i>	1900
<i>Physiology (Waynflete)</i> , C. S. Sherrington,	
D.Sc., F.R.S.	1913
<i>Poetry</i> , (vacant).	
<i>Political Economy</i> , F. Y. Edgeworth, M.A.,	
<i>All Souls</i>	1891
<i>Political Institutions</i> , W. G. S. Adams, M.A.,	
<i>All Souls</i>	1913
<i>Pure Mathematics (Waynflete)</i> , E. B. Elliott,	
M.A., <i>Queen's</i>	1892
<i>Romance Languages</i> , Paul Studer, M.A.,	
<i>Exeter</i>	1913
<i>Rural Economy (Sibthorp)</i> , W. Somerville,	
M.A., <i>St. John's</i>	1906
<i>Sanskrit</i> , A. A. Maedonell, M.A., <i>Balliol</i>	1899
<i>Zend Philology</i> , L. H. Mills	1898
<i>Zoology</i> , E. B. Poulton, D.Sc., <i>Jesus</i>	1893

READERS

<i>Anatomy (Lee)</i> , J. Barclay, M.A., <i>Ch. Ch.</i>	1869
<i>Anthropology, Social</i> , R. R. Marett, D.Sc.	
<i>Exeter</i>	1910
<i>Assyriology</i> , S. Langdon (<i>Jesus</i>)	1911
<i>Economic History</i> , L. L. Price, M.A., <i>Oriel</i>	1909
<i>Education</i> , M. W. Keatinge, M.A., D.Sc.	
<i>Exeter</i>	1903
<i>Egyptology</i> , F. Ll. Griffith, M.A., <i>Queen's</i>	1901
<i>English (Goldsmith's)</i> , D. Nichol Smith, M.A.,	
<i>Worcester</i>	1908
<i>English Law</i> , W. S. Holdsworth, D.C.L.,	
<i>St. John's</i>	1910
<i>Greek</i> , T. W. Allen, M.A., <i>Queen's</i>	1914
<i>Indian History</i> , W. H. Hutton, B.D., <i>St.</i>	
<i>John's</i>	1916
<i>Indian Law</i> , Sir E. J. Trevelyan, D.C.L.,	
<i>All Souls</i>	1900
<i>Mental Philosophy (Wildc)</i> , W. McDougall,	
M.A., <i>Exeter</i>	1903
<i>Ophthalmology</i> , P. E. H. Adams, M.A., <i>Exeter</i>	1913
<i>Pharmacology</i> , J. A. Gunn, M.A., <i>Queen's</i>	1912
<i>Physics (Lee)</i> , R. E. Baynes, M.A., <i>Ch. Ch.</i>	1873

	Elect.	PRIZEMEN, ETC., 1917
<i>Roman Law</i> , (vacant).		<i>The Chancellor's</i>
<i>Russian</i> , N. Forbes, M.A., Balliol . . .	1910	<i>English Essay</i> —Prize not offered.
		<i>Latin Verse</i> —Prize not offered.
		<i>Latin Essay</i> —Prize not offered.
LECTURERS		<i>Gaisford</i>
<i>Agricultural Chemistry</i> , C. G. T. Morison, M.A., Balliol . . .	1914	<i>Greek Verse</i> —Suspended.
<i>Anatomy, Applied</i> , A. P. Dodds Parker, B.M., M.A., Magd. . .	1914	<i>Greek Prose</i> —Suspended.
<i>Anatomy, Morbid</i> , A. G. Gibson, D.M., Ch. Ch. . .	1915	<i>Newdigate</i>
<i>Aramaic</i> , J. F. Stenning, M.A., Wadham . . .	1913	<i>English Verse</i> —Suspended.
<i>Bengali</i> , J. P. Blumhardt, M.A. . .	1894	
<i>Biblical Studies (Speaker's)</i> , G. B. Gray, D.Litt., Non. Coll. . .	1914	<i>Various Prizes</i>
<i>Botany</i> , A. H. Church, M.A., Jesus . . .	1908	<i>Welsh Prize</i> —Suspended.
<i>Burmese</i> , J. E. Bridges, M.A. . .	1906	<i>Arnold</i> —Suspended.
<i>Church History</i> , C. H. Turner, M.A., Magd. . .	1914	<i>Lothian</i> —Suspended.
<i>Colonial History</i> , R. Coupland, M.A. . .	1913	<i>Stanhope</i> —Suspended.
<i>Criminal Law</i> , A. E. W. Hazel, M.A. . .	1915	<i>Conington</i> —Suspended.
<i>Crystallography, Chemical</i> , I. V. Barker, M.A. . .	1915	<i>Ellerton</i> —Suspended.
<i>Diplomatic</i> , R. L. Poole, M.A., Magd. . .	1896	<i>Rolleston</i> —E. D. Adrian, M.B., Trin. Coll. Camb. (1916).
<i>English</i> , P. Simpson, M.A. . .		<i>Greek Testament (senior)</i> —Suspended.
<i>English History (Ford)</i> , (vacant).		<i>(junior)</i> —Suspended.
<i>Foreign History (Chichele)</i> , G. W. Prothero, M.A., Camb. . .	1915	<i>Septuagint (senior)</i> —Suspended.
<i>Greek Epigraphy</i> , M. N. Tod, M.A., Oriel . . .	1907	<i>(junior)</i> —Suspended.
<i>Hindustani</i> , W. Hoey, M.A., Jesus . . .	1906	<i>Syriac</i> —Suspended.
<i>Mahrathi</i> , C. H. Keith Jopp, M.A., New Coll. . .	1908	<i>Gladstone Memorial</i> —Suspended.
<i>Medicine (Litchfield)</i> , W. T. Brooks, M.A., Ch. Ch. . .	1917	<i>M. Arnold Prize</i> —Suspended.
<i>Natural and Comparative Religion</i> , T. R. Glover, M.A., Camb. . .	1917	<i>English Poem</i> —Suspended.
<i>Palaeography</i> , E. A. Loew, Ph.D. . .	1915	<i>Barclay Head</i> —Suspended.
<i>Pathology</i> , E. W. A. Walker, D.M., Univ. . .	1907	<i>Johnson Memorial</i> —Suspended.
<i>Persian</i> , G. S. A. Ranking, M.A., Balliol . . .	1905	<i>Herbert Memorial</i> —Suspended.
<i>Physiology, Chemical</i> , H. M. Vernon, D.M. . .	1915	<i>Beit</i> —Suspended.
<i>Roman Epigraphy</i> , J. G. C. Anderson, M.A., Ch. Ch. . .	1914	<i>Oldham</i> —Suspended.
<i>Septuagint</i> , H. St. J. Thackeray, M.A., Camb. . .	1915	<i>Weldon Memorial</i> —Suspended.
<i>Surgery (Litchfield)</i> , E. C. Bevers, B.M., M.A., St. John's . . .	1916	SCHOLARS, ETC., 1916
<i>Tamil and Telegu</i> , M. de L. Wickremasinghe . . .	1908	<i>Radcliffe Travelling Fellowship</i> —G. E. Beaumont, B.A., Univ.
		<i>Craven (Fellow)</i> —Suspended to the end of the war.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE

<i>Chancellor, Rt. Hon. Lord Rayleigh, O.M., M.A., Hon. Sc.D., Trin.</i>	1908	<i>Organist, A. H. Mann, Hon. M.A., King's, Mus.Doc. Ozon.</i>
<i>Vice-Chancellor, A. E. Shipley, Sc.D., F.R.S., Christ's</i>	1917	<i>Director of the Observatory, Prof. A. S. Eddington, M.A., Trin.</i>
<i>High Steward, Rt. Hon. Lord Walsingham, LL.D., Trin.</i>	1891	<i>Director of the Solar Physics Observatory and Newall Observer, Prof. H. F. Newall, M.A., Trin.</i>
<i>Deputy High Steward, Rt. Hon. Lord Parker of Waddington, M.A., King's</i>	1915	<i>Superintendent of the Museum of Zoology, C. F. Cooper, M.A., Trin.</i>
<i>Parliamentary Representatives, J. F. P. Rawlinson, LL.M., K.C., Trin., 1910; Sir Joseph Larmor, M.A., St. John's</i>	1911	<i>Director of the Fitzwilliam Museum and Marley Curator, S. C. Cockerell, M.A., Jesus.</i>
<i>Commissary, J. F. P. Rawlinson, LL.M., M.P.</i>	1900	<i>Strickland Curator, H. Gadow, M.A., King's.</i>
<i>Public Orator, Sir J. E. Sandys, Litt.D., St. John's</i>	1876	<i>Curator in Entomology, H. Scott, M.A., Trin.</i>
<i>Registrar, J. N. Keynes, Sc.D., Pemb.</i>	1910	<i>Curator of the Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Baron A. von Hügel, M.A., Trin.</i>
<i>Assist. Registrar, B. Benham, M.A., King's</i>	1889	<i>Curator of the Museum of Classical Archaeology, A. B. Cook, M.A., Queens'.</i>
<i>Librarian, F. J. H. Jenkinson, M.A., Trin.</i>		<i>Curator of the Botanic Garden, R. I. Lynch, Hon. M.A.</i>
<i>Sec. to the Library, H. G. Aldis, M.A., Pet.</i>		<i>Librarian of Squire Law Library, A. H. Johnson, M.A., Emman.</i>
<i>Counsel, J. H. Foote, M.A., K.C., St. John's, 1915; and M. L. Roemer, M.A., K.C., Trin. II.</i>	1915	<i>Representative on the Medical Council of the U.K., Sir T. Clifford Allbutt, K.C.B., M.D., Caius.</i>
<i>Esquire Bedells, A. H. Evans, M.A., Clare, 1900; R. Hamblin Smith, M.A., Pet.</i>	1913	<i>Director of the Psychological Laboratory, C. S. Myers, M.D., Sc.D., Caius.</i>
<i>Proctors, W. J. Corbett, M.A., King's; P. W. Wood, M.A., Emmanuel.</i>		<i>Director of Military Studies, Lt.-Col. W. K. Shirley.</i>

COUNCIL OF THE SENATE

Official Members, The Chancellor; the Vice-Chancellor.

Heads of Colleges, The Master of Magdalene; The Master of Gonville & Caius; The Master of Clare; The President of Queens'.

Professors, Prof. Sir J. Larmor; Prof. Hobson; Prof. Sorley; Prof. Seward.
Other Members, Dr. Keynes (*Pemb.*), Secretary; Dr. Tanner (*St. John's*); Dr. F. H. A. Marshall (*Christ's*); Dr. Parry (*Trin.*); W. Durnford (*King's*); J. H. Gray (*Queens'*); H. McL. Innes (*Trin.*); Col. H. J. Edwards (*Pet.*).

COLLEGES OF THE UNIVERSITY

Fnded.	Colleges, &c.	HEADS.	Elected.	Gross Income, 1917.	Contribn. to Univ. purposes.	Under-graduates.*	Members of the Senate.
				£	£		
1473	<i>St. Catharine's</i>	C. H. W. Johns, Litt.D., <i>Master</i>	1909	5,935	715	—	123
1505	<i>Christ's</i>	A. E. Shipley, Sc.D., <i>Master</i>	1910	14,535	1,295	—	418
1326	<i>Clare</i>	W. L. Mollison, LL.D., <i>Master</i>	1915	16,339	1,149	—	311
1352	<i>Corpus Christi</i>	Rev. E. O. Pearce, M.A., <i>Master</i>	1914	11,775	1,133	—	217
1800	<i>Downing</i>	A. C. Seward, M.A., <i>Master</i>	1915	9,573	695	—	110
1584	<i>Emmanuel</i>	Peter Giles, Litt.D., <i>Master</i>	1911	20,290	1,738	—	358
1348	<i>Gonville & Caius</i>	H. K. Anderson, M.D., <i>Master</i>	1912	27,228	2,955	—	467
1496	<i>Jesus</i>	Arthur Gray, M.A., <i>Master</i>	1912	9,707	1,210	—	218
1441	<i>King's</i>	M. R. James, Litt.D., <i>Provost</i>	1905	35,439	2,806	—	515
1519	<i>Magdalene</i>	A. C. Benson, M.A., C.V.O., <i>Master</i>	1904	6,719	792	—	94
1347	<i>Pembroke</i>	W. S. Hadley, M.A., <i>Master</i>	1912	13,511	1,045	—	438
1257	<i>Peterhouse</i>	Adolphus W. Ward, Litt.D., <i>Master</i>	1900	9,148	816	—	223
1448	<i>Queens'</i>	T. O. Fitzpatrick, M.A., <i>President</i>	1906	7,709	611	—	159
1595	<i>Sidney Sussex</i>	(Vacant) <i>Master</i>	—	14,954	1,361	—	155
1511	<i>St. John's</i>	R. F. Scott, M.A., <i>Master</i>	1908	43,388	4,068	—	859
1546	<i>Trinity</i>	H. M. Butler, D.D., <i>Master</i>	1886	31,472	6,903	—	1,901
1350	<i>Trinity Hall</i>	(Vacant) <i>Master</i>	—	7,302	795	—	227
		<i>Hostels:</i>					
1882	<i>Selwyn Coll.</i>	J. O. F. Murray, D.D., <i>Master</i>	1909	—	—	—	64
1869	<i>Non-Coll.</i>	W. F. Reddaway, <i>Censor</i>	1907	—	—	—	33

* As so many undergraduates are on active service, any figures in this column would be misleading.

PROFESSORS	Elect.		Elect.
<i>Agricultural Botany</i> , R. H. Biffen, M.A., <i>Cath.</i>	1908	<i>English Literature (King Edward VII)</i> , Sir A. T. Quiller-Couch, M.A., <i>Jesus</i>	1912
<i>Agriculture (Drapers)</i> , T. B. Wood, M.A., <i>Caius</i>	1907	<i>Experimental Physics (Cavendish)</i> , Sir J. J. Thomson, O.M., M.A., <i>Trin.</i>	1884
<i>Anatomy</i> , A. Macalister, M.D., <i>St. John's</i>	1883	<i>Fine Art (Slade)</i> , E. S. Prior, M.A., <i>Caius</i>	1912
<i>Ancient History</i> , J. S. Reid, Litt.D., <i>Caius</i>	1899	<i>Genetics (Arthur Balfour)</i> , R. O. Punnett, M.A., <i>Caius</i>	1912
<i>Anglo-Saxon (Elsington and Bosworth)</i> , H. M. Chadwick, M.A., <i>Clare</i>	1912	<i>Geology (Woodwardian)</i> , (vacant)	
<i>Arabic (Sir T. Adam's)</i> , E. G. Browne, M.A., M.B., <i>Pemb.</i>	1902	<i>German (Schröder)</i> , K. Breul, Litt.D., <i>King's</i>	1910
<i>Arabic (Lord Almoner's)</i> , A. A. Bevan, M.A., <i>Trin.</i>	1893	<i>Greek (Regius)</i> , H. Jackson, O.M., Litt.D., <i>Trin.</i>	1906
<i>Archaeology (Disney)</i> , W. Ridgway, Sc.D., <i>Caius</i>	1913	<i>Hebrew (Regius)</i> , R. H. Kennett, D.D., <i>Queens'</i>	1903
<i>Astronomy and Geometry (Louncean)</i> , H. F. Baker, Sc.D., <i>St. John's</i>	1914	<i>International Law (Whewell)</i> , L. Oppenheim, M.A., <i>Trin.</i>	1908
<i>Astronomy (Plumian)</i> , A. S. Eddington, M.A., <i>Trin.</i>	1913	<i>Latin (Kennedy)</i> , A. E. Housman, M.A., <i>Trin.</i>	1911
<i>Atrophysics</i> , H. F. Newall, M.A., <i>Trin.</i>	1909	<i>Law (Downing)</i> , C. S. Kenny, LL.D., <i>Down.</i>	1907
<i>Bio-Chemistry</i> , P. G. Hopkins, M.A., <i>Trin.</i>	1915	<i>Mathematics (Lucasian)</i> , Sir J. Larmor, M.A., M.P., <i>St. John's</i>	1903
<i>Biology (Quick)</i> , G. H. F. Nuttall, Sc.D., <i>Magd.</i>	1915	<i>Mechanism and Applied Mechanics</i> , B. Hopkinson, M.A., <i>Trin.</i>	1903
<i>Botany</i> , A. C. Seward, M.A., <i>St. John's</i>	1906	<i>Medicine (Downing)</i> , J. B. Bradbury, M.D., <i>Down.</i>	1894
<i>Chemistry</i> , W. J. Pope, M.A., <i>Sidney</i>	1908	<i>Mental Philosophy and Logic</i> , J. Ward, Sc.D., <i>Trin.</i>	1897
<i>Chinese</i> , H. A. Giles, M.A., <i>Trin.</i>	1897	<i>Mineralogy</i> , W. J. Lewis, M.A., <i>Trin.</i>	1881
<i>Civil Law (Regius)</i> , W. W. Buckland, M.A., <i>Caius</i>	1914	<i>Modern History (Regius)</i> , J. B. Bury, M.A., <i>King's</i>	1902
<i>Divinity (Regius)</i> , V. H. Stanton, D.D., <i>Trin.</i>	1916	<i>Moral Philosophy (Knightbridge)</i> , W. R. Sorley, Litt.D., <i>King's</i>	1900
<i>(Lady Margaret's)</i> , J. F. Bethune-Baker, D.D., <i>Pemb.</i>	1911	<i>Music</i> , Sir C. V. Stanford, Mus.D., <i>Trin.</i>	1887
<i>(Norrison)</i> , I. C. Burkitt, D.D., <i>Trin.</i>	1905	<i>Natural Philosophy (Jacksonian)</i> , Sir James Dewar, M.A., <i>Pet.</i>	1875
<i>(Hulsean)</i> , W. E. Barnes, D.D., <i>Pet.</i>	1901	<i>Pathology</i> , G. Sims Woodhead, M.A., <i>Trin. H.</i>	1899
<i>(Ely)</i> , A. E. Brooke, D.D., <i>King's</i>	1916		
<i>Ecclesiastical History (Dixie)</i> (vacant)			

Elect.

<i>Physic (Regius)</i> , Sir T. Clifford Allbutt, F.C.S., M.D. (<i>Caius</i>)	1892
<i>Physiology</i> , J. N. Langley, Se.D., <i>Trin.</i>	1903
<i>Political Economy</i> , A. C. Pigou, M.A., <i>King's</i>	1908
<i>Pure Mathematics (Sadlerian)</i> , E. W. Hobson, Se.D., <i>Christ's</i>	1910
<i>Sanskrit</i> , E. J. Rapson, M.A., <i>St. John's</i>	1906
<i>Surgery</i> (vacant)	
<i>Zoology and Comp. Anal.</i> , J. S. Gardiner, M.A., <i>Caius</i>	
<i>Hulsean Lecturer</i> , Rev. J. O. F. Murray, D.D., <i>Selwyn</i>	1909
<i>Lady Margaret's Preacher</i> , Rev. J. F. Bethune-Baker, D.D., <i>Pemb.</i>	1917

READERS

<i>Agriculture</i> , K. J. J. Mackenzie, M.A., <i>Christ's</i>	1915
<i>Botany</i> , F. F. Blackman, M.A., <i>St. John's</i>	1904
<i>Chemical Physiology</i> , F. G. Hopkins, M.A., <i>Trin.</i>	1902
<i>Classical Archaeology</i> , A. B. Cook, M.A., <i>Queens'</i>	1907
<i>Classics (Brereton)</i> , W. Ridgeway, Se.D., <i>Caius</i>	1916
<i>Comparative Philology</i> , P. Giles, Litt.D., <i>Emm.</i>	1891
<i>English Law</i> , H. D. Hazelline, M.A., <i>Emm.</i>	1907
<i>Ethnology</i> , A. C. Haddon, Se.D., <i>Christ's</i>	1909
<i>Forestry</i> , W. Dawson, M.A., <i>Caius</i>	1917
<i>Talmudic</i> , I. Abrahams, M.A., <i>Christ's</i>	1902
<i>Metallurgy (Goldsmiths')</i> , C. T. Heycock, M.A., <i>King's</i>	1908
<i>Modern History</i> , J. H. Rose, Litt.D., <i>Christ's</i>	1911
<i>Romance</i> , E. G. W. Braunholtz, M.A., <i>King's</i>	1900
<i>Zoology</i> , A. E. Shipley, Se.D., <i>Christ's</i>	1908

LECTURERS

<i>Advanced Human Anatomy</i> , (vacant).	
<i>Advanced Morphology of Vertebrates</i> , H. Gadow, M.A., <i>King's</i> .	
<i>Advanced Physiology</i> , L. E. Shore, M.D., <i>St. John's</i> .	
<i>Agriculture (Gilbey)</i> , C. R. Fay, M.A., <i>Christ's</i> .	
<i>Agricultural Physiology</i> , F. H. A. Marshall, Se.D., <i>Christ's</i> .	
<i>Ancient History</i> , T. R. Glover, M.A., <i>St. John's</i> .	
<i>Aramaic</i> , N. McLean, M.A., <i>Christ's</i> .	
<i>Atrophysics</i> , F. J. M. Stratton, M.A., <i>Caius</i> .	
<i>Botany</i> , A. G. Tansley, M.A., <i>Trin.</i> ; R. P. Gregory, M.A., <i>St. John's</i> .	
<i>Chemistry</i> , H. J. H. Fenton, Se.D., <i>Christ's</i> .	
<i>Chemistry and Physics in their application to Hygiene and Preventive Medicine</i> , J. E. Purvis, M.A., <i>St. John's</i> .	
<i>Classics (Epigraphy and Dialects)</i> , S. G. Campbell, M.A., <i>Christ's</i> .	
<i>Economics</i> , W. T. Layton, M.A., <i>Caius</i> .	
" (<i>Girdlers'</i>), J. M. Keynes, M.A., <i>King's</i> .	
<i>Education, Theory, History, and Practice</i> , (vacant).	
<i>Electrical Engineering</i> , C. G. Lamb, M.A., <i>Clare</i> .	
<i>English</i> , (vacant).	
<i>Experimental Physics</i> , G. F. C. Searle, Se.D., <i>Pet.</i> ; C. T. R. Wilson, M.A., <i>Sid.</i>	
<i>Experimental Psychology</i> , C. S. Myers, Se.D., <i>Caius</i> .	
<i>Forestry</i> , (vacant).	
<i>Form and Analysis in Music</i> , C. B. Rootham, Mus.D., <i>St. John's</i> .	
<i>Geography, Historical and Economic</i> , H. Y. Oldham, M.A., <i>King's</i> .	
<i>Geography, Regional and Physical (Royal Geographical Society Lecturer)</i> , P. Lake, M.A., <i>St. John's</i> .	
<i>Geology</i> , J. E. Marr, Se.D., F.R.S., <i>St. John's</i> .	
<i>German</i> , E. C. Quiggin, M.A., <i>Caius</i> .	
<i>Harmony and Counterpoint</i> , C. Wood, Mus.D., <i>Caius</i> .	

<i>Hygiene</i> , G. S. Graham-Smith, M.D., <i>Pemb.</i>	
<i>Leslie Stephen</i> , C. Whibley, M.A., <i>Jesus</i> .	
<i>Mathematics</i> , H. W. Richmond, M.A., <i>King's</i> ;	
R. A. Herman, M.A., <i>Trin.</i> ; T. J. P. A. Bromwich, Se.D., <i>St. John's</i> ; J. H. Grace, M.A., <i>Pet.</i> ; A. Berry, M.A., <i>King's</i> .	
<i>Mathematics (Cayley Lecturer)</i> , G. H. Hardy, M.A., <i>Trin.</i>	
<i>Mechanical Engineering</i> , C. E. Inglis, M.A., <i>King's</i> .	
<i>Medical Chemistry</i> , S. W. Cole, M.A., <i>Trin.</i>	
<i>Medical Jurisprudence</i> , (vacant).	
<i>Moral Science</i> , G. E. Moore, Litt.D., <i>Trin.</i>	
<i>Moral Science (Sidgwick Lecturer)</i> , W. E. Johnson, M.A., <i>King's</i> .	
<i>Norman Maccoll</i> , H. Thomas, D.Litt. (<i>Birmingham</i>).	
<i>Organic Chemistry</i> , (vacant).	
<i>Palaeography</i> , E. H. Minns, M.A., <i>Pemb.</i>	
<i>Palaeozoology</i> , H. Woods, M.A., <i>St. John's</i> .	
<i>Pastoral Theology</i> , J. H. Greig, B.D., <i>Pemb.</i>	
<i>Pathology</i> , L. Cobbett, M.D., <i>Trin.</i>	
<i>Perstan</i> , R. A. Nicholson, Litt.D., <i>Trin.</i>	
<i>Petrology</i> , A. Harker, M.A., <i>St. John's</i> .	
<i>Pharmacology</i> , W. E. Dixon, M.A., <i>Down</i> .	
<i>Philosophy of Religion</i> , (vacant).	
<i>Physical Anthropology</i> , W. L. H. Duckworth, M.D., Se.D., <i>Jesus</i> .	
<i>Physical Chemistry (Humphrey Owen Jones Lecturer)</i> , A. V. Hill, M.A., <i>Trin.</i>	
<i>Physiology</i> , W. B. Hardy, M.A., <i>Caius</i> .	
<i>Physiology of the Senses</i> , (vacant).	
<i>Russian</i> , A. P. Goudy, M.A.	
<i>Sir Robert Rede's</i> , (vacant).	
<i>Special Pathology (Huddersfield Lecturer)</i> , T. S. P. Strangeways, M.A., <i>St. John's</i> .	
<i>Statistics</i> , G. U. Yule, M.A., <i>St. John's</i> .	
<i>Surveying and Cartography (Royal Geographical Society Lecturer)</i> , C. S. Wright, B.A., <i>Caius</i> .	
<i>Zoology</i> , L. A. Borradaile, M.A., <i>Selwyn</i> ; L. Doneaster, Se.D., <i>King's</i> .	

UNIVERSITY SCHOLARSHIPS

<i>Abbott</i> , no candidate.	
<i>Allen</i> , B. W. Downs, B.A., <i>Christ's</i> .	
<i>Bell</i> , A. H. Sewell, <i>Queens'</i> .	
<i>Charles Oldham (Classical)</i> , no candidate.	
" (Shakespeare), not awarded.	
<i>Clerk Maxwell</i> , no candidate.	
<i>Craven</i> , not awarded.	
<i>Crosse</i> , not awarded.	
<i>Davies</i> , not awarded.	
<i>Harkness</i> , no candidate.	
<i>Lightfoot</i> , no candidate.	
<i>Porson</i> , not awarded.	
<i>Squire in Law</i> , R. G. Willecock.	
<i>Stewart of Rannoch (Greek and Latin)</i> , (1) H. D. F. Kitto, <i>St. John's</i> ; (2) H. E. Cousens, <i>King's</i> .	
" (Sacred Music), (O) E. F. R. Woolley, <i>Trin.</i> , (R) no candidate.	
<i>Tiarks (German)</i> , no candidate.	
<i>Tyrrhitt (Hebrew)</i> , not awarded.	
<i>Whewell International Law</i> , not awarded.	
<i>Winter Barr</i> , no candidate.	

UNIVERSITY STUDENTSHIPS

<i>Burney</i> , no candidate.	
<i>Craven</i> , no candidate.	
<i>Isaac Newton</i> , no election.	

UNIVERSITY PRIZES

<i>Adam Smith</i> , no exercise sent in.	
<i>Adams</i> , J. H. Jeans, M.A., <i>Trin.</i>	
<i>Bhaonagar Medal</i> , not awarded.	

Browne, Sir W.—Medals :

Greek Epigram, not awarded.

Latin Epigram, no exercise sent in.

Latin Ode, no exercise sent in.

Greek Ode, no exercise sent in.

Burney, no essay sent in.*Carus, Undergraduate*, F. G. Breed, *Jesus*; P.Carrington, *Selwyn*.*Chancellor's Medals : Classics*, no candidates.*English*, H. O. Lee, *Jesus*; *Law*, not awarded.*Evans*, no candidate.*Frank Smart*, C. D. Deshusukh, *Jesus* (Botany);

not awarded (Zoology).

Gedge, not awarded.*George Long*, not awarded.*George Williams*, no candidate.*Gladstone*, not awarded.*Harness*, no essay sent in.*Hebrew*, not awarded.*Hebrew (Mason)*, not awarded.*Hulsean*, P. Carrington, B.A., *Selwyn*.*Jeremie*, not awarded.*Kaye*, not awarded.*Le Bas*, no candidate.*Mailland*,*Members (Latin)*, no candidates; (*English*), P.Carrington, B.A., *Selwyn*.*Montagu Butler*, no candidate.*Porson*, not awarded.*Prince Consort*,*Rayleigh*, not awarded.*Raymond Horton Smith*, F. Roberts, M.D., *Clare*.*Scholefield*, not awarded.*Seatonian*, T. Varley, M.A., *St. John's*.*Sedgwick*, no essay received.*Seeley Medal*, not awarded.*Smith : H. Todd*, B.A., *Pemb*.*Thirwall*, J. O. Davies, B.A., *Emman.*; B. L.Manning, B.A., *Jesus*.*Tyson Medal*, not awarded.*Wiltshire*, no candidate.*Wimbolt*, no essay sent in.*Winchester : (1) E. C. Essex, Christ's ; (2) B. S.*Malne, B.A., *Queen's*.*Fork*, not awarded.*Bendall Sanskrit Exhibition*, no candidate.

THE SENATE

The Chancellor, The Vice-Chancellor, The Chairman of Convocation. *By H. M. in Council*, Rt. Hon. F. D. Acland, Hon. W. P. Reeves, Prof. A. Schuster, Dr. W. C. Unwin. *By Convocation*—(*Divinity*), Rev. J. A. Douglas; (*Arts*) Miss E. C. Higgins, Prof. S. L. Loney, Lord Moulton, Sir A. K. Rolitt, Rev. H. B. Workman; (*Laws*) (vacancy); (*Music*) C. B. Edgar; (*Medicine*) Prof. Sir Thos. Barlow, Dr. E. G. G. Little; (*Science*) Dr. M. O. Forster, Dr. G. W. Kimmins, Sir Philip Magnus, Dr. G. T. Moody, Dr. R. M. Walmsley, Dr. S. R. Wells. *By Royal College of Physicians*, Sir Seymour J. Sharkey, Sir F. Taylor. *By Royal College of Surgeons*, Sir Alfred Pearee Gould, Dr. O. J. Symonds. *Co-opted to represent University College*, Sir T. Gregory Foster, Lord Reay. *Co-opted to represent King's College*, Dr. R. M. Burrows. *By King's College (Theological Depart.)*, T. B. Saunders. *By Lincoln's Inn*, N. Micklem, K.C. *By Inner Temple*, Lord Justice Swinfen Eady, *By Middle Temple*, R. A. McCall, K.C. *By Gray's Inn*, Mr. Justice Atkin. *By Law Society*, J. W. Budd, R. B. Phillpotts. *By Corporation of London*, J. R. Pakeman. *By London County Council*, Sir W. J. Collins, Sir Cyril Jackson. *By City and Guilds of London Institute*, R. C. Palmer. *By the Faculties : (Theology)* Rev. Prof. S. W. Green; (*Arts*) Rev. Prof. A. Caldecott, Prof. M. J. M. Hill, Prof. W. P. Ker, Miss M. J. Tuke; (*Laws*) J. S. Green; (*Music*) Prof. Sir Frederic Bridge; (*Medicine*) Prof. F. N. Andrews, Sir E. O. Perry, H. J. Waring; (*Science*) Prof. G. A. Buekmaster, J. L. S. Hatton, Prof. Sir H. Jackson, Prof. W. W. Watts; (*Engineering*) Prof. W. E. Dalby; (*Economics*) Prof. Graham Wallas.

ORGANISATION OF TEACHING

The teaching of the University is organised under three categories:—(1) that conducted by the University itself; (2) that conducted by the several "Schools of the University"; (3) that conducted at the other Institutions at which there are "Recognised Teachers of the University." On Jan. 1, 1907, University College was transferred to the University, of which it now forms an integral part, having faculties of Arts, Laws, Medicine, Science, Engineering, and Economics. On Jan. 1, 1910, King's College was in respect of all its departments except that of Theology, transferred to the University, of which it now forms an integral part, but is divided into two separate institutions, viz.:—(a) "King's College" (in the Faculties of Arts, Laws, Medicine, Science, Engineering, and Economics) and (b) "King's College for Women" (in the Faculties of Arts and Science). The Theological Department of the College remains a "School of the University" in the Faculty of Theology. Other Institutions maintained by the University are the Brown Animal Sanatory Institution in Wandsworth Road, the Physiological Laboratory in the University buildings at South Kensington, Goldsmiths' College at New Cross, and the Francis Galton Laboratory for National Eugenics at University College.

TEACHING STAFF

PROFESSORS

Accounting and Business Organisation, L. R. Dicksee, M. Coin., F.C.A.
Agricultural Zoology, F. V. Theobald, M.A.
Anatomy, E. Barclay-Smith, M.D.; J. E. S. Frazer, F.R.C.S.; F. W. Jones, D.Sc.; F. G. Parsons,

THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

South Kensington, S.W.

1836 and 1900

Visitor, H. M. the King in Council.*Chancellor*, Rt. Hon. Earl of Rosebery, K.G., K.T.,

D.C.L., LL.D., P.B.A., F.R.S.

Vice-Chancellor, Sir E. Cooper Perry, M.D., F.R.C.P.*Chairman of Convocation*, Sir Edward Hy. Busk,

M.A., LL.B.

Principal Officer, (vacant).*Academic Registrar*, P. J. Hartog, C.I.E., M.A., B.Sc.*Registrar of Council for External Students*, G. F.

Goodchild, M.A., B.Sc.

Registrar, University Extension Board, John Lea,

M.A.

Secretary to Senate, Percy M. Wallace, M.A.*Sec. to Finance Committee*, Wm. Kirkpatrick Hill,

B.A.

Supt. of Exams., Robin Roscoe, B.A.*Goldsmiths' Librarian*, R. A. Rye.*Esquire Bedell*, H. E. Vincent, M.D., B.S.*Clerk of Convocation*, R. J. W. Hurd, LL.D.*Representative in Parliament*, Sir Philip Magnus,

B.A., B.Sc.

Public Orator, (vacant).

- F.R.C.S.; G. D. Thane, LL.D.; William Wright, D.Sc.
Applied Mathematics and Mechanics (Goldsmid), L. N. G. Filon, D.Sc., F.R.S.
Applied Physics, (vacant).
Archæology (Yates), E. A. Gardner, Litt.D.
Architecture, F. M. Simpson, F.R.I.B.A.
Babylonian and Assyrian Archæology, L. W. King, Litt.D.
Bacteriology, William Bulloch, M.D.; R. T. Hewlett, M.D.
Biochemistry, Arthur Harden, D.Sc., F.R.S.
Botany, Miss M. J. Benson, D.Sc.; W. B. Bottomley, Ph.D.
Botany (Quain), F. W. Oliver, D.Sc., F.R.S.
Chemistry, A. W. Crossley, D.Sc., F.R.S.; J. T. Hewitt, D.Sc., F.R.S.; T. M. Lowry, D.Sc., F.R.S.; T. S. Moore, M.A.
Chemistry (Daniel), Sir H. Jackson, K.B.E., F.I.C.
Chemistry (General), F. G. Donnan, Ph.D., F.R.S.
Chemistry (Organic), J. Norman Collie, LL.D., F.R.S.
Civil Engineering, A. H. Jameson, M.Sc., M.I.C.E.
Civil and Mechanical Engineering, E. G. Coker, D.Sc., F.R.S.; E. H. Lamb, M.Sc.
Classical Literature, W. C. Flamstead Walters, M.A.
Commerce, A. J. Sargent, M.A.
Comparative Law (Quain), Sir John Macdonell, K.C.B., LL.D., F.B.A.
Comparative Philology, (vacant).
Constitutional Law, J. H. Morgan, M.A.
Education, John Adams, LL.D.; J. W. Adamson, B.A.; T. P. Nunn, D.Sc.
Egyptology (Edwards), W. M. Flinders Petrie, D.C.L., F.B.A., F.R.S.
Electrical Engineering, J. A. Fleming, D.Sc., F.R.S.
ditto (Williams Siemens), Ernest Wilson, M.I.E.E.
Engineering, D. S. Capper, M.A.; W. E. Dalby, B.Sc., F.R.S.
English History, A. F. Pollard, Litt.D.
English Lang. and Lit., I. Gollancz, Litt.D.; Sir Sidney Lee, Litt.D., F.B.A.
ditto (Quain), W. P. Kerr, LL.D., F.B.A.
English Literature, Miss O. F. E. Spurgeon.
Ethnology, C. G. Seligman, M.D.
Eugenics (Gallton), Karl Pearson, LL.D., F.R.S.
Experimental Pathology, C. J. Martin, D.Sc., F.R.S.; Sir Almroth E. Wright, M.D., F.R.S.
Fine Art (Slade), Frederick Brown.
French and Romance Philol. (Fielden), L. M. Brandin, Ph.D.
French Literature, G. Rudler, D.-ès-L.
Geology (Yates-Goldsmid), E. J. Garwood, Sc.D., F.R.S.
German, R. C. Priesch, Ph.D.; J. G. Robertson, Ph.D.
Greek, J. A. Platt, M.A.
Hygiene (Chadwick), H. R. Kenwood, M.B.
Hygiene and Public Health, W. J. R. Simpson, C.M.G., M.D.
Latin, H. E. Butler, M.A.; D. A. Slater, M.A.
Mathematics, H. Hilton, D.Sc.; J. W. Nicholson, D.Sc.; S. A. F. White, M.A.
ditto (Astor), M. J. M. Hill, Sc.D., F.R.S.
Medieval History, F. J. O. Hearnshaw, LL.D.
Metallurgy, A. K. Huntington, A.R.S.M.
Modern French History and Institutions, P. J. Mantoux, D.-ès-L.
Modern History, (vacant).
Morbid Anatomy, S. G. Shattock, F.R.C.S.
Municipal Engineering (Chadwick), E. R. Matthews, A.M.Inst.C.E.
Music (King Edward), Sir Frederick Bridge, C.V.O., Mus. Doc.
Pathology, F. W. Andrewes, M.D.
Persian, E. D. Ross, C.I.E., Ph.D.
Pharmaceutics, H. G. Greenish, F.I.C.
Pharmacology, A. R. Cuslins, LL.D., F.R.S.
Philosophy of Mind and Logic (Grote), O. E. Spearman, Ph.D.
Physics, F. Horton, D.Sc.; C. H. Lees, D.Sc., F.R.S.
Physics (Quain), W. H. Bragg, C.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.
ditto (Wheatstone), O. W. Richardson, D.Sc., F.R.S.
Physiology, F. A. Bainbridge, M.D., D.Sc.; E. P. Cathcart, M.D.; W. D. Halliburton, M.D., F.R.S.
ditto (Jodrell), E. H. Starling, M.D., F.R.S.
Physiology (and Director of the Physiological Laboratory), A. D. Waller, M.D., F.R.S.
Physiology, General, W. M. Bayliss, D.Sc., F.R.S.
Political Economy, E. Cannan, LL.D.; H. S. Foxwell, M.A., F.B.A.
Political Science, Graham Wallas, M.A.
Protozoology, (vacant).
Public Administration, S. J. Webb, LL.E.
Sculpture, J. H. Thomas, M.A.
Sociology (Martin White), L. T. Hobhouse, D.Litt.; E. A. Westermarck, Ph.D.
Spanish Language and Lit. (Cervantes), J. Fitzmaurice-Kelly, Litt.D., F.B.A.
Statistics, A. L. Bowley, Sc.D.
Town Planning, S. D. Adshead, M.A., F.R.I.B.A.
Veterinary Pathology and Bacteriology, Sir John McFadyean, LL.D.
Zoology, Arthur Dendy, D.Sc., F.R.S.
Zoology and Comparative Anatomy (Jodrell), J. P. Hill, D.Sc., F.R.S.

READERS

- Anatomy*, (vacant).
Ancient History, M. O. B. Caspari, M.A.; J. K. Potheringham, D.Litt.
Applied Physiology, G. A. Buckmaster, M.D.
Bacteriology, J. W. H. Eyre, M.D.; J. C. G. Ledingham, M.B.
Biochemistry, O. Rosenheim, Ph.D.
Botany, (vacant).
Chemistry, Holland Crompton, F.C.S.; H. R. Le Sueur, D.Sc.; F. G. Pope, D.Sc.; O. K. Tinkler, D.Sc.
Economic History, Mrs. Knowles, Litt.D.
Education, Miss Sara Melhuish, M.A.
English Language and Literature, R. W. Chambers, D.Lit.; P. G. Thomas, M.A.
English Law, G. H. J. Hurst, M.A.
Geography, H. J. Mackinder, M.A., M.P.
Geometry, (vacant).
German, H. G. Atkins, M.A.; W. Perrett, Ph.D.; J. Steppat, Ph.D.
Graphics, J. J. Guest, B.A.
Greek, J. M. MacGregor, M.A.
Helminthology, R. T. Leiper, D.Sc.
History, Miss Hilda Johnston, M.A.
Logic and Ethics, Abraham Wolf, D.Lit.
Malay, O. O. Blagden, M.A.
Medical Statistics, Maj. Greenwood, Junr., L.R.C.P.
Meteorology, Sir Napier Shaw, D.Sc., F.R.S.
Morbid Anatomy, R. G. Hebb, M.D.; H. M. Turnbull, D.M.
Mycology, E. S. Salmon.
Palaeography and Economic History, Hubert Hall, F.S.A.
Pathology, I. S. Dudgeon, F.R.C.P.; Wm. Hunter, M.D.
Pharmacology, Fred Ransom, M.D.
Phonetics, Daniel Jones, M.A.
Physical Chemistry, J. F. Spencer, D.Sc.
Physiological Chemistry, J. A. Gardner, M.A.; R. H. A. Plimmer, D.Sc.
Physiology, Miss W. C. Cullis, D.Sc.; J. S. Edkins, Sc.D.; F. S. Locke, M.D.; M. S. Pembrey, M.D.; H. E. Roaf, D.Sc.
Plant Physiology, T. G. Hill, A.R.C.S.

Psychology, Wm. Brown, D.Sc.; Miss Beatrice Edgell, Ph.D.
Surveying, M. T. M. Ormsby, A.R.C.S.
Theory and Practice of Heat Engines, W. J. Goudie, B.Sc.
Thermodynamics, A. W. Porter, B.Sc., F.R.S.
Tibetan Language, F. W. Thomas, Ph.D.
Veterinary Hygiene, G. H. Wooldridge, F.R.C.V.S.
Zoology, H. W. M. Tims, M.D.

RECOGNISED TEACHERS

The number of "Recognised Teachers" (recognised by the Senate as conducting work of University standard) in the several Faculties is as follows:—

Theology 23; *Arts* 168; *Laws* 14; *Music* 21; *Medicine* 339; *Science* 214; *Engineering* 72; *Economics* 13.

DEANS OF THE FACULTIES

Theology, Rev. P. T. Forsyth, D.D.
Arts, Prof. W. P. Ker, LL.D.
Laws, Prof. A. F. Murison, LL.D.
Music, Sir Walter Parratt, M.V.O., Mus.Doe.
Medicine, Sir Bertrand S. Dawson, K.C.V.O., M.D.
Science, Prof. Sir Herbert Jackson, K.B.E., F.I.C., F.C.S.
Engineering, Dr. H. O. H. Carpenter.
Economics, Hon. W. Pember Reeves, Ph.D.

STUDENTS

During the year 1916-17 the number of persons who entered the University, either by the Matriculation Examination or otherwise, was 3,627. The Internal Students of the University number (1917) 3,168.

SCHOOLS OF THE UNIVERSITY

In the Faculty of Theology:—

New College, Hampstead (Congregational)—
Principal, Rev. A. E. Garvie, D.D.

Hackney College, Hampstead (Congregational)—
Principal, Rev. P. T. Forsyth, D.D.

Regent's Park College, N.W. (Baptist)—
Principal, Rev. G. P. Gould, D.D.

King's College (Theological Department), Strand, W.C. (Church of England)—*Dean*, Rev. A. Caldecott, D.D.

Wesleyan College, Richmond (Wesleyan Methodist)—*Principal*, Rev. W. T. Davison, D.D.

St. John's College, Highbury (Church of England)—
Principal, Rev. A. W. Greenup, D.D., Litt.D.

Arts, Science and Engineering:—

East London College, Mile End Road, E.—
Principal, J. L. S. Hatton, M.A.

Arts and Science:—

Royal Holloway College, Englefield Green—
Principal, Miss Ellen C. Higgins, B.A.

Bedford College for Women, Regent's Park, N.W.—*Principal*, Miss M. J. Tuke, M.A.

Arts:—

Westfield College, Hampstead, N.W.—*Principal*, Miss A. de Selincourt.

London Day Training College, Southampton Row, W.C. (in Pedagogy only)—*Principal*, Prof. J. Adams, LL.D.

Medicine:—

The medical schools of various hospitals as given on p. 328.

Science and Engineering:—

Imperial College of Science and Technology (see p. 333).

Science:—

South-Eastern Agricultural College, Wye, Kent (in Agriculture only)—*Principal*, M. J. R. Dunstan, M.A., F.R.S.E.

Economics and Political Science:—

London School of Economics and Political Science, Clare Market, Kingsway, W.C.—
Director, Hon. W. P. Reeves, Ph.D.

University College, London, was founded 1826, incorporated as "University College, London," by Royal Charter 1836, and reincorporated with additional powers in 1869. The College was incorporated in the University of London by the University College (London) Transfer Act, 1905, and from Jan. 1, 1907, transferred to the University of which it now forms an integral part. To enable the College to carry out its University functions with adequate buildings and endowments, a sum estimated at about £800,000 is required. The Hon. Rupert Guinness is Treasurer of the Appeal Committee. The College provides instruction in the faculties of Arts (including Fine Art), Laws, Science, Engineering, Economics, and Medical Sciences. The classes in Arts, Fine Art, Law, Science, Medicine, and Economics are open to men and women. The College possesses seven museums, including the *Edwards Museum of Egyptology*; the hall under the dome contains the Flaxman sculptures. *Chairman*, Right Hon. Lord Reay, K.T., O.C.S.I.; *Provost*, Sir T. Gregory Foster, Ph.D.; *Secretary*, Walter W. Seton, M.A., D.Lit., Gower Street, W.C. **King's College, London**, (Strand, W.C.). Established by Royal Charter Aug. 14, 1829, opened 1831; charter annulled by Act of Parliament May 19, 1882, and College re-incorporated for the purpose of "giving instruction in literature, science, and the doctrines and duties of Christianity, as the same are inculcated by the Church of England." By the Amending Act 1903 *all religious tests* as qualification for office in the College or on the Council were removed, except in the case of Professors and Lecturers in the faculty of Theology. By the King's College London (Transfer) Act, 1903, important changes were made. The College (apart from the Theological Faculty, which remains under the Council) was incorporated in the University. This took place on Jan. 1, 1910. The Hospital and Advanced Medical School were entirely separated from the College on Sept. 1, 1909. King's College School was removed to Wimbledon Common in 1897, but remained under the Council of King's College as its governing body until June 1911, when it became a separate corporation under its own governing body. The Strand School has been taken over by the London County Council and removed to Brixton. The work of the College is carried on in six faculties—theology, arts, law, science, science (medical), and engineering. There are evening classes in most subjects. The College prepares for the degrees of the University of London. *Principal of King's College*, Ronald M. Burrows, D.Litt.; *Dean*, Rev. A. Caldecott, D.D.; *Secretary*, Walter Smith; *Warden of King's College for Women*, Miss Irene O. Major, B.A.

THE UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM. 1832

Comprises University College (1837), Bishop Hatfield's Hall (1846), St. Chad's Hall (1904), St. John's Hall (1909), and the Women's Hostel (1899) at Durham, the Durham College of Medicine (1851) and Armstrong College (1871) at Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Unattached students first admitted 1871. Affiliated are Codrington College, Barbados, and Fourah Bay College, Sierra Leone.

Chancellor, the Duke of Northumberland, K.G.
Vice-Chancellor, W. H. Hadow, M.A., D.Mus.
President of the Council of the Durham Colleges, J. S. G. Pemberton, D.C.L.
President of the College of Medicine, Sir G. H. Philipson, M.A., M.D., D.C.L., LL.D.
Principal of Armstrong College, W. H. Hadow, M.A., D.Mus.
Proctors, A. Robinson, D.C.L.; J. A. Menzies, M.A., M.D.
Registrar, H. G. Theodosius, M.A.
Librarian, E. V. Stocks, M.A.
Hon. Director of the Observatory, Col. E. H. Hills, D.Sc., F.R.S.
Observer, F. C. H. Carpenter, M.A., F.R.A.S.

DURHAM COLLEGES

Divinity, R. J. Knowling, D.D.
Greek, A. H. Cruickshank, M.A.
Mathematics, P. J. Heawood, M.A.
Hebrew, Ven. H. W. Watkins, D.D.
Music, J. C. Bridge, D.Mus.
Modern History (Hon.), Very Rev. H. H. Henson, D.D.
Church History, H. Gee, D.D.
Philosophy, F. B. Jevons, D.Litt.
Biblical Exegesis, D. Walker, D.D.
English, H. Ellershaw, M.A.
Latin, J. H. How, M.A.
Logic, A. Robinson, D.C.L.
Modern Languages, O. F. Herdener, M.A.

COLLEGE OF MEDICINE, NEWCASTLE

Principles and Practice of Medicine, Sir G. H. Philipson, M.D., D.C.L.; D. Drummond, M.D., D.C.L.; Sir T. Oliver, M.D., LL.D.
Psychological Medicine, T. W. McDowall, M.D.
Surgery, J. R. Morison, M.D.; H. B. Angus, M.B., M.S.
Ophthalmology, J. D. Wardale, M.B., E.S.
Midwifery, R. P. R. Lyle, M.D.
Pathology, S. McDonald, M.D.
Medical Jurisprudence, R. A. Bolam, M.D.
Public Health, T. P. Hill, M.B., B.Sc.
Anatomy, R. Howden, D.Sc.
Physiology, J. A. Menzies, M.D.
Therapeutics, T. Beattie, M.D.
Materia Medica, W. E. Hume, M.D.
Comparative Pathology, H. J. Hutchens, M.A.

ARMSTRONG COLLEGE, NEWCASTLE

Mathematics, C. M. Jessop, M.A.
Applied Mathematics, T. H. Haycock, D.Sc., F.R.S.
Physics, H. Stroud, D.Sc.
Chemistry, P. P. Bedson, D.Sc.
Geology, G. A. L. Lebour, D.Sc.
Natural History (Hon.), G. S. Brady, M.D., D.Sc.
Zoology, A. Meek, M.Sc.
Botany, M. C. Potter, M.A.
Agriculture, D. A. Gilchrist, M.Sc.
Engineering, R. L. Weighton, D.Sc.
Naval Architecture, J. J. Welch, M.Sc.
Electrical Engineering, W. M. Thornton, D.Sc.
Mining, H. Louis, D.Sc.
Classics, J. W. Duff, D.Litt.
English, A. Mawer, M.A.
Modern History, K. H. Vickers, M.A.
Philosophy, T. Loveday, M.A.
Modern Languages, A. G. Latham, M.A.
Economics, H. M. Hallsworth, M.A.
Education, M. R. Wright, M.A.

THE VICTORIA UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER

Founded and incorporated by royal charter 1880 and reconstituted 1903, grew out of Owens College, Manchester, which was established 1851. John

Owens, a Manchester manufacturer, vexed with the tests at the Universities, bequeathed, on his death in 1846, £96,654 for the purpose of founding this college. In 1880 the College became the first college of Victoria University. There are five halls of residence—the Hulme Hall, the Dalton Hall, and Lister House for men only, and two for women. Grants technical, commercial, and other certificates, teaching diplomas and diplomas in Psychological Medicine, Public Health, Veterinary State Medicine, Dentistry, and Education to properly qualified candidates.

Chancellor, The Right. Hon. the Viscount Morley of Blackburn, O.M.
Vice-Chancellor, Sir Henry Alex. Miers, D.Sc., F.R.S.
Registrar, Edward Fiddes, M.A.
Bursar, Sydney Chaffers, M.A.

DEANS OF FACULTIES

Arts, Prof. C. H. Herford.
Science, Prof. A. Lapworth.
Law, Prof. J. S. Seaton.
Music, Dr. J. Kendrick Pyne.
Commerce, Prof. G. Unwin.
Theology, Rev. R. Maekintosh.
Technology, J. C. M. Garnett.
Medicine, Prof. Elliot Smith.
Education, Prof. Findlay.

PROFESSORS

Mathematics, H. Lamb, Sc.D., F.R.S.
Physiology, Wm. Stirling, M.D.
Chemistry, H. B. Dixon, Ph.D., F.R.S.
Med. and Ecclesiastical History, T. F. Tout, M.A.
Public Health and Bacteriology, A. S. Delépine, M.D.
Botany, F. E. Weiss, D.Sc.
Law, J. S. Seaton, M.A., B.C.L.
Philosophy, S. Alexander, LL.D., F.B.A.
Zoology, S. J. Hickson, D.Sc., F.R.S.
German and Germanic Philology, A. Johansson, M.A.
Materia Medica and Therapeutics, R. B. Wild, M.D.
English Language and Literature, O. H. Herford, Litt.D.
Political Economy, S. J. Chapman, C.B.E., M.A.
Chinese, E. H. Parker, M.A.
Anc. and Med. Hist., J. Tait, M.A.
Latin and Indo-European Philology, R. S. Conway, Litt.D.
Education, J. J. Findlay, Ph.D.; H. Bompas Smith, M.A., M.Ed.
Biblical Exegesis, A. S. Peake, D.D.
Comparative Religion, (vacant).
Physics, Sir E. Rutherford, D.Sc., F.R.S.
Systematic Medicine, G. R. Murray, M.D.
Engineering, J. E. Petavel, D.Sc., F.R.S.
Hellenistic Greek, J. H. Moulton, D.D.
Crystallography, Sir Henry A. Miers, D.Sc., F.R.S.
Geology, Sir T. H. Holland, K.C.I.E., F.R.S.
Cryptogamic Botany, W. H. Lang, D.Sc., F.R.S.
Anatomy, G. Elliot Smith, M.D., F.R.S.
French Language and Literature, L. E. Kastner, M.A.
Technological Chemistry, E. Knecht, M.Sc., Ph.D.
Clinical Surgery, Wm. Thorburn, M.D.
Economic History, G. Unwin, M.A.
Systematic Surgery, J. W. Smith, M.B.
Electro-Technics, R. Beattie, D.Sc.
Electrical Engineering, M. Walker, M.A.
Forensic Medicine, W. Sellers, M.D.
Semitic Languages, M. A. Canney, M.A.
Architecture, A. C. Dickie, M.A., A.R.I.B.A.
Obstetrics and Gynaecology, A. Donald, M.D.
Pathology, H. R. Dean, M.D.
Organic Chemistry, A. Lapworth, D.Sc., F.R.S.

Clinical Medicine, E. S. Reynolds, M.D.
English Language, W. J. Sedgefield, D.Litt.
Imperial Latin, W. B. Anderson, M.A.
Greek, W. M. Calder, M.A.
Mechanical Engineering, G. G. Stoney, B.A.,
M.Inst.C.E., F.R.S.
Modern History, J. R. B. Muir, M.A.
Metallurgy and Metallography, C. A. Edwards, D.Sc.

THE UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM. 1900

Incorporated by Royal Charter March 24, 1900, grew out of Mason University College, Birmingham, which was founded by Sir Josiah Mason, K.T., in 1875, and opened in 1880, being subsequently incorporated by the Mason University College Act of 1897. The University includes faculties of science, arts, medicine, and commerce; others may be added by statute. It is a teaching and examining University.

Chancellor (vacant).
Vice-Chancellor, Lt.-Col. Gilbert Barling, C.B., F.R.C.S.
Pro-Vice-Chancellor, F. C. Clayton, J.P.
Treasurer, A. Godlee.
Principal, Sir Oliver J. Lodge, LL.D., F.R.S.
Vice-Principal and Registrar, R. S. Heath, M.A., D.Sc.
Secretary, George H. Morley, M.Com.
Dean of the Faculty of Science, Percy F. Frankland, LL.D., F.R.S.
Dean of the Faculty of Arts, Alfred Hughes, M.A.
Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, Peter Thompson, M.D., Ch.B.
Dean of the Faculty of Commerce, Sir William J. Ashley, M.A., M.Com.

PROFESSORS

Mathematics, R. S. Heath, D.Sc.
Physics, (vacant).
Chemistry, P. F. Frankland, Ph.D., F.R.S.
Zoology, F. W. Gamble, D.Sc., F.R.S.
Botany, G. S. West, D.Sc.
Geology and Physiog., W. S. Boulton, D.Sc.
Mechan. Engineering, F. W. Burstall, M.A.
Civil Engin., F. C. Lea, D.Sc.
Electrical Engin., G. Kapp, M.Sc.
Brewing, A. J. Brown, M.Sc., F.R.S.
Metallurgy, T. Turner, M.Sc.
Mining, J. Cadman, D.Sc., C.M.G.
Greek and Latin, E. A. Sonnenschein, D.Litt.
English Lang. and Lit., E. de Selincourt, D.Litt.
Mental and Moral Philos., J. H. Muirhead, LL.D.
French, (vacant).
German, (vacant).
History, O. R. Beazley, D.Litt.
Education, A. Hughes, M.A.
Music, Granville Bantock, M.A.
Commerce, Sir William J. Ashley, M.A., M.Com.
Accounting, O. E. Martineau, M.A.
Finance, A. W. Kirkaldy, M.Com.
Commercial Law, F. Tillyard, M.A.
Medicine, J. W. Russell, M.D.; O. J. Kauffmann, M.D.
Surgery, W. F. Haslam, M.B.; C. Leedham Green, M.B.
Anatomy, P. Thompson, M.D.
Physiology, E. W. W. Carlier, M.D.
Therapeutics, Douglas Stanley, M.D., M.R.C.P.
Forensic Medicine, J. T. J. Morrison, F.R.C.S.
Hygiene and Public Health, A. Bostock Hill, M.D.
Midwifery, T. Wilson, M.D.
Pathology, R. F. C. Leith, M.B.
Dental School, J. Humphreys, M.D.S. (Hon. Sec.).

THE UNIVERSITY OF LIVERPOOL. 1903

Liverpool University grew out of University College, Liverpool, which was established and received its charter of incorporation in Oct. 1881, and was one of the three federal colleges of Victoria University. Application was made in Dec. 1902 to His Majesty's Privy Council praying for the grant of a charter establishing a University in Liverpool, which was granted in July of the following year.

Chancellor, Rt. Hon. the Earl of Derby, K.G., G.C.V.O., C.B.
Vice-Chancellor, Sir Alfred W. W. Dale, M.A., LL.D.
Registrar, Edward Carey, LL.B.

PROFESSORS

Greek, (vacant).
Latin, J. P. Postgate, Litt.D., F.B.A.
English Lang. and Philol., H. C. K. Wyld, B.Litt.
English Lit., C. Elton, M.A., D.Litt.
French, L. A. Terracher, Litt.D.
German, W. E. Collinson, M.A.
Spanish, (vacant).
Russian Hist., Lang., and Lit., B. Pares, M.A.
Economic Science, E. C. K. Gonner, M.A.
History, W. R. Halliday, M.A.
Modern History, C. K. Webster, M.A.
Philosophy, A. Mair, M.A.
Education, E. T. Campagnac, M.A.
Classical Archaeol., R. O. Bosanquet, M.A.
Methods and Practice of Archaeol., J. Garstang, D.Sc.
Egyptology, P. E. Newberry, M.A.
Social Anthropol., Sir J. G. Frazer, D.C.L.
Law, (vacant).
Commercial Law, (vacant).
International Law, His Honour Judge Thomas, LL.D.
Architecture, O. H. Reilly, M.A.
Civic Design, L. P. Abercrombie, M.A., A.R.I.B.A.
Mathematics, F. S. Carey, M.A.
Do., Philos. Hist., W. H. Young, D.Sc., F.R.S.
Physics, L. R. Wilberforce, M.A.
Inorganic Chemistry, E. O. C. Baly, F.R.S.
Organic Chemistry, R. Robinson, D.Sc.
Physical Chemistry, W. O. McC. Lewis, D.Sc.
Natural History, W. A. Herdman, D.Sc., F.R.S.
Botany, R. J. Harvey-Gibson, M.A.
Physiology, J. S. Macdonald, B.A.
Geology, P. G. H. Boswell, D.Sc.
Anatomy, A. M. Paterson, M.D.
Therapeutics, J. Hill Abram, M.D.
Pathology, E. E. Glynn, M.D.
Bacteriology, J. M. Beattie, M.D.
Medicine, T. R. Glynn, M.D.
Surgery, Rushton Parker, F.R.C.S.
Regional Surgery, W. Thelwall Thomas, F.R.C.S.
Midwifery, H. Briggs, F.R.C.S.
Hygiene, E. W. Hope, D.Sc.
Forensic Medicine, R. J. M. Buchanan, M.D.
Bio-Chemistry, Walter Ramsden, D.Sc.
Tropical Sanitation, Sir R. Ross, K.C.B., F.R.S.
Tropical Medicine, J. W. W. Stephens, M.D.
Entomology, R. Newstead, M.Sc.
Engineering, W. H. Watkinson, M.Eng.
Electrical Engineering, E. W. Marchant, D.Sc.
Civil Engineering, S. W. Perrott, M.A.I.
Naval Architecture, T. B. Abell, M.Eng., M.Inst.N.A.

THE UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS

Leeds (1904)

Constituted by royal charter April 25, 1904. It grew out of the Yorkshire College, Leeds, which was merged in the university by the University of Leeds

Act of the same year. The Leeds School of Medicine, which became the Medical Department of the Yorkshire College, was established in 1831. The Yorkshire College was founded in 1874, and formed part of the Victoria University from 1887 to 1903. The University gives teaching and degrees in arts, science, medicine, surgery, dental surgery, laws, and commerce. Special instruction is given in civil, mechanical, electrical, mining and gas engineering, metallurgy, fuel, analytical chemistry, cloth manufacture, dyeing, leather manufacture, and agriculture. Last session there were 692 registered students, including 90 students in the school of medicine, but excluding 70 evening students.

Chancellor, The Duke of Devonshire, K.G., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., LL.D.

Pro-Chancellor, A. G. Lupton, LL.D.

Vice-Chancellor, M. E. Sadler, C.B., LL.D., Litt.D.

Pro-Vice-Chancellor, Prof. C. M. Gillespie, M.A.

Treasurer, Hon. Rupert E. Beckett.

Dean of the Faculty of Arts, Prof. C. M. Gillespie, M.A.

Dean of the Faculty of Science, Prof. W. Garstang, M.A., D.Sc.

Dean of the Faculty of Technology, Emeritus Prof. H. R. Procter, D.Sc., F.I.C.

Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, Prof. J. B. Heller, M.D., M.R.C.S.

Accountant, G. R. Branch.

Clerk to the Senate, P. T. Baines, B.A.

Secretary, A. B. Wheeler.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS

Greek, W. Rhys Roberts, M.A., Litt.D.

Latin, B. M. Connal, M.A.

English Language and Literature, G. S. Gordon, M.A.

English Language, P. W. Moorman, Ph.D.

French, P. Barbier, M.A.

German, (vacant).

History, A. J. Grant, M.A.

Philosophy, C. M. Gillespie, M.A.

Economics, D. H. Macgregor, M.A.

Education, (vacant).

Law, W. R. Phillips, LL.M.

Mathematics, L. J. Rogers, M.A., Mus.D.

Physics, (vacant).

Chemistry, A. S. Sneath, B.Sc., F.R.S.

Organic Chemistry, J. B. Cohen, Ph.D., F.R.S.

Zoology, W. Garstang, M.A., D.Sc.

Botany, J. H. Priestley, B.Sc.

Geology, P. F. Kendall, M.Sc.

Civil and Mechanical Engineering, J. Goodman, M.Inst.C.E.

Electrical Engineering, (vacant).

Mining, R. L. Hummel, B.Sc.

Textile Industries, A. F. Barker, M.Sc.

Tinctorial Chemistry and Dyeing, A. G. Perkin, F.R.S., F.I.C.

Leather Industries, H. R. Procter, D.Sc.

Coalgas and Fuel Industries, J. W. Cobb, B.Sc.

Agriculture, R. S. Seton, B.Sc.

Agricultural Chemistry, O. Crowther, M.A., Ph.D.

Anatomy, J. K. Jamieson, M.B., C.M.

Physiology, (vacant).

Pathology and Bacteriology, (vacant).

Medicine, T. Wardrop Griffith, M.D.

Clinical Medicine, A. G. Barrs, M.D.

Surgery, R. Lawford Knaggs, M.A., M.D.

Clinical Surgery, Sir Berkeley Moynihan, M.S.

Practical Surgery, W. Thompson, F.R.C.S.

Operative Surgery, J. P. Dobson, M.S., F.R.C.S.

Gynaecology, J. B. Hellier, M.D.

Gynaecology, E. O. Croft, M.D.

Therapeutics, H. J. Campbell, M.D.

Public Health, W. Angus, M.D.

Forensic Medicine, F. W. Earle, M.D., C.M.

Ophthalmology, A. L. Whitehead, M.B., B.S.

Otology, G. Constable Hayes, F.R.C.S.

Mental Diseases, J. S. Bolton, M.D., D.Sc.

Vaccination, A. T. Bacon, L.R.C.P.E.

UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD. 1905

A University Charter was granted to University College, Sheffield, on May 31, 1906. The University College of Sheffield was incorporated by Royal Charter in 1897, and was formed by the amalgamation of Firth College, founded by Mark Firth, Esq., in 1879; the Sheffield School of Medicine, founded 1828; and the Sheffield Technical School. The University includes Faculties of Arts, Pure Science, Medicine, Law, Engineering and Metallurgy, and has power to constitute other Faculties. It is a teaching and examining university. Diplomas in Modern Language Teaching, Education, Public Health, Coal Mining, Architecture, Domestic Science, and in Glass Technology are also awarded, as well as Associateships in Engineering and in Iron and Steel Metallurgy, and Non-ferrous Metallurgy, and a certificate in Architecture. The University, situate in the midst of the steel industry, specialises in Metallurgy and Engineering.

Chancellor, Most Hon. Marquess of Crewe, K.G.

Pro-Chancellors, H. K. Stephenson, J.P.; A. J. Hobson, J.P.

Vice-Chancellor, W. Ripper, D.Eng., D.Sc.

Treasurer, D. Vickers, J.P.

Deans, (Arts) J. A. Green; (Pure Science) Prof.

W. P. Wynne; (Medicine) J. B. Leathes;

(Engineering) Prof. W. Ripper; (Metallurgy)

J. O. Arnold; (Law) W. F. Trotter.

Registrar, W. M. Gibbons, M.A.

Librarian, A. P. Hunt, B.A.

Auditors, Joshua Wortley & Sons.

Tutor for Women Students, Mary J. Sorby.

PROFESSORS

Latin, W. O. Summers, M.A.

English, G. O. Moore Smith, Litt.D., Ph.D.

French, A. T. Baker, M.A., Ph.D.

German, (vacant).

History, H. W. Appleton, M.A.

Education, J. A. Green, M.A.

Civic Art, W. Rothenstein.

Mathematics, A. H. Leahy, M.A.

Physics, S. R. Milner, D.Sc. (actg.).

Chemistry, W. P. Wynne, D.Sc., F.R.S.

Zoology, A. Denny, M.Sc.

Geology, W. G. Fearnside, M.A.

Anatomy, C. J. Patten, M.A., M.D., Sc.D.

Physiology, J. B. Leathes, M.B., B.Ch., F.R.S.

Medicine, Arthur J. Hall, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.P.

Surgery, S. White, M.D., M.Ch., F.R.C.S.

Pathology, J. Sholto C. Douglas, M.A., B.Ch.

Midwifery, P. E. Barber, B.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Public Health, H. Seurfield, M.D., D.P.H.

Law, W. F. Trotter, M.A., LL.D.

Mechanical Engineering, W. Ripper, D.Eng., D.Sc.

Mining, F. E. Armstrong, M.Sc.

Applied Chemistry, L. T. O'Shea, M.Sc.

Metallurgy, J. O. Arnold, D.Met., F.R.S.

UNIVERSITY OF BRISTOL. 1909

Constituted by Royal Charter May 24, 1909. It took over the former University College, Bristol, and the Society of Merchant Venturers undertook the provision and maintenance of the Faculty of Engineering. The Bristol Medical School, estab-

lished in 1828, had been previously merged in the University College.

Chancellor, The Rt. Hon. Viscount Haldane of Cloan, LL.D.

Pro-Chancellors, The Rt. Rev. The Lord Bishop of Hereford, D.D., LL.D.; The Rt. Hon. Lewis Fry, LL.D.; The Right Hon. Sir Henry Hobhouse, Bt., LL.D.; George A. Willis, LL.D.

Vice-Chancellor, Sir Isambard Owen, D.C.L., M.D.
Pro-Vice-Chancellor, Prof. J. Mitchell Clarke, LL.D., M.D.

Dean of the Faculty of Arts, Prof. J. F. Dobson, M.A.

Dean of the Faculty of Science, Prof. F. Francis, D.Sc.

Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, Prof. E. Fawcett, M.D.

Dean of the Faculty of Engineering, Prof. J. Wertelmer, D.Sc.

Registrar, James Rafter, M.A.

PROFESSORS

Agricultural Biology, B. T. P. Barker, M.A.

Anatomy, E. Fawcett, M.D.

Applied Chemistry, J. Wertheimer, D.Sc.

Applied Mathematics, E. S. Boulton, M.A.

Automobile Engineering, W. Morgan, B.Sc.

Chemistry, F. Francis, D.Sc.

Civil Engin., R. M. Ferrier, M.Sc.

Classics, F. Brooks, M.A.

Electrical Engin., D. Robertson, D.Sc.

English, A. R. Skemp, Ph.D.

Geology, S. H. Reynolds, M.A., Sc.D.

Greek, J. F. Dobson, M.A.

Mathematics, (vacant).

Mechanical and Mining Engineer, J. Munro, M.Sc.

Medicine, J. Mitchell Clarke, M.D.; F. H. Edgeworth, M.D.

Modern History, G. H. Leonard, M.A.

Obstetrics, W. C. Swayne, M.D.

Pathology, I. Walker Hall, M.D.

Physics, (vacant).

Physiology, A. F. S. Kent, M.A., D.Sc.

Psychology and Ethics, C. Lloyd Morgan, D.Sc., F.R.S.

Surgery, C. A. Morton, F.R.C.S.; J. Swain, M.D.

ENGLISH UNIVERSITY COLLEGES

EXETER—ROYAL ALBERT MEMORIAL, UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

Principal, A. W. Clayden, M.A.

Secretary and Registrar, A. Woodbridge.

DAY TRAINING COLLEGE (MEN AND WOMEN)

Prof. of Education, A. E. Dean, M.A.

Lady Tutor, Miss A. J. Walker, M.A.

MANCHESTER—MUNICIPAL SCHOOL OF TECHNOLOGY

Principal, J. O. Maxwell Garnett, M.A.

Vice-Principal, E. Murray Wrong, M.A.

Registrar, H. Richardson, M.Sc.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE—ARMSTRONG COLLEGE (see University of Durham)

NOTTINGHAM—UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

Principal, W. H. Heaton, M.A.

Registrar, J. E. Shmield (actg.)

TRAINING COLLEGE

Head of Department, Prof. Henderson, B.A.

Normal Mistress, Miss Bird, LL.A.

READING—UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

Principal, W. M. Childs, M.A.

Registrar, F. H. Wright, M.A.

SOUTHAMPTON—UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

Principal, Alex. Hill, M.A., M.D., F.R.O.S.

Registrar, D. Kiddle.

WALES

The University of Wales. 1893

A federal teaching University. The charter passed under the Great Seal on Nov. 30, 1893. A supplemental charter was granted in 1906. An annual grant of £4,000 is allowed by the Treasury and an additional grant of £1,500 for Fellowships.

Chancellor, H. M. the King.

Senior Deputy Chancellor, The Rt. Hon. Lord Kenyon, K.C.V.O.

Vice-Chancellor, Principal Sir H. R. Reichel, M.A., LL.D. (Univ. Coll. of N. Wales).

Treasurer, Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. Hills-Johnes, G.C.B., V.O.

Warden of the Guild of Graduates, Prof. J. Morris Jones, M.A.

Clerk of the Guild, Prof. W. Jenkyn Jones, M.A.

Registrar, J. Mortimer Angus, M.A. (University Registry, Cathays Park, Cardiff).

I. UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF WALES—Aberystwyth (1872)

Principal, Thomas Francis Roberts, LL.D.

Registrar, J. H. Davies, M.A.

Librarian, J. D. Williams, B.A.

Warden: Hostel for Men Students, H. H. Paine, M.A., B.Sc.

Warden: Hall of Residence for Women Students, Miss C. P. Tremain, B.A.

PROFESSORS

Greek, J. W. Marshall, M.A.

Latin, E. Bensly, M.A.

English, J. W. H. Atkins, M.A.

French Lang., and Lit. and Romance Philol., J. L. André Barbier, L.-ès-L.

History, E. Edwards, M.A.

Colonial History, T. Stanley Roberts, M.A.

Philosophy, W. Jenkyn Jones, M.A.

Education, Foster Watson, M.A., D.Litt.; O. R. Chapple, M.A.

Political Science, E. A. Lewis, M.A., D.Litt., D.Sc.

Mathematics (Pure), R. W. Genese, M.A.

Mathematics (Applied), G. A. Schott, D.Sc.

English Law, T. Arthur Levi, M.A., B.C.L., LL.B.

Physics, D. Morgan Lewis, M.A.

Chemistry, Alexander Findlay, M.A., D.Sc., Ph.D.

Zoology, H. J. Fleure, D.Sc.

Botany, J. Lloyd Williams, D.Sc.

Geology, O. T. Jones, M.A., D.Sc.

Agriculture, C. Bryner Jones, M.Sc.

Agric. Botany, R. G. Stapledon, M.A. (Advisory Botanist).

Agricultural Surveying, Drawing and Building Construction, G. T. Bassett, A.R.I.B.A.

Music, (vacant).

II. UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF NORTH WALES—Bangor (1884)

Principal, Sir Harry R. Reichel, M.A., LL.D.

Registrar, J. E. Lloyd, M.A.

Warden of Women Students and Head Hostel, Miss Muriel O. Davis.

PROFESSORS

Greek, T. Hudson Williams, M.A., D.Litt.

Latin, Edward V. Arnold, Litt.D.

English, W. Lewis Jones, M.A.

Welsh, J. Morris Jones, M.A.

French, O. H. Fynes-Clinton, M.A.

German, (vacant).
Semitic Languages, T. Witton Davies, Ph.D., D.D.
History, John Edward Lloyd, M.A.
Constitutional History, Sir H. R. Reichel, M.A., LL.D.
Logic, Philos. and Pol. Econ., James Gibson, M.A.
Mathematics, G. H. Bryan, Sc.D., F.R.S.E.
Physics, E. Taylor Jones, D.Sc.
Chemistry, Kennedy J. P. Orton, M.A., Ph.D., F.I.C.
Botany, Reginald W. Phillips, M.A., D.Sc.
Zoology, Philip J. White, M.B., F.R.S.E.
Agriculture, R. G. White, M.Sc.
Forestry, Fraser Story, F.R.S.E.
Education, R. L. Archer, M.A.

III. UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF SOUTH WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE

Cardiff (1883)

Principal, E. H. Griffiths, M.A., Sc.D.
Registrar, D. J. A. Brown.

PROFESSORS

Greek, Gilbert Norwood, M.A.
Latin, O. L. Richmond, M.A.
Logic and Philos., H. J. W. Hetherington, M.A.
Political Science, W. J. Roberts, M.A.
English, Harold Littleale, M.A., D.Litt.
History, Herbert Bruce, M.A.
Pure and Applied Maths., R. H. Pinkerton, M.A.
Pure Mathematics, D. G. Taylor, M.A.
Welsh, Thomas Powel, M.A.
French, Paul Barbier.
Physics, A. I. Selby, M.A.
Chemistry, C. M. Thompson, M.A., D.Sc., F.C.S.;
 E. P. Perman, D.Sc., F.C.S.
Zoology, W. N. Parker, Ph.D., F.Z.S.
Botany, A. H. Trow, D.Sc., F.L.S.
Geology, T. Franklin Sibly, D.Sc., F.G.S.
Human Anatomy, David Hepburn, V.D., M.D., C.M.,
 F.R.S.E.
Physiology, J. B. Hayeraft, M.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.E.
Pathology and Bacteriology, E. Emrys-Roberts, M.D.
Engineering, Frederic Bacon, M.A., A.M.I.E.E.
Metallurgy, A. A. Read, D.MET., F.I.C., F.C.S.
Education, Wm. Phillips, M.A.; Barbara Foxley,
 M.A.
Music, David Evans, Mus.Doe.

Lampeter

ST. DAVID'S COLLEGE

Principal, G. C. Joyce, D.D.

PROFESSORS

Theology and Greek, The Principal.
Mathematics and Physical Science, A. W. Scott,
 M.A., Bursar.
Latin, G. W. Wade, D.D., Librarian.
English and Philosophy, H. Walker, LL.D.
Theology and Hebrew, E. T. Green, M.A.
Welsh, R. H. Richards, M.A.

[Lampeter possesses by Charter the privilege of conferring degrees of B.A. and B.D., and is affiliated to Oxford and Cambridge.]

UNIVERSITY OF ST. ANDREWS. 1411

The most ancient of the universities of Scotland. It included three separate colleges and corporations: (1) *St. Salvator's* (1450), (2) *St. Leonard's* (1512), and (3) *St. Mary's* (1537). In 1747 the two first-named were united and took the faculties of arts, science, and medicine, forming thereafter the United College of St. Salvator and St. Leonard; *St. Mary's* was, and is, devoted to theology. *University College, Dundee* (founded in 1880), was

affiliated to and made to form part of the University of St. Andrews by an ordinance which received the approbation of Her Majesty Jan 15, 1897. The diploma and title of *L.L.A.* is granted to women. In Oct. 1892 the classes of the University and also the degrees of the University were thrown open to women.

Chancellor, Lord Balfour of Burleigh.
Vice-Chancellor and Principal, Rev. Sir John Herkless, D.D. . . . £1,875
Rector, F. M. Sir Douglas Haig, K.T. . . .
Sec. and Registrar, Andrew Bennett . . .

UNITED COLLEGE OF ST. SALVATOR AND ST. LEONARD

PROFESSORS

Humanity, W. M. Lindsay, M.A. . . . £750
Logic and Metaphysics, G. F. Stout, LL.D. . . . £750
Greek, J. Burnet, M.A. . . . £750
Mathematics, P. R. Scott Lang . . . £750
Moral Philosophy, A. E. Taylor, M.A. . . . £750
Nat. Philos., A. S. Butler, M.A. . . . £753
Nat. History, D'Arcy W. Thompson, M.A.,
 D.Litt., F.R.S., C.B. . . . £750
Chemistry, J. C. Irvine, Ph.D. . . . £750
Education, J. Edgar, M.A. . . . £750
Eng. Literature, A. Lawson, M.A. . . . £750
Anatomy, D. Waterston, M.D. . . . £610
Physiology, P. T. Herring, M.D. . . . £750

COLLEGE OF ST. MARY'S

Principal, Rev. George Galloway, D.D. . . .
Primarius Prof. of Divinity, the Principal . . . £650
Bib. Criticism (vacant) . . .
Church Hist., Rev. Archibald Main, D.Litt. . . £600
Hebrew, Rev. D. M. Kay, B.D. . . . £750

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, DUNDEE

Principal, J. Y. Mackay, LL.D. . . . £850
Secretary, W. Arnot Waterson . . .

PROFESSORS

Mathematics, J. E. A. Steggall, M.A. . . . £600
Nat. Philosophy, Wm. Peddie, D.Sc. . . . £600
Chemistry, A. Mackenzie, B.Sc. . . . £600
Nat. History, (vacant) . . . £600
Botany (White's), P. Geddes . . . £249
Anatomy (Coz's), J. Yule Mackay, LL.D. . .
Physiology, E. W. Reid, B.A. . . . £600
Engin. and Drawing, A. H. Gibson, D.Sc. . . £600

CONJOINT MEDICAL SCHOOL, DUNDEE

Pathology, L. R. Sutherland . . . £600
Surgery, D. MacEwan, M.D. . . . £300
Medicine, A. M. Stalker . . . £300
Midwifery, J. A. C. Kynoch . . . £300
Materia Medica, C. R. Marshall . . . £600

UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW. 1450

Founded by a bull of Pope Nicholas V. in 1451; received a new charter from James VI. of Scotland in 1577; remodelled by the Universities (Scotland) Acts, 1858 and 1889. Parly. grant, £20,880. There were in session 1915-16 1,822 students (658 women), and of the total 655 were students in Arts (404 women) and 799 students of Medicine (208 women). Women students are taught separately at Queen Margaret College.

Chancellor, the Earl of Rosebery.
Rector, M. Raymond Poincaré.
**Principal and Vice-Chancellor*, Sir Donald MacAlister, K.C.B., M.D., D.C.L. . . £2,000
Registrar, Albert Morrison.

* And residence.

PROFESSORS

*Divinity, Rev. H. M. B. Reid, D.D. . . .	£580
Chemistry, (vacant)	£1,300
Botany, F. O. Bower, D.Sc., F.R.S. . . .	£830
Civil Eng. and Mechanics, J. D. Cormack, D.Sc.	£900
Conveyancing, W. S. McKechnie, D.Phil. .	£600
Naval Architecture (including Marine Engineering), Sir J. H. Biles, LL.D. . . .	£800
Surgery, Sir Wm. Macewen, D.Sc., F.R.S. .	£800
Astronomy, L. Becker, Ph.D.	£600
Midwifery, M. Cameron, M.D.	£700
*Moral Philos., Sir Hy. Jones, LL.D. . . .	£800
Political Economy, W. R. Scott, Litt.D. .	£612
Materia Medica, R. Stockman, M.D. . . .	£700
Forensic Medicine, J. Glaister, M.D. . . .	£600
*Church History, J. Cooper, D.D.	£480
Pathology, R. Muir, M.D., F.R.S.	£1,100
*Humanity, J. S. Phillimore, M.A.	£1,000
Nat. Philos., A. Gray, LL.D., F.R.S. . . .	£1,000
History, D. J. Medley, M.A.	£900
Practice of Medicine, T. K. Monro, M.D. .	£800
*Logic and Rhetoric, R. Latta, D.Phil. .	£800
Zoology, J. G. Kerr, M.A., F.R.S.	£800
Eng. Lang. and Lit., W. M. Dixon, Litt.D. .	£900
Geology, J. W. Gregory, D.Sc., F.R.S. . . .	£668
*Law, W. M. Gloag, K.C., B.A.	£800
*Greck, G. A. Davies, M.A.	£1,000
Physiology, D. Noel Paton, M.D.	£1,100
Mining, (vacant)	£600
*Hebrew and Semitic Lang., W. B. Stevenson, B.D.	£700
*Anatomy, T. H. Bryce, M.D.	£1,200
*Mathematics, G. A. Gibson, LL.D.	£1,000
Biblical Criticism, G. Milligan, D.D. . . .	£540
Midwifery (Muirhead), J. M. Munro Kerr, M.D.	£500
Surgery (St. Mungo), R. Kennedy, M.D. . .	£500
Pathology (St. Mungo-Notman), J. H. Teacher, M.D.	£600
Medicine (Muirhead), W. K. Hunter, M.D. .	£500
Scot. Hist. and Lit., R. S. Rait, M.A. . . .	£700

UNIVERSITY OF ABERDEEN. 1494

Founded by Bishop Elphinstone as a *Studium Generale*, in which he constituted a college in 1505 known as King's College. In 1593 George Keith, 5th Earl Marischal, founded *Marischal College*, which came to be also a university distinct from the former foundation. In 1860 these two universities were united in one institution, and now form the University of Aberdeen. (Parl., etc., grants, £23,400). It grants degrees in Arts, Science, Divinity, Law, and Medicine, and is empowered to admit women as well as men to those degrees. It also grants a Diploma in Public Health, and a Diploma in Agriculture. Chancellor, Most. Hon. Duke of Richmond and Gordon, K.G. Rector, Rt. Hon. Winston S. Churchill, M.P. Vice-Chancellor and Principal, Very Rev. Sir G. Adam Smith, D.D., LL.D., Litt.D. £1,500 and residence. Secretary, D. R. Thom, M.A. Librarian, P. J. Anderson, LL.B. Registrar, R. Walker, LL.D.

PROFESSORS

Botany, J. W. H. Trail, M.D., F.R.S. . . .	£750
Natural Philosophy, Charles Niven, D.Sc., F.R.S.	£1,000
Forensic Medicine, Matthew Hay, M.D., LL.D.	£600
Greek, John Harrower, LL.D.	£900

* And residence.

Physiology, J. A. MacWilliam, M.D., F.R.S. .	£900
Materia Medica, J. T. Oash, M.D., F.R.S. .	£700
Church History, H. Cowan, D.D.	£523
Anatomy, R. W. Reid, M.D.	£1,300
Chemistry, F. Soddy, M.A., F.R.S.	£900
English, A. A. Jack, M.A., LL.M.	£700
Hebrew and Semitic Languages, J. Gilroy, D.D.	£600
Logic, W. L. Davidson, LL.D.	£700
Natural History, J. A. Thomson, M.A., LL.D.	£700
Biblical Criticism, (vacant)	£452
Moral Philosophy, J. B. Baillie, M.A., D.Ph. .	£700
History, O. S. Terry, M.A.	£700
Systematic Theology, Rev. Wm. Fulton, B.D., B.Sc.	£455
Mathematics, H. M. Macdonald, M.A., F.R.S. .	£800
Law, J. M. Irvine, K.C., LL.B.	£700
Pathology, T. Shennan, M.D.	£900
Surgery, J. Marnoch, C.V.O., M.A., M.B. .	£600
Humanity, A. Sonter, D.Litt.	£800
Agriculture, J. Hendrick, B.Sc.	£625
Medicine, A. W. Mackintosh, M.D.	£600
Midwifery, R. G. McKerron, M.D.	£600

EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY. 1582

Women are admitted to classes and to Graduation in Arts, Science, Law, Medicine, and Music on the same terms as men.

Chancellor, Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour.	
Lord Rector, Adm. Sir David Beatty.	
Principal and Vice-Chancellor, Sir J. Alfred Ewing, K.C.B., M.A., LL.D.	£1,610
Secretary of Senatus, Prof. Sir L. J. Grant, Bt., B.A., LL.D.	
Clerk of Senatus, James Dowie	
Secretary and Registrar of General Council, T. F. Harley	

PROFESSORS

Rhetoric and English Literature, H. J. O. Grierson, M.A., LL.D.	£900
Humanity, (vacant)	£1,100
Greek, A. W. Mair, Litt.D.	£1,100
Semitic Languages, A. R. S. Kennedy, D.D. .	£800
Sanskrit and Comparative Philology, A. B. Keith, D.Litt.	
Celtic Languages, Wm. J. Watson, LL.D. .	£600
Mathematics, B. T. Whittaker, Sc.D., F.R.S. .	£1,100
Natural Philosophy, O. G. Barkla, D.Sc., F.R.S.	£1,100
Logic and Metaphysics, A. S. P. Pattison, LL.D.	£900
Moral Philosophy, J. Seth, M.A.	£900
History, Sir Richard Lodge, LL.D.	£900
Ancient History and Palaeography, P. H. Brown, LL.D.	£937
Commercial and Political Economy, J. S. Nicholson, D.Sc.	£900
Fine Art, G. Baldwin Brown, M.A.	£600
Education, A. Darroch, M.A.	£700
Astronomy, R. A. Sampson, D.Sc.	£400
Geology, T. J. Jehn, M.D.	£800
Engineering, T. H. Beare, B.Sc.	£900
Agriculture, R. Wallace	£600
Divinity, W. P. Paterson, D.D.	£529
Biblical Criticism and Antiquities, Rev. Wm. A. Curtis, M.A., D.Litt., D.D. . . .	£658
Ecclesiastical History, J. Mackinnon, D.D. .	£456
Public Law, Sir L. J. Grant, Bt., LL.D. . .	£600
Civil Law, J. Mackintosh, K.C., LL.D. . . .	£700
Constitutional Law and History, H. J. Millar, LL.B.	£600
Scots Law, J. Rankine, K.C., LL.D.	£955
Chemistry, J. Walker, D.Sc., F.R.S.	£1,400
Natural History, J. C. Ewart, M.D., F.R.S. .	£1,615

<i>Botany</i> , J. B. Balfour, M.D., F.R.S.	£1,515
<i>Anatomy</i> , A. Robinson, M.D.	£1,600
<i>Physiology</i> , Sir E. A. Schäfer, F.R.S. . . .	£1,400
<i>Pathology</i> , J. Lorrain Smith, M.D., F.R.S. .	£1,400
<i>Materia Medica</i> , Sir T. R. Fraser, LL.D., F.R.S.	£1,290
<i>Medicine</i> , G. L. Gulland, C.M.G., M.A., B.Sc., M.D.	£900
<i>Surgery</i> , A. Thomson, C.M.G., M.D.	£900
<i>Midwifery</i> , Sir J. H. Croom, M.D.	£800
<i>Forensic Medicine</i> , H. Littlejohn, M.B. . .	£800
<i>Clinical Surgery</i> , F. M. Caird, M.B.	£800
<i>Clinical Medicine</i> , Sir T. R. Fraser, M.D., G. L. Gulland, M.A., B.Sc., M.D., and Wm. Russell, M.D.	£800
<i>Public Health</i> , O. H. Stewart, D.Sc. . . .	£600
<i>Bacteriology</i> , Sir R. W. Philip, M.D. . . .	£950
<i>Music</i> , D. F. Tovey, B.A.	£593

IRELAND

University of Dublin and Trinity College). 1591

Founded in 1591 by Queen Elizabeth, under the style of the College of the Holy and Undivided Trinity, near Dublin, mother of the University (Mater Universitatis). Its constitution has been altered by the charter of Charles I., and by numerous royal statutes. In the Act of Union between Great Britain and Ireland (1800) it is spoken of as the University of Trinity College. The undergraduates exceed 1,100, and there are some 200 graduates attending lectures in the professional schools. Degrees are granted to women. There are 26 Junior Fellows, 7 Senior Fellows, who with the Provost and with 2 elected Junior Fellows, and 2 elected Professors, constitute the Board.

Chancellor of the University, Lord Iveagh.

Vice-Chancellor, Rt. Hon. D. H. Madden, LL.D.

Parliamentary Representatives: the Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Carson, K.C., LL.D., and Rt. Hon. A. W. Samuels, LL.D., K.C.

The following constitute the Board :

Provost, Rev. J. P. Mahaffy.

Vice-Provost, Rev. T. T. Gray, M.A.

Bursar, G. L. Oathcart, M.A.

Auditor, L. O. Purser, Litt.D.

Senior Proctor, J. I. Beare, M.A.

Librarian, G. J. Smyly, M.A.

Senior Lecturer, W. R. W. Roberts, B.D.

Registrar, E. P. Culverwell, M.A.

Senior Dean and Catechist, F. A. Tarleton, Sc.D.

Representatives of Junior Fellows, John Isaac Beare,

M.A., and Matthew W. J. Fry, M.A.

Representatives of the Professors, John Joly, Sc.D.,

and Andrew F. Dixon, M.D., Sc.D.

Assist. Reg., O. H. Miller, M.A.

PROFESSORS

<i>Divinity (Regius)</i> , Rev. Alan H. McNeile, D.D.	1917
<i>Divinity (Archbp. King's)</i> , Rev. N. White, D.D.	1916
<i>Pastoral Theology</i> , Rev. J. Godfrey Day, M.A.	1917
<i>Law, Civil (Regius)</i> , C. F. Bastable, LL.D.	1908
<i>Law, Civil and Gen. Jurisprud.</i> (vacant)	
<i>Law, Feudal and Eng. (Regius)</i> , J. S. Baxter, LL.B.	1909
<i>Law, Crim. and Constit.</i> W. Lowry, LL.B. . .	1916
<i>History, Modern</i> , E. Curtis, M.A.	1914
<i>History, Eccles.</i> , Rev. H. J. Jawlor, D.D. . .	1898
<i>History, Ancient</i> , W. A. Goligher, M.A. . . .	1904
<i>History, Modern (Lecky)</i> , W. A. Phillips, M.A.	1914
<i>Arabic</i> , L. W. King, LL.D.	1905
<i>German</i> , Gilbert Waterhouse, M.A.	1915
<i>Greek (Regius)</i> , G. J. Smyly, Litt.D.	1915

<i>Greek, Biblical</i> , Rev. N. White, B.D.	1906
<i>Hebrew</i> , Rev. G. Wilkins, B.D.	1900
<i>Irish</i> , Rev. J. E. H. Murphy, M.A.	1896
<i>Latin</i> , G. W. Mooney, M.A.	1915
<i>Romance Lang.</i> , T. B. Rudmose-Brown, D.Litt.	1909
<i>Sanskrit and Compar. Phil.</i> , H. Canning, M.A.	1914
<i>Royal Astronomer</i> , H. C. Plummer, M.A. . .	1912
<i>Math. (Erasmus Smith)</i> , (vacant)	
<i>Nat. Philosophy</i> , M. W. J. Fry, M.A.	1910
<i>Nat. and Exper. Phil. (Erasmus Smith)</i> , W. E. Thrift, M.A.	1901
<i>Oratory and Eng. Lit.</i> , E. Curtis, M.A. . . .	1914
<i>Political Economy</i> , C. F. Pastable, M.A. . .	1882
<i>Moral Philosophy</i> , H. S. Macran, M.A. . . .	1901
<i>Anat. and Surg.</i> , A. F. Dixon, Sc.D.	1903
<i>University Anatomist</i> , E. H. Taylor, M.D. . .	1916
<i>Physics (Regius)</i> , J. Purser, M.D.	1917
<i>Practice of Medicine</i> , J. Craig, M.D.	1910
<i>Institutes of Medicine</i> , W. H. Thompson, Sc.D.	1902
<i>Midwifery</i> , T. H. Wilson, M.D.	1902
<i>Surgery (Regius)</i> , E. H. Taylor, M.D.	1916
<i>Surgery</i> , T. E. Gordon, M.B.	1916
<i>Botany</i> , H. H. Dixon, Sc.D.	1904
<i>Chemistry</i> , S. Young, D.Sc.	1903
<i>Applied Chemistry</i> , E. A. Werner	1904
<i>Engineering</i> , T. Alexander, M.E.	1887
<i>Geology and Mineralogy</i> , J. Joly, Sc.D. . .	1897
<i>Music</i> , P. C. Buck, Mus.Doc.	1910
<i>Comp. Anat. and Zool.</i> , H. W. Mackintosh, M.A.	1879
<i>Education</i> , J. M. Henry, M.A.	1917
<i>Public Orator</i> , R. W. Tate, M.A.	1914

REGISTRARS OF THE SCHOOLS

<i>Law</i> , R. Russell, M.A.	1892
<i>Physic</i> , A. F. Dixon, Sc.D.	1915
<i>Engineering</i> , W. E. Thrift, M.A.	1901
<i>Indian and Civil Service</i> , E. H. Alton, M.A.	1907
<i>Music</i> , H. S. Macran, M.A.	1900
<i>Agriculture</i> , W. G. Hodson, M.A.	1910
<i>Education</i> , J. M. Henry, M.A.	1917
<i>Army School</i> , G. R. Webb, M.A.	1912
<i>Lady Registrar</i> : Miss Lucy P. Gwynn . . .	1905

NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF IRELAND. 1908

Constituent colleges are University College, Dublin; University College, Cork; and University College, Galway. St. Patrick's College, Maynooth, is a recognised college of the University. The University attaches importance to the study of the Irish language, which is a compulsory subject at matriculation.

Chancellor of the University, the Most Rev. Dr.

Walsh, D.D., Archbishop of Dublin.

Vice-Chancellor, Sir Bertram C. A. Windle, M.D.,

D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S., President, University College,

Cork.

Registrar, Sir Joseph McGrath, LL.D.

I. UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN. 1909

President, Denis J. Coffey, M.B., B.Ch., LL.D.

PROFESSORS

<i>Greek</i> , Rev. Henry Browne, S.J., M.A. . . .	
<i>Latin</i> , Patrick Semple, M.A.	
<i>Mathematics</i> , H. C. McWeeny, M.A.	
<i>Eng. Lit.</i> , R. Donovan, B.A.	
<i>Eng. Lang. and Philol.</i> , Rev. Geo. O'Neill, S.J., M.A.	
<i>French and Romance Philol.</i> (vacant) . . .	
<i>History</i> , John M. O'Sullivan, M.A., Ph.D.	
<i>Theory and Practice of Education</i> , Rev. Timothy Corcoran, S.J., D.Litt.	
<i>Ethics and Politics</i> , Rev. Michael Cronin, M.A., D.D.	

Logic and Psychol., Rev. John Shine, M.A.
Metaphysics, Wm. Magennis, M.A.
Early and Mediæval Irish, O. Bergin, Ph.D.
Celtic Archaeology, R. A. Stewart Macalister, D.Litt.
Mod. Irish Lang. and Lit., Douglas Hyde, LL.D., D.Litt.
Early (including Mediæval) Irish History, (vacant).
Chemistry, Hugh Ryan, M.A., D.Sc.
Geology, H. J. Seymour, B.Sc., F.G.S.
Experimental Physics, J. A. McClelland, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S.
Math. Physics, A. W. Conway, D.Sc., F.R.S.
Zoology, G. Sigerson, M.D., M.Ch.
Anatomy, E. P. McLaughlin, M.B., B.Ch.
Physiol. and Histology, B. J. Oollingwood, M.D.
Pathol. and Bacteriology, E. J. McWeeney, M.D., D.P.H.
Hygiene and Med. Jurisp., J. N. Meenan, M.B., B.Ch.
Materia Med. and Therapeutics, M. Dempsey, M.D.
Medicine, J. F. O'Carroll, M.D.
Midwifery and Gynecology, A. J. Smith, M.B., M.Ch.
Surgery, J. S. McArdle, M.Ch.
Jurisp., Internat. and Roman Law, J. A. Murnaghan, M.A., LL.D.
Constitutional Law, Torts and Evidence, J. G. Swift
 MacNeill, M.A., K.O., M.P.
Law of Property and Contracts, A. E. O'Leary, LL.D.
Civil Engineering, P. F. Purcell, M.A., M.A.I.
National Economics of Ireland, (vacant).
Political Economy, Rev. T. A. Finlay, S.J., M.A.
Architecture, Wm. A. Scott, A.R.I.B.A.
Commerce, C. H. Oldham, B.A.
German, Mrs. Mary M. Macken, M.A.
Botany, J. Bayley Butler, M.B., B.Ch.
Mod. Irish History, Miss Mary T. Hayden, M.A.
Ophthalmology, L. Werner, M.B., B.Ch.
Dental Surgery, E. Sheridan, L.D.S.
Dental Mechanics, J. I. Potter, L.D.S.
Italian and Spanish, Miss Maria Degani.
Eastern Languages, Rev. P. Boylan, M.A.
Welsh, J. Lloyd Jones, M.A., B.Litt.
Music, C. H. Kitson, M.A., Mus.D., F.R.C.O.
Irish Music, R. O'Dwyer.

II. UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN. 1845.
 President, Sir Bertram C. A. Windle, M.D., D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S.

PROFESSORS

Archæology, Rev. P. Power.
Ancient Classics, H. J. Treiston, M.A.
Mathematics, M. J. Conran, M.A.
Experimental Physics, Wm. Bergin, M.A.
English, W. F. P. Stockley, M.A.
Philosophy, G. J. Stokes, M.A.
Chemistry, A. E. Dixon, M.D.
Zoology, M. Hartog, D.Sc.
Jurisprudence, G. J. Stokes, M.A.
Botany and Agriculture, Maj. H. A. Cummins, C.M.G., M.D.
Geology and Geography, I. Swain, B.A.
History, P. J. Merriman, M.A.
Economics and Commerce, T. Smiddy, M.A.
Irish Lang. and Lit., Tadhg O'Donoghue.
Romance Languages, Miss Mary Ryan, M.A.
Anatomy, D. P. Fitzgerald, M.B., B.Ch.
Medicine, W. E. Ashley Cummins, M.D., M.Ch.
Surgery, C. Yelverton Pearson, M.D., M.Ch.
Materia Medica, J. Dundon, M.B., B.Ch.
Midwifery, H. Corby, M.D., M.Ch.
Real Property, H. J. McInerney.
Contracts, W. J. Dunlea, LL.D.
Engineering, C. W. L. Alexander, B.E.
Physiology, D. T. Barry, M.D.
Pathology, A. E. Moore, M.B., B.Ch.

Med. Jurisprudence, P. T. O'Sullivan, M.D.
Ophthalmology and Otolary, A. W. Sandford, M.D.
Hygiene, D. D. Donovan, L.R.C.P.
Scholastic Philosophy, Rev. T. Fitzgibbon, Ph.D.
Methods of Education, Miss Elizabeth M. O'Sullivan, M.A.
Music, F. St. J. Lacy, F.R.A.M.
German, Mrs. B. Lindsay, M.A.
Math. Physics, A. J. Rahilly, M.A., B.C.

III. UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, GALWAY. 1845

President, Alexander Anderson, D.Sc., LL.D.

PROFESSORS

Latin and Greek, R. K. McElderry, M.A.
Mathematics, M. Power, M.A., B.Sc.
Nat. Philosophy, Alex. Anderson, D.Sc., LL.D.
English Lang. and Lit., W. A. Byrno, B.A.
Irish Lang., Philol. and Lit., T. O'Maille, Ph.D.
Chemistry, A. Senior, D.Sc.
Natural History, J. Mangan, M.A.
Romance Languages, (vacant).
Jurisprudence and English Law, R. J. Sheehy, LL.B.
Anatomy and Physiology, J. P. Pye, M.D., D.Sc.
Practice of Medicine, R. B. Mahon, M.D., M.Ch.
Practice of Surgery, W. W. Brereton, L.R.C.S.I.
Materia Med. and Pharmacy, N. W. Colahan, M.D.
Obstetrics and Gynecology, R. J. Kinkad, M.D.
Civil Engineering, F. S. Rishworth, B.E., A.M.I.C.E.
Pathology, T. Walsh, M.D.
Electrical Engineering, W. G. Griffith, B.Sc., A.M.I.E.E.
Political Economy, Commerce, and Accounting, B. F. Shields, M.A.
Education, Rev. T. O'Kelly, B.A.
History, Mary J. Donovan O'Sullivan, M.A.
Philosophy, J. F. W. Howley, M.A.
Ophthalmology and Otolary, J. P. Henry, M.D.
Geology, H. B. Cronshaw, B.Sc.
German, Miss Emily Anderson, B.A.

THE QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY OF BELFAST. 1908

Chancellor, the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury, K.O.V.O., K.P.

Pro-Chancellors, Sir John Newell Jordan, G.O.L.G., K.C.B., K.Q.M.G.; Sir Hiram Wilkinson, LL.D.; Sir Samuel Dill, M.A., D.Litt.

Vice-Chancellor and President of the University, the Rev. Thomas Hamilton, M.A., D.D., LL.D.
 Secretary, John M. Finnegan, B.Sc., B.A.

PROFESSORS

Greek, Sir Samuel Dill, M.A.
Latin, R. M. Henry, M.A.
Mathematics, A. O. Dixon, Sc.D., F.R.S.
English Literature, G. Gregory Smith M.A.
French, D. L. Savory, M.A.
German, R. A. Williams, Ph.D., D.Lit.
Modern History, F. M. Powicke, M.A.
Economics, H. O. Meredith, M.A., M.Com.
Logic and Metaphysics, John Laird, M.A.
Physics, W. B. Morton, M.A.
Chemistry, (vacant).
Zoology, Gregg Wilson, M.A., Ph.D.
Botany, R. H. Yapp, M.A.
Civil Engineering, F. H. Hummel, M.Sc.
Jurisprudence and Roman Law, J. A. Strahan, M.A., LL.B.
English Law, J. S. Baxter, LL.B.
Anatomy, J. Symington, M.D., F.R.S.
Physiology, T. H. Milroy, M.D., B.Sc.
Pathology, W. St. O. Symmers, M.B.
Medicine, James A. Lindsay, M.A., M.D.
Surgery, Thomas Sinclair, M.D., M.Ch.
Midwifery, Sir J. Byers, M.A., M.D.
Materia Medica, Sir W. Whittla, M.A., M.D.

SCHEME FOR THE ORGANISATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH

In August 1915 a scheme was published by the Board of Education for the establishment of a permanent organisation for the promotion of Industrial and Scientific Research. The scheme provided for the establishment of (a) a Committee of the Privy Council responsible for the expenditure of any new monies provided by Parliament for the purpose; (b) a small Advisory Council responsible to the Committee of Council and composed mainly of eminent scientific men and men actually engaged in industries dependent upon scientific research. The primary functions of the Advisory Council are: (1) proposals for instituting specific researches; (2) proposals for establishing or developing special institutions or departments of existing institutions for the scientific study of problems affecting particular industries and trades; (3) the establishment and award of Research Studentships and Fellowships. It was proposed to ask the Royal Society and the principal scientific and professional associations, societies, and institutes to undertake the function of initiating proposals for the consideration of the Advisory Council, and a regular procedure for inviting and collecting proposals was established. Proposals are also received from individuals. As regards the use of profits of discoveries, the general principle on which grants are made by the Committee of Council is that discoveries made by institutions, associations, bodies or individuals in the course of researches aided by public money, shall be made available under proper conditions for the public advantage.

The negotiations of the Advisory Council with the leading manufacturers in the various industries showed that it would not be possible to develop systematic research on a large scale unless the Government were in the position to assist financially over an agreed period of years. The industries and especially the great staple industries might be expected to bear a considerable share of the large sums involved; but, on the one hand, it would be difficult if not impossible to foresee from year to year the amount of expenditure likely to be called for, and, on the other, the industries would not unreasonably look for an assurance that, as the need arose, the Department would be in the position to give the necessary aid.

Further, it was likely that at any rate the larger and more prosperous industries might be expected, after an initial impetus, to find themselves both willing and able to continue the work of research without direct assistance from the State. These three considerations convinced the Government that the somewhat novel expedient of placing a fund at the disposal of the Department to be spent over a period of five or six years afforded the best means of dealing with the problem. Parliament accordingly voted a sum of £1,000,000, which is deposited with the Imperial Trust for the Encouragement of Scientific and Industrial Research (incorporated by Royal Charter, Nov. 1916), and expended in accordance with the directions of the Department. The Department has concluded negotiations with the Royal Society for the transfer from it of the property of the National Physical Laboratory (*q.v.*), together with the responsibility for its maintenance and development. The Department, also, in order to deal effectively and systematically with the urgent problem of fuel economy, has appointed a Fuel Research Board, and has made a special grant to a new department of Technical Optics established at the Imperial College of Science and Technology (*q.v.*). The Report of the Advisory Council for 1916-17 [Cd. 8718 of 1917, 3d.] describes the steps taken during the year to organise a systematic approach to the problem of industrial research, on a co-operative basis wherever this method of finance is practicable, and by the Department itself in those important fields of work which call for independent State action. It also discusses the necessary part played by surveys in the work of research and the limits within which the responsibility for them should rest with the Department. Recent Departmental publications are also referred to. There is a description of the progress made in a number of sporadic investigations aided by the Department since its establishment or initiated during the year, with an account of grants made to individual research workers. The Report also deals with the interesting question of the best means of encouraging inventors and aiding individual manufacturers.

For address of Department and members of Council, see p. 274.

PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION

AGRICULTURE

The following institutions in England and Wales provide full courses of instruction in agriculture and the allied sciences. They are of university rank, and the highest courses can lead up to a degree. Courses of a less advanced character are also provided at them:

OXFORD UNIVERSITY.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.

SOUTH-EASTERN AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Wye, Kent (University of London).—*Principal*,

M. J. R. Dunstan, M.A., F.R.S.E.

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, Holmes Chapel, Cheshire (University of Manchester).—*Principal*,

Miss P. de B. Bowen-Colthurst.

LEEDS UNIVERSITY.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF NORTH WALES, Bangor.

ARMSTRONG COLLEGE, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF WALES, Aberystwyth.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, Reading.

Courses more or less complete, but not leading up to a degree, are held at the following agricultural colleges:

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL COLLEGE, Uckfield.—*Principal*, S. A. Woodhead, M.Sc.

EAST ANGLIAN INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE, Chelmsford.—*Principal*, R. M. Wilson, B.Sc.

HARPER ADAMS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Newport, Salop.—*Principal*, P. H. Foulkes, B.Sc.

HORTICULTURAL COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, Swanley, Kent.—*Principal*, Miss Georgiana J. Sanders.

MIDLAND AGRICULTURAL AND DAIRY COLLEGE, Kingston, Derby.—*Principal*, W. Goodwin, M.Sc.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Cirencester (closed for the period of the war).—*Principal*, Maj. J. R. Ainsworth Davis, M.A.

In addition, there are many institutions which either give general agricultural instruction of a less advanced character, or confine themselves to some particular branch:

BRITISH DAIRY INSTITUTE, Reading.—*Manager and Chief Instructor*, A. Todd; *Secretary*, Francis H. Wright, M.A.
 CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND FARM SCHOOL, Newton Rigg, Penrith.—*Principal*, Wm. T. Lawrence.
 DAIRY INSTITUTE, Worleston, Nantwich.—*Principal*, Miss Jane Forster.
 DAUNTSEY AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL, West Lavington, Wilts.—*Head Master*, F. O. Solomon, F.H.A.S.
 EASTERN COUNTIES DAIRY INSTITUTE, Ipswich.—*Principal*, J. A. Smith.
 HAMPSHIRE FARM INSTITUTE, Sparsholt, Winchester.—*Principal*, C. J. Gleed (acq.).
 HARRIS INSTITUTE, Preston.—*Principal*, Lt.-Col. Jolly, V.D., J.P.
 THE JOHN INNES HORTICULTURAL INSTITUTION, Merton, Surrey.—*Director*, William Bateson, M.A., F.R.S.
 MONMOUTHSHIRE AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTION, Usk.—*Principal*, J. C. Newsham, F.L.S.
 NATIONAL FRUIT AND CIDER INSTITUTE, Long Ashton, near Bristol.—*Principal*, Prof. B. T. P. Barker, M.A.
 ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY'S SCHOOL OF HORTICULTURE, Wisley, Surrey.—*Principal*, F. J. Chittenden, F.L.S.
 SEALE-HAYNE COLLEGE, Newton Abbot, Devon.—*Principal*, Bernard N. Wale, B.Sc.
 TAMWORTH AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Tamworth.—*Secretary*, Wm. Sillito.

The following are institutions in Scotland at which a complete course of instruction is given:

EDINBURGH AND EAST OF SCOTLAND COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, 13 George Square, Edinburgh.—*Director*, Alex. McCallum, LL.B.
 NORTH OF SCOTLAND COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, 41½ Union Street, Aberdeen.—*Director of Studies*, Prof. James Hendrick, B.Sc., F.I.C.; *General County Organiser*, G. G. Esslemont, B.Sc.
 WEST OF SCOTLAND COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, Glasgow.—*Secretary*, J. Cuthbertson, F.R.S.E.

And in Ireland:

ALBERT AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Glasnevin, Dublin.—*Principal*, G. Stephenson.

Rothamsted Experimental Station

Rothamsted, Herts

The Rothamsted Experimental Station owes its existence to the late Sir John Bennet Lawes, who, in collaboration with the late Sir J. H. Gilbert, carried out field experiments on a large scale to ascertain the manurial requirements of the various farm crops, and the yield under various conditions. These are still going on. Feeding experiments were also conducted with cattle, sheep and pigs, and analyses made of the whole bodies of these animals in various stages of fatness.

The Lawes Testimonial Laboratory was erected in 1855, but extension of the work required the construction of a new Laboratory and farm buildings now completed at a cost of £19,000, part of which was collected by public subscription, and part obtained from the Development Fund. In 1906 the "James Mason" Laboratory for agricultural bacteriology was added, being the gift of Mr. J. F. Mason, M.P. An agricultural Library is in course of formation.

In 199 Sir John Lawes created the Lawes Agricultural Trust, endowing it with stock to the value of £100,000, the Laboratory, and the lease of the land on which the experimental plots are situated. In 1907 the Goldsmiths' Company

made a grant of £10,000, the income of which is devoted exclusively to the investigation of the soil. The Society for Extending the Rothamsted Experiments also collects other donations and annual subscriptions, and the sums thus obtained provide a valuable contingency fund. Under the scheme of the Board of Agriculture for the promotion of agricultural research the Rothamsted Experimental Station is recognised as the Institute for dealing with soil and plant nutrition problems. It has an annual grant from the Development Fund of £2,850.

Director, E. J. Russell, D.Sc., F.R.S.

Soil Investigations (Goldsmiths' Co. Foundation):

B. A. Keen, B.Sc. (physicist).

Chemists, E. Horton, B.Sc.; D. J. Matthews; Hon. R. Guinness *Chemist*, E. H. Richards, B.Sc., F.I.C.

Bacteriologist, H. B. Hutchinson, Ph.D.

Plant Chemistry, A. J. Daish, B.Sc.

Botanist, Miss W. E. Brenchley, D.Sc.

Soil Protozoology, L. M. Crump, B.Sc.

Entomologist, A. W. Rymer Roberts, M.A.

Librarian, Miss H. Adam, B.Sc.

ART

The professional architects are examinations for conducted by the Royal Institute of British Architects, and the Royal Institute of the Architects of Ireland (qq.v.).

BIRMINGHAM, Municipal School of Architecture.—Closed during the war.

BRADFORD (CITY OF), School of Art.—*Principal*, O. Stephenson, A.R.C.A.

BRIGHTON, Municipal School of Art.—*Head Master*, W. H. Bond.

BUSHEY, School of Painting.—*Principal*, Miss Lucy Kemp-Welch.

DERBY, Technical College.—*Principal*, F. W. Shurlock, B.Sc.

DOVER, School of Art.—*Art Director*, W. H. East, A.R.C.A.

DUBLIN, Metropolitan School of Art, Kildare Street.—*Head Master*, James Ward, A.R.C.A. (£600-700); *Second Master*, G. Atkinson, A.R.H.A., A.R.C.A. (£300-400); *Registrar*, B. I. Tilly.

EDINBURGH, College of Art.—*Director*, F. Morley Fletcher; *Secretary*, Allan Sutherland; *Professors*, R. Burns, A.R.S.A.; P. Portsmouth, A.R.S.A.; G. W. Browne, R.S.A.; W. S. Black; *Supt. of Evening Classes*, J. C. Mitchell, A.R.S.A.
 FOLKESTONE, School of Art.—*Art Director*, W. H. East, A.R.C.A.

GLASGOW, School of Art.—*Pres.* Patrick S. Dunn; *Director*, F. H. Newbery; *Acting Director*, John Henderson; *Professors*, Maurice Greiffenhagen, A.R.A., R. Anning Bell, A.R.A., F. Caley Robinson, R.W.S., A. McGibbon, F.R.I.B.A., Paul Wayland Bartlett.

LEEDS, Institute of Science, Art, and Literature.—*Secretary*, Arthur Tait.

LIVERPOOL, City School of Art.—*Principal*, G. Marples, A.R.C.A.

LONDON.—See Royal Academy and list of Technical Institutes supported by the L.C.C. (*infra*).

MANCHESTER, Municipal School of Art.—*Head Master*, R. Glazier, A.R.I.B.A., A.R.C.A.

NEWCASTLE, Armstrong College.—*Professor of Fine Art*, R. G. Hatton, A.R.C.A.

NEWLYN, School of Painting.—*Director*, Stanhope Forbes.

SCARBOROUGH.—*Head Master*, P. Brandon-Jones.

WILLESDEN POLYTECHNIC.—*Head Master*, R. T. Mumford.

DENTAL

LONDON SCHOOL OF DENTAL SURGERY, attached to the Royal Dental Hospital, 32 Leicester Square, London, W.C.—Fees: 1st year, £52.10.0; 2nd year, £52.10.0; 3rd year, £61.19.0; 4th year, £57.15.0, including attendance at a general and a dental hospital; plus £21 examination fees, £28 for instruments, and £10 for books. The school is open to women students as well as men. *Dean*, W. H. Dolamore, L.R.C.P., L.D.S.

DRAMA

ACADEMY OF DRAMATIC ART (founded by H. B. Tree, 1904), 62-64 Gower Street, London, W.C.1—*Pres.* Sir Squire Bancroft; *Administrator*, C. M. Lowne.

LEGAL

GENERAL COUNCIL OF THE BAR, 2 Hare Court, Temple, E.C.4.—The Council is the accredited representative of the Bar, and deals with all matters affecting the profession, and takes such action thereon as may be deemed expedient.

Chairman, P. Ogden Lawrence, K.C.

Vice-Chairman, J. Alderson Foote, K.C.

Hon. Treasurer, T. T. Methold.

Secretary, Harold Hardy.

Clerk, Charles H. Worthy.

THE LAW SOCIETY (established 1825, Royal Charter Dec. 1831).—The Society instituted lectures on law in 1833, and in 1836 obtained from the judges authority to examine students on the completion of their articles. Since then Preliminary, Intermediate, Final and Honours Examinations have been added, and the entire control of all the examinations has been transferred to the Society. Under statute, all cases of alleged malpractice by solicitors are heard before a specially appointed committee, which, when necessary, makes a report to the High Court, which has the power of striking the names of the offenders off the Roll or suspending them from practice. Membership, 8,441 (3,855 town, 4,586 country). 2,570 solicitors and 1,285 articulated clerks had joined the Colours up to end of 1916, and 302 solicitors and 200 articulated clerks had been killed. *Pres.* Samuel Garrett (London); *Vice-Pres.* Richard Alfred Plusett (Birmingham); *Sec.* E. R. Cook; *Librarian*, W. M. Sinclair; *Offices*, Bell Yard, W.C.2.

Legal Education Committee.—*Chairman*, J. W. Budd. *Principal and Director of Legal Studies*, Edward Jenks, M.A., B.C.L. *Reader*, Arthur Langridge, B.A. *Tutors*, Norman H. Baynes, M.A., E. Leslie Burgin, LL.D., W. C. Cleveland-Stevens, M.A., B.C.L., F. D. Livingstone, B.A. *Lecturer Commercial Law*, Arnold D. McNafr, B.A., LL.M. *Tutor Accounts and Book-keeping*, L. R. Dicksee, F.C.A. *Correspondence Tutor*, H. O. Danckwerts, M.A.

LAW SOCIETY OF IRELAND, INCORPORATED (1852), Solicitors' Buildings, Four Courts, Dublin. *Sec.* W. G. Wakely.

THE COUNCIL OF LEGAL EDUCATION was established by the four Inns of Court in 1852 to superintend the education and examination of students for call to the Bar.—*Office*, 15 Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C.2.

Chairman, Rt. Hon. Lord Justice Swinfen Eady.

Vice-Chairman, R. A. McCall, K.C.

Chairman of the Board of Studies, J. G. Lewis Coward, K.C.

Director of Legal Studies, W. Blake Odgers, LL.D., K.C.

Secretary to the Council, J. Felix Waley.

Readers

Constitutional Law, A. E. W. Hazel, B.C.L.

Roman Law, Jurisprudence, etc., J. Pawley Date, LL.D.

Assist. S. H. Leonard, B.C.L.

Evidence, Procedure, and Criminal Law, W. Blake Odgers, K.C.

Real Property and Conveyancing, A. F. Topham, LL.M.

Assist. W. J. Whittaker, LL.B.

Common Law, Sir Hugh Fraser, LL.D.

Assist. J. Gerald Pease, B.A.

Equity, J. Andrew Strahan, LL.B.

Assist. G. M. T. Hildyard.

Hindu and Mahommedan Law, Sir F. A. Robertson (Lecturer).

MEDICAL

The profession of medicine, from the education of the student to the conduct of the qualified practitioner, is controlled by the General Medical Council, a body which at present consists of 34 members, of whom 24 are representatives of the Universities and corporations empowered to grant qualifying diplomas, 5 are elected by members of the profession in the United Kingdom, and 5 are nominated by the Crown (*see under Societies and Institutions*). A qualification for registration as a medical practitioner cannot be obtained in a shorter period than five years from the date of passing the commencement of the authorised course of study. The average period is nearly seven years. In counting the cost of entering the profession, the expenses of living for six or seven years must therefore be added to the amount of the fees for teaching and hospital privileges. These fees vary from less than £100 to £150.

MEDICAL SCHOOLS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

CHARING CROSS, Chandos Street, W.C.2.—Beds 300, in-patients over 3,000, out-patients over 23,000. Fees: Entrance fee, 10 guineas. Annual fees for all students, 26 guineas per annum. Open to men and women students on equal terms. *Dean*, W. J. Feuton, M.D., F.R.C.P.; *Sec.* Frank Noakes.

GUY'S, London Bridge, S.E.1.—Beds 617, in-patients admitted 9,870, out-patients 110,081. Fee, 35 guineas per annum; entrance fee of 20 guineas to first-year students, 10 guineas to third-year students; term, 5 years. *School Secretary*, S. H. Croucher.

KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL, Denmark Hill, S.E.5.—Beds, 350. Fees, 80 guineas or 150 guineas. *Dean*, H. Willoughby Lyle, M.D., R.S., F.R.C.S. *Sec.* S. O. Ranner, M.A., at the School.

LISTER INSTITUTE OF PREVENTIVE MEDICINE, Chelsea Gardens, Chelsea Bridge Road, S.W.1.—*Sec.* M. Greenwood, Junr., N.R.C.S.

LONDON HOSPITAL, Mile End, E.—322 beds. In-patients, 17,637; out-patients, 130,831; accidents, 7,814; operations under anaesthesia, 16,253. Fees (full course), 30 guineas per annum. *Dean*, Prof. William Wright, M.B., D.Sc., F.R.C.S. *Sec.* E. J. Burdon.

LONDON SCHOOL OF CLINICAL MEDICINE, Dreadnought Hospital, Greenwich.—*Secretary*, P. J. Nichelli, O.M.G.

LONDON SCHOOL OF DENTAL SURGERY, attached to the Royal Dental Hospital, 32 Leicester Square, W.C.2. (*See ante*.)

LONDON (ROYAL FREE HOSPITAL) SCHOOL OF MEDICINE FOR WOMEN, 8 Hunter Street, Brunswick Square, W.O.1.—Fees for University of London and Conjoint Colleges (England) students: £169 for the full course, or £179 in five instalments. The fees include the clinical course at the Royal Free Hospital or St. Mary's Hospital. *Dean*, Miss Aldrich-Blake, M.D., M.S.; *Warden and Secretary*, Miss L. M. Brooks.

LONDON SCHOOL OF TROPICAL MEDICINE (University of London). Seamen's Hospital, Albert Dock, E.—Fees, £16.16.0. *Sec.* P. J. Michelli, O.M.O.

MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL, Mortimer Street, Berners Street, W.1.—450 beds, including special wards for cancer cases, maternity and gynaecological cases, and for diseases of the skin and eye. The cancer wing has 92 beds. The composition fee for general students is 135 guineas; for London University students, 145 guineas; for those who have passed the first examination for medical degrees of the London University, 120 guineas; and for those who have completed their anatomical and physiological studies, 70 guineas. The fee for dental students is 54 guineas. The fees may be paid by instalments. *Dean*, H. Campbell Thomson, M.D. *Sub-Dean*, J. Strickland Goodall, M.B.

NAVAL MEDICAL SCHOOL of the Royal Naval College, Greenwich.

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL COLLEGE, Grosvenor Road, S.W.1.—*Commdt. Surg.-Gen.* Sir David Bruce, O.B., F.R.S., A.M.S.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S, Smithfield, E.C.1.—Beds 757, in-patients 8,756, out-patients nearly 130,000. Fees: For students commencing their medical studies, 165 guineas in one sum or four annual instalments of 45 guineas each; for students who have completed one or two years of medical study proportionately lower composition fees are payable; for University students, 80 guineas in one sum or 85 guineas by instalments. *Dean*, T. W. Shore, M.D.; *Warden*, W. Girling Ball, F.R.C.S.

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL, Hyde Park Corner, S.W.—Beds 436, including 100 convalescent beds at Wimbledon. Fees, first year £26.5.0 London degree, £21 Conjoint Board diploma; £31.10.0 subsequent years; entrance fee 10 guineas (for clinical work only). *Dean*, R. Salisbury Trevor, M.B.

ST. MARY'S, Paddington, W.—Beds 305, in-patients 3,288, out-patients 14,746, casualty cases 19,158. Fees: Complete course, £140; clinical course, £63. *Dean*, Sir John Broadbent, Bt., M.D. *Secretary*, B. E. Matthews, B.A.

ST. THOMAS', Albert Embankment, S.E.1.—Beds 1,014 (532 for the military), in-patients 9,548, out-patients 54,101; attendances 234,812. Annual composition fee, 30 guineas; term 5 years. The hospital, the first to be built in accordance with modern ideas, consists of a series of blocks separate from each other, but connected by corridors open to the air on all sides. Between the blocks are grassy quadrangles, and along the whole front is a broad terrace overlooking the river and overshadowed by trees, to which both patients and students have free access. Six of the blocks are devoted to the use of patients; one other includes the treasurer's residence and the St. Thomas's Home for paying patients; one constitutes the medical school. The school buildings, isolated by a large quadrangle from the hospital, stand at its southern extremity, between the river and the gardens of Lambeth

Palace. They are very commodious, and every effort has been made to provide accommodation completely fulfilling modern requirements. A number of scholarships, prizes, and salaried appointments are open to students. *Secretary*, G. Q. Roberts, M.A. (Oxon).

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL, Gower Street, W.O.1.—Beds 492, in-patients 5,475, out-patients 52,880; attendances 159,639; fees, 80 guineas; term, 3 years. *Dean*, G. F. Blacker, M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.C.S.; *Secretary*, G. E. Adams.

WESTMINSTER HOSPITAL, Caxton Street, S.W.1.—Over 213 beds. Fees for the full medical curriculum, 26 guineas per annum; dental students, in one payment on entrance, 50 guineas, or two annual payments of £27.10.0 each; term, 5 to 7 years. *Dean*, S. A. Kinnier Wilson, M.A., B.Sc., M.D., F.R.O.P.; *Secretary*, Dr. E. B. Hulbert.

For Medical Schools outside London, see under the various universities.

MILITARY

STAFF COLLEGE, CAMBERLEY.—Officers who pass through the College have the letters *p.s.c.* after their names in Service lists. Closed on mobilisation. *Librarian*, Lt.-Col. E. A. Dickinson.

STAFF COLLEGE, QUETTA.—Closed on mobilisation.

CAVALRY SCHOOL, NETHERAVON.—Closed on mobilisation.

CAVALRY SCHOOL, SAUGOR.—Closed on mobilisation.

SCHOOLS OF INSTRUCTION FOR ROYAL HORSE AND ROYAL FIELD ARTILLERY AND ANTI-AIRCRAFT, Shoeburyness.

Commandant, Lt.-Col. Hon. W. D. Slater-Booth, D.S.O., R.A.

Lark Hill: *Commandant*, Lt.-Col. G. H. Gibbon, D.S.O., R.A.

ORDNANCE COLLEGE, Red Barracks, Woolwich.—Officers who have passed the advanced class of the College have the letters *p.a.c.*, and those passing the ordnance course the letter *o.* after their names in Service lists.

Commandant, Col. R. E. Home, D.S.O., R.A.
Executive Officers, Capt. W. H. R. Frewer, R.A.; Lt. W. R. Aggett, R.A.

SCHOOL OF MILITARY ENGINEERING, Chatham.
Commandant, Br.-Gen. F. Rainsford-Hannay, C.B.

Brigade Major and Sec. Maj. H. G. Gandy, D.S.O., R.E.

SCHOOL OF MUSKETRY, Hythe.
Acting Commandant, Col. B. W. L. McMahon.

SCHOOLS OF MUSKETRY, India.
Commandants, Lt.-Col. P. L. Grove (*Central School, Pachmarhi*); Capt. B. H. Matheson (*Satara*); Maj. A. G. Wall (*Chargali Gali*).

N.R.A. SCHOOL OF MUSKETRY, Bisley Camp.
Commandant, Lt.-Col. P. W. Richardson.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE, SANDHURST (1799).
Commandant, B.-Gen. L. A. M. Stopford, C.B.

Assist. do. Lt.-Col. F. W. Radcliffe, C.I.E.
Adjutant, Maj. N. V. C. Dalrymple-Hamilton.

Quarter-Master, Maj. H. S. Liekman.
Riding-Master, Maj. W. Sykes.

Surgeon, Lt.-Col. G. R. Kilkelly, C.M.G., M.V.O.
Assist. do. Capt. G. P. Humphery.

Chaplain, Rev. E. S. Woods, M.A.

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY, WOOLWICH (1741).
Commandant, Maj.-Gen. W. F. Cleave, O.B.

Adjutant, Capt. H. D. Simpson, R.A.
Asst. Adj. Maj. D. Smith, R.A.

Chief Instructors, Lt.-Col. E. V. D. Riddell, D.S.O. (*Military History and Tactics*); Maj. L. C. Maurice (*Military Eng. and Geomet. Drawing*); Maj. A. Murray-Smith (*Artillery*); Maj. A. C. L. Theobald, D.S.O. (*Map Reading and Field Sketching*).

Instructors, W. M. Roberts, M.A., O. L. Beaven, M.A., A. M. Grundy, M.A. (*Mathematics*); J. Young (*Practical Chemistry*); C. R. Darling (*Chemistry*); M. Ortnor (*Workshops*).

HEADQUARTERS GYMNASIUM, Aldershot.

Inspector of Gymnasia, Col. W. C. Wright.

Assist. do., Maj. J. S. N. de Joux, Lt.-Col. R. E. Campbell, Maj. D'A. D. Alexander.

Instructor, Capt. H. Olsson.

ARMY SIGNAL SCHOOLS.—Closed on mobilisation.

SIGNAL SERVICE TRAINING CENTRE.

Instructor, Capt. G. E. Mansergh, M.O., R.E.

ARMY SERVICE CORPS TRAINING ESTABLISHMENT,

Aldershot.

Commandant, Lt.-Col. H. M. Caddell, D.S.O.

Adjutant, Lt. C. G. Edwards.

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL COLLEGE (see p. 329).

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS TRAINING ESTABLISHMENT, Aldershot.

Commandant, Lt.-Col. P. S. Irvine, D.S.O., M.B.

SCHOOL OF ARMY SANITATION, Aldershot.—Closed on mobilisation.

ARMY VETERINARY SCHOOL, Aldershot.—Closed on mobilisation.

DUKE OF YORK'S ROYAL MILITARY SCHOOL, Hutton, near Brentwood (temp.).

Commandant, Lt.-Col. J. S. Dyke, M.V.O.

Head Master, Lt. B. Dryer.

ROYAL HIBERNIAN MILITARY SCHOOL, Phoenix Park, Dublin.

Commandant, Col. J. McDonnell, C.B.

Quarter-Master and Adj. Cupt., R. W. Smyth.

Head Master, Lt. A. J. H. McCleesh.

QUEEN VICTORIA SCHOOL, Dunblane, Scotland.

Commandant, Maj. H. F. Churchill.

Quarter-Mr. and Adj. Maj., J. J. Scott.

Head Master, Lt. H. G. R. Stevens.

MISCELLANEOUS

COLLEGE OF PRECEPTORS, Bloomsbury Square, W.C.1.—Persons are eligible for membership who are engaged in teaching and have passed any examination approved by the College. Diplomas of F.C.P., L.C.P., and A.C.P. are granted

President, Sir Philip Magnus, M.P.

Dean, W. G. Rushbrooke, LL.M.

Treasurer, G. Armitage Smith, D.Litt.

Secretary, G. Chalmers.

GILCHRIST EDUCATIONAL TRUST, 1 Plowden Buildings, Temple, E.C.4.—A fund left by the late Dr. John Borthwick Gilchrist (1759-1841) to trustees, "for the benefit, advancement, and propagation of education and learning in every part of the world, as far as circumstances will permit." The income is applied to the support of scholarships and studentships for young men and women, in connection with various universities and colleges; in occasional grants to Educational Institutions under special circumstances; and to the delivery of high-class lectures for the people, at a nominal charge for admission.

Trustees, Rt. Hon. Lord Shuttleworth, LL.D. (*Chairman*); Walter Leaf, Litt.D.; M. E. Sadler, C.B.; Mrs. Sophie Bryant, D.Sc.;

Rt. Hon. Lord Richard Cavendish, C.M.G.

Sec., A. H. Flson, D.Sc.

LONDON PAROCHIAL CHARITIES, 3 Temple Gardens, E.C.4.—The parochial charities of the City of London are now administered by a number of

trustees, nominated by various bodies. Large sums out of the funds of the trust have been devoted to the securing of open spaces, and about £40,000 a year is given in support of the various Polytechnics in the Metropolis. The foundation is the largest for charitable purposes in the Kingdom. The annual income now is £108,808.

Clerk, Ernald R. Warre.

Rhodes Scholarships

Under the will of Mr. Cecil Rhodes, a number of Colonial, American, and German scholarships were established in order to instil into the minds of young colonists the advantage to the Colonies as well as to the United Kingdom of the retention of the unity of the Empire; to encourage in the students from the United States of America an attachment to the country from which they have sprung; and to further a good understanding between the British Empire, Germany, and the United States. The scholarships allotted to Germany have been cancelled by an Act passed in 1916, and scholarships in substitution have been allotted to Alberta-Saskatchewan, the Transvaal, the Orange Free State and to the towns of Kimberley and Port Elizabeth alternately.

There are now 90 Colonial Scholarships of £300 per annum, tenable at any college in the University of Oxford for three consecutive academic years. They are allocated as follows: 9 to Rhodesia; 15 to Cape Province; 3 to Natal; 3 to the Transvaal; 3 to the Orange Free State; 18 to Australia; 3 to New Zealand; 27 to Canada; 3 to Newfoundland; 3 to Bermuda; 3 to Jamaica. Also 96 similar American scholarships, 2 to each State and Territory of the United States. *Office*, Seymour House, Waterloo Place, London, S.W.1.

MUSIC

ASSOCIATED BOARD OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC AND THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF MUSIC, 15 Bedford Square, W.C.1.—For Local Examinations in Music.

Patron, H.M. The King.

Chairman, Ernest Matthews.

Sec., James Muir.

GUILDHALL SCHOOL OF MUSIC, Victoria Embankment, E.C.4.—Established by the Corporation of London in 1880.

Principal, Landon Ronald.

Secretary, H. Saxe Wyndham.

LONDON COLLEGE OF MUSIC, Great Marlborough Street, W.1.

Principal, F. J. Karp, Mus.B.

Director of Exams., G. Augustus Holmes.

Secretary, A. Gambier Holmes.

INCORPORATED SOCIETY OF MUSICIANS, 19 Berners Street, W.1.

Hon. Treasurer, Arthur H. Mann, M.A., Mus.D.

General Secretary, Hugo Chadfield.

NATIONAL ORCHESTRAL ASSOCIATION, 13-14 Archer Street, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.1.

Secretary, Stanley Grainger.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC (1822), York Gate, Marylebone Road, N.W.1.

Chairman of Committee, Sir Edward E. Cooper.

Principal, Sir A. C. Mackenzie, Mus.D., LL.D.

Hon. Acting Secretary, P. Quarry.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF MUSIC (1883), Prince Consort Road, South Kensington, S.W.7.

Patron, H.M. The King.

President, H.R.H. Prince Christian, K.G.

Director, Sir Hubert Parry, Bt., C.V.O., Mus.Doc.

Hon. Secretary, Charles Morley.

Registrar, Claude Aveling.

- ROYAL COLLEGE OF ORGANISTS, Kensington Gore, S.W.7.
President, Sir Hubert H. Parry, Et., C.V.O., Mus.D.
Hon. Secretary, Dr. H. A. Harding.
Registrar, T. Shindler, M.A., LL.B.
- ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Westland Row, Dublin.
Secretary, C. E. Grahame-Harvey.
- ROYAL MANCHESTER COLLEGE OF MUSIC (1893), Ducie Street, Oxford Road, Manchester.
Principal, Dr. Adolph Brodsky.
Registrar, Stanley Withers.
- ROYAL MILITARY SCHOOL OF MUSIC, Kneller Hall, Twickenham.
Commandant, Col. T. C. F. Somerville, M.V.O.
Adjutant and Qr.-Mr. Maj. J. M. Bett.
Director of Music, Maj. A. J. Stretton, M.V.O.
- ROYAL NAVAL SCHOOL OF MUSIC, Eastney Barracks, Portsmouth.
Superintendent, Lt.-Col. Herbert Slessor, R.M.A.
Assist. Supt. Lt. A. E. Lidiard, R.M.L.I.
Musical Director, Maj. O. Franklin, R.M.L.I.
Quarter-Master, Lt. A. E. Whiting, R.M.L.I.
Supt. Clerk, T. P. Hanlon.
- ROYAL SOCIETY OF MUSICIANS OF GREAT BRITAIN (founded by Handel, 1738), 4 Bishopsgate, E.C.2.
Secretary, J. F. C. Bennett.
- TONIC SOL-FA COLLEGE, 26 Bloomsbury Square, W.C.1.
President, Sir Walter Parratt, C.V.O., Mus.D.
Secretary, Walter Harrison, Mus.B.
- TRINITY COLLEGE OF MUSIC, Mandeville Place, Manchester Square, W.1.
Chairman of Board, Sir Fredk. Bridge, C.V.O., Mus.D.
Secretary, C. N. H. Rodwell.
- VICTORIA COLLEGE OF MUSIC, 18 Berners Street, W.1.
President, Rt. Hon. Marquess of Anglesey.
Principal, J. H. Lewis, Mus.D.
Secretary, H. Portman Lewis.
- INCORPORATED GUILD OF CHURCH MUSICIANS, 18 Berners Street, W.1.
President, Rt. Rev. Bishop J. E. C. Weldon, D.D.
Warden, J. H. Lewis, O.C.L., Mus.D.
Registrar, J. M. Bentley, Mus.Doc., F.R.A.M.

NAVAL

- ROYAL NAVAL COLLEGE, Greenwich.
President, Adm. Sir Henry B. Jackson, G.C.B., K.C.V.O., A.D.C., F.R.S.
Rear Admiral, Edmund P. E. Jervoise (ret.).
Commander, Sandford G. R. Neville, R.N.
Deputy Supt. of Naval Examinations—Chief Naval Instructor, Arthur J. Parish, O.B., M.A., R.N.
Medical Officers, Henry W. Finlayson, D.S.O., M.B., R.N.; G. H. Fernie, M.R.C.S.
Store Officer, Cashier, etc., Staff-Paymaster George Whitcroft, R.N. (ret.).
Secretary, Henry F. V. Negus.
Clerk, A. Wotton.
Civil Engineer, A. I. Perfect.
Curator of Museum, Lieut. J. T. Berry, R.N. (ret.).
- ROYAL NAVAL COLLEGE, Dartmouth.
Captain, W. Ruck Keene, M.V.O., R.N.
Commander, Bernard Long, R.N.
Head Master, C. E. Ashford, M.V.O., M.A.
- ROYAL NAVAL COLLEGE, Osborne.
Captain, Hon. A. E. Holmes & Court, R.N. (ret.).
Commander, Capt. Hon. E. S. H. Boyle, R.N. (ret.).
Head Master, C. Godfrey, M.V.O., M.A.

- ROYAL HOSPITAL SCHOOL, Greenwich, S.E.10,
Superintendent, Captain E. M. C. Cooper Key, M.V.O., R.N.
Head Master, J. E. Evans, B.A.
- MECHANICAL TRAINING ESTABLISHMENT, R.N., Chatham.
Engineer Captain, F. T. George, R.N.
Commander, R. R. Harrison, R.N.R.
Engineer Commander, A. E. Rayner, R.N.

TRAINING SHIPS FOR ROYAL NAVY

- FOR MEN.—*H.M.S. Albemarle* (gunnery), *Duncan* (gunnery), *Argonaut*, *Dryad* (Navigation School Ship), *Harrier* (tender to *Dryad*).
- FOR BOYS.—*H.M.S. Pisgah* (I, II, III, IV, *Depôts for training for Boy Artificers*, *Ganges*, *Impregnable* (1, 2, and 3, *Training Establishments for Boys*), *Indus* (5 ships, for supernumerary artificers and boy artificers), and *Marine Society's Ship Warspite* and *National Refuges Ship Arethusa* and *Chichester* (see Societies).
- Ernouth*, moored off Grays, Essex (and sea-going tender *Ernouth II*). Boys trained for Navy and Mercantile Marine, and for employment in naval and military bands. *Capt. Superintendent*, Capt. R. B. Colmore, R.N.
- THAMES NAUTICAL TRAINING COLLEGE (Incorporated), *H.M.S. Worcester*, off Greenwich.—*Capt.-Superintendent*, Captain D. Wilson-Barker, R.D., R.N.R., F.R.S.E.
- TRAINING SHIP *Cornwall*, off Purfleet (Reformatory Ship).
Superintendent, Capt. Charles E. W. Pyddoke, R.N.
Secretary, W. Millachip, 66 Coleman Street, E.C.
- TRAINING SHIP *Clio*, Bangor (North Wales, Chester, and Border Counties Training Ship Society).—*Capt.-Superintendent*, Capt. F. G. Langdon, R.N.
- TRAINING SHIP *Indefatigable*, New Ferry, Birkenhead.—For boys of good character only, 13 to 14½. *Capt.-Superintendent*, Commandr. H. Butterworth, R.N.
- TRAINING SHIP *Mercury*, Hamble, Southampton, Hants.—For boys of good character and educational qualifications only. *Capt.-Superintendent* C. B. Fry, Commandr. R.N.R.

ORIENTAL STUDIES

- SCHOOL OF ORIENTAL STUDIES, London Institution, Finsbury Circus, London, E.C. Incorp. June 1916, to give instruction in the languages of Eastern and African peoples, ancient and modern, and in the literature, history, religion, and customs of these peoples, especially with a view to the needs of persons about to proceed to the East or to Africa for the pursuit of study and research, commerce, or a profession. *Chairman of Governing Body*, Sir John P. Hewett, G.C.S.I., C.I.E.; *Hon. Sec.* P. J. Hartog, M.A., B.Sc., C.I.E.; *Director*, Prof. E. Denison Ross, C.I.E., Ph.D.

SOCIOLOGY

- RUSKIN COLLEGE, Oxford.—Founded 1899. The College is intended for working men who are desirous of taking part in public and social work. Residential Courses are suspended during the war. *Principal*, H. Sanderson Furniss, M.A.; *Vice-Principal*, P. J. Baker, B.A.; *Sec.* Sam Smith.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION

- [Places marked with an asterisk denote training centres for women munition workers.]
 In addition to the institutions mentioned below, the following universities have faculties

of engineering: Birmingham, Bristol, Cambridge, Durham, Leeds, Liverpool, London, Manchester, Sheffield, Wales, St. Andrews, Glasgow, Edinburgh, Dublin, National University of Ireland, Queen's University of Belfast.

I.—Under the London County Council

The London County Council controls and maintains seventeen technical institutes and schools of art of its own, and aids by money grants many other educational centres offering technical, scientific, or art instruction. The grants are made subject to certain conditions, *inter alia*, inspection, and the nomination of representatives upon the governing body or committee of management. The following is a list of the more important:—

Entirely maintained by the L.C.C.

- BEAUFOY INSTITUTE, Prince's Road, Vauxhall Street, S.E.11.—*Principal*, A. Ritchie-Scott, B.Sc. (on war service); A. E. Bailey (*actg.*).
- CAMBERWELL SCHOOL OF ARTS AND CRAFTS, Peckham Road, S.E.—*Principal*, W. B. Dalton.
- CENTRAL SCHOOL OF ARTS AND CRAFTS, Southampton Row, W.C.1.—*Principal*, F. V. Burridge.
- CLAPHAM SCHOOL OF ART, Edgeley Road, High Street, Clapham, S.W.4.—*Principal*, T. McKeggie.
- HACKNEY INSTITUTE:
- (a) Hackney Institute, Dalston Lane, E.8.
 - (b) Hackney Institute, Sir John Cass's Branch, Cassland Road, E.9.
- Principal*, Percy R. Kirk, M.A., A.M.I.C.E. Sec. A. F. Watts; E. C. J. Hall (*actg.*).
- HAMMERSMITH SCHOOL OF ARTS AND CRAFTS, Lime Grove, Shepherd's Bush, W.12.—*Principal*, John Williams.
- NORWOOD TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, Knight's Hill, West Norwood, S.E.27.—*Principal*, W. Huntington, B.Sc.
- PADDINGTON TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, Saltram Crescent, W.9.—*Principal*, A. G. Cooke, M.A.
- PUTNEY SCHOOL OF ART, Oxford Road, Putney, S.W.15.—*Principal*, J. Bowyer.
- *SCHOOL OF BUILDING, Ferndale Road, Clapham, S.W.4.—*Principal*, H. W. Richards; *Vice-Principal*, A. R. Sage; *Director of Architecture*, Prof. Beresford Pite, F.R.I.B.A.; Sec. W. A. Andrews.
- SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING AND NAVIGATION, High Street, Poplar, E.14.—*Principal*, H. A. Garratt, M.I.N.A., A.M.I.C.E.
- SCHOOL OF PHOTO-ENGRAVING AND LITHOGRAPHY, 6 Bolt Court, Fleet Street, E.C.4.—*Principal*, A. J. Bull.
- *SHOREDITCH TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, Pitfield Street, Hoxton, N.1.—*Principal*, Shadrach Hicks; Sec. A. R. Forbes, A.C.I.S.
- TRADE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, Lime Grove, Shepherd's Bush, W.—*Lady Superintendent*, Miss M. A. J. Boon.
- TRADE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, Queen Square, Bloomsbury, W.O.1.—*Head Mistress*, Miss F. E. I. Smythe.
- WESTMINSTER TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, Vincent Square, S.W.1 (with which is incorporated the Westminster School of Art).—*Principal*, J. Stuart Ker, B.Sc. *Head Master, School of Art*, A. H. Christie (*actg.*); *Drawing and Painting* under the direction of Walter Sickert.

Polytechnics aided by the L.C.C.

- *BATTERSEA POLYTECHNIC, Battersea Park Road, Battersea, S.W.—*Principal*, F. H. Newman, M.A., Ph.D.

- BOROUGH POLYTECHNIC, Borough Road, S.E.1.—*Principal*, C. T. Millis, M.I.Mech.E.
- CITY OF LONDON COLLEGE, White Street, Moorfields, E.C.2.—*Principal*, Sidney Humphries, B.A., LL.B.
- NORTHAMPTON POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Clerkenwell, E.C.—*Principal*, R. M. Walmsley, D.Sc., F.R.S.E.
- NORTHERN POLYTECHNIC, Holloway Road, N.7.—*Principal*, R. S. Clay, D.Sc.
- SIR JOHN CASS TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, Aldgate, E.1.—*Principal*, C. A. Keane, D.Sc.
- SOUTH-WESTERN POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Manresa Road, Chelsea, S.W.—*Principal*, S. Skinner, M.A.
- THE POLYTECHNIC, 307-311 Regent Street, W.1.—*Director of Education*, Maj. Robert Mitchell.
- WOOLWICH POLYTECHNIC, William Street, Woolwich, S.E.18.—*Principal*, A. F. Hogg, M.A., F.C.S.
- BIRKBECK COLLEGE, Breams Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.4.—*Principal*, G. Armitage-Smith, M.A., D.Litt. Receives an annual grant from the L.C.C. under this head; the work consists of courses for the degrees of the University of London in Arts, Science, Economics, and Law.

Technical and other Institutes aided by the L.C.C.

- ALBANY INSTITUTE DOMESTIC ECONOMY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, Albury Street, Deptford, S.E.—*Lady Superintendent*, Miss R. Mason.
- ALDENHAM INSTITUTE, Goldington Crescent, N.W.1.—*Hon. Secretary*, H. S. Mingard, F.C.I.S.
- BERMONDSEY SETTLEMENT, Parcombe Street, Jamaica Road, S.E.16.—*Warden*, Rev. J. Scott Lidgett, D.D.
- CHURCH INSTITUTE, Wiseton Road, Upper Tooting, S.W.17.—*Hon. Secretary*, C. H. Baker.
- COLLEGE FOR WORKING WOMEN, 7 Fitzroy Street, W.1.—*Hon. Secretary*, Miss F. Martin.
- DEVAS INSTITUTE, New Road, Battersea, S.W.—*Sec. W. F. Holmes*.
- GOLDSMITHS' COLLEGE, New Cross, S.E.—*Warden*, T. Raymont, M.A. (*actg.*).
- HEROLD'S INSTITUTE, Drummond Road, Bermondsey, S.E.16 (in connection with the Borough Polytechnic).
- LEATHERSELLERS' COMPANY'S TECHNICAL COLLEGE, 176 Tower Bridge Road, S.E.1.—*Principal*, Dr. J. Gordon Parker.
- MORLEY COLLEGE, Waterloo Road, S.E.1.—*Vice-Principal*, Miss Clare Brennaud.
- ROYAL SCHOOL OF ART NEEDLEWORK, Exhibition Road, S.W.7.—*Principal*, Miss Evelyn Bradshaw; *Secretary*, Miss M. Hennell.
- SAILORS' HOME, Dock Street, E.1. (School of Nautical Cookery).—*Secretary*, A. E. Loder, R.N.R.
- ST. BRIDE FOUNDATION INSTITUTE, Bride Lane, Fleet Street, E.O.4 (for Printing Trades).—*Principal*, J. R. Riddell.
- SCHOOL OF ART WOOD-CARVING, South Kensington, 39 Thurloe Place, S.W.7.—*Secretary*, J. Bailey; *Registrar*, Miss A. C. Burtou.
- WANDSWORTH TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, High Street, Wandsworth, S.W.18.—*Hon. Principal*, A. R. Gridley, M.A.
- WORKING MEN'S COLLEGE, Crowndale Road, N.W.1.—*Superintendent*, E. C. Duchesne.
- BLACKHEATH SCHOOL OF ART AND CRAFTS, Lee Road, Blackheath, S.E.3.—*Principal*, J. H. Hale, F.S.A.M.
- ST. MARTIN'S SCHOOL OF ART, 107 Charing Cross Road, W.C.2.—*Head Master*, J. E. Allen, A.R.C.A.

II.—Other London Institutions

IMPERIAL COLLEGE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (comprising the Royal College of Science, the Royal School of Mines, and the City and Guilds [Engineering] College). Established by Royal Charter July 8, 1907. The Imperial College is administered by a governing body of forty-eight. *Chairman*, Marquess of Crewe; *Chairman of Executive Committee*, Rt. Hon. A. H. D. Aeland; *Rector*, Sir Alfred Keogh, O.C.B., LL.D. *Sec.* Alexander Gow, M.A., B.Sc.; *Registrar*, John Jones. **The City and Guilds (Engineering) College** is administered by a Delegacy of nineteen members (*Chairman*, Sir John Wolfe Barry, K.C.B., F.R.S.; *Dean*, Prof. W. E. Dalby, F.R.S.). While continuing the Associateship courses previously given in the three institutions now forming integral parts of the Imperial College, arrangements have been made for the award of an **Imperial College Diploma** with the abbreviated title D.I.C. Special advanced courses include Railway Engineering, Structural and Hydraulic Engineering, Surveying and Geology, Electrical Machinery and Transformers, the design and erection of Chemical Plant, Piel and Refractory Materials, the Technology of Woods and Fibres, Economic Botany, Plant Physiology and Pathology, Bio-Chemistry, Economic Entomology, Comparative Pathology, Engineering Geology, etc. Students satisfactorily completing the approved courses of study may obtain the following **additional Diplomas**: (a) the Associateship of the Royal College of Science in Mathematics, Mechanics, Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Zoology, or Geology (three years' course); (b) the Associateship of the Royal School of Mines in Mining, Metallurgy, and the Technology of Oil (four years' course); (c) the Associateship of the City and Guilds of London Institute in Engineering (three years' course). The fees of students entering for the Associateship Course are per year £36.10.0 in the Royal College of Science, £28.10.0 in the City and Guilds College, £45.10.0 in the Royal School of Mines. Entrance Scholarships are offered for the R.O.S. and C. & G. (Eng.) C. A certain number of Royal Exhibitions and Free Studentships tenable at the College are awarded by competition at the Science Examinations of the Board of Education. All communications respecting admission to or the work of the Imperial College should be addressed to the Secretary. *Offices*, Imperial Institute Road, South Kensington, S.W.7. For further particulars concerning the work of the City and Guilds Engineering College, which forms a department of the Imperial College, see below.

Departments and Professors.—*Mathematics*, A. R. Forsyth, F.R.S., A. N. Whitehead, F.R.S. (*Applied*); *Physics*, H. L. Callender, F.R.S., R. J. Strutt, F.R.S., W. Watson, F.R.S., A. Fowler, F.R.S. (*Astro-Physics*); *Technical Optics*, F. W. Cheshire (Director and Professor), A. E. Courady (*Optical Design*); *Chemistry*, H. B. Baker, F.R.S., C.B.F., J. F. Thorpe, F.R.S. (*Organic*); J. O. Philip (*Physical*); *Fuel and Refractory Materials*, W. A. Bone, F.R.S.; *Biology*, J. B. Farmer, F.R.S. (*Botany*), E. W. McBride, F.R.S. (*Zoology*); V. H. Blackman, F.R.S. (*Plant Physiology*); H. G. Plimmer, F.R.S. (*Comparative Pathology*); P. Groom (*Woods and Fibres Technology*); H. M. Lefroy (*Entomology*); *Geology*, W. W. Watts, F.R.S., C. G. Oullis (*Economic Mineralogy*); *Mining*, W. Frecheville; *Metallurgy*, H. C. H. Carpenter; *Oil Technology*, W. W. Watts, F.R.S.; *Mechanical Engineering and Motive Power*, W. E.

Dalby, F.R.S.; *Civil Engineering*, S. M. Dixon; *Electrical Engineering*, T. Mathew, F.R.S.

MINES, THE ROYAL SCHOOL OF, forms an integral part of the Imperial College of Science and Technology, and is administered and financed by the Governing Body of that College, with the assistance of an Advisory Board. (See **IMPERIAL COLLEGE OF SCIENCE**.)

SCIENCE, THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF, forms an integral part of the Imperial College of Science and Technology, and is administered and financed by the Governing Body of that College. (See **IMPERIAL COLLEGE OF SCIENCE**.)

THE CITY AND GUILDS OF LONDON INSTITUTE was established in 1878 by the Corporation and Livery Companies of the City of London to promote the applications of science and art to productive industry. *Visitor*, H.M. the King; *Chairman of Council*, Lord Halsbury; *Chairman of the Executive Committee*, Sir John Wolfe Barry, K.C.B.; *Treasurer*, Sir Edwd. H. Busk; *Hon. Secs.* Sir John Watney, S. W. Luard, and W. T. Prideaux. *Secretary*, A. L. Soper. *Offices*, Gresham College, Basinghall Street, E.C.2. The total income amounts to about £30,000 a year. The operations of the Institute are divided under the following heads:

(1) **THE CITY AND GUILDS' (ENGINEERING) COLLEGE**, which forms the Engineering section of the Imperial College of Science and Technology, and is conducted by a Delegacy representing the Imperial College, the City and Guilds' Institute, and the Goldsmiths' Company. (See **IMPERIAL COLLEGE OF SCIENCE**.)

(2) **THE CITY AND GUILDS' TECHNICAL COLLEGE**, Finsbury, provides courses of instruction in civil, mechanical, and electrical engineering and chemistry. It was opened in 1883.

(3) **THE SOUTH LONDON SCHOOL OF TECHNICAL ART**, Kennington Park Road, provides instruction in modelling, drawing, and painting from the life.

(4) **THE DEPARTMENT OF TECHNOLOGY**, the object of which is to encourage the teaching of technology, domestic subjects, and manual training throughout the British Empire.

CRYSTAL PALACE (School of Practical Engineering).

—*Principal*, J. W. Wilson, M.Inst.O.E., M.I.Mech.E. *Vice-Principal*, Maurice Wilson, A.M.Inst.C.E.

EAST LONDON COLLEGE (see University of London). **FARADAY HOUSE ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING COLLEGE**, Southampton Row, W.C.—*Principal*, A. Russell, D.Sc.

POLYTECHNIC SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING (Electrical, Civil, Motor, Aero, and Mechanical), 307-311 Regent Street, W.—*Head of Dept.* Prof. Henry J. Spooner, C.E., M.I.Mech.E., A.M.I.C.E.

TECHNICAL SCHOOL FOR CARRIAGE AND MOTOR BODY BUILDING, Balderton Street, W.—*Head Master*, Ernest Bailey.

TRADES' TRAINING SCHOOLS, 153 Great Titchfield Street, W.—*Director*, Banister Fletcher, F.R.I.B.A., F.S.I. (actg.).

WILLESDEN POLYTECHNIC, Priory Park Road, Kilburn, N.W.—*Principal*, A. J. Bird.

Provincial Technical Colleges

Places marked * denote training centres for women munition workers

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE (Heiginbottom Tech. Sch.).—*Principal*, A. Morris, B.Sc.

BANBURY (Municipal Tech. Sch.).—*Head Master*, S. H. Beale.

BARROW-IN-FURNESS (Tech. Sch.).—*Principal*, J. Minshull, B.Sc., A.M.I.M.E. (actg.).

- *BATH (City Tech. Sch.).—*Director*, A. Godfrey Day, A.M.I.Mech.E.
- BATLEY (Tech. and Art Sch.).—*Director of Education*, G. R. H. Danby, M.A.; *Organising Master*, P. I. Kitchen, B.Sc.
- BELFAST (Municipal Tech. Inst.).—*Principal*, F. C. Porth, F.R.C.Sc.I.
- BIRKENHEAD (Holt Tech. Sch. Tranmere).—*Principal*, J. E. L. Barnes, M.I.M.E.
- *BIRMINGHAM (Municipal Tech. Sch.).—*Principal*, W. E. Sumpner, D.Sc.
- „ (Tech. Sch. Handsworth).—*Principal*, W. E. Harrison.
- „ (Tech. Sch. Aston).—*Principal*, C. A. White, M.Sc.
- BLACKBURN (Municipal Tech. Sch.).—*Principal*, R. H. Pickard, D.Sc., F.R.S.
- BOLTON (Municipal Tech. Sch.).—*Director*, F. Wilkinson, F.G.S.
- BOOTLE (Municipal Tech. Sch.).—*Principal*, Laurence Small, B.Sc.
- *BRADFORD CITY (Technical Coll.).—*Principal*, Prof. W. M. Gardner, M.Sc., F.I.C.
- BRIERLEY HILL, Staffs. (Tech. Inst.).—A. Oakden.
- BRIGHTON (Technical Sch.).—*Principal and Sec.*, T. Walling, M.A.
- *BRIGHTON (Municipal Tech. Coll.).—*Principal*, W. Beckett Burnle, D.Sc.
- BRISTOL (Merchant Venturers' Tech. Coll.).—*Principal*, Prof. J. Wertheimer, D.Sc.; *Secretary*, G. H. Pope, B.C.L.
- BURNLEY (Municipal Tech. Inst.).—*Principal*, T. Crossland, B.Sc.
- BURY (Municipal Tech. Sch.).—*Principal*, R. Wilkinson, B.A.
- CAMBRIDGE (School of Metalliferous Mining).—*Principal*, T. Knowles, B.A., B.Sc.
- CARDIFF (City of Cardiff Tech. Coll.).—*Principal*, Charles Coles, B.Sc.
- CHATHAM (Technical Inst.).—*Director*, R. L. Wills, M.A., A.R.C.S.
- CHOIRLEY (Municipal Sec. Sch. & Tech. Inst.).—*Principal*, G. B. Alcock, B.A.
- *COLCHESTER (Technical Coll.).—*Secretary*, G. C. Holland.
- COVENTRY (Municipal Tech. Inst.).—*Principal*, J. H. Belcher, B.A., B.Sc.
- CRUWE (Technical Inst.).—*Principal*, R. W. Bailey.
- *DARLINGTON (Technical Coll.).—*Principal*, C. E. Handy, A.R.C.S.; *Sec. and Director of Education*, A. C. Boyde, M.A., LL.B.
- DARWEN (Municipal Tech. Sch.).—*Sec.* W. Bretherick.
- *DERBY (Tech. Coll.).—*Principal*, F. W. Shurlock, B.A., B.Sc. *Secretary*, Wm. Cooper.
- DEVONPORT (Municipal Tech. Sch.).—*Principal*, W. S. Templeton, M.A., B.Sc.
- DEWBURY (Tech. Sch. & Sch. of Art).—*Head and Organising Master*, H. J. Taylor, F.C.S.
- DONCASTER (Tech. Coll.).—*Principal*, J. Eagles, A.R.C.Sc.
- DOVER (Sch. of Science and Tech.).—*Director of Higher Education*, F. Whitehouse, M.A.
- DUBLIN (Royal College of Science). See p. 418.
- *EAST HAM (Tech. Coll.).—*Principal*, W. H. Barker, B.Sc., F.C.S.
- *ERITH (Technical Sch.).—*Principal*, W. Neagle, B.Sc., A.M.I.M.E.
- *GILLINGHAM (Tech. Inst.).—*Director*, R. I. Wills, M.A.
- *GRIMSBY (Tech. Sch.).—*Clerk*, D. Chandler.
- HALIFAX (Municipal Tech. Coll.).—*Principal*, J. Crowther, B.Sc.
- HUDDERSFIELD (Tech. Coll.).—*Principal*, J. F. Hudson, M.A.
- HULL (Municipal Tech. Coll.).—*Principal*, T. Luxton, B.A., B.Sc.
- IPSWICH (Municipal Tech. Sch.).—*Principal*, P. Wilkinson, B.A., B.Sc.
- KEIGHLEY (Tech. Inst.).—*Principal*, T. P. Watson, M.A.
- *LANCASTER (Storey Inst.).—*Head Master*, F. H. Mould, B.Sc., A.R.C.S.
- *LEEDS (Central Tech. Sch.).—*Principal*, R. E. Barnett, B.Sc., A.R.C.S.; *Sec.* James Graham.
- LEICESTER (Municipal Tech. Sch.).—*Principal*, J. H. Hawthorn, M.A.
- LINCOLN (Municipal Tech. Sch.).—*Principal*, A. E. Collis, M.I.Mech.E.
- *LIVERPOOL (Municipal Tech. Sch.).—*Director*, James G. Legge, B.A.; *Principal*, J. Scholes Hague, M.Sc.
- *LOUGHBOROUGH (Technical Inst.).—*Principal*, H. Schofield, M.B.E., B.Sc., A.R.C.S., A.M.I.C.E.
- MANCHESTER (Municipal Sch. of Technology).—*Principal*, J. C. M. Garnett, M.A.
- *NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE (Rutherford Tech. Coll.).—*Principal*, C. L. Clair-Henrich, A.M.I.M.E.; *Director of Education*, Percival Sharp, B.Sc.
- *NEWPORT (Mon.) (Technical Inst.).—*Principal*, R. W. Holland, M.Sc., LL.D.
- NEWRY (Municipal Tech. Sch.).—*Principal*, E. Holden, A.R.S.I.
- NORTHAMPTON (Tech. Sch.).—*Principal*, J. Blake-man, M.A., M.Sc.
- NORWICH (Tech. Inst.).—*Principal*, H. Ramage, M.A.
- NOTTINGHAM (Municipal Tech. and Art School).—*Principal*, J. Harrison, A.R.C.A.
- *OLDHAM (Municipal Tech. Sch.).—*Principal*, H. H. Wareing.
- PAISLEY (Tech. Coll.).—*Principal*, A. MacLean, B.Sc.
- *PETERBOROUGH (County Tech. Sch.).—*Organising Master*, L. C. Pullan.
- *PLYMOUTH (Municipal Tech. Sch.).—*Principal*, W. S. Templeton, M.A., B.Sc.
- *PORTSMOUTH (Municipal Coll.).—*Principal*, O. Freeman, B.Sc., A.R.C.S.
- ROCHDALE (Municipal Tech. Sch.).—*Principal and Sec.* J. E. Holden.
- ROCHESTER (Technical Inst.).—*Director*, R. L. Wills, M.A., A.R.C.S.
- ROTHERHAM (Tech. Inst.).—*Principal*, James A. Mair.
- *SALFORD (Royal Tech. Inst.).—*Principal*, Bert-ram Prentice, D.Sc.
- *SMITHWICK (Technical Sch.).—*Principal*, R. W. Hutchinson, M.Sc., A.M.I.E.E.
- SOUTH WALES and MONMOUTHSHIRE SCHOOL OF MINES, Treforest, Glam.—*Principal*, Prof. G. Knox, M.I.M.E., F.G.S.
- STOCKPORT (Municipal Tech. Sch.).—*Principal*, R. J. Brown, M.Sc.
- STOK-ON-TRENT (Longton Sutherland Inst.).—*Principal*, W. Harris, M.A., Ph.D.
- SUNDERLAND (Municipal Tech. Coll.).—*Principal*, V. A. Mundella, M.A., B.Sc.
- *SUTTON COLDFIELD (Municipal Tech. Sch.).—*Principal*, H. Pochin, M.A.; *Acting Principal*, H. Ruchet-Fairweather, M.A.
- SWANSEA (Tech. Coll.).—*Principal*, W. M. Varley, D.Sc.
- SWINSON (Tech. Sch.).—*Principal*, G. H. Burkhardt, M.Sc.
- TONBRIDGE (Tech. Inst.).—*Director and Sec.* T. Newsome, A.R.C.S.
- *TUNBRIDGE WELLS (Tech. Inst.).—*Principal*, J. Lister, Ph.D., B.Sc.
- *WALSALL (Municipal Inst.).—*Principal*, Frank E. Thompson, A.R.C.S., F.I.C., F.C.S.

WALTHAMSTOW (Tech. Inst.).—*Principal*, James G. B. Edwards, A.M.I.M.E.
 WARRINGTON (Municipal Tech. Inst.).—*Principal*, J. S. Broome, M.Sc.
 *WEDNESBURY (County Technical Inst.).—*Principal*, W. Macfarlane, F.I.C.
 *WELLINGBOROUGH (Tech. Inst.).—*Principal*, A. J. Ensor, B.Sc.
 WEST BROMWICH (Mun. Sci. and Tech. Sch.).—*Principal*, R. Lloyd Whiteley, F.I.C.
 WEST HAM (Municipal Tech. Inst.).—*Principal*, J. R. Airey, M.A., D.Sc.
 WIDNES (Mun. Tech. Sch.).—*Principal*, J. A. Cooper, B.Sc., C. Richard Lewis, M.A. (actg.).
 WIGAN (Mining and Tech. Coll.).—*Principal*, S. C. Laws, M.A., B.Sc.
 *WILLENHALL (Technical Sch.).—*Principal*, H. Hanford.
 *WIMBLEDON (Tech. Inst. and School of Art).—*Principal*, W. A. Harwood.
 WOLVERHAMPTON (Municipal Tech. Sch.).—*Principal*, J. D. Coates, D.Sc.
 WORCESTER (Victoria Institute).—*Secretary*, T. Duckworth.
 *YORK (Technical Sch.).—*Secretary*, J. H. Mason.

SCOTLAND

*ABERDEEN (Robert Gordon's Tech. Coll.).—*Principal*, Chas. Stewart, M.A.
 EDINBURGH (Heriot-Watt Coll.).—*Principal*, A. P. Laurie, D.Sc.
 *GLASGOW (Royal Tech. Coll.).—*Director*, H. F. Stockdale, F.R.S.E.

THEOLOGICAL

Church of England

BIRKENHEAD (St. Aidan's).—*Principal*, Rev. E. C. Dewick, M.A.
 BURGESS (St. Paul's Miss. Coll.).—*Principal*, Canon H. H. Foster, M.A.
 CAMBRIDGE (Ridley Hall).—*Principal*, Rev. A. J. Tait, D.D.
 „ (Clergy Training Sch.).—*Principal*, (vacant).
 CANTERBURY (St. Augustine's Miss. Coll.).—*Warden*, Rt. Rev. Bishop A. M. Knight, D.D.
 CHESHUNT (Bishops' College).—*Principal*, Rev. Canon P. C. N. Hicks, M.A.
 CHICHESTER.—*Principal*, Rev. Preb. Rickard, M.A.
 CUDDESDON.—*Principal*, Rev. J. B. Seaton, M.A.
 DEVONPORT (Stoke Damard School).—*Warden*, Rev. Preb. Ponsonby.
 DORCHESTER (Foreign Missionary).—*Principal*, Rev. C. P. Hankey, M.A.
 ELY.—*Principal*, Rev. Canon H. L. Goudge, D.D.
 FAIRMAR (Bishop's Hostel).—*Warden*, Rev. Canon B. K. Cunningham. Closed for the period of the war.
 HIGHBURY.—See p. 317.
 ISLE OF MAN (Bishop Wilson Theol. Coll.).—*Principal*, Rev. W. N. Hudson, M.A.
 ISLINGTON (Church Miss. Coll.).—*Principal*, (vacant). Closed for period of the war.
 KELHAM (House of the Sacred Mission).—*Warden*, Rev. D. Jenks, M.A. (temp. address, The College, Mirfield).
 LEEDS (Clergy School).—*Principal*, Rev. R. H. Malden, M.A.
 LEICHTFIELD.—*Principal*, Rev. Preb. L. A. Phillips, M.A.
 LINCOLN (Scholae Cancellarii).—*Chancellor*, Rev. J. O. Johnston, D.D.; *Warden* (vacant).
 LLANDAFF (St. Michael's).—*Warden*, Rev. Canon H. R. Johnson, M.A.
 LONDON (King's College).—See p. 317.

MANCHESTER (St. Anselm's Hostel, Victoria Park).—*Warden*, Rev. T. H. Cleworth (on war service).
 MURFIELD (College of the Resurrection).—*Superior*, Rev. W. H. Frere, D.D.; *Warden*, Rev. B. Horner, M.A.
 OXFORD (Wycliffe Hall).—*Principal*, Rev. H. G. Grey, M.A.
 „ (St. Stephen's House).—*Principal*, Rev. T. H. Bown, M.A.
 SALISBURY.—*Principal*, Rev. Canon C. T. Dimont, B.D.
 WELLS.—*Principal*, Rev. R. H. Lightfoot, M.A.

Scottish Episcopal Church

EDINBURGH.—*Principal*, Chancellor Perry, B.D.

Methodist

BELFAST.—*President*, Rev. J. W. R. Campbell, M.A.
 DUNSBURY.—*Principal*, Rev. R. W. Moss, D.D.
 HANDSWORTH.—*Principal*, Rev. J. G. Tasker, D.D.
 HEADINGLEY.—*Governor*, Rev. T. H. Mawson.
 MANCHESTER (Primitive Meth., Alexandra Rd., Hartley).—*Principal*, Rev. H. J. Pickett.
 SHEFFIELD, Ranmoor (United Meth.).—Closed for the period of the war.
 RICHMOND, Surrey.—See p. 317.

Congregational

BANGOR (Independent Coll.).—*Principal*, Rev. T. Rees, M.A.
 BRADFORD (United Coll.).—*Principal*, Rev. E. Griffith-Jones, D.D.
 BRECON.—*Principal*, Rev. T. Lewis, B.D.
 BRISTOL (Western College).—*Principal*, Rev. R. S. Franks, M.A., B.Litt.
 CAMBRIDGE (Cheshunt College).—*Res. Tutor*, Rev. E. W. Johnson, M.A.
 EDINBURGH (George Square).—*Principal*, Rev. A. J. Grieve, D.D.
 HACKNEY. See p. 317.
 HAMPSHIRE (New College).—See p. 317.
 MANCHESTER (Lancashire Indep. Coll.).—*Principal*, Rev. W. H. Bennett, D.D.
 NOTTINGHAM.—*Principal*, Rev. D. L. Ritchie.
 OXFORD (Mansfield College).—*Principal*, Rev. W. B. Schlic, D.D.

Roman Catholic

BIRMINGHAM (Oscott, St. Mary's).—*Rector*, Rt. Rev. Monsignor Canon Parkinson, D.D.
 BLAIRS, Aberdeen (St. Mary's Coll.).—*Rector*, Rt. Rev. Monsignor Canon J. McGregor.
 DRUMCONDRA (All Hallows, for Foreign Missions).—*President*, Rev. Thos. O'Donnell, C.M.
 GLASGOW (St. Peter's Coll.).—*Rector*, Very Rev. H. Forbes, D.D.
 HEREFORD (Belmont Priory).—*Cathedral Prior*, Rt. Rev. G. A. Kindersley, O.S.B.
 LEEDS (St. Joseph's Seminary).—*Rector*, Very Rev. Canon Bray, D.D.
 LIVERPOOL (Everton, St. Edward's).—*President*, Very Rev. Canon E. Banks, B.A.
 MAYNOOTH (St. Patrick's).—*President*, Rt. Rev. J. F. Hogan, D.D.
 MILL HILL (St. Joseph's, for Foreign Missions).—*Superior-General*, Very Rev. F. Henry; *Rector*, Very Rev. C. Aberne.
 RUGBY (Hawkesyard, St. Thomas's Dominican Coll.).—*Prior*, Very Rev. Bernard A. Barker; *Pro-Regent*, Rev. Paulinus Swenney.
 ST. ASAPH (St. Beuno's).—*Rector*, Rev. A. Keogh.

Baptist

BANGOR.—*Principal*, Rev. S. Morris, M.A.
 BRISTOL (1679).—*President*, Rev. W. J. Henderson, LL.D.

CARDIFF (S. Wales Baptist Coll.).—*Principal*, Rev. W. Edwards, D.D.
 GLASGOW.—*Principal*, Rev. Jervis Coats, D.D.
 LEEDS, Rawdon.—*President*, Rev. W. B. Blomfield, R.D.
 MANCHESTER.—*President*, Rev. J. T. Marshall, D.D.
 NEWINGTON, London, S.E. (Pastors' College).—*President*, Rev. Thos. Spurgeon.
 NOTTINGHAM (Midland College).—*Principal* (vacant).

REGENT'S PARK.—See p. 317.

Presbyterian

ARERDEEN (United Free Church Coll.).—*Principal*, Rev. James Iverach, D.D.
 BELFAST (Presbyterian Coll.).—*President*, Rev. M. Leitch, D.D.
 CAMBRIDGE (Westminster Coll.).—*Principal*, Rev. J. Skinner, D.D.
 EDINBURGH (United Free Church New Coll.).—*Principal*, Rev. Alex. Whyte, D.D.
 GLASGOW (United Free Church Coll.).—*Principal*, (vacant).
 LONDONDERRY (Magee College).—*President*, J. R. Leebody, D.Sc.

Calvinistic Methodist

ABERYSTWYTH.—*Principal*, Rev. O. Prys, M.A.
 BALA.—*Principal* (vacant).

Unitarian

MANCHESTER (Home Missionary Coll., Victoria Park).—*Principal*, Rev. S. H. Mellone, D.Sc.

Moravian

MANCHESTER, Fairfield.—*Principal*, Rev. A. H. Mumford, B.D.

Theology without Particular Doctrines

CARMARTHEN (Presbyterian College).—*Principal*, W. J. Evans, M.A.
 OXFORD (Manchester College).—*Principal*, Rev. L. P. Jacks, D.D.

UNIVERSITY SETTLEMENTS

BERMONDSEY SETTLEMENT, Farncombe Street, Jamaica Road, S.E.16.—*Warden*, Rev. J. Scott Lidgett, D.D.
 BIRMINGHAM WOMEN'S SETTLEMENT, 318 Summer Lane, Birmilugham.—*Warden*, Miss Helen Madeley.
 CAIUS COLLEGE MISSION SETTLEMENT, Battersea, S.W.—*Warden*, Rev. Ronald Winbush, M.A.
 CAMBRIDGE HOUSE, 131-137 Camberwell Road, S.E.5.—*Head*, Rev. N. B. Kent, B.A.
 CANNING TOWN WOMEN'S SETTLEMENT, Cumberland Road, Plaistow.—*Warden*, Mrs. Parker Crane.
 CHILTEHAM LADIES' COLLEGE SETTLEMENT (St. Hilda's East), 3 Old Nichol Street, Bethnal Green, E.2.—*Warden*, Miss Bruce.
 GIVEN-WILSON INSTITUTE SETTLEMENT, 53-55 Stopford Road, Plaistow, E.13.—*Administrator*, Miss Bolton.
 LADY MARGARET HALL SETTLEMENT, 129-135 Kennington Road, S.E.11.—*Warden*, Miss K. Thicknesse.
 LIVERPOOL, Nile Street.—*Warden*, F. J. Marquis, M.A., B.Sc.
 MANCHESTER, Ancoats Hall.—*Warden*, Miss B. B. Rogers.
 MANSFIELD HOUSE, 89 Barking Road, Canning Town, E.16.—*Warden*, N. M. Hyde, M.A.
 OXFORD HOUSE, Mape Street, Bethnal Green, E.2.—*Head*, Douglas Eyre.
 PASSMORE EDWARDS SETTLEMENT, Tavistock Place, St. Pancras, W.C.1.—*Warden*, Miss Hilda D. Oakeley, M.A.

ROBERT BROWNING SETTLEMENT, York Street, Walworth Road, S.E.17.—*Pres.* Sir E. Shackleton; *Warden*, F. Herbert Stead, M.A.

ST. MARGARET'S HOUSE (Ladies' Branch of Oxford House), Bethnal Green.—*Head*, Miss Harington.
 TOYNBEE HALL (1884), 28 Commercial Street, Whitechapel, E.1. *Acting Warden*, E. F. Hitchcock. *Women's Settlement*, 130 High Street, Poplar, E.14.

WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY SETTLEMENT, 44-46 Nelson Square, Blackfriars Road, S.E.1.—*Warden*, Miss M. McN. Sharpley.

WOODBROOKE SETTLEMENT, for Religious and Social Studies, Selly Oak, near Birmingham. For Friends and others.—*Director of Studies* (Emeritus), Dr. J. Rendel Harris; *Warden*, H. G. Wood.

VETERINARY

ROYAL COLLEGE OF VETERINARY SURGEONS, 10 Red Lion Square, W.C.1.—Grants Diplomas of M.R.C.V.S. and F.R.C.V.S. Membership, 3,400.

President, F. W. Garnett, M.R.C.V.S.

Secretary and Registrar, Fred Bullock, F.R.G.S.

ROYAL VETERINARY COLLEGE, Camden Town.

Principal and Dean, Prof. Sir John M'Fadyean, M.R., B.Sc., LL.D., M.R.C.V.S.

Anatomy, E. S. Shave, F.R.C.V.S.; B. Gorton, M.R.C.V.S.

Biology, T. J. Evans, M.A.

Chemistry, G. D. Lander, D.Sc.; J. J. Geake.

Hygiene and Dietetics, G. H. Wooldridge, F.R.C.V.S.

Materia Medica and Pharmacy, (vacant).

Medicine and Parasitology, G. H. Wooldridge, F.R.C.V.S.

Pathology and Bacteriology, The Principal.

Physiology and Histology, G. A. Buckmaster, M.D.

Surgery, J. Macqueen, F.R.C.V.S.

Secretary, Thomas C. Wight.

ROYAL (DICK) VETERINARY COLLEGE, Edinburgh.

Principal, Prof. O. Charnock Bradley.

Surgery and Materia Medica, Ainsworth Wilson, F.R.C.V.S.

Medicine and Obstetrics, Alex. McTurk, M.R.C.V.S.

Anatomy and Histology, The Principal.

Physiology, D. A. Farquharson, M.B.

Pathology and Bacteriology, D. C. Matheson, F.R.C.V.S.

Hygiene and Dietetics, R. G. Linton, M.R.C.V.S.

Biology, R. Stewart MacDougall, D.Sc.

Secretary, F. P. Milligan.

VETERINARY COLLEGE, Buccleuch Street, Glasgow.

Medicine, Surgery, Comp. Pathology, and Obstetrics, David Inrie, M.R.C.V.S.

Anatomy, etc. James Murphy, M.R.C.V.S.

Physiology and Histology, D. Noel Paton, M.D.

Pathology and Bacteriology, W. Blair M. Martin, M.D.

Chemistry and Physics, G. S. Cruickshanks, M.D.

Botany, Pharmacy, Toxicology, etc. A. S. Macqueen, M.R.C.V.S.

UNIVERSITY OF LIVERPOOL SCHOOL OF VETERINARY SCIENCE (see Liverpool University).

ROYAL VETERINARY COLLEGE OF IRELAND, Pembroke and Shelbourne Roads, Dublin.

Principal (vacant).

Physiology, F. X. Callaghan, M.B.

Materia Medica and Hygiene, G. T. Dunne.

Pathology and Bacteriology, The Principal.

Surgery, J. J. O'Connor.

Medicine, J. F. Craig, M.A., M.R.C.V.S.

Anatomy, T. G. Browne, M.R.C.V.S.

Registrar, G. E. Haines.

SECONDARY EDUCATION

SOME OF THE LARGER PUBLIC SCHOOLS

* Denotes member of the Head Masters' Conference (q.v.); † denotes member of the Incorporated Association of Head Masters (q.v.).

***BEAUMONT COLLEGE**, Old Windsor. Roman Catholic. Founded 1861. Pupils, 200. *Fees*, 90 guineas p.a. *Rector*, Rev. William Bodkin, S.J.

*†**BEDFORD SCHOOL**, Bedford. Founded 1566; reorganised 1873. There are two or more each year leaving *exhibitions* of the total value of £160 per annum, tenable for four years. *Exhibitions* tenable in the school from £60 to £10. Pupils 700. There are seven boarding-houses. There is an Engineer Corps. *Fees*, over 14, £6.13.0; 12-14, £5.12.0; 10-12, £4.11.0; under 10, £3.10.0 per term. *Head Master*, Reginald Carter, M.A.

*†**BERKHAMSTED SCHOOL**, Herts. Pupils, 500. Seven boarding-houses. *Fees*, tuition, £15; boarding, £55. *Head Master*, C. H. Greene, M.A.

*†**BIRMINGHAM, KING EDWARD'S SCHOOL**. Pupils, 500. *Fees*, £18 per annum. *Head Master*, H. Cary Gilson, M.A. *Motto*, "Domine, Salvum fac Regem."

***BLUNDELL'S SCHOOL**, Tiverton, Devon. Founded 1604. *Fees*, £78-£90 per annum. *Head Master*, A. E. Wynn, M.A. (*actg.*).

***BRADFIELD COLLEGE**, Berks. *Fees*, 90 guineas p.a. *Head Master*, Rev. R. D. Beloe, M.A.

*†**BRIGHTON COLLEGE**, Brighton. Founded 1847. There are at least three leaving *scholarships* of the annual value of £35, and three of £30, tenable at Oxford or Cambridge. Entrance *scholarships* are awarded every year, at least five of the annual value of £70 or £50, and smaller *exhibitions*. Pupils, 375. *Fees*, £105.6.0 p.a. *Head Master*, Rev. W. R. Dawson, M.A.

*†**CHARTERHOUSE SCHOOL**, Godalming. Founded 1611, and until 1872 situated near Smithfield, London, on ground that belonged to the Carthusians. Sixty *scholarships* are tenable in the school, of which ten are competed for annually at entrance. Twenty or more *exhibitions* to the Universities, each of the annual value of £80, tenable for four years. Pupils, 600. *Fees*, entrance, £10.10.0; tuition, £31.10.0 p.a.; boarding fee, £84 p.a. *Head Master*, Frank Fletcher, M.A. *Motto*, "Deo dante dedi."

***CHELTENHAM COLLEGE**, Gloucestershire. Founded 1841. Incorporated '94; governed by a President and twenty members of Council. There are three sides in the Senior School—the Classical, the Military and Engineering, and the Modern. There is a Junior School. Numerous *scholarships* are attached to the College; also nominations for sons of the Clergy. Pupils, 600. *Fees*, under 10—day-boys £7 per term, boarders £32; between 10 and 13—day-boys £10 per term, boarders £36; over 13—day-boys, £13 per term, boarders £40. *Principal*, the Rev. Canon R. Waterfield, M.A. *Bursar*, A. A. Hunter.

***CHRIST'S HOSPITAL**, West Horsham. Founded 1552. *Head Master*, Rev. A. W. Upcott, D.D., Exeter College, Oxford. With relation to two-thirds of the scholars at the Hospital school, fees ranging from £10 to £20 may be charged if the Council of Almoners consider "that the parents or next friends are in a position to contribute

substantially towards the child's education and maintenance." *Entrance* to the Hospital school is gained by presentation or by competition. Metropolitan public elementary schools supply 179 scholars, various parishes 108, and various endowed schools the residue; 85 others are nominated by the Council of Almoners. Hospital *exhibition* funds provide *exhibitions* to universities, including *The Times* scholarship, and the "Pitt Club" *exhibition*. Pupils, 820. *Clerk*, R. L. Franks. *Office*, 26 and 27 Great Tower Street, London, E.C.3.

*†**CITY OF LONDON SCHOOL**, Victoria Embankment, E.C.4. Established by the Corporation of London in 1834. Tenable at the Universities or other places of higher education are 26 *scholarships* varying from £100 to £20; and about 50 others tenable at the school. Pupils admitted between the ages of 7 and 15. *Fees*, 15 guineas p.a. *Head Master*, Rev. Arthur Chilton, D.D. *Sec.*, A. J. Austin.

*†**CULFOTON COLLEGE**, Bristol. Opened 1862, received charter '77. There are Classical, Modern, and Military sides, and Junior and Preparatory Schools. Three *exhibitions*, of £25, which may be increased to £50 a year, tenable at the Universities, and at least eleven *scholarships*, varying in value from £25 to £100 a year, tenable at the College, offered annually. Pupils, 645. *Fees*, tuition, Preparatory, £24; Junior, £30; Classical, £33; Modern, £37.10.0; Military, £46.10.0; boarding, £60-£72. *Head Master*, J. E. King, Litt.D. *Sec.*, W. J. Lewis. *Motto*, "Spiritus intus alit."

*†**DULWICH COLLEGE** (part of the foundation of Alleyn's "College of God's Gift" at Dulwich) was founded A.D. 1619, by *Edward Alleyn*, the Actor, under Letters Patent of King James I. Reconstituted '58, and removed to new site and new building '70. Pupils, 730. Age of admission, not under 10; leaving, 19. Endowment about £5,000 p.a. £500 may be paid annually in *scholarships* to boys either already in the school or about to enter it, and £1,000 in leaving *scholarships*. Such *scholarships* are awarded as the result of open examination. *Fees*, entrance, £1; tuition, £24 p.a. under 13; £27 p.a. over 13. *Master*, George Smith, M.A.; *School Secretary*, Rev. J. R. Cocq, M.A. *Motto*, "Detur Gloria soli Deo."

***EPSOM COLLEGE**, Epsom. Established 1855 with a Royal Medical Foundation. Accommodation for 250, and Preparatory for 100 boys under thirteen. Five medical *scholarships* at the Hospital Schools in London, and 19 other *scholarships* to the Universities, etc. The foundation provides for 50 foundation scholars and 50 pensioners. *Fees* sons of medical men, 70 guineas; others, 80 guineas; day-boys, 25 guineas. *Head Master*, Rev. W. J. Barton, M.A.; *Secretary*, J. Bernard Lamb, 37, Soho Square, W. *Bursar*, W. D. Crossley; 20 assistant masters.

***ETON COLLEGE**, Eton. Founded 1440. Endowment exceeds £20,000 p.a. Pupils consist of *King's scholars* or "Collegers" (of whom there are 70, and who enter college after competitive examination between twelve and fourteen years of age), and of *Oppidans*, who enter between twelve and fourteen years of age. *Exhibitions and scholarships* to both Universities, ranging from £60 for four years downwards. *Motto*, "Floreat Etona."

Head Master, Rev. Cyril A. Alington, M.A., D.D. A mission is supported by past and present Etonians at Hackney Wick.

***FELSTED SCHOOL**, Essex. Founded in 1564. Classical, Modern, Engineering, and Army sides. Scholarships £70, £50, £30, and £20; leaving Exhibitions £60 and £50. Pupils, 285. *Fees*, tuition, £20 p.a.; boarding, £50-£58 p.a. *Head Master*, Rev. Frank Stephenson, M.A. *Bursar*, E. B. Trow, LL.D., M.A., R.C.L.

***FETTES COLLEGE**, Edinburgh. Founded in 1870. Has about 230 scholars. *Fees*, £109 p.a. *Head Master*, Rev. W. A. Heard, LL.D., F.R.S.L.

***GLENALMOND**. Founded with the name Trinity College, Glenalmond, in 1841. "to embrace objects not attainable in any public foundation hitherto established in Scotland." It stands on the river Almond, in the Grampians, near Perth. Pupils about 140. *Fees*, 90-100 guineas p.a. *Warden*, Rev. S. E. Longland, M.A.

***HAILEYBURY COLLEGE**, Hertford. Founded 1862, received Royal Charter '64. Entrance scholarships, about twenty in number, competed for annually in November. Special fees for sons of clergy. *Exhibitions* to Oxford and Cambridge five annually (£60, £50, £50, £40, and £20). *Pupils*, 500. *Head Master*, F. B. Malin, M.A.

***HARROW SCHOOL**, Harrow. Founded 1571, by John Lyon, a yeoman, b. at Preston, near Harrow. Age of admission, under 14. Entrance scholarships and exhibitions are offered every Easter to boys (not members of the school) over 12 and under 14 years of age. There are numerous scholarships from £150 downwards, to the Universities. *Pupils*, over 500. *Fees*, £150 p.a. *Head Master*, Rev. Lionel Ford, M.A. *Motto*, "Donorum Dei Dispensatio Fidelis."

***LANCING COLLEGE**, Shoreham, Sussex. Founded 1848. *Pupils*, 300. *Fees*, 90 guineas p.a. *Head Master*, Rev. H. T. Bowlby, M.A.

***THE LEYS SCHOOL**, Cambridge. Founded 1874, incorporated '78. Its founders were chiefly members of the Methodist Church, but it draws pupils and masters from the Anglican and other Protestant Churches. It has four houses ("hostels") containing about 45 boys each, and excellent general accommodation for 200. The latest addition, the King's Building, was inaugurated by H.M. the King in 1914. Boys may be received from 12 (more usually 13) years of age upwards. *Fees*, 111 guineas, reduced in certain cases to 91 guineas. Entrance exhibitions or scholarships, varying in value from £15 to £60 (occasionally more) p.a., are offered for competition at the end of each term. Leaving scholarships yearly. *Motto*, "In fide fiducia." *Head Master*, Rev. W. T. A. Barber, D.D. *Bursar*, J. O. Isard, M.A.

***LORETTO SCHOOL**, Musselburgh. *Pupils*, 134. *Fees*, £105 p.a., everything inclusive. *Head Master*, A. R. Smith, M.A.

***MALVERN COLLEGE**, Worcestershire. Founded 1865. Exhibitions at the Universities, one of £40 for three years, offered annually, and one of £27 for one year; also two of £40 for three years, tenable at B.N.C., Oxford. Entrance scholarships annually filled, one or more of £87, four or more of £50, six or more of £30: exhibition, £12-£25. *Pupils*, 450. *Fees*, £117; entrance, £33.0; nomination fee, £6 p.a. *Head Master*, F. S. Preston, M.A. *Bursar*, R. A. Ker, M.A.

***MANCHESTER GRAMMAR SCHOOL**. Founded 1756. The school consists of 300 foundationers (free) and about 760 capitation scholars. Close scholarships at Wadham and Brasenose College, Oxford, and St. John's College, Cambridge, range in annual value from £50 to £80. There are 24

scholarships for classics, mathematics, or physical science, tenable at the Universities, ranging in value from £20 to £50 each p.a.; also 32 scholarships, tenable at the school, ranging in value from £14 to £25 each p.a., together with numerous prizes, also 270 foundation scholarships giving free tuition. *Fees*, £15 p.a. entering under 14; £18.3.0 p.a. entering over 14. There are three preparatory schools, in South Manchester, North Manchester, and Sale. *High Master*, J. L. Paton, M.A. *Receiver*, Owen W. Cox. *Motto*, "Sapere aude."

***MARLBOROUGH COLLEGE**, Wiltshire. Founded 1843; charters '45, '53. Leaving exhibitions to Universities—four annual, £30-£50; three triennial, £22.10.0-£50. Also 2 Modern School Exhibitions to Woolwich or elsewhere of £25 and £20 each, offered annually. There are 15 open school scholarships, varying in value from £15 to £80; also 16 foundation scholarships of £30 for sons of clergy. *Pupils*, 630. *Fees*, clergy, £90 p.a.; laity, £100 p.a.; boarding-houses, £130 p.a. *Master*, Cyril Norwood, D.Lit.

***MERCHANT TAYLORS' SCHOOL**, Charterhouse Square, London, E.C.1. Founded (1561) by Sir Thomas White (founder of St. John's College, Oxford), and the court of the Merchant Taylors' Company. The Company is the governing body of the school, which has always continued a day school. Forty-two scholarships at the school, and scholarships of £86 and £100 for five and seven years, to St. John's College, Oxford; others, ranging from £90, to Cambridge. *Pupils* 450; on entrance must be over 9 and under 14. *Fees*, 18 guineas p.a. *Head Master*, Rev. J. Arbuthnot Nalrn, Litt.D., B.D. *Sec.*, E. P. Hart, M.A., A.C.A. *Motto*, "Homo plantat, homo irrigat, sed Deus dat incrementum."

***MILL HILL SCHOOL** (London, N.W.). Founded 1807 as Protestant Dissenters' Grammar School, reconstituted '69 on a broader basis. Awards the three "Wills" Scholarships of £70 each, the "Bousfield" of £60, the "Hislop" of £50, the "Scrutton" of about £30, and four other leaving scholarships each tenable for three years. Also several Ministerial Exhibitions (about £60 a year) and Entrance Scholarships (£30 to £60). Number of boys, 304. *Fees*, under 14, 103 guineas; over 14, 109 guineas. *Motto*, "Et virtutem, et musas." *Head Master*, Sir J. D. McClure, M.A., LL.D., D.Mus.

***RADLEY COLLEGE**, Abingdon, Berks. Founded 1847. Has 200 scholars. *Warden*, Rev. E. G. Selwyn, M.A.

***REPTON SCHOOL**, Derbyshire. Founded 1557; reorganised 1874. *Pupils*, 360; 30 assistant masters. *Fees*, £115 p.a. *Head Master*, Rev. G. F. Fisher, M.A.

***ROSSALL SCHOOL**, Fleetwood, Lancashire. Founded 1844. Royal Charter granted Nov. '90. Two exhibitions, one of £50 and one of £30 at Oxford or Cambridge, each for three years, offered every year; and the *Phillips memorial exhibition* for mathematics, of £40 for one year at Oxford or Cambridge. Besides this there are about 12 *Scholarships and Exhibitions* tenable at the school, offered each year by examination. *Fees*, £90-£99 p.a. (inclusive of all extras); sons of clergy, £75-£84. *Head Master*, Rev. E. J. W. Houghton, D.D.

***RUGBY SCHOOL**, Rugby. Founded by Lawrence Sheriff, a native of Rugby (1567), and originally entrusted to two trustees, in place of which twelve gentlemen of Warwickshire were appointed by Commissioners under the Great Seal in 1602. The boys are divided into *foundationers* and *non-foundationers*. Has, every June, 10 or 12 entrance and other scholarships of £100 to £40, and 8 *leaving exhibitions* tenable at the Universities for 4 years, 3 of £60 and 5 of £30 annual value.

Pupils, 590; admission at the age of 13. *Fees* boarding and tuition), £44.2.0 per term. *Head Master*, Rev. A. A. David, D.D. *Motto*, "Orando Laborando."

*ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL, Hammersmith Rd., London, W. Founded 1509 by John Colet, D.D., Dean of St. Paul's. The school consists of 153 *foundation scholars*, elected by competitive examination, and of so many *capitation scholars* as the governors may from time to time decide. The capitation scholars pay a tuition fee of £24.9.0 a year. The foundation scholars are exempt from fees. Pupils 665. Nine *exhibitions* for 4 years, varying in value from £70 to £30, to Oxford and Cambridge, and one exhibition of £50 for two years to the Royal Academy, Woolwich. *Motto*, "Fide et literis." *High Master*, Rev. A. E. Hillard, D.D.

*SHREWSBURY SCHOOL, Dorsetshire. Refounded by EDWARD VI (the earliest school founded by that monarch), 1550, reorganised 1870. Accommodation for 300 pupils. An *exhibition* to either Univ. of £40 for four years falls vacant every year; two others of £30 are vacant every four years; pupils may also compete for *Huish Exhibitions* of £50 for four years; this privilege is allowed to three other public schools only. There are also numerous Foundation, House, and other Scholarships and Prizes. *Fees*, £110 p.a. (inclusive). *Head Master*, Nowell Charles Smith, M.A. *Clerk to Governors*, S. Bennett. *Motto* (royal arms of Ed. VI), "Honi soit qui mal y pense."

*SHREWSBURY SCHOOL, Shrewsbury. Founded by King Edward VI in 1551, augmented by Queen Elizabeth I in 1571. The school was moved to a new site (of 67 acres) in '82. Since then its numbers have increased from 170 to 437. *Fees*, 100 guineas; day-boys, £29. *Head Master*, Rev. Canon H. A. P. Sawyer, M.A.

*STONYHURST COLLEGE, near Blackburn. Directed by the Jesuit Fathers. Founded 1592 at St. Omers in Flanders; transferred to Stonyhurst 1794. The *Observatory* attached to the College turns out excellent solar and other work. *Fees*, Higher course, 120 guineas p.a.; school course, £65 p.a.; preparatory school, 50 guineas p.a. *Rector*, Rev. E. O'Connor, S.J.

*TONBRIDGE SCHOOL, Tonbridge, Kent, founded 1553, reorganised 1880. *Governors*: Master, Warden, and Court of the Company of Skinners. Entrance Scholarships in June—£100, £80, £40, £30. Sixteen leaving *exhibitions* of £75 for four years, of which 4 fall vacant annually, are tenable at any place of higher education that the Governors approve of; four others of £30 a year for four years, one vacant each year, are tenable only at Oxford or Cambridge. Pupils, 400. *Fees*, tuition, £33 p.a.; boarding, £69 p.a. *Head Master*, C. Lowry, M.A.

*UNIVERSITY COLLEGE SCHOOL, Frognal, Hampstead, established 1830. Pupils, 400. *Fees*, 30 guineas p.a. *Motto*, "Paulatin." *Head Master*, Guy Kendall, M.A.

*UPPINGHAM SCHOOL, Uppingham, Rutland. *Archdeacon Johnson's School*, founded 1584; reorganised 1875. Three leaving *exhibitions* of £60, £50, and £40 offered every year, and 14 of about £22 each at Cambridge. Entrance scholarships from £85 to £30. Pupils, 450; masters, 32, with 6 music masters. *Fees*, tuition, £42; boarding, £73. There is also a Preparatory School. *Head Master*, Rev. R. H. Owen, M.A.

*WELLINGTON COLLEGE (Berks) was incorporated by Royal Charter, Dec. 13, 1853. The foundation consists of ninety nominations for the sons of deceased army officers, who are boarded and educated at an annual charge of £10. There

are, as a rule, seven open scholarships annually (£80 and £50 under conditions). Number of pupils, 500. A limited number of army officers' sons are educated at £99 a year; for others the fees are £114 in college; £132 in a boarding-house. *Motto*, "Hierum filii." *Chairman of Governors*, H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, K.G. *Master*, W. W. Vaughan, M.A. *Bursar*, P. Sherston.

*WESTMINSTER SCHOOL, or the Royal College of St. Peter's, Westminster. Refounded 1560, reorganised 1868. *Foundationers*, 60; about 12 annual vacancies. There are a number of close scholarships and exhibitions to *Christ Church, Oxford*, and of exhibitions to *Trinity College, Cambridge*. *Fees*, entrance, £55.0; tuition, £31.0.0; boarding, £68.5.0. *Head Master*, Rev. James Gow, M.A., Litt.D. *Motto*, "Dat Deus incrementum." *Bursar*, J. Tyson, B.A.

*WINCHESTER COLLEGE, Winchester, was founded (1387) by William of Wykeham, and opened March 26, 1393. About a dozen vacancies yearly occur for *foundationers*, who are elected by the Warden and Fellows after open competition. There are also at least 3 exhibitors of £50 each for commoners. His Majesty gives two gold and two silver medals to be competed for. Tenable at the Universities are four *exhibitions* of £50 for four years, and at New College, Oxford, six *scholarships*. *Fees*, £137 p.a. (being £20 temporary extra charge during the war); entrance fee, £12. *Head Master*, M. J. Rendall, M.A. *Motto*, "Manners makyth man."

PUBLIC SECONDARY SCHOOLS

†ABERGAVENNY (Henry VIII).—T. H. Sifton, M.A.
†ABINGDON (Royaume).—W. M. Grundy, M.A.
†ACCRINGTON (City Sec.).—F. Bastow, B.A., B.Sc.
ACKWORTH (Pontefract Friends').—F. Andrews, B.A.

†ACTON (County School).—G. H. Clarke, M.A.
†ALCESTER (Grammar School).—E. Wells, M.A.
†ALDENHAM (Grammar School).—Rev. A. H. Cooke, Sc.D.

†ALDERSHOT (County Sch.).—A. E. Chapman, M.A.
†ALFORD (Gram. Sch. Lincs).—J. A. Staley, M.A.
†ALMONDBURY (Gram. Sch.).—T. Dyson, M.A.
†ALNWICK (Duke's Sch.).—P. W. Shelford, M.A.
†ALRESFORD (Perin's Gram. Sch.).—Regd. H. Cocks, M.A.

†ALSTON (S. King's Sec.).—J. G. McIntosh, B.Sc.
†ALTON (Eggar's Gram. Sch.).—Rev. H. A. Abbott, M.A.

†ALTRINCHAM (County High Sch.).—L. Saville Laver, M.A.

AMBLESIDE (Kelsiek Gr. Sch.).—Rev. F. Lewis, M.A.

†AMERSHAM (Grammar Sch.).—R. E. Yates, B.A.
AMPLEFORTH (York, R.C.).—Very Rev. J. E. Matthews, O.S.B., M.A.

†ANDOVER (Gram. Sch.).—R. O. Bishop, M.A.
†APPERLEY BRIDGE (Woodhouse Grove Sch.).—W. J. Walker, M.A.

APPLEBY (Gram. Sch.).—H. A. Counsell, M.A.
†ARDINGLY (St. Saviour's).—Rev. T. E. Wilson, M.A.

†ASHBURNE (Qn. Eliz. Gr.).—R. C. Legge, B.Sc.
†ASHBURTON (Gr. Sch.).—J. Mortimer, B.A.

†ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH (Gr. Sch.).—C. Elliot, M.A.
†ASHFORD (Kent, Grammar Sch.).—A. S. Lamprey, M.A.

†ASHFORD (Middx., Cty. Sch.).—H. B. Knowles, M.A.

†ASHTON-IN-MAKERFIELD.—W. E. McClure, M.Sc.
ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE (Sec. Sch.).—A. Morris, B.Sc.

- ATHERSTONE (Gram. Sch.).—W. W. Exell, M.A.
 †AYLESBURY (Grammar Sch.).—T. Osborne, M.A.
 †BACUP and RAWTENSTALL (Secondary Sch.).—T. E. Jackson, M.A.
 †BAKEWELL (Lady Manners).—T. Dennis, M.A.
 †BANBURY (Municip. Sch.).—R. Luscombe, B.A.
 †BARNARD CASTLE (N.E. County Sch.).—Rev. F. L. Prereton, M.A.
 †BARNET (Qu. Eliz. Gr. Sch.).—W. Lattimer, M.A.
 †BARNLEY (Gr. Sch.).—Rev. C. S. Butler, M.A.
 †BARNSTAPLE (Gr. School).—H. G. Abel, M.A.
 †BARROW-IN-FURNESS (Sec. Sch.).—J. Harris.
 BARROW-ON-SOAR (Grammar Sch.).—F. R. E. Fernsby, B.A.
 †BASINGSTOKE (Queen Mary's).—Rev. J. H. Chadwick, M.A.
 BATH (King Edward's Sch.).—E. W. Symons, M.A.
 „ †(Kingswood, Wesl.).—W. P. Workman, M.A., B.Sc.
 „ †(City Secondary Sch.).—F. C. Holmes, B.A.
 †BATLEY (Gr. Sch.).—R. L. Ager, M.A.
 BATTERSEA (Grammar Sch.).—Wm. Henry Bindley, M.A.
 „ †(Sir Walter St. John's).—J. G. Taylor, B.A.
 „ †(Polyt. Sch., Latchmere Rd.).—Arnold Smith, M.A.
 †BEAMINSTER (Grammar Sch.).—Li. Skycem, B.A.
 †BECCLES (Sir J. Leman's).—G. Watson, M.A., B.Sc.
 BECKENHAM (Sec. Sch.).—C. T. F. Watts, B.Sc.
 BEDALE (Queen Eliz.).—C. F. Rowden.
 †BEDFORD (Molera School).—A. C. Powell, M.A.
 †BELPER (Secondary Sch.).—W. W. Tunncliffe, B.Sc.
 †BELVEDERE (County Sch.).—A. Bell, M.A., B.Sc.
 BENTHAM (Gr. Sch.).—E. F. Hamer, B.Sc.
 BERWICK-ON-TWEED (Gr. Sch.).—G. Hartley Ballard, M.Sc.
 BEULAH HILL, S.E. (St. Joseph's, R.C.).—Rev. Brother Julius.
 †BEVERLEY (Gr. Sch.).—C. H. Burden, B.A., B.Sc.
 †BIDEFORD (Gr. Sch.).—J. Stuart Fergusson, M.A.
 †BINGLEY (Gram. Sch.).—W. Dazeley, B.Sc.
 *†BIRKENHEAD (B'head Sch.).—F. Griffin, M.A.
 „ †(Institute).—J. Smallpage, B.A.
 BIRMINGHAM (King Edward's Schools) (4):—
 „ †(High Sch.).—see *ante*.
 „ †Aston Grammar.—J. Manton, M.A.
 „ †Camp Hill Grammar.—G. H. Ball, M.A.
 „ †Five Ways Grammar.—A. E. Barker, B.A., B.Sc.
 „ (City Secondary Schools) (5):—
 „ †Central.—L. M. Jones, B.Sc.
 „ †Geo. Dixon.—J. R. Brown, B.A.
 „ †King's Norton.—A. James, B.A., B.Sc.
 „ †Waverley.—H. K. Frew, B.Sc.
 „ †Yardley.—J. Malins, M.A.
 „ (R.C. Schools) (2):—
 „ †Oratory.—Rev. E. Pereira.
 „ †St. Philip's.—Rev. F. V. Reade, M.A.
 „ (Quinton Bourne Coll.).—T. J. S. Hoosen, B.A.
 „ (Erdington) Mason's Orph.—D. H. Cleave.
 †BISHOP AUCKLAND (James I.).—R. Bonsfield, M.A.
 *†BISHOP'S STORTFORD (College).—F. S. Young, M.A.
 „ (Gr. Sch.).—J. Bruce Payne, M.A.
 †BLACKBURN (Gr. Sch.).—George A. Stocks, M.A.
 †BLACKFORD (Sexey's Sch.).—E. H. Smith.
 BLACKPOOL (Secondary School).—J. Thral, B.A.
 BLANDFORD (Milton Abbas Sch.).—E. T. H. Roysds, B.A.
 „ (County Sec. Sch.).—W. Greenhalgh.
 †BLAYDON-ON-TYNE (Sec. Sch.).—R. N. Wilson, B.Sc.
 †BLOXHAM (All Saints').—Rev. R. M. Grier, M.A.
 †BLYTH (Secondary School).—J. L. Gibbons, F.C.S.
 †BODMIN (County School).—J. B. Wilkinson.
 †BOLTON (Grammar School).—W. G. Lipscomb, M.A.
 „ (Church Inst.).—Rev. J. E. Kent, B.Sc.
 „ (Munic. Sec. Sch.).—J. Thornton, M.A.
 †BOOTLE (Secondary School).—W. Ditchburn, B.Sc.
 BORDEN (Kent).—W. Murdock, M.A.
 †BOSTON (Gram. Sch.).—J. W. Dyson, M.A.
 BOURNEMOUTH.—E. Fenwick, LL.D.
 †BOW (Coopers' Co. School).—S. Elford, M.A.
 †BRACKLEY (Magd. Coll. Sch.).—Rev. R. F. Ashwin, M.A.
 †BRACKNELL (Ranelagh Sch.).—E. Cleave, B.A.
 †BRADFORD (Gr. Sch.).—Wm. Edwards, M.A.
 „ (Belle Vue Mun. Sec. Sch.).—R. Lishman, B.A.
 „ (Carlton Street).—E. Robinson.
 „ (Grange Road).—J. W. Young, F.R.G.S.
 *†BRADFORD (Hanson).—J. W. Nicol.
 „ (Thornton Gr. Sch.).—F. B. Fisher, M.A.
 „ (St. Bede's R.C.).—Rev. O. Tindall, M.A.
 †BRADFORD-ON-AVON (County Sch.).—J. Crompton, M.A.
 †BRAINTREE (Cty. H. Sch.).—F. J. Weaver, M.A.
 BRAMPTON (Sec. Sch.).—H. W. Cousins, M.Sc.
 BRAUNTON (Chaloner's).—J. L. Ralph, B.A.
 †BRENTWOOD (Sir Antony Browne's).—J. F. Hough, M.A.
 BREWDO.—Ernest J. Gaman, B.Sc.
 †BRIDGNORTH (Gr. Sch.).—Rev. H. V. Dawes, B.A.
 †BRIDGWATER (Dr. Morgan's).—Rev. W. E. Catlow, M.A.
 †BRIDLINGTON (Gr. Sch.).—Arthur Thorntou, M.A.
 BRIDPORT (Sec. Sch.).—W. F. Hill, B.A.
 †BRIGG (Gram. Sch.).—H. E. Bryant, B.A.
 †BRIGHOUSE (Grammar Sch.).—Rev. E. N. Langham, M.A.
 *†BRIGHTON Coll.—see *ante*.
 „ †(Grammar School).—T. Read, B.Sc.
 „ (Mun. Secondary Sch.).—W. J. Stainer, B.A.
 „ (Xaverian Coll.).—Rev. Bro. Cyril.
 *†BRISTOL (Gram. Sch.).—J. E. Barton, M.A.
 „ (Cathedral School).—Rev. H. A. Watts, M.A.
 „ †(Colston's School).—A. Finn, M.A., LL.D.
 „ †(Fairfield Sec. Sch.).—Augustus Smith, B.Sc.
 „ †(Merch. Vent. School).—G. R. Curthoys.
 „ †(Merrywood Sec. Sch.).—W. T. Crank.
 „ (Christian Bros' Coll.).—Rev. J. S. Roche.
 †BRIXTON (Freemen's Orphan Sch.).—W. W. Parkinson, M.A.
 BROMLEY (Kent, County Sch.).—R. Alry, M.A.
 *BROMSGROVE (Gram. Sch.).—R. G. Routh, M.A.
 „ (Sec. Sch.).—F. A. Hibbins, M.A.
 BROMYARD (Qu. Eliz.).—Rev. W. Howwood, M.A.
 †BRUTON (King's).—C. H. Tremlett, B.A.
 „ †(Sexey's).—W. A. Knight.
 †BUCKINGHAM (Roy. Lat. Sch.).—W. Fuller, M.A.
 †BUDE (County School).—R. J. Rittc, B.A.
 †BUNGAY (Gram. Sch.).—C. H. Lockitt, M.A., B.Sc.
 †BURFORD (Gram. Sch.).—H. F. Piggett, M.A.
 †BURNLEY (Gram. Sch.).—H. L. Joseland, M.A.
 †BURTON-ON-TRENT (Gram. Sch.).—R. T. Robinson, M.A., B.Sc.
 †BURY (Gram. Sch.).—Rev. W. H. Howlett, M.A.
 „ (Munic. Sec. Sch.).—E. W. Holman, B.Sc.
 †BURY ST. EDMUND'S (K. Edw's Sch.).—B. S. Richards, M.A.
 „ †(E. Anglian School).—S. Leigh, B.A.
 „ †(W. Suffolk County Sch.).—J. M. Judd, M.A.
 †BUSHEY, Herts (Royal Masonic).—T. R. N. Crofts, M.A.
 †BUXTON (College).—H. S. Jones, M.A.
 CAISTOR (Grammar Sch.).—H. E. J. Coxon, M.A.
 †CALLINGTON (County Sch.).—A. J. Freeman, M.A., LL.B.
 CALNE (Bentley Cy. Sch.).—C. T. Apps, M.A.
 †CAMBERWELL (Wilson's).—T. H. Knight, M.A.
 *†CAMBRIDGE (Persé Gr.).—W. H. D. Rouse, Litt.D.
 „ †(County).—Rev. C. J. N. Child (*acq.*).

- †CAMELFORD (Gram. Sch.).—D. B. Harte, M.A.
 *Canterbury (King's).—Rev. A. Latter, M.A.
 „ †*(St. Edmund's).—Rev. W. P. Burnside, M.A.
 „ †(Kent Coll.).—A. Browncombe, M.A.
 „ (Simon Langton Sch.).—J. H. Sharp, B.A.
 CARDINAL VAUGHAN SCH. (Addison Rd.).—Rev. J. Driscoll, D.D.
 *†CARLISLE (Gram. Sch.).—C. F. C. Padel, M.A.
 †CASTLEFORD (Sec. Sch.).—T. R. Dawes, M.A.
 †CATERHAM (Congregat.).—A. P. Mottram, B.Sc.
 †CATFORD BRIDGE (St. Dunstan's Coll.).—O. M. Stuart, M.A.
 †CENTRAL FOUNDATION SCHOOL, Cowper St., City Rd., E.C.—H. G. Abel, M.A.
 CHARD.—W. A. T. Jarrett, M.A.
 CHEADLE HULME (Warehousemen and Clerks' Orphan School).—J. R. Purdy, M.A.
 †CHELMSFORD (Gram. Sch.).—Thomas Hay, M.A.
 †CHELSEA (Sloane Sch.).—E. H. Pritchard, B.A.
 *CHELTENHAM (Close Memorial).—Rev. W. H. Flecker, D.C.L.
 „ †(Gr. Sch.).—J. N. Frankland, M.A., D.Sc.
 *CHESTER (King's Sch.).—Rev. J. T. Davies, M.A.
 „ †(City and County).—J. K. Wilkins, M.A.
 †CHESTERFIELD (Gr. Sch.).—James Mansell, B.A.
 „ (Mount St. Mary's Coll., R.C.).—Rev. D. O'Neill, S.J.
 †CHESTER-LE-STREET (Sec. Sch.).—F. Munford, B.A., B.Sc.
 CHICHESTER (Preb. Sch.).—Rev. Preb. W. F. Pearce, M.A.
 *†CHIGWELL (Essex).—E. H. Stewart Walde, M.A.
 CHIPPENHAM (County School).—E. N. Tuck.
 †CHIPPING CAMPDEN (Gr. Sch.).—W. Matthew-Cox, M.A.
 †CHIPPING SODBURY (Gr. Sch.).—C. D. Waters, B.A.
 †CHORLEY (Gram. Sch.).—G. B. Alcock, B.A.
 CHUDLEIGH (Pynsent's).—S. Urquhart Mackay.
 CIRENCESTER (Gr. Sch.).—A. C. Kelway Toms, M.A.
 CLAPHAM COMMON (R.C.).—Rev. C. J. Unwin.
 CLAY CROSS (Cty. Sec. Sch.).—G. S. Hollister, B.Sc.
 †CLECKHEATON (Sec. Sch.).—H. A. Clayborn, B.Sc.
 †CLEE (Grammar Sch.).—T. R. Turnbull, B.A.
 CLEOBURY MORTIMER (Salop).—J. Davis, M.A.
 †CLITHEROE (Gr. Sch.).—C. M. Henderson, M.A.
 COALVILLE (Sec. Sch.).—Ll. Storr-Best, M.A.
 †COATHAM (Turner's Gr. Sch.).—A. Pryce, M.A.
 †COLCHESTER (Royal Gr. Sch.).—H. J. Cape, M.A.
 COLEFORD (Bell's Gr. Sch.).—W. C. Watson, M.A.
 †COLESHILL (Gr. Sch.).—Rev. S. Bateman, B.A.
 †COLNE (Municipal Sec. Sch.).—A. Wilmore, D.Sc.
 †COLYTON (Gr. Sch.).—Rev. John J. Jackson, M.A.
 †CONSETT (Sec. Sch.).—E. Cellan Jones, M.Sc.
 COVENTRY (Henry VIII).—John Lupton, M.A.
 „ †(Bablake Sch.).—F. Hodson, B.Sc., Ph.D.
 †CRANBROOK (Gr. Sch.).—Rev. C. F. Pierce, M.A.
 *†CRANLEIGH (Surrey).—Rev. H. A. Rhodes, M.A.
 †CREDITON (Q. Eliz. Gr. Sch.).—Frank Clarke, M.A.
 †CREWE (Cty. Sec. Sch.).—D. H. McCurtain, M.A., B.Sc.
 †CREWKERNE (Gr. Sch.).—W. V. P. Hexter, M.A.
 *†CROSBY, Liverpool (Merchant Taylors' School).—H. Cradock-Watson, M.A.
 *†CROYDON (Whitgift Gr. Sch.).—S. O. Andrew, M.A.
 „ †(Whitgift Middle Sch.).—Rev. G. A. Jones, E.A.
 „ (Bor. Sec. Sch.).—A. H. Hillyer, B.A.
 †DARLINGTON (Q. Eliz. Gr. Sch.).—L. W. Taylor, M.A.
 †DARTFORD.—Charles Jodrell-Mansford, B.A.
 DARTMOUTH (Royal Naval College).—O. E. Ashford, M.V.O., M.A.
 DARWEN (Sec. Sch.).—R. Roberts, B.Sc.
 †DAVENTRY (Gr. Sch.).—A. W. Priestley, M.A.
 *†DENSTONE (Coll.).—Rev. F. A. Hibbert, M.A.
- †DERBY School.—Rev. A. C. Knight, M.A.
 „ †(Munic. Sec. Sch.).—W. G. Constable, B.Sc.
 DEVIZES (Sec. Sch.).—E. A. Eden, M.A.
 DEVONPORT (High Sch.).—A. F. Treseder, M.A.
 †DEWSBURY (Wheelwright Gr. Sch.).—A. E. Holme, M.A.
 †DISS (Gr. Sch.).—E. E. Thompson, M.A.
 †DONCASTER (Gr. Sch.).—J. Arthur Claxton, B.A.
 DONINGTON (Gr. Sch.).—J. W. Worman, B.A.
 DORCHESTER (Gr. Sch.).—H. A. Francis, M.A.
 †DORKING (High Sch.).—A. J. Rlvet, B.Sc.
 DOUGLAS (I. of Man Sec. Sch.).—F. R. Grundey, B.Sc.
 *†DOVER Coll.—William S. Lee, M.A.
 „ (County School).—F. Whitehouse, M.A.
 *†DOWNSIDE (nr. Bath, R.C.).—Rev. H. L. Ramsay, M.A.
 †BRAX (Read's Sch. nr. Selby).—E. A. How, B.Sc.
 †DRONFIELD (Gr. Sch.).—C. C. Baggaley, B.A.
 †DUDLEY (Gr. Sch.).—H. Watson, B.A.
 †DULWICH (Alley's).—F. Collins, M.A.
 †DUNSTABLE (Aston Gr. Sch.).—L. C. R. Thring, M.A.
 *†DURHAM SCHOOL.—Rev. R. D. Budworth, M.A.
 „ †(Johnston Sec. Sch.).—S. Whalley, B.Sc.
 †EALING (County Sch.).—L. Marsh, M.A.
 „ (St. Benedict's, R.C.).—Rev. L. S. Cave.
 †EARL'S COLNE (Gr. Sch.).—A. J. Appleton, B.A.
 †EASINGWOLD (Westernman Found. Sch.).—G. Sandham, B.A.
 *†EASTBOURNE (Coll.).—Rev. F. S. Williams, M.A.
 „ †(Mun. Sec. Sch.).—C. J. Blackburn, B.Sc.
 †EAST HAM (Secondary School).—W. H. Barker, B.Sc.
 †ECCLES (Sec. Sch.).—T. I. Cowlshaw, M.A.
 †EDMONTON (Latimer's).—R. Ashworth, B.A.
 †ELLAND (E. and Dist. S. Sch.).—D. M. Chiu, M.A.
 „ †(Grace Ramsden's Sch.).—J. Thorpe, M.A.
 †ELLESMERE (St. Oswald's Coll.).—Rev. T. H. Hedworth, M.A.
 †ELTHAM (Eltham Coll. Mottingham).—G. Robertson, M.A.
 ELY (King's School).—E. H. Blakeney, M.A.
 †ENFIELD (Gram. Sch.).—Edwin M. Eagles, M.A.
 ERITH (County Sch.).—A. Bell, M.A.
 EVESHAM (Gram. Sch.).—J. A. H. F. Blair, B.A.
 *†EXETER (Grammar Sch.).—E. T. England, M.A.
 „ (Cathedral).—Rev. R. W. B. Langhorne, M.A.
 „ †(Idle's).—F. G. Snowball, M.A.
 †EVE (Grammar Sch.).—E. J. Eldridge, M.A.
 †FALMOUTH (Cty. Sch.).—A. Newland Deakin, B.A.
 †FAREHAM.—S. R. N. Bradley, M.A.
 †FARNHAM (Gr. Sch.).—Rev. Samuel Priestley, M.A.
 †FARNWORTH (near Bolton).—J. McCarter, B.A.
 FAVERHAM (Gram. Sch.).—H. Kitto, M.A.
 „ (Wright's).—Rev. A. Telfer, B.A.
 †FINCHLEY, N. (Christ's Coll.).—J. T. Phillpson, M.A.
 „ (Sec. Sch.).—C. H. Carr, B.Sc.
 †FLETTON (Cty. Sch.).—H. E. Rayner, B.Sc.
 FOLKESTONE (Harvey Sch.).—Rev. J. Davison, M.A.
 †POWEY (County Sch.).—E. A. Stowell, B.A.
 †FRAMLINGHAM (Albert Memorial Coll.).—F. W. Stocks, M.A.
 †FULNECK (nr. Leeds).—Rev. E. J. Libbey, M.A.
 †GAINSBOROUGH (Gr. Sch.).—J. Hewetson, M.A.
 †GATESHEAD (Secondary Sch.).—W. Walton, B.A.
 *†GIGLESWICK (Grammar Sch.).—Robert N. Douglas, M.A.
 †GILLINGHAM (Dorset).—A. Hill Mumford, M.A.
 †GLOSSOP (Sec. Sch.).—R. H. Dickinson.
 GLOUCESTER (King's Sch.).—Rev. O. E. Hayden, M.A.
 „ †(Crypt Gr. Sch.).—J. E. Crees, D.Litt.
 „ (Rich's).—E. F. Price.
 †GOOLE (Sec. Sch.).—O. J. Forth, M.A.

- †GOSPEL OAK (Wm. Ellis's).—(vacant).
 †GOSPORT (Sec. Sch.).—L. O. Keating, M.A.
 †GRANTHAM (Gr. Sch.).—A. J. Tate, M.A.
 †GRAVESEND (County Sch.).—H. F. A. Wigley, B.A.
 †GRAYS (Palmer's).—G. H. Silverwood, M.A., LL.B.
 †GREAT AYTON (Yorks. Friends').—H. Dennis, B.Sc.
 †GREENHITHE (H.M.S. Worcester).—Capt. D. Wilson Barker, R.D., R.N.R.
 †GREENWICH (Roan).—A. H. Hope, M.A.
 †GRIMSBY (Worthingham Sch.).—E. J. Stream, M.A.
 *†GUERNSEY (Q. Eliz. Coll.).—Rev. W. C. Penney, M.A.
 †GUILDFORD (Gr. Sch.).—J. C. Honeybourne, M.A.
 †GUISBORO' (Yorks).—Rev. T. F. H. Derwick, M.A.
 †HACENEY DOWNS.—W. Jenkyn Thomas, M.A.
 †HALESOWEN (Gr. Sch.).—R. Dickinson, B.A.
 †HALIFAX (Heath).—O. R. A. Byrde, M.A.
 „ (Crossley Orp. Sch.).—G. B. Newport, M.A.
 „ (Council Sec. Sch.).—J. G. Greenhalgh, M.A.
 †HAMMERSMITH (Latimer Upper Sch.).—Rev. C. J. Smith, M.A.
 †HAMPTON (Gram. Sch.).—W. A. Roberts, M.A.
 †HANDSWORTH, BIRMINGHAM (Gr. Sch.).—Arthur Clendon, M.A.
 †HANDSWORTH, SHEFFIELD (Woodhouse Sec. Sch.).—J. Buckley, B.Sc.
 †HANLEY CASTLE (Gram. Sch.).—F. Leeds, M.A.
 †HARROGATE (Ashville Coll.).—Rev. A. Soothill, B.A.
 „ †(Sec. Sch.).—A. E. Thoseby, M.A.
 HARROW (John Lyon's).—E. H. Butt, L.C.P.
 „ †(County High Sch.).—E. Young, B.Sc.
 †HARTLEBURY (Q. Eliz. Gr. Sch.).—G. H. Ashe, M.A.
 †HARTLEPOOL (Henry Smith).—F. H. R. Alderson, M.A.
 †HARWICH (County Sch.).—J. Valentine, M.A.
 †HASLINGDEN (Mun. Sec. Sch.).—T. Smirk, B.A.
 †HASTINGS (Gram. Sch.).—P. S. Barlow, M.A.
 *†HATCHAM (Aske's—Haberdashers).—E. Basil Fulkner, M.A., M.Sc.
 †HEANOR (Sec. Sch.).—R. Stoddard, B.Sc.
 †HEDDEN BRIDGE (Sec. Sch.).—M. E. Wager, B.Sc.
 †HECKMONDWIKE (Sec. Sch.).—R. S. Cahill, M.A.
 †HELSTON (County Sch.).—R. S. W. Haydon, M.A.
 †HENDON (County Sch.).—J. G. Barr, M.A.
 †HENLEY-ON-THAMES (R. Gram. Sch.).—J. H. J. Valpy, M.A.
 *†HEREFORD (Cathedral).—Rev. J. Henson, M.A.
 „ †(High Sch.).—A. R. Allen, M.A.
 †HERTFORD (Gram. Sch.).—G. W. Kinman, M.A.
 †HEVERSHAM (Gr. Sch.).—Rev. F. B. Mennear, M.A.
 †HEXHAM (Gr. Sch.).—J. Rogerson, M.A.
 †HEYWOOD (Mun. Sec. Sch.).—A. Oldroyd, M.Sc.
 *†HIGHGATE SCHOOL.—J. A. H. Johnston, D.Sc.
 †HIGH WYCOMBE (Royal Gr.).—G. W. Arnison, M.A.
 †HINKLEY (Gr. Sch.).—G. E. S. Coxhead, M.A.
 †HINDLEY AND ABRAM (Gram. Sch.).—C. W. Eddins, M.A., LL.D.
 †HIPPERHOLME (Gram. Sch.).—J. Kemp, M.A.
 †HITCHIN (Gram. Sch.).—Jabez King, M.A.
 †HOLBOIN ESTATE (Gr. Sch.) (St. Clement Danes, Houghton St. W.C.).—W. P. Fuller, M.A.
 †HOLLOWAY, N. (Camden Sec. Sch.).—F. R. Hurststone-Jones, M.A.
 „ †(Northern Poly. Sch.).—W. E. Spragg, M.A.
 †HOLNETHURTH (Sec. Sch.).—J. Hanson-Green, M.A.
 *†HOLT (Gresham's).—G. W. S. Howson, M.A.
 †HONITON (Allhallows).—P. Middlemist, M.A.
 †HORNCASTLE (Gram. Sch.).—A. N. Worman, B.A.
 †HORNSEY (Stationers).—J. Huck, M.A.
 „ †(County Sch.).—H. E. Piggett, M.A., Ph.D.
 „ †(Tollington Sch.).—W. C. Brown, M.A.
 †HORSHAM (Gram. Sch.).—Rev. G. A. Thompson, LL.D.
 †HOUGHTON-LE-SPRING (Royal Kepler Gr. S.).—F. L. Gaul, M.A.
 †HUDDERSFIELD (Coll. Sch.).—H. E. Atkins, M.A.
 „ (Fartown Gr. Sch.).—W. P. Yates.
 HULL.—*†(Hymers Coll.).—C. H. Gore, M.A.
 „ †(Gr. School).—J. E. Forty, M.A.
 „ (Boulevard).—F. W. de Velling, B.A.
 „ (Craven St. Sec.).—J. W. Smith.
 †HUNTINGDON (Gr. Sch.).—J. H. Howgate, B.A.
 †HURSTPIERPOINT (St. John's Coll.).—Rev. A. H. Coombes, M.A.
 †HYDE (Sec. Sch.).—R. E. Jones, M.A.
 †ILFORD (County Sch.).—A. E. Diggins, LL.D.
 †ILKSTON (County Sch.).—F. P. C. Walker, M.A.
 †ILKLEY (Gram. Sch.).—N. L. Frazer, M.A.
 †ILMINSTER (Gr. Sch.).—L. H. Mermagen, M.A.
 *†IPSWICH (Q. Eliz. Sch.).—A. K. Watson, M.A.
 †IPSWICH (Munip. Sec. Sch.).—P. Wilkinson, B.A., B.Sc.
 *†ISLE OF MAN (King William's Coll.).—Rev. Canon E. C. Owen, M.A.
 †ISLEWORTH (Cty. High Sch.).—W. T. Kenwood, B.A.
 *†ISLINGTON (Owen's, Brewers' Co.).—R. F. Cholmeley, M.A.
 †JARROW-ON-TYNE (Sec. Sch.).—A. R. Stevens, B.Sc.
 *†JERSEY (Victoria Coll.).—A. H. Worrall, M.A.
 †KEIGHLEY (Gr. Sch.).—T. P. Watson, M.A., B.Sc.
 †KENDAL.—S. A. Moor, M.A.
 „ †(Stramontgate Sch.).—F. H. Knight, M.A.
 †KEWICK (High).—C. E. Hudson, M.A.
 †KETTERING (Gr. Sch.).—J. Irwin-Scott, M.A.
 †KIBWORTH (Gram. Sch.).—C. L. Ryley, M.A.
 †KIDDERMINSTER (Charles D.).—W. H. Witherby, M.A.
 †KILBURN (Gr. Sch.).—W. Bonavia Hunt, M.A.
 †KIMBOLTON (Gr. Sch.).—W. Ingram, B.Sc.
 †KINGSBRIDGE (Gr. Sch.).—P. H. Wykes, M.A.
 *KING'S COLLEGE SCH., Wimbledon Common.—H. Lionel Rogers, B.A.
 †KING'S LYNN (Gram. Sch.).—Rev. Walter Boyce, C.V.O., M.A.
 †KINGSTON-ON-THAMES (Q. Eliz.).—C. A. Howse, B.A.
 „ †(Tiffin's).—O. J. Grist, M.A.
 †KINGTON (Lady Hawkins').—E. A. Mahir, B.A.
 †KIRBY RAVENSWORTH (Gr. Sch.).—Rev. E. Fry, M.A.
 †KIRKBY LONSDALE (Q. Eliz.).—J. L. Johnson, M.A.
 †KIRKHAM (Gr. Sch.).—Rev. T. C. Walton, M.A.
 †KIRTON (Gram. Sch.).—B. H. Keall, B.A.
 †KNARESBOROUGH (James I.).—C. W. H. Greaves, B.Sc.
 *†LANCASTER (Gr. Sch.).—Rev. J. H. Shackleton-Bailey, B.D.
 †LANGPORT (Gram. Sch.).—S. G. Day, M.A.
 †LAUNCESTON (Dunheved Coll.).—B. B. Hardy, M.A.
 „ Horwell Gr. Sch.).—H. E. Richardson, B.A.
 †LEAMINGTON (Sec. Sch.).—A. Thornton, B.Sc.
 *†LEATHENHEAD (St. John's).—Rev. E. A. Downes, M.A.
 *†LEEDS (Gram. Sch.).—Rev. J. R. Wynne-Edwards, M.A.
 †LEEDS †(Modern).—W. H. Barber, B.A.
 „ †(Armley High Sch.).—C. Darling, B.A.
 „ (Central High).—W. Forsyth, D.Sc.
 „ †(Cockburn High).—F. G. Harner.
 „ (Catholic Coll.).—Rev. A. Collingwood, S.J.
 †LEEK (High Sch.).—T. O. Warrington, M.A.
 *†LEICESTER (Wyggoston).—Rev. J. Went, M.A.
 „ †(Newton's Found.).—J. W. Muston, M.A.
 „ (Newarke Sec. Sch.).—T. E. Ryder, B.A.

- †LEIGH, LANCS. (Gram. Sch.).—W. H. Leek, B.A.
 „ (Catholic Coll.).—Rev. J. Moran.
- †LEISTON (Cty. Sch.).—A. W. Mason, B.A., B.Sc.
- †LEOMINSTER (Sec. Sch.).—W. St. G. Drennan, M.Sc.
- †LEWISHAM (Colfe Gr. Sch.).—F. W. Lucas, M.A., B.Sc.
- †LEYLAND (Balshaw's).—F. Jackson, M.A.
- †LEYTONSTONE (County High Sch.).—M. Gompertz, B.A.
- †LICHFIELD (Grammar Sch.).—(vacant).
- †LINCOLN.—Rev. R. S. Moxon, B.D.
 „ †(Sec. Sch.).—A. E. Collis.
- †LISKEARD (County Sch.).—H. Dewdney, B.A.
- *†LIVERPOOL (Coll.).—Rev. H. Costley-White, M.A.
 „ †(Collegiate Sch.).—S. E. Brown, B.Sc.
 „ †(Institute).—H. V. Weiss, B.A.
 „ (St. Francis Xavier's, R.C.).—Rev. F. Parry, S.J.
 „ (St. Edward's, R.C.).—Very Rev. Canon Banks, B.A.
- *†LIVERPOOL (Catholic Inst.).—Bro. Leahy.
 „ †(Oulton Sec. Sch.).—R. Nixon, B.A.
 „ †(Holt Sec. Sch.).—O. W. Bailey, M.A.
- *†LONG EATON (Trent. Coll.).—Rev. J. S. Tucker, M.A.
 „ (Cty. Sec. Sch.).—S. Clegg, M.A.
- LONGWOOD (Gram. Sch.).—J. E. Bottom.
- †LOUGHBOROUGH (Gr. Sch.).—B. D. Turner, M.A.
- †LOUTH (Edwd. VI Gr.).—E. A. Gardiner, M.A.
- †LOWESTOFT (Munic. Sec. Sch.).—J. E. B. McAllen, M.A.
- †LUDLOW.—Vernon H. Pitt, M.A.
- †LUDLOW (Gr. Sch.).—R. B. Threlfall, M.A.
- †LUTON (Modern Sch.).—T. A. E. Sanderson, M.A.
- †LUTTERWORTH (Gr. Sch.).—S. M. Douglas, M.A.
- †LYDNEY (Sec. Sch.).—F. Dixon, B.Sc.
- †LYMM (Gram. Sch.).—W. B. S. Hawkins, B.A.
- †LYTHAM (King Edward VII.).—J. R. L. Penry, M.A.
- †MACCLESFIELD (Gr. Sch.).—F. D. Evans, M.A.
- †MADELEY (County Sch.).—M. Jones, M.A.
- †MAIDENHEAD (County Sch.).—A. E. Brooks, M.A.
- †MAIDSTONE (Gr. Sch.).—W. E. Cross, M.A.
- †MALDON (County High Sch.).—S. G. Deed, M.A.
- †MALMESBURY (County Sch.).—A. Cameron.
- †MALTON (Gr. Sch.).—Ernest L. Watt, M.A.
- †MALVERN (Lyttelton Gr. Sch.).—G. R. Thornton, M.A.
- †MANCHESTER (Hulme Sch.).—Rev. W. A. Parker-Mason, M.A.
 „ †(Municipal Sch.).—R. Crosswaite, M.A.
 „ (St. Bode's, R.C.).—Rt. Rev. Bp. J. S. Vaughan, B.D.
 „ (Cath. Coll. Inst. R.C.).—Rev. Bro. Bernardine.
- †MANSFIELD (Q. Eliz. Gr.).—Arthur Jagger, M.A.
 „ †(Brun'ts.).—O. E. Stacey, B.A., B.Sc.
- †MARCH (Gr. Sch.).—(vacant).
- †MARKET BOSWORTH (Gr. Sch.).—Rev. R. W. Clarke, M.A.
- †MARKET DRAYTON (Gr. Sch.).—J. Elliott, M.A.
- †MARKET HARBOUROUGH (Gr. Sch.).—F. Hammond, M.A.
- †MARKET RASEN (De Aston).—P. J. Timms, B.Sc.
- †MARLBOROUGH (Grammar Sch.).—S. Pontefract, B.A.
- †MARYLEBONE (Gr. Sch.).—C. I. Houseman, M.A.
- †MARLOW (Sir W. Borlase's).—Rev. A. J. Skinner, B.A.
- MASHAM (Gr. Sch.).—H. W. Marshall.
- MAYFIELD (Xaverian Coll., R.C.).—Br. Wilfrid.
- †MELTON-MOWBRAY.—R. Stuart-Smith, B.A.
- †MEICERS' (Barnard's Inn, Holborn, E.C.).—C. H. Bicknell, M.A.
- †MENTON (Rutlish).—A. N. Disney, M.A., B.Sc.
- †MEXBOROUGH (Sec. Sch.).—T. W. Ireland, M.A.
- †MIDDLESBROUGH (High Sch.).—W. Edwards, M.A.
 „ (St. Mary's Coll.).—Rev. J. A. Moran, M.A.
- †MIDDLETON (Gr. Sch.).—H. Bromley, M.A., B.Sc.
- †MIDHURST (Gram. Sch.).—A. Craddock Maples, B.A.
- †MIRFIELD (Gr. Sch.).—William Todd, M.A., B.Sc.
- *†MONKTON COMBE (Bath).—Rev. J. W. Kearns, M.A.
- *†MONMOUTH.—L. James, M.A.
- †MORLEY (Sec. Sch.).—H. B. Brown, M.A.
- †MORPETH (Gram. Sch.).—G. D. Dakyns, M.A.
- †MOULTON (Gr. Sch.).—A. S. Hatt.
- †NANTWICH (Gram. Sch.).—A. T. Powell, M.A.
 „ †(Willaston).—H. L. Jones, M.A.
- †NELSON (Mun. Sch.).—A. C. Patrick, M.A. B.Sc.
- †NEWARK (Gr. Sch.).—Rev. H. Gorse, M.A.
- †NEWBURY (Gr. Sch.).—E. Sharwood Smith, M.A.
- *†NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE (Royal Gr.).—J. Talbot, M.A., B.Sc.
 „ †(Allan's).—F. W. Brewer, M.A.
 „ †(Rutherford Coll.).—J. B. Gaunt, B.A., B.Sc.
 „ (St. Cuthbert's, R.C.).—Rev. H. K. Mann, D.D.
- *†NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME (High School).—F. Harrison, M.A.
 „ (Orme Sch.).—T. F. Rutter, B.Sc., Ph.D.
- †NEW CROSS (Addy and Stanhope).—A. E. Salter, D.Sc.
- NEW MILLS (Sec. Sch.).—J. A. Nichols, M.A.
- NEWPORT (Essex).—Rev. F. J. S. Wyeth, B.D.
 „ †(Mon.).—F. E. Battersby, M.A.
 „ †(Salop).—J. W. Mel. Shaker, M.A.
 „ (Isle of Wight).—C. D. Vibert, B.A.
- †NEWQUAY (County Sch.).—H. H. Roseveare, M.A.
- †NEWTON ABBOT (Gr. Sch.).—J. R. Wodhams, B.A.
 „ †(Newton Coll.).—Rev. A. W. Chennells, LL.D.
- †NORMANTON (Gr. Sch.).—C. E. Brittain, B.A., M.Sc.
- †NORTHALLERTON (Gr. Sch.).—J. W. Bearder, B.A., Ph.D.
- †NORTHAMPTON (Town & Cty. Sch.).—E. Reynolds, M.A.
- NORTH WALSHAM (Paston Gr. Sch.).—G. Hare.
- †NORTHWICH (Gr. Sch.).—(vacant).
- *†NORWICH (K. Edwd. VI).—Rev. W. F. Brown, M.A.
 „ (City of Norwich Sch.).—W. R. Gurley, M.A.
- *†NOTTINGHAM High School.—G. S. Turpin, D.Sc.
- †NUNEATON (Edward VI.).—A. B. Holman, M.A.
- *†OAKHAM (Rutland).—W. I. Sargent, M.A.
- †ODHAM (Gr. Sch.).—C. H. S. Willson, M.Sc.
- †OLDBURY (Sec. Sch.).—G. H. Crisp, M.A., B.Sc.
- †OLDHAM (Hulme Gr. Sch.).—A. G. Pickford, M.A., M.Sc.
 „ (Munic. Sec. Sch.).—G. M. Handley, B.A.
- †ORMSKIRK (Gr. Sch.).—James R. Bate, B.A., B.Sc.
- *†OSBORNE (R.N. Coll.).—C. Godfrey, M.V.O., B.A.
- †OSSETT (Gr. Sch.).—H. G. Mayo, M.A., B.Sc.
- †OSWESTRY (Gr. Sch.).—G. S. Farnhill, M.A.
 „ †(County Sch.).—W. H. C. Jemmett, M.A.
- †OTTERY ST. MARY (King's).—F. Wyatt, B.A.
- *†OUNPLE.—F. W. Sanderson, M.A.
- *†OXFORD (St. Edward's).—Rev. W. H. Ferguson, M.A.
 „ *†(High School).—A. W. Cave, M.A.
 „ *†(Magdalen Coll. Sch.).—C. E. Brownrigg, M.A.
- †PENISTONE (Gram. Sch.).—J. W. Fulford, M.A.
- PENKETH (Friends').—W. E. Brown, B.A.
- †PENRITH (Gr. Sch.).—W. II. B. Leech, M.A.
- †PENZANCE (County Sch.).—G. L. Bradley, M.A.
- †PETERBOROUGH (King's Sch.).—Rev. II. Baxter, M.A., B.D.
 „ †(Deacon's Sch.).—Dr. J. H. Davis, B.Sc.
- †PETERSFIELD (Churcher's).—Rev. W. H. Boud, M.A.
- PICKERING (Gr. Sch.).—E. G. Highfield, B.Sc.
- †PINNER (Comm. Trav.).—F. Adshack, M.A.

- *PLYMOUTH (College).—Rev. H. J. Chaytor, M.A.
 " (Corp. Gr. Sch.).—O. W. Bracken, B.A.
 " (St. Boniface, R.C.).—Bro. Donahue.
 †POCKLINGTON (Gr. Sch.).—P. C. Sands, M.A.
 †PONTEFRAC (King's Sch.).—Rev. T. Howey-Nichols, M.A.
 POOLE (Sec. Sch.).—A. J. Mockridge, M.A.
 †POPLAR (George Green's).—T. R. Barnett, Ph.D.
 *†PORTSMOUTH (Gr. Sch.).—P. C. Nicol, M.A.
 " (Mun. Sec. Sch.).—F. J. Parks, D.Sc.
 †POULTON-LE-FLYDER (Baines's).—T. D. Whittington, B.A.
 †PRESCOT (Gr. Sch.).—O. W. H. Richardson, M.A.
 †PRESTON (Gr. Sch.).—Rev. Norman Trewby, M.A.
 " (Hutton Gr. Sch.).—Rev. T. G. Cunningham, M.A.
 " (R.C. Coll.).—Rev. J. Welsby, S.J.
 †PURSEY (Sec. School).—S. Sawyer, B.A.
 †PURLEY, SURREY (Warehousemen and Clerks').—G. A. Roberts, M.A.
 " (County Sec. Sch.).—R. B. Wight, M.A.
 †QUORN (Rawlins Gr. School).—E. W. Hensman, M.A.
 †RAMSEY (Gr. Sch.).—F. T. Allen, M.A., M.Sc.
 *†RAMSGATE (St. Lawrence Coll.).—Rev. E. O. Sherwood, M.A.
 " (County Sec. Sch.).—H. C. Norman, B.A.
 " (St. Augustine's, R.C.).—Right Rev. T. E. Abbot Egan, O.S.B.
 RAWDON (Friends').—J. A. Barringer.
 *READING.—G. H. Keeton, M.A.
 " (Leighton Park).—O. I. Evans, M.A.
 " (Woolhampton, R.C.).—Rev. W. I. Rice, M.A.
 †REDHILL (St. Anne's).—Rev. W. Perry, LL.D.
 †REDRUTH (County School).—T. Shoplead, M.A.
 †REIGATE (Gr. Sch.).—Francis S. Orme, M.A.
 †RETFORD (Edwd. VI Gr.).—Rev. T. Gough, B.Sc.
 †RICHMOND (Surrey, County).—T. W. Beasley, M.A.
 †RICHMOND (Yorks, Gr. Sch.).—H. Sharpley, M.A.
 †RIPON (Gr. Sch.).—O. C. S. Bland, M.A.
 †RISHWORTH (Gr. Sch.).—R. H. Elliott, M.A.
 †RIVINGTON (Gr. Sch.).—E. J. Bonnor, M.A.
 †ROCHDALE (Sec. Sch.).—J. H. Brittain, B.Sc.
 *ROCHESTER (King's).—Rev. W. Parker, B.D.
 " (Mathematical Sch.).—A. W. Lucy, B.A.
 †ROSS (Gr. Sch.).—A. W. Lacey, M.A.
 ROTHBURY (Sharp's).—E. H. Stevens, M.A.
 †ROTHERHAM (Gr. Sch.).—Rev. Hargreaves Heap, B.Sc.
 †RUGBY (Lower School).—S. R. Hart, M.A.
 †RUGELEY (Gr. Sch.).—A. Du Pré Deunlug.
 " (Hawkesyard R.C. Coll.).—Rev. H. P. Reuder, M.A.
 RUNCORN (Sec. Sch.).—L. Gledhill, B.Sc.
 RYE (Gr. Sch.).—J. Molyneux Jenkins.
 †RYHOPE (Sec. Sch.).—R. P. Williams, B.Sc.
 †SAFFRON WALDEN (Edward VI.).—H. Parrack, M.A.
 " (Friends').—J. E. Walker.
 *†ST. ALBANS.—E. Montague-Jones, M.A.
 †ST. AUSTELL (Cty. Sch.).—A. G. Jenkinson, M.A.
 *†ST. BEES (Gr. Sch.).—O. W. Kaye, M.A.
 †ST. HELENS (Cowley Sch.).—E. A. A. Varnish, M.A.
 " (R.C. Gr. Sch.).—Brother Nilus.
 †SALFORD (Sec. Sch.).—H. B. Winfield, B.Sc.
 SALISBURY.—E. A. Philpots, M.A.
 " (Bishop's School).—R. Bracher.
 †SANDBACH.—S. W. Plun, M.A.
 †SANDWICH (Gr. Sch.).—Rev. W. W. Burton, M.A.
 SCARBOROUGH (Sec. Sch.).—D. W. Bevan (ulc.).
 †SCORTON.—(vacant.)
 †SEAFORTH (Waterloo).—J. H. Thomas, M.A., B.Sc.
 *†SEDMERGH SCHOOL (1625).—W. N. Weech, M.A.
 †SENGEBROOK (Gr. Sch.).—P. Upton, M.A.
 SEVENOAKS (Gr. Sch.).—G. H. Heslop, M.A.
 †SHAFTESBURY (Gr. Sch.).—O. H. Tovey, LL.D.
 †SHEBBEAR (United Meth.).—J. Rounsefell, B.A., B.Sc.
 †SHEFFIELD (King Edwd. VII.).—J. H. Hichens, M.A.
 " (Central Sec. Sch.).—J. W. Hiffe, M.A.
 " (Woodhouse Gr.).—J. Buckley, B.Sc.
 †SHEPTON MALLEY (Gr. Sch.).—W. Aldridge, M.A., B.Sc.
 †SHERBORNE (Foster's).—T. L. Hutchins, M.A., B.Sc.
 †SHIPLEY (Salt School).—F. J. Fuller, M.A.
 †SIREWSHURY (Priory College Sch.).—A. R. Florian, M.A.
 SIBFORD (Friends').—J. T. Harrod, B.A.
 †SIDCOT (Friends').—Bevan Loan, M.A., D.Sc.
 †SKIPTON (Gr. Sch.).—Rev. F. O. Forder, M.A.
 †SLEAFORD (Carre's Gr.).—E. O. Watson, B.A.
 †SOHAM (Gr. Sch.).—J. O. Platt, M.A.
 †SOLIHULL (Gr. Sch.).—Rev. A. J. Cooper, LL.D.
 †SOUTHALL (County).—S. Pollitt, B.Sc.
 †SOUTHAMPTON (Grammar Sch.).—J. Fewings, B.Sc.
 " (Taunton).—S. J. Gubb, B.A.
 †SOUTHEND-ON-SEA (Sec.).—J. Hiltchcock.
 †SOUTHGATE (County Sch.).—A. T. Warren, M.A.
 †SOUTH SHIELDS (High).—G. R. Kirwan, M.A.
 †SOUTH SHIELDS (Westoe S. Sch.).—T. A. Lawrenson, M.A., B.Sc.
 †SOUTHWARK (St. Olave's Gr.).—W. G. Rushbrooke, LL.M.
 †SOUTHWELL (Minster Gr.).—Rev. J. S. Wright, M.A.
 SOWERBY BRIDGE (Bainstow's).—H. E. Long, M.A.
 †SPALDING (Gr. Sch.).—E. O. Chappell, M.A., LL.D.
 SPILSBY (Gr. Sch.).—Rev. George Lindley, B.A.
 †STAFFORD (Edward VI.).—E. G. Powell, M.A.
 †STAMFORD.—Rev. J. D. Day, M.A.
 †STAND (Gr. Sch.).—G. T. Locke, M.A.
 †STAVELEY (Netherthorpe Gr.).—A. Riley Blackburn, B.Sc.
 †STEPNEY (Rahne's).—R. S. Taylor.
 †STEPNEY AND BOW (Coopers' Co.).—S. Elford, M.A.
 †STEVENAGE (Gr. Sch.).—H. P. Thorne, M.A.
 †STEYNING (Gr. Sch.).—Rev. E. T. Lea, M.A.
 †STOCKPORT (Gr. Sch.).—A. E. Daniels, M.A.
 " (Mun. Sec. Sch.).—R. J. Brown, M.Sc.
 †STOCKTON-ON-TRES (Gr. Sch.).—R. T. B. Glasspool, B.A.
 " (Mun. S. Sch.).—J. J. Prest, B.Sc.
 STOKESLEY (Gr. Sch.).—T. J. Cozens.
 †STROKE-ON-TRENT (Munley Sec. Sch.).—W. M. Wilson, M.A., LL.B.
 " (Longton High Sch.).—Walter Harris, Ph.D.
 †STONE (Alleyne's Gr. Sch.).—H. M. Fraser, B.A.
 †STOURBRIDGE (Edwd. VI.).—Joseph E. Boyd, M.A.
 †STOWMARKET (Sec. Sch.).—H. A. Webb, M.A.
 †STRAND SCHOOL (Brixton Hill).—R. B. Henderson, M.A.
 †STRATFORD-ON-AVON (Edward VI.).—Rev. A. Cecil Knight, M.A.
 †STROUD (Marling).—R. R. Dobson, M.A.
 †STUBBURY (Gr. Sch.).—R. L. Gillingham, M.A.
 †SUNDERLAND (Bede Collegiate Sch.).—G. T. Ferguson, B.A., B.Sc.
 †SUTTON (County Sch.).—E. H. Hensley, M.A.
 †SUTTON COLDFIELD (Gr. Sch.).—H. Jernard, M.A., B.Sc.
 *†SUTTON VALENCE (Gr. Sch.).—Rev. W. W. Holdgate, M.A.
 †SWAFFHAM (Gr. Sch.).—W. Nash, B.A.
 †SWINDON (S. Sch.).—G. H. Burkhardt, M.Sc.
 †TADCASTER (Oglethorpe's).—W. G. S. Thornton, M.A.
 †TAMWORTH (Gr. Sch.).—T. Barford, B.A., B.Sc.
 †TAUNTON (Hulsh's).—A. Goodliffe, M.A.
 " (Taunton Sch.).—O. D. Whitaker, LL.D.

†TAUNTON (King's Coll.).—Rev. P. H. George, M.A.
 „ †(Queen's Coll.).—A. S. Haslam, M.A.
 †TAVISTOCK (Kelly Coll.).—H. V. Plura, M.A.
 „ †(Gr. Sch.).—J. J. Alexander, M.A.
 †TEWKESBURY (Gr. Sch.).—O. H. Lacey, M.A.
 †THAME (Lord Williams').—Rev. A. E. Shaw, D.Litt.
 THETFORD (Gr. Sch.).—Frederick G. Cole, M.A.
 THORBURY (Gr. Sch.).—C. H. Ross, M.A.
 †THORNE (Gr. Sch.).—R. H. Alberty, M.Sc., LL.M.
 †TIDSWELL (Gr. Sch.).—J. H. Judson, B.A.
 TIVERTON SCHOOL.—(vacant.)
 „ †(Middle School).—C. Parsons, B.A.
 TOMMORDEN (Sec. Sch.).—(vacant.)
 †TONBRIDGE (Judd's Commercial Sch.).—John Evans, M.A.
 †TORQUAY (County Sec.).—W. Jackson, B.Sc.
 †TOTNES (Gr. Sch.).—F. G. Hanks, B.A., B.Sc.
 †TOTTENHAM (Gr. Sch.).—J. T. Cohen, B.A.
 „ †County School.—C. H. Peters, B.A.
 „ †(St. Ignatius Coll. R.C.).—Rev. O. A. Newdigate.
 TOWCESTER (Gr. Sch.).—J. Wetherell, B.A.
 TROWBRIDGE (County Sch.).—J. W. Henson, B.A.
 TRURO (Cath. Gr. Sch.).—Rev. A. E. Wheeler, M.A.
 †TRURO (College).—H. W. Vinter, M.A.
 †TUNBRIDGE WELLS (Skinners').—Rev. F. G. Knott, M.A.
 †TUCKFIELD (Gr. Sch.).—J. Montgomery, B.A.
 UFFCULME (Aylshford Sch.).—H. C. Pridcaux, M.A.
 †ULVERSTONE (Victoria Gr.).—G. H. Daniel, B.Sc.
 †UPHOLLAND (Gr. Sch.).—Charles H. Cox, B.Sc.
 USHAW (R.O.).—Rev. Mgr. Brown.
 †UTTOXETER (Alleyne's Gr.).—A. T. Daniel, M.A.
 †UXBRIDGE (County Sch.).—W. W. Sawtell, B.A.
 †VICTORIA PK. (Parmiter's).—W. J. Sharples, M.A.
 †WAINFLEET (Magdalen Coll. Sch.).—Rev. W. Gerlish.
 †WAKEFIELD (Gr. Sch.).—A. J. Spilsbury, M.A.
 „ †(Silcoates Sch.).—J. A. Yonge, M.A.
 †WALLASEY (Gr. Sch.).—H. E. Vipan, B.A., B.Sc.
 WALLINGFORD (Gr. Sch.).—E. Stanley Hayward, M.A.
 WALSALL (Qn. Mary's).—E. N. Marshall, M.A.
 WALSINGHAM (Gr. Sch.).—H. Vaughan Hayler.
 †WALTHAMSTOW (Monoux).—G. A. Millward, M.A.
 „ (Sec. Sch.).—A. J. Dicks, B.Sc.
 †WANDSWORTH, S.W. (Emanuel Sch., 1594).—Shirley Goodwin, M.A.
 „ †(Sec. Day Sch.).—H. Waite, M.A., D.Sc.
 †WANTAGE (King Alfred's).—W. A. Barron, M.A.
 WARMINSTER (Lord Weymouth's Gr. Sch.).—W. F. Blaxter, M.A.
 „ (County School).—E. E. Dent.
 †WARRINGTON (Botcher Gr.).—Rev. H. Gray, M.A.
 „ †(Sec. Sch.).—J. S. Broome, M.Sc.
 †WARWICK (King's Sch.).—H. S. Pyne, M.A., B.Sc.
 †WATFORD (Gr. Sch.).—H. Nicholson, M.A.
 „ †(Lond. Orphan).—Rev. E. Hartley Parker, M.A.
 †WELLINGBOROUGH (Gr. Sch.).—P. A. Fryer, M.A.
 †WELLINGTON (Somerset).—G. Corner, M.A.
 †WELLINGTON (Salop, High Sch.).—H. W. Male, M.A.
 WELLS (Cathedral Gr. Sch.).—Rev. R. E. Lewis, M.A.
 „ †(Blue Sch.).—Edward B. Smith, M.A.
 †WEM (Gr. Sch.).—G. J. Bretherton, M.A.
 WEST BROMWICH (Munic. Sec. Sch.).—A. J. Medzies, B.Sc.
 †WEST BUCKLAND (Devon County).—Rev. E. C. Harries, M.A.
 †WESTHAM (Munic. Sec. Sch.).—G. F. Burness, B.A.
 †WEST HARTLEPOOL (Sec. Sch.).—J. Archyil Jones, B.Sc.
 †WEST KIRKBY (Culday Grange Gr. Sch.).—Rev. W. Hollowell, M.A.

†WESTMINSTER (City 1633).—E. H. Stevens, B.A., Ph.D.
 „ (Cathedral Choir School, R.C.).—Rev. H. F. Hall.
 WEYBRIDGE (St. George's R.C.).—Rev. L. Mc Murtide.
 †WEYMOUTH COLLEGE.—R. R. Conway, M.A.
 „ (Sec. Sch.).—F. J. Babb, B.Sc.
 †WHITBY (County Sch.).—W. E. Bradley, B.Sc., Ph.D.
 WHITCHURCH (Gr. Sch.).—J. H. Crofts, M.A.
 †WHITECHAPEL (Foundation).—H. Carter, B.A.
 †WHITEHAVEN (Cnty. Sch.).—C. H. H. Walker, M.A.
 †WHITLEY AND MONKSEATON (High Sch.).—H. B. Widdows, M.A.
 WIDNES (Sec. Sch.).—J. A. Cooper, B.Sc.
 †WIGAN (Gr. Sch.).—Rev. G. C. Chambers, M.A.
 WIGTON (Nelson).—Rev. W. E. Humphreys, M.A.
 WIMBLETON (R.C. Coll.).—Rev. R. Fraser, S.J.
 †WIMBORNE-MINSTER (Gr. Sch.).—Rev. A. D. H. Allan, M.A.
 †WIMBORNE (Symonds').—Rev. T. Varley, M.A., B.Sc.
 WINDERMERE (Gr. Sch.).—P. P. Platt, M.A.
 †WINDSOR (County School).—G. H. Wade, M.A.
 „ †(Imperial Service Coll.).—E. G. A. Beckwith, M.A.
 †WIRKSWORTH (Gr. Sch.).—Rev. L. H. Bay, B.Sc.
 †WISBECH (Gr. Sch.).—A. W. Poysor, M.A.
 †WITNEY (Gr. Sch.).—W. Haines, B.A.
 †WOKING (County Sch.).—J. Holden, M.A.
 †WOLINGHAM (Gr. Sch.).—Joseph Backhouse, B.Sc.
 †WOLVERHAMPTON (Gr. Sch.).—W. Caldecott, M.A.
 „ †(Tettenhall Coll.).—A. H. Angus, B.Sc.
 †WOLVERLEY (Gr. Sch.).—R. C. Lucas, B.A., B.Sc.
 †WOLVERTON (County Sch.).—E. J. Boyce, B.Sc.
 †WOODBURIDGE.—R. K. Davis, M.A.
 †WOODFORD (Bancroft's).—H. C. Playne, M.A.
 †WOOD GREEN (Cty. Sch.).—E. Bruce Forrest, M.A.
 †WOOLWICH (Poly. Sch.).—A. F. Hogg, M.A.
 †WORCESTER (Q. Eliz. Gr. Sch.).—F. A. Hillard, M.A.
 „ †(Cathedral, King's).—Rev. Canon W. H. Chappel, M.A.
 „ (Blind College).—G. C. Brown, M.A.
 †WORKINGTON (Cty. Sec. Sch.).—A. B. Coles, M.A.
 †WORKSOP (St. Cuthbert's Coll.).—Rev. M. Pearson, M.A.
 †WOTTON-UNDER-EDGE (Berkeley's Gr. Sch.).—O. F. Morton, M.A., B.Sc.
 †YALDING (Cleaves Sch.).—S. Williams.
 †YARM (Yorks).—W. H. Hill, B.Sc.
 †YARMOUTH, Great.—W. G. Williams, M.A.
 †YERDON (Sec. Sch.).—J. E. Dalton, B.A., B.Sc.
 YEovil (Kingston Sch.).—F. C. Rudd, M.A.
 †YORK (St. Peter's).—S. M. Toynce, M.A.
 „ †(Abp. Holgate's).—P. J. Vinter, M.A.
 „ †(Bootham, Friends').—A. Rowntree, B.A.
 „ †(Elmfield Coll.).—S. R. Stack, B.A.
 „ †(Haughton Sch.).—G. H. Gollidge.

Wales

ABERFRAYON (County Sch.).—H. T. Evans, M.A.
 ABERDARE (County Sch.).—W. C. Cox, M.A.
 ABERGELLE (County Sch.).—J. Williams, M.A.
 ABERTILLERY (Cty. Sch.).—W. D. L. Evans, M.A.
 ABERYSTWTH (County Sch.).—D. Samuel, M.A.
 BALA (County Sch.).—R. H. Williams, M.A.
 BANGOR.—W. Glynn Williams, M.A.
 BARNMOUTH (County School).—E. D. Jones, M.A.
 †BARRY (County Sch.).—Edgar Jones, M.A.
 BEAUMARIS.—E. Madoc Jones, M.A.
 BETHESDA (County Sch.).—D. J. Williams, M.A.

BOTTWNOG (County Sch.).—J. L. Roberts, B.A., B.Sc.
 *BRECON (Christ. Coll.).—Rev. R. H. Chambers, M.A.
 „ (County School).—P. Morton, M.A.
 BRIDGEND (County School).—J. Rankin, M.A.
 BRYNMAWR (County School).—T. L. Williams, B.A.
 BUILTH WELLS (County Sch.).—R. Thomas, B.A.
 †CARDIFF (High Sch.).—J. R. Roberts, M.A.
 „ (Mun. Sec. Sch.).—W. Dyche, B.A.
 „ (Canton Sec. Sch.).—W. Brockington, B.A.
 CARDIFAN (County Sch.).—D. Rees, Ph.D.
 CARMARTHEN (Q. Eliz. Gr. Sch.).—E. S. Allen, M.A.
 †CARNARVON (County Sch.).—E. P. Evans, B.A.
 †COLWYN BAY (Rydal Mt. S.).—Rev. A. J. Costain, M.A.
 COWBRIDGE.—Rev. W. F. Evans, M.A.
 DENBIGH (County Sch.).—D. H. Davies, B.A.
 DEYTHEUR (Gr. Sch.).—Rev. W. B. D. Lee, M.A.
 DOLGELLY (County Sch.).—J. Griffith, B.Sc.
 EBBW VALE (County Sch.).—J. R. Morgan, B.Sc.
 FERNDALE (Sec. Day Sch.).—G. Childs, B.Sc.
 FESTINOG (County Sch.).—E. J. Jones, M.Sc.
 FISHGUARD (County Sch.).—Q. Gledhill, B.Sc.
 †GOWERTON (Intermed. Sch.).—D. E. Williams, M.A.
 †HAVERFORDWEST.—P. R. Hooper, M.A.
 †HAWYARDEN (County Sch.).—A. Lyon, M.A.
 HOLYHEAD (County Sch.).—E. D. Evans, M.A.
 HOLYWELL (County Sch.).—J. M. Edwards, M.A.
 LAMPETER (Coll. Sch.).—Rev. W. Ll. Footman, M.A.
 †LLANBERIS (County Sch.).—J. Rees Foster, B.Sc.
 LLANDAFF (Cathed. Sch.).—G. L. Robathan, M.A., and R. B. Smith, M.A.
 LLANDILO (County Sch.).—G. G. Jones, B.A.
 *LLANDOVERY COLL.—Rev. W. W. Poole Hughes, M.A.
 †LLANDRINDOD WELLS (Co. S.).—W. Saunders, B.A., B.Sc.
 LLANDUDNO (John Bright).—C. Madoc Jones, B.Sc.
 LLANDYSSUL (County Sch.).—W. Lewis, M.A.
 †LLANELLY (County Sch.).—G. T. Thomas, M.A.
 LLANFAIR (County Sch.).—E. Thomas, B.A.
 LLANFYLLIN (County Sch.).—E. H. Dawe, B.A., B.Sc.
 LLANGEFNI (County Sch.).—S. J. Evans, M.A.
 LLANOOLEN (County Sch.).—H. R. Olley, B.A.
 LLANDILOES (County Sch.).—E. R. I. Turner, B.A.
 LLANRWST (County Sch.).—Rev. J. I. Farr, M.A.
 MACHYNLLETH (County Sch.).—H. H. Meyler, M.A.
 MAESTRO (Sec. Sch.).—G. S. Griffiths, B.Sc.
 MERTHYR TYDFIL (Cty. Sch.).—A. J. Perman, M.A.
 „ (Cyfarthfa Castle Sch.).—G. Fleming, M.A.
 MILFORD HAVEN (County).—F. L. Lowther, B.A.
 †MOLD (County School).—W. Lloyd Parry, B.A.
 MOUNTAIN ASH (County).—W. U. Williams, M.A.
 NARBERTH (County Sch.).—J. Morgan, M.A.
 †NEATH (County School).—J. W. Jones, B.A.
 †NEWPORT (Intermed. Sch.).—F. E. Battersby, M.A.
 NEWTOWN (County School).—D. V. Johnston, M.A.
 PEMBROKE DOCK.—T. H. Jones, M.A.
 †PENARTH (County Sch.).—Griffith Jones, M.A.
 †PENGAM (Lewis' County).—R. W. Jones, B.A.
 †PENYORDES (County Sch.).—D. R. O. Prytherch, M.A.
 †PONTYPOOL (W. Mon. Sch.).—R. Ivor Jones, B.A.
 *†PONTYPRIDD (Intermed. Sch.).—Rhys Morgan, M.A.
 PONTYWAUN.—Rev. T. H. Williams, M.A.
 PORTH (Rhonddda County Sch.).—Dr. R. D. Chalke.
 †PORTMAUDOG (County Sch.).—J. Rhys Evans, M.A.
 PORT TALBOT (County School).—W. Barry, B.A.
 PRESTEIGN (County School).—A. H. Smith, M.A.
 PŴLLHELI (County Sch.).—D. H. Williams, M.A.
 RHYL (County Sch.).—W. A. Lewis, M.A.

RUABON (County Gr. Sch.).—Rev. D. J. Bowen, M.Sc.
 RUTHIN.—E. W. Lovegrove, M.A.
 ST. ASAPH (County).—B. Mainer, M.A.
 ST. DAVID'S (County Sch.).—T. Thomas, B.A.
 †SWANSEA (Gr. Sch.).—J. Trevor Owen, M.A.
 „ †(Alun. Sec. Sch.).—W. Arthur Bealand, B.A.
 †TENBY (County Sch.).—J. T. Griffith, B.Sc.
 †TOWYN (County Sch.).—T. Jones, B.Sc.
 TREDEGAR (County School).—J. Morgan, B.Sc.
 TREOARON (County School).—G. T. Lewis, M.A.
 †WELSHPOOL (County School).—R. E. Owen, M.A.
 WHITLAND (County School).—E. Jones, M.A.
 †WREXHAM.—F. P. Dodd, M.A.
 †YSTALFYFERA (County School).—Hy. Rees, M.A.
 YSTRADGYNLWIS (Sec. Sch.).—W. E. Rees, B.Sc.
 YSTRAD MEURIO.—Rev. J. Jones, M.A.

Scotland

ABERDEEN.—H. F. Morland Simpson, LL.D.
 DOLLAR.—C. S. Douglas, M.A.
 *EDINBURGH ACADEMY.—Reginald H. Ferard, M.A.
 EDINBURGH (Royal High Sch.).—W. J. Watson, LL.D.
 „ (Institution).—Walter Hardie, M.A.
 „ (George Heriot's Sch.).—J. B. Clark, M.A.
 EDINBURGH MERCHANT COMPANY SCHOOLS.—(George Watson's Coll.—J. Alison, M.A.
 Daniel Stewart's Coll.—C. H. Milne, M.A.
 GLASGOW (Academy).—Edwin Temple, M.A.
 „ (High Sch.).—P. Pinkerton, M.A.
 „ (Allan Glen's).—John G. Kerr, LL.D.
 „ (Kelvinside Acad.).—D. G. Schulze, M.A.
 INVERNESS (Coll.).—Rev. R. Norwood, M.A.
 KIRKCALDY (High Sch.).—John D. Rose, M.A.
 *MERCHISTON CASTLE (Edinb.).—Cecil Stagg, B.A.

Ireland

The Schoolmasters' Association, Ireland (Pres., Wm. Anderson, M.A., Mountjoy Sch., Dublin. Sec. H. S. McIntosh, M.A., 4, Upper Ely Place, Dublin) is similar to the H.M.A. in aims and objects.
 ARMAOH (Royal Sch.).—H. Hirsch, B.A.
 „ (Cathedral Gr. Sch.).—James Fanning.
 ATHLONE (Ranelagh Sch.).—F. C. Ormsby, M.A.
 BANDO.—Henry G. Johnston, B.A.
 BELFAST (Royal Academy).—T. R. Collier, M.A.
 BELFAST (Royl. Acad. Institut.).—R. M. Jones, M.A.
 „ * (Campbell Coll.).—R. A. H. MacFarland, M.A.
 „ (Methodist Coll.).—(vacant).
 CAYAN (Royal School).—R. A. H. Mayers, B.A.
 CLONGOWES WOOD (Sallins, Co. Kildare, R.C.).—Very Rev. N. J. Tomkins, S.J.
 CLONMEL.—W. J. McClelland, M.A.
 COLERAINE.—T. G. Houston, M.A.
 CORK (Gr. Sch.).—C. B. Armstrong, M.A.
 DROGHEDA (Gr. Sch.).—Rev. F. C. Aldhouse, M.A.
 DUBLIN (The High School).—J. Thompson, M.A.
 „ (St. Andrew's).—A. S. M. Imrie, M.A.
 „ (Mountjoy Sch.).—Rev. W. Anderson, M.A.
 „ (Wesley Coll.).—Rev. T. J. Irwin.
 „ (Belvedere, R.C.).—Very Rev. J. Fahy, S.J.
 „ (Blackrock, R.C.).—Very Rev. N. J. Brennan, C.S.S.F.
 DUNOANNON (Royal Sch.).—R. W. Bingham, B.A.
 ENNISKILLEN (Portora).—(vacant).
 GALWAY.—Alexander Braut, M.A.
 LISBURN (Friends').—John Ridges, M.A.
 LONDONDERRY (Foyle Coll.).—R. F. Dill, M.A.
 LURGAN Coll.—James Cowan, M.A.
 MIDLTON.—Robert D. Parker, M.A.
 *RATHFARNHAM (S. Columba's).—Rev. W. Blackburn, M.A.

GIRLS' PUBLIC SECONDARY SCHOOLS

† Member of the Association of Head Mistresses.

(By courtesy of the Editor of the *Girls' School Year Book*, 31 Museum Street, W.C.1)

- † ABBOTS BROMLEY, Rugeley (St. Anne's).—Miss M. A. Rice, M.A.
 † ACKWORTH (Friends').—Miss Hartley, B.A.
 † ALNWICK (Duchess).—Miss E. J. Silburn, M.A.
 † ALTRINGHAM (County High Sch.).—Miss M. Howes-Smith, M.A.
 † ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH (Gram. Sch.).—Miss C. M. Hopkirk.
 † ASHFORD (Middx.) (Welsh Girls' High Sch.).—Miss A. H. Jones.
 „ † Kent (County).—Miss R. Davey.
 † BANGOR (County).—Miss Mason, B.A.
 † BARNET (Qn. Eliz.).—Miss W. J. Abbot.
 † BARNESLEY (High).—Miss A. R. Nuttall, M.A.
 † BARNSTAPLE (Gr.).—Miss A. Jenkin, M.A.
 † BARROW (Munic. Sec. Sch.).—(Vacant.)
 † BARRY (County Sch.).—Miss C. F. Lee, M.A.
 † BASINGTOKE (High).—Miss H. Costello, M.A.
 † BATH (Royal School for the Daughters of Officers of the Army).—Miss E. Steel, M.A.
 „ † (High School, G.P.D.S.T.).—Miss E. Nicol, M.A.
 BATLEY (Gr. Sch.).—Miss Maud Bellman, M.A.
 † BEDFORD (High).—Miss S. M. Collie, B.A.
 „ † (Modern).—Miss E. E. Dolby.
 † BERKHAMSTED.—Miss Sowels.
 † BERWICK-ON-TWEED (High).—Miss D. L. Tasker.
 † BEVERLEY (High).—Miss G. M. Rossiter, B.A.
 † BIDEFORD (Edgehill Coll.).—Miss E. O. Johnson, B.A.
 † BINGLEY (Gr. Sch.).—Miss A. T. Scott, B.A.
 † BIRKENHEAD (High School, G.P.D.S.T.).—Miss Lees.
 „ † (Sec. Sch.).—Miss A. F. Edwards.
 „ † (Higher Tranmere).—Miss M. Jones.
 † BIRMINGHAM (Edgbaston High).—Miss G. Tarleton-Young, M.A.
 „ † (Edghaston Ch. of Eng. Coll.).—Miss F. Godfrey.
 † BIRMINGHAM (Handsworth, King Edward's).—Miss L. C. Brew, M.A.
 „ † (Camp Hill, King Edward's).—Miss E. M. Keen.
 „ † (High Sch., New St.).—Miss E. H. Major, M.A.
 „ (George Dixon).—Miss M. B. Clarke.
 „ (King's Norton Sec.).—Miss C. M. Sant.
 † BISHOP AUCKLAND (County).—Miss A. Fisher, M.A., D.Litt.
 † BLACKBURN (High).—Miss M. E. Gardner, M.A.
 † BLACKHEATH (High Sch.).—Miss F. M. A. Gadesden, M.A.
 † BOGNOR (St. Michael's).—Miss M. G. Randall.
 † BOLTON.—Miss O. Dymond, B.A.
 † BOOTLE (Secondary Sch.).—Miss L. Taylor, M.A.
 † BOURNEMOUTH (High Sch.).—Miss M. A. Broad.
 „ † (Collegiate Sch.).—Miss M. Davie, B.A.
 BRACKLEY (St. Edith's).—Miss E. R. Pearson.
 † BRADFORD (Gr. Sch.).—Miss M. E. Roberts.
 „ † (Hanson Sec. Sch.).—Miss E. E. Hart, B.Sc.
 „ (Belle Vue Sec.).—Miss S. L. Beszant.
 „ (Carlton Street Sec.).—Miss E. Grocne.
 „ (Grange Road Sec.).—Miss E. E. Richardson, B.A.
 † BRAMLEY, Guildford (S. Catherine's).—Mrs. Russell Baker.
 BRECON (County Sch.).—Miss Margaret Davies, B.Sc.
 † BRENTWOOD (County High).—Miss Tew.
 † BRIDGNORTH (High Sch.).—Miss M. Neild, M.A.
 † BRIDLINGTON (High Sch.).—Miss E. Drummond.
 † BRIGHOUSE (Sec. Sch.).—Miss A. Fleming, M.A.
 † BRIGHTON (St. Mary's Hall, Clergy Daughters').—Miss F. L. Ghey, M.A.
 „ † (Municipal Sec.).—Miss E. V. Ellis, M.A.
 BRIGHTON and HOVE (High School, G.P.D.S.T.).—Miss A. S. Barratt.
 † BRISTOL (Clergy Daughters' School, St. Barnadon's).—Miss A. H. Palmer.
 „ † (Colston's).—Miss B. M. Sparks, M.A.
 „ † (Redland High).—Miss E. A. A. Shekleton, M.A.
 „ † (Red Maids').—Miss Webb, L.L.A.
 † BROMLEY, Kent (County).—Miss L. Godwin, Salt, B.A.
 „ † (High, G.P.D.S.T.).—Miss M. A. Hodge, M.A.
 † BRONDESBURY and KILBURN.—Miss K. L. Johnston, B.A.
 † BRUTON (Sunny Hill).—Miss E. J. Radford.
 † BURNLEY (High).—Miss L. J. Wood, M.A.
 † BURTON-ON-TRENT (High School).—Miss E. H. Linnell.
 BURY (Girls' Gram. Sch.).—Miss J. P. Kitchener.
 † BUSHEY (St. Margaret's).—Miss J. M. Boys, M.A.
 † BUXTON (Cavendish High).—Miss A. F. Evans, B.A.
 † CAMBORNE (County School).—Miss M. Pratt, M.A.
 † CAMBRIDGE (County).—Miss J. Bingham, M.A.
 „ † (Perse).—Miss B. L. Kennett, M.A.
 † CAMBURY (Simon Langton).—Miss A. H. Proudfoot, L.L.A.
 † CARDIFF (City High Sch.).—Miss M. Collin, B.A.
 „ † (Munic. Sec. Sch.).—Miss Hugon, M.A.
 „ (Canton Munic.).—Miss E. C. Abbott, M.A.
 „ (College Sch.).—Miss Gauntlett, B.A.
 † CARLISLE (County High Sch.).—Miss F. E. Bevan.
 † CARMARTHEN (County).—Miss B. A. Holme, M.A.
 „ † (High Sch.).—Miss E. I. Sutton, B.A.
 OAVERSHAM (Queen Anne's).—Miss Moore.
 † CHATHAM (County).—Miss C. Wakeman, B.A.
 † CHELMSFORD (County High).—Miss E. M. Bancroft, B.A.
 † CHELTENHAM, 1854 (Ladies' College).—Miss L. M. Faithfull, M.A.
 „ † (Pate's Gr. Sch.).—Miss A. N. Miles, M.A.
 † CHERTSEY (Sir W. Perkin's).—Miss Eastangh, B.Sc.
 † CHESTER (Queen's).—Miss B. Clay, B.A.
 „ † City and County).—Miss H. M. Footman.
 † CHESTERFIELD (High).—Miss M. E. Munro, M.A.
 † CHICHESTER (High Sch.).—Miss H. M. M. Laue, B.A.
 † CHRIST'S HOSPITAL, Hertford.—Miss M. E. Robertson.
 † CLIFTON (High School).—Miss E. A. Phillips.
 † COLCHESTER (County School).—Miss W. M. Crosthwaite, B.Sc.
 † COLWYN BAY.—Miss R. Hovey, B.A.
 CORK (High).—Miss A. P. Dohlin, B.A.
 † COVENTRY (Mun. Sec.).—Miss G. A. Howell, M.A.
 COWBRIDGE (County).—Mrs. E. E. Forrester, B.A.
 † CREDITON (High).—Miss E. M. Belcher, B.A.
 † CROYDON (High Sch., G.P.D.S.T.).—Miss E. M. Leahy, M.A.
 „ † (Borough Sec.).—Miss E. Wellman, B.A.
 „ (Old Palace).—Miss A. Arnold.
 † DARLEY DALE (St. Elphin's).—Miss M. Flood, M.A.

- †DARLINGTON (High).—Miss E. Trotter, M.A.
 †DARTFORD (County Sch.).—Miss A. M. Brett, L.L.A.
 DARTMOUTH.—Miss Davidson, L.L.A.
 †DENBIGH (Howell's).—Miss Robinson.
 †DERBY (High Sch.).—Miss Darke, M.A.
 „ †(Mun. Sec.).—Miss M. J. Keay.
 †DEVONPORT (Mun. Sec.).—Miss A. Hill, M.A.
 †DEWSBURY (Wheelwright).—Mrs. A. E. Holme.
 DOLGELLY (Dr. Williams' Endowed).—Miss F. A. Anstey.
 †DONCASTER (Mun. High).—Miss F. M. Nodes, B.A.
 †DORKING (St. Martin's).—Miss Craven.
 †DOVER (County).—Miss J. Chapman.
 DUBLIN (Alexandra Sch.).—Miss I. Mulvany, LL.D.
 †DUDLEY (High Sch.).—Miss S. Flood.
 †DURIAM (High).—Miss M. L. Stafford Smith, M.A.
 „ †(County Sch.).—Miss M. A. Maclean, M.A.
 EALING (Princess Helena Coll.).—Miss Parker.
 †EASTBOURNE (Girls' Sec. Sch.).—Miss C. Adams, M.A.
 †EAST DEREHAM (Sec. Sch.).—Miss Galloway, B.A.
 †EDINBURGH (Ladies').—Miss M. G. Clarke, M.A.
 „ †(G. Watson's Ladies' Coll.).—Miss C. E. Ainslie, B.A.
 „ †(St. George's).—Miss E. Stevenson, B.A.
 †ENFIELD (County Sch.).—Miss E. R. Broome, M.A.
 †EXETER (Maynard Sch.).—Miss E. L. Trencerry, M.A.
 „ †(Episcopal Modern Sch.).—Miss J. Headridge, M.A.
 †PALMOUTH (High Sch.).—Miss E. Todd, M.A.
 †FAVERSHAM (Wm. Gibbs).—Miss M. Frey.
 †FOLKESTONE (Kent Coll.).—Miss O. E. Brunyate, M.A.
 „ †(County Sch.).—Miss E. M. Ewart, M.A.
 †FULNECK (Moravian).—Miss Curry.
 †GLASGOW (High Sch.).—Miss Reid, B.A.
 „ †(Park Sch.).—Miss M. P. Young.
 †GLOUCESTER (High Sch.).—Miss A. Barwell, B.A.
 †GRANTHAM.—Miss H. O. Williams, M.A.
 †GRAVESEND (Milton Mount Coll.).—Miss A. A. Woodall, M.A.
 „ †(County).—Miss E. M. Fox.
 †GREAT CROSBY (Merchant Taylor's School for Girls).—Miss M. H. Shackleton, M.A.
 †GUERNSEY (Ladies' Coll.).—Miss A. L. Mellish, M.A.
 †GUILDFORD (County).—Miss G. M. Todhunter, B.A.
 „ †(High Sch.).—(Vacant.)
 †HALIFAX (High).—Miss E. A. Bolton.
 „ †(Crossley and Porter).—Miss M. E. Dale, B.A.
 „ †(Council Sec.).—Miss C. Greenwood.
 †HARROGATE (Queen Ethelburga's).—Miss E. L. Young.
 †HARROW (County Sch.).—Miss M. Huskisson, M.A.
 †HAVERFORDWEST (Mary Tasker's).—Miss G. James, B.Sc.
 †HEREFORD (High).—Miss M. E. Medwin, B.Sc.
 †HERTFORD (Christ's Hospital).—Miss M. E. Robertson.
 †HIGH WYCOMBE (High Sch.).—Miss B. Brew, M.A.
 „ †(Godstow).—Mrs. B. Turner.
 „ †(Abbey Sch.).—Miss A. W. Whitclaw, M.A.
 †HITCHIN (Gr.).—Miss J. E. Gosnell, B.A.
 †HORNSEY (High, Weston Park).—Miss M. H. Cole.
 †HUDDERSFIELD (Mun.).—Miss B. Chambers, M.A.
 †HULL (High Sch.).—Miss E. M. L. Elliott, M.A.
 „ †(Central Sec. Sch.).—Miss G. H. Rowland, B.Sc.
 †HUXTON (Liverpool Coll.).—Miss S. G. Anthony, B.A.
 †ILFORD (County High Sch.).—Miss E. E. Morris, B.Sc.
 †ILMINSTER (Gr.).—Miss S. E. Pollard, B.A.
 †IPSWICH (High, G.P.D.S.T.).—Miss M. Gale.
 „ †(Mun. Sec.).—Miss E. B. Harrison, M.A.
 †ISLEWORTH (Green Sec. Sch.).—Miss B. J. M. Croal, M.A.
 †JERSEY (Ladies' Coll.).—Miss Good, B.A.
 †KEIGHLEY (Grammar).—Miss M. Atkinson, B.A.
 †KENDAL (High Sch.).—Miss M. Horner.
 †KETTERING (County High).—Miss E. A. Bristol, B.A.
 †KIDDERMINSTER (High).—Miss Y. G. Raymond, B.A.
 †KILMACOLM, N.B. (St. Columba's).—Miss S. S. B. Wagh.
 †KING'S LYNN (W. Norfolk High Sch.).—Miss E. M. W. Harrison.
 †KINGSTON-ON-THAMES (Tiffin).—Miss F. Watson, P.Sc.
 †KIRKBY LONSDALE (Clergy Daughters').—Miss M. Williams, M.A.
 KIRKBY STEPHEN.—Miss A. Whitley, B.A.
 †LEAMINGTON (High).—Miss L. Milroy.
 „ †(Mun.).—Miss I. Wallace.
 †LEEDS (Girls' High Sch.).—Miss L. A. Lowe, M.A.
 „ †(Modern).—Miss E. Garbutt, M.A.
 „ †(Chapel Allerton High Sch.).—Miss K. Scotson Clark.
 „ †(Thoresby High Sch.).—Miss A. Silcox, B.Sc.
 „ †(W. Leeds High Sch.).—Miss J. A. C. Anderson, B.A.
 LEEK (Ch. of Eng. High).—Miss M. L. Cleaver, B.A.
 †LEICESTER (Wygeston).—Miss Heron.
 †LEYTONSTONE (County High).—Miss E. L. Perry.
 †LICHFIELD (High Sch.).—Miss D. M. V. Hodge, M.A.
 †LINCOLN (High).—Miss L. E. Savill.
 †LIVERPOOL (Coll., Grove St.).—Miss F. M. Fordham.
 „ †(Aigburth Vale High Sch.).—Miss J. L. Coates.
 „ †(Anfield Rd., Qn. Mary High Sch.).—Miss Gwatkin, M.A.
 „ †(Belvedere Sch., G.P.D.S.T.; Miss I. L. Rhys, M.A.
 „ †(Institute High Sch.).—Miss Ashwell, B.A.
 „ †(Queen Mary High).—Miss E. R. Gwatkin, M.A.
 „ (S. Liverpool Sch.).—Miss F. C. Beaumont, M.A.
 †LLANELLY (Intermediate).—Miss C. Dayles, M.A.
 †LONDON (Aldwych, W.C., Holborn Estate).—(temporarily closed).
 „ †(Bermondsey, County Sec., Southwark Park Rd.).—Miss B. Callender, M.A.
 „ †(Bow Road, E. Coborn Sch.).—Miss M. E. Kerly, B.A.
 „ †(Burlington St., W.).—Miss M. E. Wigg.
 „ †(Camberwell, S.E., Mary Datchelor Sch.).—Miss M. D. Brock, Litt.D.
 „ †(Camberwell, S.E., Kennington Sec.).—Miss Evers, L.L.A.
 „ †(Camden Road, N.W., Frances Mary Buss Schools.—(N. London Collegiate, Sandall Rd.).—Mrs. Bryant, D.Sc., Litt.D.; †(Camden Sch., Prince of Wales Rd.).—Miss I. M. Drummond.
 „ †(Catford, S.E., Lewisham Gr.).—Miss E. M. Ashworth.
 „ †(Charing Cross Rd., W.C., St. Martin's Endowed High).—Miss C. H. Bannister.
 „ †(Chelsea, S.W., Carlyle Sch.).—Miss A. D. Crosby, B.A. (closed during the war).
 „ †(Chelsea, S.W., Whitelands Coll. Sch.).—Miss E. P. S. Gregory.
 „ †(Chiswick County).—Miss Hedley.
 „ †(Clapham, S.W., County Sec., Broomwood Rd.).—Miss M. E. Stoker, B.A.

†LONDON (Clapham Common, S.W., High, G.P.D.S.T., South Side).—Miss A. E. Escott.

„ †(Clapham Park, S.W., Queenswood Sch., King's Avenue).—Miss E. M. Trew.

„ †(Clapton, N.E., County Sec.).—Mrs. M. O'Brien Harris, D.Se.

„ †(Clarence Gate, N.W., Francis Holland Ch. of Eng.).—Miss A. M. Stephenson, M.A.

„ †(Dalston, E. County Sec.).—Miss M. B. Rich, M.A.

„ †(Deptford, S.E., Haberdashers' Aske's Hatcham).—Miss M. S. Young, B.A.

„ †(Dulwich, S.E., High).—Miss A. M. Scott, M.A.

„ †(Dulwich, S.E., James Allen's).—Miss M. A. Howard, M.A.

„ †(Eaton Square, S.W., Francis Holland, Ch. of Eng.).—Miss A. R. Morison.

„ †(Eltham, S.E., County Sec.).—Miss A. B. Bramwell, B.Sc.

„ †(Forest Hill, S.E., County Sec.).—Miss E. A. Dangerfield.

„ †(Fulham, S.W., County Sec.).—Miss M. A. Tucker, M.A.

„ †(Greenwich, S.E., Roan).—Miss M. S. Walker, B.A.

„ †(Hackney, N.E., Lady Holles' Sch.).—Miss N. Nickalls.

„ †(Hammersmith, W., Godolphin and Latymer).—Miss Clement, B.A.

„ †(Hammersmith, W., St. Paul's).—Miss F. R. Gray, M.A.

„ †(Hampstead, South, N.W., High, G.P.D.S.T.—Miss M. S. Benton.

„ (Harley St., W., Queen's Coll. Sch.).—Miss M. D. Teale.

„ †(Highbury, N., Highbury Hill High).—Miss E. E. Kyle, B.A.

„ †(Islington, N., Dame Alice Owen's).—Miss E. Wilson, B.A.

„ †(Kensington, W., High, G.P.D.S.T.).—Miss E. Home.

„ †(Kentish Town, N.W., County Sec.).—Miss O. L. Morant.

„ †(Lancaster Gate, St. Mary's Coll.).—Miss H. L. Powell.

„ †(Maida Vale, W., Paddington and Maida Vale High).—Miss Purdie, M.A.

„ †(Notting Hill, W., High, G.P.D.S.T.).—Miss M. Berryman, M.A.

„ †(Peckham, S.E., County Sec.).—Miss M. Knight, M.A.

„ †(Plumstead, S.E., County Sec.).—Miss H. Bartram, M.A.

„ †(Putney, S.W., High, G.P.D.S.T.).—Miss R. E. Hewetson, M.A.

„ †(Putney, S.W., County Sec.).—Miss G. L. Fanner, M.A.

„ †(Southwark, S.E., St. Saviour's and St. Olave's).—Miss M. G. Frodsham, B.A.

„ †(Spital Square, E.—(Central Foundation).—Miss M. Hanbidge, M.A.

„ †(Stamford Hill, N., Skinners' Co. Sch.).—Miss E. Newton, B.A.

„ †(Stepney, E. Raine's Foundation).—Miss M. Grier.

„ †(Streatham, S.W., College).—Miss A. G. Lefroy.

„ †(Streatham, S.W., County Sec.).—Miss R. Bassett, B.A.

„ †(Streatham Hill, S.W., High, G.P.D.S.T.).—Miss R. Oldham, M.A.

„ †(Stroud Green and Hornsey, N., High).—Miss I. Jameson, M.A.

†LONDON (Sydenham, S.E., High, G.P.D.S.T.).—Miss A. F. E. Sanders, M.A.

„ †(Sydenham, S.E., County Sec.).—Miss E. A. Dangerfield.

„ †(Victoria Embankment, City of London).—Miss E. Strudwick, M.A.

„ †(Westminster, S.W., Grey Coat).—Miss Steele, M.A.

LOUGHBOROUGH (High).—Miss M. Walmsley, M.A.

†LOUGHTON (County High).—Miss M. E. Hall, M.A.

†LOUTH (King Edward VI).—Miss Nalder, B.Sc.

†LUDLOW (High Sch.).—Miss M. R. Baldwin, M.A.

†MACCLESFIELD (County High).—Miss S. G. L. Adams, B.Sc.

†MAIDENHEAD (County).—Miss M. Burn, M.A.

†MAIDSTONE (Gr.).—Miss W. M. Kidd, M.A.

†MANCHESTER (High).—Miss S. A. Burstall, M.A.

„ †(Broughton and Crumpstall High Sch.).—Miss E. M. Clarke.

„ †(Fairfield, Moravian).—Miss Hull.

„ †(Pendleton, High).—Miss Limebeer, M.A.

„ †(Whalley Range Mun. High Sch.).—Miss F. A. Field, M.A.

„ †(Withington, Fallowfield).—Miss M. A. Grant.

†MANSFIELD (Qn. Elizabeth's).—Miss M. Macrae, B.A.

†MAROH (High School).—Miss E. John, M.A.

†MARKET DRAYTON (County Gr.).—Miss K. E. Fanner, M.A.

†MERTHYR TYDFIL (Cyfarthfa Castle).—Miss C. Newton, B.A.

†MIDDLESBROUGH (High).—Miss G. M. Bedford, M.A.

„ †(Kirby Sec. Sch.).—Miss McCombie, M.A.

†MONMOUTH (High).—Miss E. Carless.

†NEWARK (High).—Miss Drew, M.A.

†NEWBURY (County).—Miss E. J. Luker.

†NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME (Orme).—Miss M. Powell.

†NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE (Allan's Endowed).—Miss S. E. Dobson, L.L.A.

„ †(Rutherford Coll. Sec. Sch.).—Miss F. E. Tooke, M.A.

„ †(Central High Sch., G.P.D.S.T.; Eskdale Terrace).—Miss D. F. P. Hiley.

„ †(High School, Tankerville Terrace).—Miss L. M. Gurney, M.A.

†NEWPORT, Mon. (Intermed.).—Miss M. A. Vivian, B.A.

†NEWTOWN, N. Wales (County).—Miss F. E. Davies, B.A.

†NORMANTON (High).—Miss M. E. Martin, B.A.

†NORTHAMPTON (High).—Miss L. E. W. Wallace, L.L.A.

„ †(Northampton Sch.).—Miss B. M. Schooley, M.A.

†NORWICH (Mun. Sec. Sch.).—Miss M. Hill.

„ †(High Sch., G.P.D.S.T.).—Miss G. M. Wise.

†NOTTINGHAM (High Sch., G.P.D.S.T.).—Miss C. O. Clark.

†NUNEATON (High Sch.).—Miss E. M. Tanner, B.A.

†OLDHAM (Hulme Gr. Sch.).—Miss A. B. Clarke, B.A.

†OSWESTRY (High).—Miss L. A. Mickleburgh.

†OXFORD (High Sch., G.P.D.S.T.).—Miss R. M. Haig-Brown, M.A.

„ (Headington).—Miss K. L. Porcher.

„ (Milham Ford Sch.).—Miss O. I. Dodd, M.A.

†PARKSTONE (Sandecotes).—Miss A. Grainger Gray.

†PENARTH (County).—Miss E. M. Lloyd, B.A.

†PENANCE (W. Cornwall Coll.).—Miss E. C. Hanna, B.A.

„ †(G. of E. High Sch.).—Miss K. Bathurst, B.A.

„ †(County Sch.).—Miss B. J. Varley, B.A.

- †PINNER (Comm. Trav.).—Miss D. Bellamy.
 †PLYMOUTH (High).—Miss M. P. Potter, M.A.
 †PONTEFRACT (High).—Miss L. Hall, B.Sc.
 †PONTYPOOL (County Sch.).—Miss M. E. Jones, B.A.
 †PORTSMOUTH (High Sch., G.P.D.S.T.).—Miss A. F. Cossey, B.A.
 „ †(Mun.).—Miss A. M. K. Hitchcock, B.A.
 †PRESTON (High).—Miss V. C. Home.
 „ †(Park Sch.).—Miss Stoneman, M.A.
 †RAMSGATE (County).—Miss A. S. Merryman, B.A.
 †READING (Kendrick).—Miss Prebble, M.A.
 †(Abbey).—Miss H. E. Musson.
 †REDHILL (St. Anne's).—Miss J. M. Young.
 „ †(Reigate County Sch.).—Miss A. B. Anderson, B.A.
 †RETFORD (County High).—Miss E. Arbiaster.
 †RICHMOND (Surrey).—Miss E. M. Weeks, M.A.
 †RIPON (High Sch.).—Miss M. W. Johnson, B.Sc.
 †ROCHESTER (Gr.).—Miss D. L. Sandford, M.A.
 †ROMFORD (County High).—Miss F. B. Bardsley, B.A.
 †ROTHERHAM (Mun.).—Miss E. M. Smith.
 †ST. ALBANS (High Sch.).—Miss Archibald, M.A.
 †ST. ANDREWS (St. Leonards Sch.).—Miss Beutnick Smith, Litt.D.
 „ †(St. Katherine's).—Miss Loveday.
 †ST. HELENS (Cowley Sch.).—Miss S. A. Walker, B.A.
 †ST. LEONARDS (Ladies' Coll.).—Miss C. E. Battye.
 „ †(Uplands Sch.).—Miss M. V. Hill, M.A.
 †SALE (County High).—Miss K. H. Masson.
 †SALISBURY (Godolphin).—Miss M. A. Douglas.
 †SELBY (High).—Miss M. A. Booty.
 †SEVENOAKS (Missionaries' Daughters).—Miss S. Hare.
 †SHEFFIELD (High Sch., G.P.D.S.T., Rutland Park).—Miss A. C. P. Lunn.
 „ †(Central Sch.).—Miss F. M. Couzens, B.A.
 †SHERBORNE.—Miss B. C. Mulliner, B.A.
 „ †(Lord Digby's).—Miss Billinger.
 †SHIPLEY (Salt Schools).—Miss H. Ryles.
 †SHREWSBURY (High Sch., G.P.D.S.T.).—Miss D. Gale.
 „ †(Priory County).—Miss L. Ellison.
 †SITTINGBOURNE (County).—Miss L. H. Freeman.
 †SKIPTON (High).—Miss J. B. Broadbent, M.A.
 †SLEAFORD (High Sch.).—Miss F. M. Kirk, B.A.
 †SOUTHAMPTON (County Gr. Sch.).—Miss M. G. Ison, B.A.
 †SOUTHEND-ON-SEA (High Sch.).—Miss M. E. Lewis.
 †SOUTHPORT (Sec. Sch.).—Miss F. A. Athya, M.A.
 †STAFFORD (High).—Miss G. J. McCrea, M.A.
 †STAFFORD (High).—Miss M. Sunderland-Taylor, M.A.
 †STOCKPORT (High Sch.).—Miss E. M. Sewell, B.A.
 †STOCKTON (Qn. Victoria High).—Miss B. L. Browne.
 „ †(Girls' Sec.).—Miss J. M. Nelson, M.A.
 †STOUD (High School).—Miss J. Franklin, M.A.
 †SUNDERLAND (High Sch.).—Miss E. M. Ironside.
 †SUNDERLAND (Bede Collegiate).—Miss M. E. Boon, M.A.
 †SURBITON (Surbiton High).—Miss A. M. Procter.
 †SUTTON, Surrey (High Sch., G.P.D.S.T.).—Miss M. K. Bell, B.A.
 †SWANSEA (County Sch.).—Miss L. M. Bengier, M.A.
 †TAMWORTH (High).—Miss E. Marshall.
 †TAUNTON (Bishop Fox's).—Miss M. M. Wills, L.L.A.
 †TERTFORD (Gr.).—Miss C. L. Phillips.
 †TIVERTON (Girls').—Miss A. T. Pinnock, L.L.A.
 †TONBRIDGE (County).—Miss Sprules.
 †TOTTENHAM (High).—Miss E. Felvus, B.A.
 †TROWBRIDGE (Sec.).—Miss E. M. Moore, M.A.
 †TRURO (High).—Miss Rowell.
 „ †(County).—Miss Foreman, B.A.
 †TUNBRIDGE WELLS (High Sch., G.P.D.S.T.).—Miss Byrne.
 „ †(County).—Miss E. M. Hughes, M.A.
 †TWICKENHAM (Royal Sch. for Naval and Marine Officers' Daughters).—Miss W. M. Fayerman.
 „ †(County).—Miss Doorly, M.A.
 †WAKEFIELD (High).—Miss G. McCroben, M.A.
 †WALLASEY (High Sch.).—Miss Barrie, M.A.
 †WALLINGTON (County).—Miss K. I. Wallace, B.A.
 †WALSLEND-ON-TYNE (Sec. Sch.).—Miss E. Giles, B.Sc.
 †WALSALL (Queen Mary's).—Miss M. E. Smith.
 †WALTHAMSTOW (County).—Miss B. Hewett, B.Sc.
 †WARE (Gr.).—Miss M. E. Brough, M.A.
 †WARWICK (King's High Sch.).—Miss Edghill, M.A.
 †WATFORD (Gr.).—Miss G. Fergie, M.A.
 „ †(London Orphan Sch.).—Miss E. A. Haines.
 †WELLINGBOROUGH (County High).—Miss A. R. Tinkler, B.A.
 †WELLINGTON, Salop (High).—Miss E. B. Ross, B.A.
 †WELLS (Blue Sch.).—Miss J. A. Thomas, M.A.
 †WELSHPOOL (Intermed.).—Miss d'Auvergne, B.Sc.
 †WEST HAM (High).—Miss Atkins.
 †WEST HARTLEPOOL (Mun.).—Miss Auld, M.A.
 †WEST KIRBY (County High).—Miss A. S. Wallis, B.A.
 †WHITCHURCH (High Sch.).—Miss A. G. Keitley.
 †WIGAN (High).—Miss C. S. Banks.
 †WIGTON (Thomlinson Gr.).—Miss H. L. Wildman, M.A.
 †WIMBLEDON (Wimbledon Hill Sch., G.P.D.S.T.)—Miss Gavin, M.A.
 „ (County).—Miss A. M. Batho.
 †WINCHESTER (High).—Miss E. Finlay, M.A.
 „ (County).—Miss A. M. Wright, B.A.
 †WISBECH (High).—Miss F. D. Carless.
 †WOLVERHAMPTON (High).—Miss H. D. Heatley, M.A.
 †WORCESTER (Alicc Otley).—Miss M. C. Spurling, B.A.
 „ †(City Sec. Sch.).—Miss J. H. Steel, L.L.A.
 †WORTHING (County High).—Miss Coast.
 †WYCOMBE ABBEY.—Miss A. M. Whitelaw, M.A.
 †YARMOUTH (High).—Miss A. C. Haig.
 †YEAVIL (High).—Miss F. S. Cobb.
 †YORK (Mount Friends' Sch.).—Miss H. W. Sturge, B.A.
 „ †(Coll.).—Miss E. B. Ellett.
 „ †(Mun.).—Miss E. Netherwood, B.A.

HIGHER EDUCATION OF WOMEN

The Higher Education of Women has made great advances since the Report of the Royal Commission on Secondary Schools was issued in 1868. The National Union for Improving the Education of Women, formed under the presidency of the Princess Louise, in consequence of that report, founded in 1872 the Girls' Public Day School Company (since Jan. 1906 called "The Girls' Public Day School Trust"), which, with the Church Day Schools Company, has raised the

standard of girls' education throughout the land, and prepared the way for the Higher—that is, University and College—Education of Women.

TRAINING COLLEGES

The Marla Grey Training College, Salisbury Road, London, N.W.6, founded 1878. Tuition fees, £24 per session. Students are not admitted under 19 years of age, and must have sufficient

academic qualification for admission. *Principal*, Miss Katherine L. Johnston, M.A.

The **Cambridge Training College for Women**. Fee for the year's course of thirty weeks, 65 to 75 guineas. *Principal*, Miss Mary Hay Wood, M.A., Litt.D.

The **St. George's Training College**, 5 Melville Street, Edinburgh. Fees, 26 guineas per annum. *Principal*, Miss E. Stevenson, B.A., Classical Tripos.

The **London Day Training College (L.D.C.)** is attached to the University of London. Accommodation for 350 students. *Principal*, Prof. Adams, M.A., B.Sc. Glasgow, LL.D. St. Andrews, Professor of Education in the University of London; *Vice-Principals*, Prof. T. P. Nunn, M.A., D.Sc. Lond., Miss M. Punnett, B.A. Lond. Southampton Row, W.O.I.

The following colleges for women "Two-Year Students" are also maintained by the L.C.C.: The **Avery Hill Training College**, Eltham, S.E.3. Accommodation, 320. *Principal*, Miss E. M. Julian, M.A. (Dublin), Mental and Moral Sciences Tripos (Cantab.).—The **Graystoke Place Day Training College**, Breams Bldgs., E.C.4. Accommodation, 144. *Principal*, W. T. Goode, M.A.—The **Furzedown Training College** (London County Council), Welham Road, Mitcham Lane, S.W.17. Accommodation, 250. *Principal*, Miss A. Lloyd Evans, M.A. (St. Andrews).

The **Training Department of Goldsmiths' College**, New Cross, S.E.5. Accommodation, 515. Students nominated by the Kent, Middlesex, Surrey, and Croydon Education Committees are admitted free. Other students pay £20 per annum. *Warden*, T. Rayment, M.A. (*acting*).

Cherwell Hall, Oxford. Accommodation, 50. Fees, 65 to 80 guineas per annum. *Principal*, Miss Catharine Dodd, M.A.

COLLEGES AT CAMBRIDGE

Oxford and Cambridge now offer many facilities to women desiring advanced education. At Cambridge the triposes, or honour examinations for the B.A. degree in mathematics, classics, natural science, moral science, history, mediæval and modern languages, law, mechanical science, Semitic languages, Indian languages and theology, have, since 1881, been open to such women as have passed a specified preliminary examination.

Clifton College was founded at Hitchin in 1869, removed to Cambridge in 1873, and incorporated in 1872. Inclusive fees, £105 per annum. *Mistress*, Miss K. Jex-Blake; *Vice-Mistress and Bursar*, Miss E. M. Allen.

Directors of Studies.—*Mathematics*, Miss M. T. Meyer; *Classics*, Miss K. Jex-Blake; *Moral Sciences*, Miss M. Fletcher; *Natural Sciences*, Miss M. B. Thomas; *English*, Miss H. M. E. Murray; *Modern and Mediæval Languages*, Miss K. T. Butler; *History, Economics and Law*, Miss E. E. Power.

Resident Lecturers.—*Mathematics*, Miss Cave-Browne-Cave; *Classics*, Miss D. O. Ivens; *English*, Miss E. A. Drew; *French*, Miss R. D. Sedeyn. *Junior Bursar*, Miss P. K. Leveson. *Librarian*, Miss A. K. Barlow.

Secretary, Miss Clover (Coleby, Grange Road).

Newham College, Cambridge, was incorporated in 1880. The college accommodates 220 students, a *Principal*, 4 tutors, and about 17 resident lecturers and fellows. Fees (inclusive), £30 to £35 per term. Out-students' fees, £12 per term. Application for admission and all inquiries should be made to the *Principal*, Newham College,

Cambridge. *Principal*, Miss Stephen; *Senior Tutor*, Miss B. A. Clough.

RECOGNISED SOCIETIES OF WOMEN STUDENTS AT OXFORD

At Oxford all the examinations for degrees in Arts and Music are open to women, but no degrees are conferred. Women are not admitted to membership of the University, but the students of five recognised societies are entered on the register kept by the Delegacy for Women Students, and are styled "registered women students." It is charged with the duty of arranging for the admission of women to University examinations, of approving lodgings and hostels, and of making regulations as to the examinations which shall qualify women for admission to University examinations in Arts and Music. It is also responsible for the government of the Society of Oxford Home-Students (see below). The names of successful candidates appear in the *University Gazette*, and the class-lists also in the *Calendar*. Address of the Secretary to the Delegacy, Clarendon Building, Oxford.

The University Diplomas in geography, education, economic and political science, anthropology, classical archeology, rural economy, ophthalmology, and public health are open to women. For information as to the course of practical training for the diploma in education, apply to the Secretary, Delegacy for the Training of Secondary Teachers, Clarendon Building, Broad Street, Oxford.

Lady Margaret Hall was founded in 1879, and recognised by the University in 1910. Candidates for entrance must have passed "Responsions" or an equivalent examination. Inclusive charges, £102 per annum. *Principal*, Miss H. Jex-Blake; *Vice-Principal*, Miss Lodge; *Resident Tutors*, the *Vice-Principal*, Miss K. H. McCutcheon, Miss Janet Spens, Miss Skipworth, Miss Deneké; *Hon. Sec.* Miss Edith Argles, Spinney Piece, Bagley Wood, Oxford; *Resident Lib.* Miss E. Jamison.

Somerville College, founded in 1879, incorporated in 1881, the name changed from "Hall" to "College" in 1894, recognised by the University 1910, has 105 students, 6 resident tutors, a librarian, and a domestic bursar. Fees, inclusive of board, lodging, and teaching, vary from £84 to £105 per annum, according to the rooms allotted. *Principal*, Miss Penrose, M.A.; *Vice-Principal*, Hon. A. M. Bruce, M.A.; *Bursar*, Miss M. B. Stonedale; *Librarian*, Miss V. Farnell.

St. Hugh's College, founded as St. Hugh's Hall in 1886, recognised by the University in 1910, and name changed to "College" in 1911. Fees for board, lodging, and tuition, £84 and £96 a year. *Principal*, Miss E. F. Jourdain; *Vice-Principal*, Miss Ady; *Librarian*, Miss Evans.

St. Hilda's Hall, founded 1893, recognised by the University in 1910. The Hall fees are £75, and tuition £26 5s. a year. *Principal*, Miss Burrows; *Vice-Principal and History Tutor*, Miss A. E. Levett; *English Tutor and Librarian*, Miss L. F. Todd; *Bursar*, Miss V. L. Winslow.

Society of Oxford Home-Students. Founded 1879, recognised by the University 1910. Regulations as to residence, etc., can be obtained from the *Principal*. *Principal*, Mrs. A. H. Johnson, 5 South Parks Road, Oxford; *Chairman of Committee*, W. M. Geldart, M.A., B.C.L., Professor of English Law.

Arrangements for the admission of women to lectures in Oxford are under the management

of the Council of the Association for the Education of Women in Oxford, consisting of representatives of the Recognised Societies of Women Students and others interested in education. *Secretary*, Miss A. M. A. H. Rogers, Clarendon Building, Oxford.

COLLEGES IN AND NEAR LONDON

The Royal Holloway College, Englefield Green, Surrey (University of London). Prepares for London degrees in science and arts. Inclusive fee, £100 per annum. *Principal*, Miss Ellen C. Higgins, B.A. *Secretary*, Miss D. M. de Grave.

Bedford College for Women, Regent's Park, London, N.W.1, founded 1849. It is a "school" of the University. Fees for board and residence from 58 to 68 guineas per annum. Tuition fees for the London examinations from 27 guineas to 46½ guineas a session. Students are not received into residence under eighteen. *Principal*, Miss Tuke, M.A.

King's College for Women, Household and Social Science Department, Campden Hill Road, W.8. *Dean*, Miss J. Lane-Claydon, M.D., D.Sc.

Westfield College (University of London), Hampstead. Fees, £105 per annum. *Principal*, Miss A. W. Riebardson (*actg.*). *Secretary*, Miss E. Kitching.

Students of **University College**, London, of the **Slade School of Art**, of the **London School of Economics**, and of the **London School of Medicine for Women**, can reside, under collegiate regulations, at **College Hall**, Byng Place, Gordon Square, W.C.1. Founded 1882; incorporated 1886. *Principal*, Miss Thyra B. Alleyne, M.Litt.

PROVINCIAL UNIVERSITY FACILITIES

The following universities grant degrees to women:—

The Victoria University of Manchester: Ashburne Hall. Fees, 48 to 58 guineas per annum. *Warden*, Miss Hope Hogg, M.A.—**Langdale Hall** Church Hostel for women students.—*Warden*, Miss R. Berwick.

The University of Liverpool: University Hall, Fairfield, Liverpool. Fees, from 40 guineas per annum. *Warden*, Miss Dorothy Chapman.

The University of Leeds. Apply to the Secretary.

The University of Birmingham: University House, Wyddington, Church Road, Edgbaston. *Warden*, Miss B. Orange.

The University of Durham: the Women's Hostel, Abbey House, Palace Green. Fees, Tuition, £7; Residence, £12-16 a term. *Principal*, Miss R. E. D. Donaldson.

The University of Sheffield. *Tutor for Women*, Miss M. J. Sorby.

IRELAND AND SCOTLAND

Trinity College, Dublin **University**: *Lady Registrar of the Women Students*, Miss Lucy Gwynn. Hall of Residence, Trinity Hall. *Warden*, Miss E. M. Cunningham, M.A.

In **Scotland**, **St. Andrews** confers all degrees upon women students. The diploma of **L.L.B.** is also granted to them. **University Hall**: Fees, £45 to £66. *Warden*, Miss M. B. Dobson, M.A., B.Sc.—The Faculties in Arts, Science, and Medicine of the **University of Aberdeen** are open to women, but no hostel is provided.

At **Edinburgh University** degrees are given to women in all the faculties, including medicine. **Masson Hall**, 31 George Sq., Edinburgh. *Warden*, Miss F. H. Simson, M.A. The **Muir Hall** of Residence, 12 George Sq., Edinburgh. *Lady Superintendent*, Miss Robertson.

Queen Margaret College, Glasgow, by incorporation in 1893 is now the Women's Department of the University of Glasgow as a non-residential College for Women governed by the University Court and Senate. *Mistress*, Miss Frances H. Melville, M.A. B.D.

Queen Margaret Hall provides a residence for students attending Queen Margaret College. Fees, from £28 to £40 per College year. *Lady Superintendent*, Miss McGregor.

WALES

In **South Wales** the classes of **University College**, Cardiff, are open to women students, and degrees conferred upon them. The **Aberdare Hall of Residence** for women students accommodates 60 students. Terms for board and residence, £34 to £43 10s. per annum. *Principal*, Miss Kate Hurlbatt.

The University College of North Wales (Bangor) has a **University Hostel** for Women Students. Fees, 25-40 guineas the session. *Warden*, Miss Muriel O. Davis.

University College of Wales, Aberystwyth, has a **Women's Hostel** with rooms for 200 students. *Alexandra Hall*, *Warden*, Miss C. P. Tremain, B.A.

SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

Societies not included below are classified elsewhere, and will be found by reference to the Index. The figures in brackets after the names of certain charitable, etc., institutions indicate the last reported annual receipts; further particulars will be found in the Advertisement pages.

Academies, **The International Association of**. Established in 1899 on the initiative of the Royal Society "for the preparation and promotion of scientific undertakings of general interest which may be proposed by one of the associated academies, and in general to facilitate scientific relations between different countries," and now represents 20 academies and learned Societies of Europe and America. It was intended that the delegates of the Constituent bodies should meet once in every 3 years, and the direction of the affairs of the Association transferred from one Academy to another according to the place of the next general assembly. Meetings were held in Paris 1901,

London 1904, Vienna 1907, Rome 1910, and Petrograd 1913.

Academy of Arts and Letters, American. Chartered by Congress, April 17, 1916. Number of members limited to 50. *Pres.* Wm. Dean Howells; *Chancellor*, Wm. M. Sloane (Nicholas M. Butler, *actg.*); *Treas.* Thomas Hastings. *Permanent Sec.* Robert Underwood Johnson. *Offices*, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York City, U.S. **Academy, The British**, for the promotion of historical, philosophical, and philological studies. *Incorp.* Aug. 8, 1902. Maximum number of Fellows, 100, distributed under four main sectional committees: (1) History and Archaeology—*Chairman*, Dr. G. W. Prothero; (2)

Philology—*Chairman*, The President; (3) Philosophy—*Chairman*, Prof. B. Bosanquet; (4) Jurisprudence and Economics—*Chairman*, Sir Courtenay Ilbert. *Pres.* Sir Frederic G. Kenyon, K.C.B.; *Sec.* Prof. I. Gollancz, Litt.D. *Office*, Burlington House, W.1. **F.B.A.**

Academy, The French (Académie Française). Founded in 1635 by Cardinal Richelieu. It is the first of the five academies constituting the "Institut de France," the other four being l'Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres, l'Académie des Sciences, l'Académie des Beaux-Arts, and l'Académie des Sciences Morales et Politiques. The Academy consists of forty members, and meets at the Palais de l'Institut every Thursday from 3 to 5 p.m. An annual meeting is held in November. Thirty-two of the members receive 1,000 fr. a year, and eight members receive 2,000 fr. a year. Six members who are appointed as a Dictionary Commission also receive 1,000 fr. a year each. Forty-five "prix littéraires" and forty-nine "prix de vertu" are awarded by the Academy.

Academy, The Royal, Burlington House, W.1, was founded in 1768 by George III, who gave it rooms in Somerset House. Thence it was removed to Trafalgar Square (1834), and to its present abode, the site of which it occupies rent-free (1869). The principal objects of the Royal Academy are (1) the establishment of a well-regulated school or academy of design for the gratuitous instruction of students, and (2) the holding of an annual exhibition open to artists of distinguished merit, where they may offer their performances to public inspection, and acquire that degree of reputation and encouragement which they may be deemed to deserve. The Royal Academy is "a private society," supporting a school from its own resources without any grant of public money. The members are under the superintendence and control of the Sovereign, who confirms all appointments and by-laws; and the Society itself consists of 40 Royal Academicians, and at least 30 Associates; there may also be not more than four engravers, of whom not more than two may be Academicians. The first president was Sir Joshua Reynolds, and the present occupant of the office is Sir E. J. Poynter, elected Nov. 4, 1896. There is a council of 10 members, who succeed by rotation, five retiring every year, the President, the Keeper, and the Treasurer being *ex-officio* members. The premises of the Royal Academy at Burlington House comprise a grand gallery or range of thirteen halls, besides a central octagon for sculpture, a theatre, and a large room in which the annual banquet is held—the latter always an event of much interest to the artistic world. The basement is devoted to schools of art for male and female students. The total cost of the buildings was over £150,000, the whole of which was defrayed out of the funds of the Academy. The Royal Academy derives the whole of its funds from the holding of its annual exhibition of the pictures of living artists, which opens on the first Monday in May and continues until the middle of August. No works which have previously been exhibited in London are accepted, and the Council has the right to reject any picture it may please. The Winter Exhibition of art treasures in connection with the Royal Academy was established in 1869, paintings being liberally lent by private individuals. The exhibition remains open from the first Monday in January for a period of ten weeks.

Royal Academicians

1914 Bloomfield, R.T.	1905 Murray, David.
1991 Brock, Sir T., K.C.B.	1881 Oules, W. W.
1915 Brown, J. A. Arnesby.	1911 Parsons, A.
1908 Clausen, G.	1876 Poynter, Sir E. J., <i>et.</i>
1910 Cope, Sir A. Stockdale.	(President).
1891 Dicksee, F.	1895 Richmond, Sir W. B.
1913 Drury, E. A.	1881 Riviere, J. B.
1915 Farquharson, J.	1897 Sargent, J. S.
1887 Fildes, Sir Luke.	1909 Shannon, J. J.
1910 Forbes, S. A.	1911 Short, Sir F.
1902 Frampton, Sir G. J.	1915 Sims, Charles.
1917 George, Sir Ernest.	1896 Solomon, S. J.
1891 Gow, A. C. (Keeper and Librarian).	1887 Stone, M.
1881 Graham, P.	1914 Storey, G. A.
1910 Hacker, A.	1888 Thornycroft, Sir
1897 Jackson, Sir T. G., <i>et.</i>	Ilamo
1909 John, Sir W. Goscombe.	1914 Tuke, H. S.
1912 La Thangue, H. H.	1903 Waterlow, Sir E. A.
1893 Leader, B. W.	1933 Webb, Sir A., K.C.V.O.,
1876 Leslie, G. D.	<i>c.b. (Treas.).</i>
1898 Lucas, J. S.	1893 Woods, H.
	1907 Wyllie, W. L.

Associates

1914 Bell, E. Anning.	1909 MacKenna, B., M.V.O.
1904 Brangwyn, F.	1911 Newton, E.
1915 Bundy, Edgar	1914 Olsson, Julius.
1916 Cameron, D. Y.	1910 Orpen, W.
1903 Colton, W. E.	1904 Pegram, H.
1907 Cowper, F. Cadogan.	1915 Philpot, Glyn W.
1911 Fisher, Mark.	1906 Pomeroy, F. W.
1917 Fisher, S. Melton.	1916 Priestman, Bertram.
1916 Greltzenhagen, Maurice.	1914 Prior, E. S.
1915 Hartwell, Chas. L.	1911 Shannon, C. H.
1907 Henry, G.	1913 Stanton, H. Hughes.
1914 Jack, Richard.	1910 Stokes, A.
1911 Lavery, J.	1906 Stott, Edward.
1912 Llewellyn, W.	1906 Strang, William.
1913 Lutyens, E. L.	1910 Wood, F. Derwent.

Secretary—W. R. M. Lamb, M.A.

Accountants, American Institute of. *Sec.* A. P. Richardson. *Office*, 20 Vesey Street, New York City, U.S.

Accountants and Auditors, Incorporated Society of (1885). *Pres.* Arthur Edwin Woodington; *Sec.* James Martin. *Office*, 50 Gresham Street, Bank, London, E.C.2.

Accountants (Chartered) in England and Wales, Institute of (1880). Membership, 4,961. *Pres.* Frederic John Young; *Sec.* Hon. George Colville. *Hall and Offices*, Moorgate Place, London, E.C.2.

Accountants, Corporation of (1891). *Sec.* James Martin. *Office*, 55 West Regent Street, Glasgow.

Accountants in Ireland, Institution of Chartered (1888), 6 St. Andrew's Street, Dublin. *Pres.* Stewart B. Quin; *Sec.* J. Harold Pun.

Accountants in Ireland, Society of Incorporated. *Pres.* E. Kevans, J.P.; *Sec.* A. H. Walker. *Office*, Star Assurance Buildings, College Green, Dublin.

Actors' Association. *Hon. Sec.* Sliney Paxton. *Office*, 32 Regent Street, London, W.1.

Actors' Benevolent Fund (£4,185). *Pres.* Sir Charles Wyndham; *Sec.* C. I. Colton. *Office*, 8 Adam Street, Strand, London, W.C.2.

Actuaries, Faculty of, in Scotland (1868). *Pres.* George M. Low; *Hon. Sec.* Dr. A. B. Sprague; *Assist. Sec. and Lib.* Wm. McLachlan. *Offices*, 14 Queen Street, Edinburgh.

Actuaries, Institute of. *Pres.* Samuel George Warner; *Hon. Secs.* James Douglas Watson, Abraham Levine, M.A.; *Assist. Sec.* S. H. Jarvis. *Offices*, Staple Inn Hall, Holborn, London, W.C.1.

Additional Curates Society (£38,190). *Sec.* Rev. Canon Petit, M.A. *Office*, 21 Great Peter Street, Westminster, London, S.W.1.

- Advocates, Edinburgh, Faculty of.** *Dean of Faculty*, Rt. Hon. J. Avon Clyde, K.C., LL.D., M.P., Lord Advocate; *Treas.* John Cowan; *Keeper of Library and Clerk of Faculty*, W. K. Dickson, LL.D.; *Agent*, Sir G. M. Paul. *Offices*, Parliament Square, Edinburgh.
- African Society, The.** *Pres.* Rt. Hon. Lord Islington; *Sec.* H. d'Egville. *Office*, 64 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.
- Aged Pilgrims' Friend Society and Homes (£12,000).** *Sec.* J. E. Hazelton. *Office*, 19 Ludgate Hill, London, E.C.4.
- Aged Poor Society and Almshouses (£3,144).** *Hon. Sec.* H. J. Sheldrake. *Office*, 82 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.
- American Association for the Advancement of Science.** *Pres.* Theodore W. Richards, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass. *Permanent Sec.* L. O. Howard, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.; *Asst. Sec.* F. S. Hazard, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.; *Treas.* Robert S. Woodward, Carnegie Institution of Washington, Washington, D.C. The Association was organised in 1848 and chartered in 1874, being a continuation of the American Association of Geologists and Naturalists, organised in 1840. Membership, 15,000.
- Analysts, Society of Public, and other Analytical Chemists.** *Pres.* G. Embrey; *Hon. Secs.* P. A. Ellis Richards, E. Richards Bolton. *Office*, 8 Duke Street, Aldgate, London, E.C.3.
- Ancient Buildings, Society for the Protection of.** *Sec.* A. R. Powys, A.R.I.B.A. *Office*, 20 Buckingham Street, London, W.C.2.
- Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, Royal.** *Joint Hon. Secs.* H. S. Harrison, D.Sc., T. A. Joyce, M.A. *Treas.* R. W. Williamson; *Assist. Sec.* E. W. Martindell, M.A. *Offices*, 50 Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1.
- Anti-German Union.** See British Empire Union.
- Antiquarian Society, American.** *Pres.* Waldo Lincoln; *Librarian*, C. S. Brigham, Worcester, Mass, U.S.
- Antiquaries of Ireland, Royal Society of (1849).** *Pres.* T. J. Westropp, M.A., M.R.I.A.; *Hon. Gen. Sec.* Charles McNeill. *Office*, 63 Merrion Square, Dublin.
- Antiquaries of London, Society of.** Founded 1572, reformed 1717, charter 1751. *Pres.* Sir Arthur Evans, D.Litt.; *Sec.* C. R. Peers, M.A.; *Assist. Sec.* H. S. Kingsford, M.A. *Office*, Burlington House, London, W.1. **F.S.A.**
- Antiquaries, Scotland, Society of (1780).** *Pres.* Hon. John Abercromby, LL.D.; *Secs.* R. Scott-Moncrieff, J. Graham Callander. *Office*, National Museum of Antiquities, Queen Street, Edinburgh.
- Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society.** *Pres.* Sir T. P. V. Buxton, Bt.; *Sec.* Travers Buxton, M.A.; *Organising Secs.* J. H. and Mrs. Harris. *Office*, 51 Denison House, Vauxhall Bridge Road, London, S.W.1.
- Anti-Vaccination League, National.** *Sec.* Miss L. Loat. *Office*, 25 Denison House, Vauxhall Bridge Road, London, S.W.1.
- *Anti-Vivisection: British Union for the Abolition of Vivisection.** *Pres.* Walter R. Hadwen, M.D.; *Treas.* Lord Harbington; *Sec.* Miss Beatrice E. Kidd. *Office*, 32 Charing Cross, London, S.W.1.
- Anti-Vivisection Society, The National.** *Director and Treas.* Hon. Stephen Coleridge; *Acting Sec.* A. Somerville Wood. *Office*, 92 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.
- * The number of licences permitted to perform experiments was 651 in 1917; total number of experiments in 1916, 66,043, being 4,530 less than in 1915.
- Apocrypha, International Society for Study of the.** *Words.* Rev. Herbert Pentin, M.A. *Office*, 15 Paternoster Row, London, E.C.4.
- Apothecaries, Society of.** *Master*, C. Sangster; *Clerk*, A. Bingham Watson; *Sec. to Examiners*, Frank Haydon, L.R.C.P. *Hall and Offices*, Water Lane, Blackfriars, London, E.C.4. **L.M.S.S.A.**
- Apothecaries' Hall of Ireland (1791), Mary Street.** *Dublin. Governor*, H. W. Mason, L.R.C.S.I.; *Hon. Secs.* T. G. M'Grath, L.R.C.P. and S.I., J. T. Daniell, L.R.C.P. and S.I.
- Arbitration League, International (1870).** *Pres.* Rt. Hon. T. Burt, M.P.; *Sec.* F. Maddison. *Offices*, 39 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.
- Archæological Association, The British.** *Hon. Sec. and Treas.* Robert Bagster, F.S.A., 15 Paternoster Row, London, E.C.4.
- Archæological Institute of America.** *Gen. Sec.* Mitchell Carroll. *Office*, The Octagon, Washington, D.C., U.S.
- Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, The Royal.** *Pres.* Sir Henry Howarth, K.C.I.E., D.C.L., F.R.S.; *Sec.* G. D. Hardinge-Tyler, M.A., F.S.A. *Office*, 19 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.1.
- Archbishops' Western Canada Fund.** To provide clergy and lay workers to minister to the needs of the settlers in the new parts of the Prairie Provinces of Western Canada. *Presidents*, Archbishops of Canterbury, York, and Rupertsland; *Chairman of Council*, Bishop of South-west; *Sec.* Rev. Canon Beal, Church House, Westminster, London, S.W.1.
- Architects, American Institute of.** *Sec.* William Stanley Parker. *Offices*, The Octagon, Washington, D.C., U.S.
- Architects' Benevolent Society (£1,200).** *Hon. Sec.* Percival Currey. *Office*, 9 Conduit Street, Hanover Square, London, W.1.
- Architects of Ireland, Royal Institute of the.** *Pres.* W. Kaye-Parry, F.R.I.B.A.; *Hon. Sec.* Fredk. Hayes, F.R.I.A.I. *Office*, 42 Nassau Street, Dublin.
- Architects, Royal Institute of British (1834).** *Pres.* Henry T. Hare; *Sec.* Ian MacAlister, B.A. *Offices*, 9 Conduit Street, Hanover Square, London, W.1. **F.R.I.B.A.**
- Architects, The Society of (Incorp. 1893).** *Pres.* E. J. Sadrore; *Sec.* C. McArthur Butler. *Office*, 28 Bedford Square, London, W.C.1.
- Architectural Association, The.** Membership, 1,500. *Sec.* F. R. Yerbury. *Office*, 34 and 35 Bedford Square, London, W.C.1.
- Aristotelian Society,** for the systematic study of philosophy. *Pres.* H. Wildon Carr, D.Litt. *Hon. Sec.* Prof. G. Dawes Hicks, Litt.D. *Office*, 22 Albemarle Street, London, W.1.
- Army, Royal School for Daughters of Officers of the (£7,700).** *Sec.* Col. F. W. T. Attree, F.S.A., late R.E. *Office*, Pantoon House, 25 Haymarket, London, S.W.1.
- Army Scripture Readers' and Soldiers' Friend Society (£6,455).** *Sec.* Col. S. D. Cleve. *Office*, 112 St. Martin's Lane, London, W.C.2.
- Art-Collections Fund, The National.** *Hon. Secs.* Sir I. Spielmann, C.M.G., F.S.A., Robert C. Witt, F.S.A. *Office*, Queen Anne's Chambers, Tottenham Street, London, S.W.1.
- Artillery Association, National.** *Pres.* H.R.H. Duke of Connaught; *Pres. of Council*, Col. Earl of Stradbroke; *Hon. Sec.* Lt.-Col. E. T. Lea, T.D. *Office*, 52 Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.4.
- Artists' Benevolent Fund (£1,500).** *Sec.* Percy Edsall. *Office*, 6½ Suffolk Street, Pall Mall East, London, S.W.1.

- Artists' General Benevolent Institution.** *Sec.* Miss Ferard; *Assist. Sec.* Miss E. H. Davis. *Office*, 3 Charles Street, St. James's Square, London, S.W.1.
- Artists, Royal Society of British.** *Pres.* F. Brangwyn, A.R.A.; *Hon. Sec.* Francis Black, A.R.C.A.; *Keeper*, Percy Edsall. *Office*, Suffolk Street, London, S.W.1. **R.B.A.**
- Art-Masters, The National Society of.** *Pres.* J. Harrison, Hon. A.R.C.A.; *Sec.* A. Shuttleworth, A.R.C.A. *Office*, 45 Bedford Row, London, W.C.1.
- Arts, Royal Society of.** *Pres.* H.R.H. Duke of Connaught; *Chairman of Council*, Alan A. Campbell Swinton, F.R.S.; *Sec.* G. K. Menzies, M.A. *Offices*, John Street, Adelphi, London, W.C.2.
- Asiatic Association, American.** *Pres.* Lloyd C. Grixan; *Sec.* John Poord. *Address*, P.O. Box 1500, New York, U.S.
- Asiatic Society, Royal.** *Pres.* Lord Reay, K.T., G.C.S.I.; *Sec.* Miss Hughes. *Office*, 22 Albemarle Street, London, W.1.
- Astronomical Association, British (1890).** *Pres.* Sir Frank W. Dyson; *Sec.* W. Heath, M.A., F.R.A.S.; *Assist. Sec.* T. F. Maunder, F.S.A.A. *Office*, 136 Rodenhurst Road, Clapham Park, London, S.W.4.
- Astronomical Society, Royal, Burlington House, W.1.** *Pres.* Maj. P. A. MacMahon, D.Sc., F.R.S.; *Secs.* A. C. D. Crommelin, B.A., D.Sc., Alfred Fowler, F.R.S.; *Assist. Sec.* W. H. Wesley. **F.R.A.S.**
- Auctioneers' and Estate Agents' Institute of the United Kingdom.** *Pres.* William H. Wells (London); *Sec.* Charles Harris. *Offices*, 34 Russell Square, London, W.C.1. Annual Meeting, May 9, 1918, at the Institute. **F.A.I.**
- Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science (1887).** *Pres.* Prof. T. W. Edgeworth David, C.M.G., F.R.S.; *Sec.* J. H. Maiden, I.S.O., F.R.S. *Address*, 5 Elizabeth Street, Sydney, N.S.W.
- Authors, Playwrights, and Composers, Incorporated Society of (1884).** *Pres.* Thomas Hardy, O.M.; *Sec.* G. Herbert Thring. *Office*, 1 Central Buildings, Tothill Street, Westminster, London, S.W.1.
- Automobile Engineers, Institution of.** *Pres.* Lt.-Col. R. K. Bagnall-Wild; *Sec.* Basil H. Joy. *Office*, 23 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.
- Automobile Engineers (America), Society of.** *Pres.* George W. Dunham, Detroit, Mich.; *Sec.* Coker F. Clarkson. *Headquarters*, 29 West Thirty-Ninth Street, New York City.
- Bankers in Ireland, Institute of (1898), 93 St. Stephen's Green, Dublin.** *Sec.* L. I. Christian.
- Bankers in Scotland, Institute of (1876).** *Pres.* Alfred C. D. Gairdner; *Sec. and Treas.* Wm. Baird, Clydesdale Bank, Portobello. *Office*, 62 George Street, Edinburgh.
- Bankers, Institute of (1879).** *Pres.* Sir Richard V. Vassar-Smith, Bt. (Lloyds Bank, Ltd.); *Sec.* Ernest Sykes. *Offices*, 34 Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, London E.C.4.
- Bar Association, American.** Membership, 9,600. *Sec.* George Whiteclock. *Office*, Munsey Building, Baltimore, Ind., U.S.A.
- Barnardo's (Dr.) Homes: National Incorporated Association (£313,271).** Founded 1866. No destitute child ever refused admission; 84,713 children admitted; 26,281 emigrated; 153 homes and branches in operation; 10,264 Barnardo boys serving in the army, navy, and mercantile marine. *Pres.* Duke of Somerset; *Hon. Director*, William Baker, M.A., LL.B.; *Hon. Treas.* Howard Williams; *Gen. Sec.* Claude Wright. *Head offices*, 18-26 Stepney Causeway, London, E.1.
- Baronetage, Standing Council of the.** *Reg.* F. W. Pixley, F.S.A. *Office*, 58 Coleman Street, London, E.C.2.
- Beer and Wine Trade Asylum, Metropolitan (£2,000).** *Sec.* F. H. Hohner. *Office*, 181 Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.4.
- Benevolent Society of Blues for the Relief of Persons Educated in Christs' Hospital, their Widows and Orphans (£1,491).** *Sec.* G. W. Bates. *Office*, 26 and 27 Great Tower Street, London, E.C.3.
- Bible Society, British and Foreign (£257,263).** Founded 1804. *Secs.* Revs. A. Taylor, M.A., J. H. Ritson, D.D. *Offices*, 146 Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.4.
- Biblical Archaeology, Society of.** *Sec.* W. L. Nash, F.S.A. *Office*, 37 Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1.
- Bibliographical Society.** *Hon. Secs.* A. W. Pollard, R. B. McKerrow. *Address*, 20 Hanover Square, London, W.1.
- Bigg's Charity to Printers (£540).** *Sec.* Joseph Mortimer, Gray's Inn Chambers, 20 High Holborn, London, W.C.2.
- Biologists, Association of Economic.** *Hon. Sec.* S. A. Neave, Imperial Bureau of Entomology, 89 Queen's Gate, S.W.7.
- Birds, Royal Society for the Protection of.** *Pres.* Duchess of Portland; *Hon. Sec.* F. B. Lemon; *Sec.* Miss L. Gardiner. *Office*, 23 Queen Anne's Gate, London, S.W.1.
- Bishop of London's Fund (£25,023).** *Sec.* Rev. H. Kirk, M.A. *Office*, 46A Pall Mall, London, S.W.1.
- Blind, Association for Promoting the General Welfare of (£8,609).** *Sec.* Howard Mullins, F.C.I.S. *Office*, 258 Tottenham Court Road, London, W.1.
- Blind, Gardner's Trust for the (interest on capital of £300,000).** *Sec.* H. J. Wilson. *Office*, 53 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.
- Blind, Hetherington's Charity to the (about £8,000).** *Sec.* R. L. Franks, Clerk of Christ's Hospital, 26 and 27 Great Tower Street, London, E.C.3.
- Blind, Home Teaching Society for the (£2,999).** *Sec.* Miss M. A. Gilbert. *Office*, 224 Great Portland Street, London, W.1.
- Blind, London Association for the.** *Hon. Sec.* Rev. Dr. H. G. Rosedale. *Offices*, 102 Dean Street, London, W.1.
- Blind, National Institute for the.** *Pres.* Sir Arthur Pearson, Bt.; *Sec.-Gen.* Henry Stainshy. *Office*, 224-228 Great Portland Street, London, W.1.
- Blind Pension Society, Royal (£9,638).** *Sec.* W. E. Terry. *Office*, 237 Southwark Bridge Road, London, S.E.1.
- Blind Relief Society, National (£5,815).** *Hon. Sec.* Rev. J. Pulein-Thompson, Church House, Dean's Yard, Westminster, London, S.W.1.
- Blind, Royal Normal College and Academy of Music for the (£9,983).** *Treas.* Rt. Hon. Lord Burnham. *Principal and Sec.* Guy M. Campbell. *Offices*, Upper Norwood, London.
- Blind, Royal School for the Indigent (£12,918).** *Principal*, Rev. St. Clare Hill, M.A. *London office*, 1 St. George's Circus, S.E. *Chief offices*, Highlands Road, Leatherhead.
- Booksellers of Great Britain and Ireland, Associated.** *Hon. Sec.* Edwin Pearce. *Office*, 66 Regent House, Regent Street, London, W.1.
- Booksellers' Provident Institution (£1,974).** *Sec.* Wm. Poulton. *Office*, Stationers' Hall Court, London, E.C.4.
- Book Trade Provident Society, National.** *Pres.*

Wm. Heinemann; *Joint Secs.* Reginald W. Thornton, H. N. Murray. *Offices*, Moorgate Station Chambers, London, E.C.2.

Botanical Society of America. *Sec.* Prof. H. H. Bartlett, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan. *Editor-in-Chief*, *American Journal of Botany*, Prof. F. C. Newcombe, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Botanic Society, Royal. Incorporated 1839. *Pres.* Col. the Marquess of Cambridge; *Sec.* H. W. Woodford. *Library and Office*, Inner Circle, Regent's Park, London, N.W.1.

The Gardens, in the Inner Circle, Regent's Park, are about 20 acres in extent. The public are admitted on Saturdays, Mondays, and Bank Holidays at a charge of 1s. Musical promenades and parties are held in the season.

Botanical Society of Edinburgh. *Pres.* R. A. Robertson, M.A., B.Sc.; *Hon. Sec.* W. W. Smith, M.A. *Office*, 5 St. Andrew's Square, Edinburgh.

Boys' Home Industrial School (£6,120). *Sec.* H. T. Rogers, *Office*, Regent's Park Road, London, N.W.1.

Brewers' Society. *Sec.* P. C. Morgan; *Office*, Queen Anne's Chambers, Tot Hill Street, London, S.W.1.

Brewing, Institute of, Brewers' Hall, Addie Street, London, E.C.2. *Pres.* Adrian J. Brown, F.R.S., M.Sc., F.I.C.; *Hon. Sec.* J. L. Baker, F.I.C.; *Assist. Sec.* W. H. Bird, A.C.I.S.

Bilbery and Secret Commissions Prevention League, Incorporated. *Pres.* Sir Edward Fry, G.C.B.; *Sec.* R. M. Leonard. *Office*, 9 Queen Street Place, London, E.C.4.

British Association, The. Founded by a small body of scientific men led by Sir D. Brewster, the British Association for the Advancement of Science met for the first time in Cork in 1831. It had for one of its leading principles the idea of stimulating public interest in science, and for this purpose its constitution enjoined an annual meeting in some leading town of the United Kingdom. Consequently in the eighty-five years of its existence its meetings and the deliberations which are a part of them have taken place in nearly every town and city of importance in the British Isles, in some cases more than once; and the annual meeting has on five occasions been extended to the Dominions Overseas, having been held three times in Canada, once in South Africa, and, in 1914, when the opening of the meeting almost coincided with the outbreak of the European War, in Australia. The annual meeting is never held in London.

At these meetings a Presidential address is delivered by an annually elected President, who is chosen alternately from the ranks of exponents of the "living" and "dead" sciences, and, as far as possible, so as to bring into prominence in rotation the claims of the Sections of Science with which the Association deals. These sections are respectively Mathematics and Physics (with which are associated Astronomy and Meteorology), Chemistry, Geology, Geography, Zoology, Physiology, Botany, Economics and Statistics, Education, Engineering, Anthropology, and Agriculture. Each of these sections has its President, who opens the session by an address dealing with his specific subject, and not uncommonly his own work in relation to it. Papers by other members are afterwards read and discussions held.

In addition to the transactions at the annual meeting, the British Association conducts through various Committees and Independent workers, to whom it grants subsidies, a large amount of

valuable research of mathematical, physical, seismological, anthropological, archaeological, chemical, and biological importance. It publishes annually a volume of reports of the annual meeting, and the Presidential and Sectional Presidential Addresses, and the work of the more important papers read by the members and delegates. For the first time since the foundation of the Association, no annual meeting was held in 1917. The next meeting, when circumstances permit, will be held at Bournemouth.

General Secretaries, Prof. H. H. Turner, F.R.S.; Prof. W. A. Herdman, F.R.S.; *Treasurer*, Prof. John Perry, F.R.S.; *Assist. Sec.* O. J. R. Howarth, M.A.; *Chief Clerk*, H. C. Stewardson; *Offices*, Burlington House, London, W.1. Hours, 10 to 4.

British Constitution Association. *Hon. Sec.* W. V. Cooper. *Office*, 11 Tot Hill Street, London, S.W.1.

British Empire League. *Pres.* Duke of Devonshire; *Chairman of Executive*, Lord Sydenham of Combe; *Sec.* C. Freeman Murray. *Office*, Norfolk House, Laurence Pountney Hill, London, E.C.4.

British Empire Union (with which is incorporated the Anti-German Union). *Pres.* Earl of Euston; *Hon. Sec.* Sir George Makgill, Bt. *Offices*, 346 Strand, London, W.C.2.

British Industries, Federation of. *Pres.* F. Dudley Docker, C.B.; *Director*, R. T. Nugent. *Offices*, 39 St. James's Street, London, S.W.1.

British Medical Association. *Pres.* Sir Clifford Allbutt, K.C.B.; *Financial Sec.* Guy Elliston; *Medical Sec.* Alfred Cox, M.B. *Offices*, 429 Strand, London, W.C.2. Annual meeting, 1918, at Cambridge.

Brixton Orphanage (£2,367), 57 Barrington Road, Brixton, S.W.9. *Supt.* Miss Adeline H. Bird.

"Brown" Annual Sanatory Institution for the Treatment and Study of the Diseases of Quadrupeds and Birds useful to Man (belonging to the University of London). *Supt.* F. W. Twort, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S. The Institution, 149 Wandsworth Road, London, S.W.8. *Sec.* Edwin Deller, LL.B., University of London, S.W.

Buddhist Society of Great Britain and Ireland. *Hon. Sec.* F. E. Balls. *Headquarters*, 43 Penryn Road, Earl's Court, London, S.W.5.

Builders' Benevolent Institution (£1,827). *Sec.* W. J. Rudderham. *Office*, Pen Corner House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2.

Builders, Institute of. *Pres.* G. Bird Godson; *Sec.* A. G. White. *Office*, Pen Corner House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2.

Bureau Veritas: International Registry of Shipping. *British Committee: Chairman*, William Petersen; *Sec.* P. L. Eroslander, 155 Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.3.

Butchers' Charitable Institution (£7,587). *Sec.* T. W. Hall, Solicitor, 61 West Smithfield, London, E.C.1.

Cabdrivers' Benevolent Association (£2,727). *Sec.* A. D. Tait. *Office*, 15 Soho Square, London, W.1.

Cambrian Academy of Art, Royal, Plas Mawr, Conway. *Hon. Sec.* W. J. Slater.

Cancer Research, Imperial. *Director*, Dr. J. A. Murray; *Treas.* Sir W. Watson Churne, Bt.; *Sec.* F. G. Hallett. *Office*, Examination Hall, 8 Queen Square, Bloomsbury, London, W.C.1.

Cancer Research Society, International. *Sec.* *Treas.* W. A. Guild, M.D., Des Moines, Ia., U.S. **Cancer, Society for the Prevention and Relief of.** *Hon. Sec.* Douglas Macmillan, 15 Ranelagh Road, Belgrave, London, S.W.

- Canine Defence League, National.** *Chairman,* Col. E. S. St. B. Sladen; *Sec.* C. R. Johns. *Office,* 27 Regent Street, London, S.W.1.
- Capital Punishment, Society for the Abolition of.** *Sec.* Carlton Howell. *Office,* 19 Buckingham Street, London, W.C.2.
- Catholic Association.** *Pres.* Earl of Denbigh; *Hon. Sec.* H. Dunford. *Office,* 55 Russell Square, London, W.O.1.
- Catholic Union of Great Britain.** *Pres.* Adm. of the Fleet Hon. Walter Kerr, G.C.B.; *Sec.* W. S. Lilly. *Office,* 36 Fitzgeorge Avenue, West Kensington, W.14.
- Ceylon Association.** *Pres.* Sir Stanley Bois; *Sec.* A. O. Whiting. *Office,* 6 Laurence Pountney Hill, London, E.O.4.
- Chambers of Commerce Association of the United Kingdom.** Incorporated 1875. *Pres.* Sir Algernon F. Firth, Bt.; *Sec.* R. B. Dunwoody, A.M.Inst.C.E. *Offices,* Parliament Mansions, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S.W.1.
- Chantrey Fund.** This fund was established by the bequest of Sir Francis Chantrey, R.A., under which £105,000 was invested in Consols, the available income being about £2,100. The first purchases out of the fund were made in 1877, and the collection, which now numbers over 140 works, has since 1897 been permanently housed in the Tate Gallery.
- Charity Organisation Society** (£27,509). *Sec.* Rev. J. C. Pringle. *Offices,* Denison House, Vauxhall Bridge Road, London, S.W.1.
- Chaucer Society.** See Early English Text Society.
- Chemical Industry, Society of.** *Pres.* Prof. Henry Louis, D.Sc.; *Sec.* J. P. Longstaff, D.Sc. *Office,* Broadway Chambers, Westminster, London, S.W.1.
- Chemical Manufacturers, Association of British** (1916). *Sec.* (vacant); *Assist. Sec.* Capt. George Mount. *Offices,* 166 Piccadilly, London, W.1.
- Chemical Society.** Burlington House, W.1. *Pres.* Prof. W. J. Pope, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S.; *Treas.* Dr. M. O. Forster, F.R.S.; *Hon. Secs.* Dr. S. Smiles, Prof. J. C. Philip, D.Sc.; *Foreign Sec.* Lt.-Col. A. W. Crossley, C.M.G., D.Sc., F.R.S.; *Assist. Sec.* Stanley E. Carr, F.C.I.S.; *Lib.* F. W. Clifford. F.C.S.
- Chemical Society, American.** Membership, 10,000. *Sec.* Charles L. Parsons, Box 505, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.
- Chemistry, Institute of, of Great Britain and Ireland.** *Pres.* Sir James J. Dobbie, LL.D., F.R.S.; *Reg. and Sec.* R. B. Pilcher. *Offices,* 20 Russell Square, London, W.C.1. F.I.C., A.I.C.
- Children's Aid Society** (£6,045). *Sec.* A. J. S. Maddison. *Office,* Victoria House, 117 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.
- Children's Country Holidays Fund.** *Hon. Treas.* Earl of Arran; *Sec.* Geoffrey Marchand. *Office,* 18 Buckingham Street, Strand, London, W.C.2.
- Children's Fresh-Air Mission, The** (1882). *Pres. and Treas.* Walter Hazell, J.P.; *Sec.* Mrs. A. J. Percival. *Office,* 75 Lamb's Conduit Street, London, W.C.2.
- China Association.** *Pres.* G. Jamieson, C.M.G.; *Chairman,* P. Anderson; *Sec.* H. G. Wilcox. *Office,* 99 Cannon Street, London, E.C.4.
- China Inland Mission** (£94,939). *Sec.* P. Marcus Wood. *Office,* Newington Green, London, N.16.
- Choral Society, Royal.** *Conductor,* Sir Fredk. Bridge; *Sec.* W. G. Rothery, c/o Royal Albert Hall, London, S.W.
- Christian Evidence Society.** *Sec.* Rev. C. L. Drawbridge, M.A. *Office,* 34 Craven Street, London, W.C.2.
- Christian Knowledge, Society for Promoting** (36,295). Founded 1698. *Secs.* Revs. G. L. Gosling, M.A., W. K. Lowther Clarke, B.D. *Offices,* 68 Haymarket, London, S.W.1.
- Christian Literature Society for India** (£20,117). Founded 1858. *Sec.* Rev. G. Patterson. *Office,* 35 John Street, Bedford Row, London, W.C.1.
- Church Army** (1882). *Hon. Chief Sec.* Rev. Prebendary Carlile, D.D. *Hdqtrs,* 55 Bryanston Street, London, W.1.
- Church Association** (£7,640). *Sec.* J. W. D. Barron. *Office,* 13 and 14 Buckingham Street, Strand, London, W.C.2.
- Church Building Society** (Incorp.) (£5,130). *Sec.* Rev. T. T. Norgate. *Office,* 7 Dean's Yard, Westminster, London, S.W.1.
- Church Committee for Defence and Instruction,** Central, Church House, Westminster, London, S.W.1. *Sec.* Martin Tilby.
- Church of England Incorporated Society for Providing Homes for Waifs and Strays** (otherwise known as Waifs and Strays) (£150,175). *Sec.* Prebendary Rudolf. *Offices,* Old Town Hall, Kennington Road, London, S.E.11.
- Church of England Parochial Mission Society** (£1,843). *Sec.* Rev. H. Muir, M.A. *Office,* The Church House, Dean's Yard, London, S.W.1.
- Church of England Scripture Readers' Association** (£5,529). *Sec.* Rev. Albert O. Kestin. *Office,* Falcon Court, 32 Fleet Street, London, E.C.4.
- Church of England Soldiers' and Sailors' Institutes.** *Sec.* Col. E. Hughes, C.B., C.M.G. Church House, Westminster, London, S.W.1.
- Church of England Sunday-School Institute** (£1,119). *Sec.* Rev. H. Dawson, M.A. *Office,* 13 Sergeants' Inn, Fleet Street, London, E.C.4.
- Church Extension Association** (£33,800). Includes orphanages, and St. Mary's Home, Broadstairs, etc. *Sec.* Miss F. Ashdown. *Office,* 27 Kilburn Park Road, London, N.W.6.
- Church House,** Dean's Yard, Westminster, London, S.W.1. *Sec.* Sydney W. Flamank.
- Church Missionary Society** (£393,281). *Hon. Sec.* Rev. Cyril C. B. Bardsley, M.A. *Offices,* Salisbury Square, Fleet Street, London, E.C.4.
- Church Musicians, Incorporated Guild of** (1888). *Pres.* Rt. Rev. Bishop J. E. C. Weldon, D.D.; *Warden,* J. H. Lewis, D.C.L., Mus.D. *Office,* 18 Berners Street, Oxford Street, London, W.1.
- Churchmen's Union** (1898). *Pres.* Prof. Gardner, D.Litt., F.B.A.; *Organising Sec.* Rev. Cavendish Moxon, Marske Rectory, Richmond, Yorks.
- Church Pastoral Aid Society** (£51,064). *Secs.* Rev. T. C. Chapman, A. Thomas, and Rev. D. H. G. Sargent. *Offices,* Falcon Court, Fleet Street, London, E.C.4.
- Church Penitentiary Association** (£1,652). *Hon. Sec.* Rev. T. G. Cree; *Sec.* C. H. Baker. *Office,* Church House, Westminster, London, S.W.1.
- Church Reform League.** *Hon. Sec.* W. S. de Winton; *Organising Sec.* Clifton Kelway. *Office,* Church House, Westminster, London, S.W.1.
- Church Schoolmasters and Mistresses' Benevolent Institution** (£1,998). *Sec.* John West. *Office,* The National Society's House, 21 Great Peter Street, London, S.W.1.
- Church Training College for Lay Workers** (£1,213), 384-392 Commercial Road, Stepney, London, E.1. *Warden,* Rev. C. J. Beresford, M.A.
- Civil Engineers, American Society of.** Membership, 8,700. *Sec.* Chas. Warren Hunt. *Office,* 29 West 39th Street, New York City.
- Civil Engineers, Institution of** (1818). *Pres.* Harry

- Edward Jones; *Sec.* Dr. J. H. T. Tudsbery. *Offices*, Great George Street, Westminster, London, S.W.1. *M.Inst.C.E.*
- Civil Engineers of Ireland, Institution of.** *Pres.* W. E. Lilly, M.A., D.Sc.; *Hon. Sec.* Arthur Harsard, B.A., M.A.I. *Office*, 35 Dawson Street, Dublin.
- Classical Association (1903).** *Pres.* Prof. Gilbert Murray, D.Lit., F.B.A.; *Hon. Treas.* H. Williamson, Manchester; *Hon. Sec.* Prof. D. A. Slater, 4 Chalcot Gardens, London, N.W.3.
- Clergy Friendly Society (1882).** *Pres.* Archbishop of Canterbury; *Sec.* Rev. R. R. Powell. *Office*, Church House, Westminster, London, S.W.1.
- Clergy Orphan Corporation (£10,000).** *Sec.* Rev. W. C. Cluff, M.A. *Office*, 35 Parliament Street, London, S.W.1.
- Clergy Pensions Institution.** *Sec.* Robert Love. *Office*, 11 Norfolk Street, London, W.C.2.
- Clergy Seaside Rest (£1,232).** *London Corr. Sec.* F. H. Jona, Ye Anchorage, Wallington, Surrey.
- Coal Smoke Abatement Society.** *Pres.* Sir W. B. Richmond, K.C.B., R.A.; *Sec.* L. W. Chubb. *Office*, 25 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.
- Cold Storage and Ice Association.** *Pres.* Hon. Sir Thos. Mackenzie, K.C.M.G.; *Sec.* J. Raymond. *Office*, Weavers' Hall, 22 Basinghall Street, London, E.C.2.
- Colonial and Continental Church Society (£30,942).** *Sec.* Rev. J. D. Mullins, M.A., D.D. *Office*, 9 Serjeants' Inn, Fleet Street, London, E.C.4.
- Colonial Missionary Society (£5,623).** *Secs.* Revs. Burford Hooke, D.D., Albert G. Sleep. *Office*, 22 Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, London, E.C.4.
- Colonial Troops Entertainment Committee.** *Pres.* Duke of Abercorn; *Sec.* Oliver Williams. *Office*, 116 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.
- Commercial Travellers' Association (United Kingdom).** *Gen. Sec.* Fred Coysli. *Office*, 4 Southampton Row, London, W.C.1.
- Commercial Travellers' Benefit Society (United Kingdom).** *Sec.* H. G. King. *Office*, 104 High Holborn, London, W.C.2.
- Commercial Travellers' Benevolent Institution (£15,000).** *Sec.* Leonard Courtney. *Office*, 11 Ironmonger Lane, London, E.C.2.
- Commercial Travellers' Schools (£18,939).** *Sec.* W. P. Lees. *Office*, 17 Cheapside, London, E.C.2.
- Commissionaires, Corps of (1859).** *Commanding Officer*, Maj. F. B. Walter, M.V.O. *Strength*, 1917, 4,560. *Headquarters*, Exchange Court, 419 Strand, London, W.C.2.
- Commons and Footpaths Preservation Society.** *Pres.* Lord Hversley; *Sec.* L. W. Chubb. *Office*, 25 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.
- Comparative Legislation, Society of.** *Hon. Sec.* C. E. A. Bedwell, 3 (North) King's Bench Walk, Temple, London, E.C.4.
- Composers, Society of British (1905).** *Hon. Sec.* Charles Beatty, 19 Berners Street, London, W.1.
- Confederation's Alliance, Manufacturing.** Has also an export branch. *Pres.* Sydney W. Pascall; *Sec.* R. M. Leonard. *Office*, 9 Queen Street Place, London, E.C.4.
- Confectionery and Preserved Food Manufacturers' Federation.** *Pres.* F. S. Blackwell; *Sec.* R. M. Leonard. *Office*, 9 Queen Street Place, London, E.C.4.
- Congregational Church Aid and Home Missionary Society (£4,993).** *Sec.* Rev. J. E. Flower, M.A. *Office*, Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, London, E.C.4.
- Congregational Pastors' Retiring Fund (£8,567).** *Sec.* Rev. J. Rolfe Fisher; *Office*, Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, London, E.C.4.
- Consumption and other Forms of Tuberculosis, National Association for the Prevention of.** *Hon. Sec.* Dr. J. J. Perkins. *Office*, 20 Hanover Square, London, W.1.
- Cotton Growing Association, British.** *Pres.* Earl of Derby; *Sec.* E. H. Oldfield. *Office*, Cross Street, Manchester.
- Country Towns Mission (£3,034).** *Sec.* G. H. Mawer. *Office*, 12 Serjeants' Inn, Fleet Street, London, E.C.4.
- County Councils Association.** *Pres.* Earl of Northbrook; *Sec.* G. M. Harris; *Assist. Sec.* S. M. Johnson. *Office (pro tem.)*, 82 Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S.W.1. *Annual Meeting*—Feb. 1918—Middlesex Guildhall.
- *Cremation Association of America.** *Pres.* G. S. Metcalfe, 819 White Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.; *Sec.* A. T. Roever. *Office*, 30 Wiggins Block, Cincinnati, O., U.S.
- *Cremation Society of England.** *Pres.* Sir Charles Cameron, Bt., M.D., LL.D.; *Sec.* G. A. Noble. *Office*, 324 Regent Street, London, W.1.
- Crippled Boys, National Industrial Home for (£3,275).** *Supt.* H. Howard Columbine, Woolsthorpe House, Wright's Lane, Kensington, London, W.8.
- Cripples' Home and Industrial School for Girls (£2,094).** *Sec.* Miss J. M. Baylis, Halliwick Bush Hill, Winchmore Hill, London, N.
- Cruelty to Animals, Royal Society for the Prevention of.** *Pres.* The Marquess of Cambridge, G.C.B.; *Chairman*, Col. Sir Edward Ward, Bt., K.C.B., K.C.V.O.; *Chief Sec.* Capt. E. G. Fairholme. *Offices*, 105 Jermyn Street, London, S.W.1.
- Cruelty to Children, National Society for the Prevention of (£68,653).** *Patrons*, T.M. the King and Queen; *Director*, Robt. J. Parr, O.B.E. *Offices*, 40 Leicester Square, London, W.C.2.
- Curates' Augmentation Fund (£3,965).** *Sec.* Rev. A. G. B. Atkinson. *Office*, 2 Dean's Yard, Westminster, London, S.W.1.
- Cyclists' Touring Club.** *Sec. and Manager*, W. S. Burke. *Office*, 280 Euston Road, London, N.W.1.
- Cymmrodorion, The Honourable Society of.** *Pres.* Lord Mostyn; *Sec.* Sir E. Vincent Evans. *Office*, 61 Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2.
- Deaf and Dumb Children, Royal School for, Margate (£22,085).** *Founded* 1792. *Sec.* Frederic H. Madden. *Office*, 93 Cannon Street, London, E.C.4.
- Deaf and Dumb, Royal Association in Aid of the (£3,188).** *Sec.* Graham W. Simes. *Office*, 419 Oxford Street, London, W.1.
- Deaf, National Association for the Oral Instruction of the.** *Director*, Sibley Haycock. *Office*, 11 Fitzroy Square, London, W.1.
- Decimal Association.** Advocates the adoption throughout the British Empire of a decimal system of coinage and of metric weights and measures. *Sec.* G. E. M. Johnson. *Office*, Finsbury Court, Finsbury Pavement, London, E.C.2.
- Deep Sea Fishermen, Royal National Mission to (£25,328).** *Sec.* Francis H. Wood. *Office*, Bridge House, 181 Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.4.
- *Cremations in the United Kingdom: 1912, 1,664; 1913, 1,159; 1914, 1,279; 1915, 1,410; 1916, 1,366. Cremations in the United States: 1912, 9,109; 1913, 10,183; 1914, 11,239; 1915, 12,767. Crematoria in the U.K.: London (Golder's Green, N.W., Ilford, E., Norwood, S.E.), Woking, Manchester, Glasgow, Liverpool, Hull, Darlington, Leicester, Birmingham, Leeds, Bradford, Sheffield. The U.S. had in 1916 66 crematoria, and Germany 51 (49 of which were municipal).**

- Dental Association, British.** *Pres.* W. H. Dolamore (London). *Hon. Sec.* Harold Chapman. *Office*, 19 Hanover Square, London, W.1.
- Design and Industries Association (1915).** *Pres.* (vacant); *Hon. Secs.* Cecil C. Brewer, Hamilton T. Smith. *Office*, 6 Queen Square, Bloomsbury, London, W.C.1.
- Dickens Fellowship.** *Sec.* T. W. Hill. *Head-quarters*, 14 Clifford's Inn, London, E.C.4.
- Directors, Institute of (1903).** *Chairman of Council*, W. Arthur Addinell; *Sec.* (vacant). *Office*, 25 Laurence Pountney Lane, London, E.C.4.
- Dissenting Deputies, The.** *Sec.* A. J. Sheppard. *Office*, 4 Broad Street Place, London, E.C.2.
- Distress, Society for the Relief of (£2,565).** *Sec.* W. S. Bailie Hamilton. *Office*, 78 Jermyn Street, London, S.W.1.
- Dogs' Home, or Temporary Home for Lost and Starving Dogs, Battersea Park Road, London, S.W., and Hackbridge, Surrey.** *Sec.* Guy H. Guillum Scott.
- Domestic Servants' Benevolent Institution (£1,193).** *Sec.* W. Sly. *Office*, 199 Piccadilly, London, W.1.
- Dramatists' Club, The.** Founded 1909. *Pres.* Sir A. W. Pinero; *Hon. Sec.* C. B. Fernald (*acting*), 4 Marlborough Road, London, N.W.8.
- Drawing Society, Royal (Incorp. 1902).** *Pres.* H.R.H. Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll; *Hon. Sec.* T. R. Ablett, F.R.G.S., 50 Queen Anne's Gate, London, S.W.1.
- Drinking Fountain and Cattle Trough Association, Metropolitan.** *Sec.* Col. W. Simpson. *Office*, 70 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.
- Dublin Society, Royal.** See p. 608.
- Dyers and Colourists, Society of.** *Pres.* A. Rée, Ph.D.; *Sec.* J. B. Atkinson. *Offices*, Pearl Assurance Buildings, Market Street, Bradford.
- Early Closing Association.** *Pres.* Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill, M.P.; *Sec.* Albert Larking, F.C.I.S. *Offices*, 36-40 Ludgate Hill, London, E.C.4.
- Early English Text Society and Chaucer Society.** *Hon. Sec.* W. A. Daziel, 67 Victoria Road, Finsbury Park, London, N.4.
- East India Association.** *Pres.* Lord Reay; *Chairman of Council*, Lord Lamington; *Hon. Sec.* J. Pollen, C.I.E., LL.D. *Office*, 3 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.
- East London Church Fund (£22,500).** *Sec.* Rev. H. A. E. Standfast, M.A. *Office*, 70 Hamilton House, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2.
- East London Fund for the Jews (£2,266).** *Sec.* Rev. J. E. Langley Frost. *Office*, 71 Hamilton House, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2.
- East London Industrial School (£5,187).** *Chairman and Correspondent*, W. Hodgetts, 16 Manor Park, Lee, S.E.13.
- East London Nursing Society (£2,689).** *Sec.* Miss B. E. Sibly. *Office*, Camperdown House, Half-moon Passage, Aldgate, London, E.1.
- Economic Association, American.** Membership, 2,500. *Pres.* John R. Commons, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.; *Sec.* Allyn A. Young, Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y., U.S.
- Economic Society, Royal.** *Pres.* Viscount Ilandene. Editorial communications to J. M. Keynes, King's College, Cambridge. *Office*, 9 Adelphi Terrace, London, W.C.2.
- Education Association, National (1889).** *Pres.* Lord Sheffield; *Chairman of Executive*, J. Massie, M.A.; *Treas.* J. F. L. Brunner, M.P.; *Sec.* A. J. Mundella. *Offices*, Caxton House, Westminster, London, S.W.1.
- Education of the Poor, National Society for Promoting the (£18,891).** *Sec.* Talbot Baines. *Office*, 19 Great Peter Street, Westminster, London, S.W.1.
- Egypt Exploration Fund (1882).** *Pres.* F. M. Lord Grenfell, G.C.B.; *Sec.* Miss Emily Paterson. *London Office*, 37 Great Russell Street, W.C.1., U.S. *Office*, 503 Tremont Temple, Boston, Mass.
- Eisteddfod.** The name of an annual bardic congress in Wales, having for its objects the preservation of the poetry, music, and the general literature of the Principality, the maintenance of the Welsh language and ancient national customs, and the cultivation of a spirit of patriotism among the people. The 1917 festival was held at Birkenhead. The bardic chair was won on this occasion by Pte. Ellis Evans, 15th Bn. R. Welsh F. (London Welsh), who was killed in action before the announcement of his success. The Eisteddfod of 1918 is to be held at Neath, Glamorgan, and the following one at Corwen, in North Wales. *Hon. Sec. to the National Eisteddfod Association*, Sir E. Vincent Evans. *Office*, 63 Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2.
- Electrical Engineers, American Institute of.** Membership, 8,950. *Sec.* F. L. Hutchinson. *Offices*, 33 West 39th Street, New York, U.S.
- Electrical Engineers, Institution of.** *Pres.* C. H. Wordingham; *Sec.* P. F. Rowell; *Chief Clerk*, R. H. Tree. *Temp. Offices*, 1 Albemarle Street, Piccadilly, London, W.1. **M.I.E.E.**
- Empire Resources Development Committee.** *Hon. Sec.* H. Wilson Fox, M.P. *Office*, Seymour House, Waterloo Place, S.W.1.
- Engineering Standards Committee.** The Committee was founded in 1901 by the Institutions of the Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineers, the Institution of Naval Architects, and the Iron and Steel Institute. Under the Main Committee are 19 sectional committees, and under these 62 sub-committees. The necessary funds are provided by a grant from H.M. Government, subscriptions from the leading engineering firms and many municipal bodies, and by the sale of the Committee's publications. An important new departure in regard to the latter, for which the Government has made a substantial grant, is their translation into French, Italian, and Spanish, which is rapidly being proceeded with, and the addition of Russian translations is also in contemplation. The foreign translations and the English editions will in future be published at a uniform charge of 1s. or its equivalent in foreign monies. *Chairman*, Sir J. Wolfe Barry, G.C.B.; *Sec.* Charles le Maistre, A.M.Inst.C.E., M.I.E.E. *Offices*, 28 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.
- Engineers and Shipbuilders in Scotland, Institution of.** *Pres.* Alexander Cleghorn; *Sec.* Edward H. Parker. *Office*, Elmbank Crescent, Glasgow.
- Engineers, Junior Institution of.** *Pres.* F. W. Lancaster, M.Inst.C.E.; *Sec.* W. A. Tookey, M.L.Mech.E. *Office*, 39 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.
- Engineers, Society of.** *Pres.* H. C. Adams, M.Inst.C.E.; *Sec.* A. S. S. Ackermann, B.Sc., A.M.I.C.E. *Offices*, 17 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.
- English Association.** *Pres.* Sir Sidney Lee, Litt.D.; *Hon. Gen. Sec.* Miss K. S. Block; *Sec.* A. V. Houghton, Imperial College Union, Prince Consort Road, South Kensington, London, S.W.7.
- English Church Union.** *Pres.* Viscount Halifax, Sec. H. W. Hill. *Office*, 31 Russell Square, London, W.C.1.
- Entomological Society.** *Hon. Secs.* Rev. George Wheeler, M.A., F.Z.S., Commandr. J. J. Walker,

- M.A., R.N. *Office*, 11 Chandos Street, Cavendish Square, London, W.1.
- Entomological Society, American.** *Pres.* Hy. Skinner, M.D., Sec.D.; *Sec.* R. C. Williams, jun., 1900 Race Street, Philadelphia, Pa., U.S.
- Epileptics, National Society for** (£11,748). Colony at Chalfont St. Peter, Bucks. *Sec.* G. Penu Gaskell. *London Office*, 58-60 Denison House, Vauxhall Bridge Road, London, S.W.1.
- Equine Defence League, National.** *Sec.* Francis A. Cox. *Office*, 27 Beaconsfield Road, New Southgate, London, N.11.
- Ethical Societies, Union of.** *Sec.* H. Snell. *Office*, 19 Buckingham Street, Strand, London, W.C.2.
- Ethological Society.** *Pres.* Dr. B. Hollander; *Hon. Sec.* F. E. Sargeant. *Office*, 57 Wimpole Street, London, W.1.
- Eugenics Education Society.** *Organ, Eugenics Review*, quarterly. *Sec.* Mrs. Gatto. *Office*, Kingsway House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2.
- Eugenics Record Office (of America).** *Chairman*, Irving Fisher; *Supt.* H. H. Laughlin; *Sec.* Chas. B. Davenport. *Office*, Cold Spring Harbor, Long Island, N.Y., U.S.
- Evangelical Continental Society** (1845). *Hon. Sec.* Rev. Albert G. Sleep. *Office*, 22 Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, London, E.C.4.
- Evangelical Preachers' Association.** *Sec.* Geo. A. Angus, L.Th., 99 Balfour Road, Highbury, London, N.5.
- Fild Lane Institution, Refuges, Ragged Schools, etc.** (£6,611). *Sec.* Chas. W. Holland. *Office*, 18 Vine Street, Clerkenwell Road, London, E.C.1.
- Fire Brigades Union, National (Incorp.).** *Pres.* (vacant). *Hon. Gen. Sec.* Augustus W. Slater. *Office*, 22 Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C.2.
- Fire Survey Force, The Special.** *Commandant*, Rt. Hon. Earl of Lonsborough. *Office*, 8 Waterloo Place, S.W.1.
- Fire Prevention Committee, The British.** *Gen. Hon. Sec.* Ellis Marsland. *Office*, 8 Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1.
- Folk-Lore Society.** Meets at University College, Gower Street, W.C.1. *Sec.* F. A. Milne, 4 New Square, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C.2.
- Folk-Lore Society, American.** *Permanent Sec.* Dr. C. Peabody, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., U.S.
- Food Reform Association, National.** *Hon. Sec.* Charles E. Hecht, M.A. *Office*, 14 Great Smith Street, Westminster, London, S.W.1.
- Foreign Bondholders, The Corporation of**, founded 1868, incorporated 1898. The principal object of the Corporation is the protection of the interests of the holders of foreign securities. The ordinary expenditure of the Corporation averages about £10,000 a year. The President receives £1,000, the Vice-President £500, and the other members of the Council £100 each. The Corporation has been concerned in the settlement of debts aggregating not much short of £1,000,000,000. *Pres.* Viscount Goschen; *Sec.* J. P. Cooper. *Office*, 17 Moorgate Street, London, E.C.2.
- Forestry Association, American.** Membership, 15,500. *Sec.* Percival Shelton Ridsdale. *Office*, 1,410 H. Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., U.S.
- Founding Hospital**, Guilford Street, London, W.C.1 (£33,738). *Treas.* J. R. B. Gregory; *Sec.* Reginald H. Nichols.
- Free Church Federation, Metropolitan.** *Sec.* Rev. Wm. Thomas. *Office*, 28A Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, London, E.C.4.
- Free Churches, National Council of the Evangelical.** *Pres.* 1917-18, Rev. Prin. W. B. Selbie, M.A., D.D.; *Hon. Secs.* Rev. F. B. Meyer, B.A., and Rev. J. Scott Lidgett, D.D.; *Organising Sec.* G. S. Hirst. *Office*, Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, London, E.C.4.
- Free Labour Association, National.** *Gen. Pres.* J. Chandler; *Gen. Sec. and Manager*, W. Collison. *Office*, 5 Farringdon Avenue, London, E.C.4.
- Friend of the Clergy Corporation** (£1,225). *Sec.* Rev. A. R. Nuuu-Rivers. *Office*, 15 Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C.2.
- Frutitarian Society.** *Pres.* Dr. Josiah Oldfield; *Hon. Sec.* M. E. Barns. *Office*, 184 Camberwell Road, London, S.E.5.
- Gas Association, British Commercial.** *Pres.* Sir Hallowell Rogers, J.P.; *Sec.* Wm. M. Mason. *Office*, 47 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.
- Gas Engineers, Institution of.** *Pres.* Rt. Hon. The Lord Moulton, K.C.B., F.R.S.; *Sec.* W. T. Dunn, F.C.I.S. *Office*, 39 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. Annual Conference, 1918, London.
- Gas Industries, Society of British.** *Pres.* Sir Robert Hadfield, Bt., F.R.S.; *Chairman of Council*, Percy F. Holmes, J.P., M.I.M.E.; *Sec.* Arthur L. Griffith. *Offices*, 46 Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.4.
- General Medical Council.** Controls the education and registration of the medical and dental professions. *Pres.* Sir Donald MacAlister, K.C.B., M.D. *Registrar for England*, N. O. King, 44 Hallam Street, London, W.1. *Registrar for Scotland*, J. Robertson, 54 George Square, Edinburgh; *Registrar for Ireland*, R. J. E. Roe, 35 Dawson Street, Dublin.
- Geographical Society, American.** Membership, 3,400. *Director*, Isaiah Bowman. In 1917 the awards were:—David Livingstone Centenary Medal, Col. Theodore Roosevelt and Señor Manuel Vicente Ballvian; Cullum Medal, Maj.-Gen. George W. Goethals; Charles P. Daly Medal, Prof. George G. Chisholm. *Office*, Broadway, and 156th Street, New York City, U.S.
- Geographical Society, Royal** (1830). Free admission for the public to the map room. In 1917 the awards were: Founder's Medal, Commr. D. G. Hogarth, R.N.V.R.; Patron's Medal, B.-Gen. C. G. Rawling, C.M.G.; Murchison Grant, Rai Bahadur Lal Singh; Back Grant, Rev. Walter Weston; Cuthbert Peek Grant, Dr. A. M. Kellas; Gill Memorial, E. C. Wilton. During the year 170 Fellows were elected and in May 1917 there was a total of 4,992 Fellows. *Pres.* Col. Sir Thomas Holdich, K.C.M.G., K.C.I.B.; *Hon. Secs.* Alfred P. Maudslay, Douglas Carruthers; *Sec.* Arthur R. Hinks, F.R.S. *Offices*, Kensington Gore, London, S.W.7. F.R.G.S.
- Geographic Society, National (of America).** Membership, 625,000. *Pres.* O. H. Tittmann; *Director and Editor*, Gilbert H. Grosvenor; *Sec.* O. P. Austin. *Offices*, Washington, D.C., U.S.
- Geological Society of America.** *Sec.* E. O. Hovey, American Museum of National History, New York.
- Geological Society of London.** *Pres.* Dr. Alfred Harker, F.R.S.; *Secs.* H. H. Thomas, D.Sc., Herbert Lapworth, D.Sc.; *Permanent Sec.* L. L. Belinfante, M.Sc.; *Lib.* C. P. Chatwin. *Offices*, Burlington House, London, W.1. F.G.S.
- Geologists' Association.** Meets at University College, Gower Street. *Pres.* George Barrow, F.G.S.; *Sec.* A. L. Leach, F.G.S., Giltar, Shrewsbury Lane, Woolwich, London, S.E.18.
- Girls' Friendly Society.** *Sec.* Miss Whitley. *Office*, 39 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.

- Goldsmiths' Benevolent Institution** (£2,415). *Pres.* Herbert C. Lambert, V.D.; *Sec.* C. C. Braec. *Office*, 21 Broad Street, Golden Square, London, W.1.
- "Gordon" Boys' Home**, West End, Woking. *Sec.* E. G. Markham. *London office*, 5 York Street, St. James's, London, S.W.1.
- Governesses' Benevolent Institution** (£23,721). *Sec.* A. Wesley Dennis. *Head office*, Daere House, 5 Arundel Street, Strand, London, W.C.2.
- Gresham College**, Sir Thomas Gresham, the "Royal Merchant" of Queen Elizabeth, by his will, dated July 5, 1575, bequeathed his residence, called Gresham House, to the Corporation of the City of London, and to the Mercers' Company, for (among other things) the maintaining of diver's lectures in sundry subjects. The lectures were organised and begun in 1597. Twelve lectures are given in each year by each lecturer. *Lecturers*—*Physic*, Prof. H. Campbell, M.D.; *Rhetoric*, Foster Watson, M.A.; *Astronomy*, A. R. Hinks, F.R.S.; *Law*, W. Blake Odgers, M.A., LL.D., K.C.; *Geometry*, W. H. Wagstaff, M.A.; *Music*, Sir J. F. Bridge, C.V.O.; *Mus. Doc.*; *Divinity*, Rev. W. H. Thompson, B.A., LL.D. *Clerk to the Gresham Committee*, L. W. E. Bicknell, Mercers' Hall, London, E.C.2.
- Grocers, Institute of Certificated**. *Pres.* Sir Henry Craik, K.C.B., M.P.; *Sec.* C. L. T. Beeching. *Office*, 4 Onllum Street, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.3.
- Grocers' Assistants' Benevolent Fund, National Association of** (£2,750). *Sec.* John M. Allen. *Office*, 24 Bedford Street, London, W.C.2.
- Grocers' and Tea Dealers' Benevolent Protection Society** (£5,446). *Sec.* S. W. Bowyer. *Office*, 10 Old Jewry Chambers, Bank, London, E.C.2.
- Grotius Society**, for the discussion of problems arising out of the war relating to International Law; confined to British subjects. *Pres.* Prof. Goudy; *Vice-Pres.* Sir John Macdonell, K.C.B.; *Secs.* Dr. Bellot, Malcolm Carter. *Office*, 1 Mitre Buildings, Temple, London, E.C.4.
- Hakluyt Society**. *Agent*, B. Quaritch, 11 Grafton Street, New Bond Street, London, W.1.; *Hon. Sec.* J. A. J. de Villiers, British Museum, London, W.C.1.
- Ham Yard Soup Kitchen and Hospice** (£1,064), Ham Yard, Great Windmill Street, London, W.1. *Supt.* W. Atkinson.
- Harleian Society** (1869). *Hon. Sec. and Treas.* W. Bruce Bannerman, F.S.A., 140 Wardour Street, London, W.1.
- Harveian Society**. *Pres.* Dr. Edmund Cautley; *Hon. Secs.* W. M. Davson, M.D., R. H. Miller, M.D. *Office*, Stafford Rooms, Tiebborne Street, London, W.1.
- Health Society, National**. *Sec.* Miss E. Lankester. *Office*, 53 Berners Street, London, W.1.
- Health Association of Ireland, Women's National**. *Hon. Medical Sec.* Dr. Prudence Gaffikin; *Hon. Gen. Sec.* Miss McCarthy; *Office*, 9 Ely Place, Dublin.
- Hellenic Studies, Society for the Promotion of**. *Hon. Sec.* G. A. Macmillan; *Sec.* John Penoyre. *Office*, 19 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.1.
- Henry Bradshaw Society**, for editing rare liturgical texts. *Hon. Sec.* Rev. H. A. Wilson, M.A., Magdalen College, Oxford.
- Hibernian Academy, Royal**, Lower Abbey Street, Dublin. *Pres.* Dermot O'Brien; *Treas. and Keeper*, J. M. Kavanagh; *Sec.* N. Blair Browne. R.H.A.
- Historical Association, American**. Membership, 2,739. *Sec.* W. G. Leland, A.M., Carnegie Institution, Washington, D.C., U.S.
- Historical Association, The**. *Pres.* Mrs. J. R. Green; *Sec.* Miss M. B. Curran. *Office*, 22 Russell Square, London, W.C.1.
- Historical Society, Royal**. *Pres.* Prof. C. W. C. Oman, M.A., F.B.A.; *Hon. Sec.* H. E. Malden, M.A. *Office*, 22 Russell Square, London, W.C.1. F.R.Hist.S.
- Homo Arts and Industries Association** (1884). *Sec.* S. C. Hendrey. *Office and Studios*, Royal Albert Hall, London, S.W.
- Homeless and Destitute Children, National Refuges for** (£41,149) and *Arcthusa and Chichester Training-ships*. *Patrons*, T.M. the King and Queen; *Joint Secs.* H. Bristow Wallen, H. G. Copeland. *Offices*, 164 Shaftesbury Avenue, London, W.C.2.
- Home-Reading Union, National** (1889). *Sec.* Miss Jeanie I. Swanson. *Office*, 12 York Buildings, Adelphi, London, W.C.2.
- Homes for Little Boys** (£14,155). Farningham and Swanley, Kent. *Sec.* John Arthur Bell. *London offices*, 56-57 Temple Chambers, Temple Avenue, London, E.C.4.
- Homes for Working Boys in London** (£9,831). *Sec.* W. Denham. *Office*, 12 Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C.2.
- Homes for Working Girls in London** (£11,762). *Director*, John Shrimpton. *Office*, 3 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.
- Homes of Hope**, for the First Fallen and Friendless Young Women (£1,200). 4-6 Regent Square, Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.1. *Sec.* C. M. Hornbrook.
- Homœopathic Society, British**. Great Ormond Street, London, W.C.1. *Hon. Sec.* Dr. John Weir, 47B Welbeck Street, London, W.1.
- Homœopathy, American Institute of**. Membership, 3,456. *Sec.-Treas.* T. E. Costain, M.D. *Office*, 829 Marshall Field Bldg., Chicago, Ill., U.S.
- Horological Institute Ltd., The British**. *Sec.* James Savidge, A.C.I.S. *Office*, 35-36 Northampton Square, London, E.C.1.
- Horses, Home of Rest for** (£5,570). *Pres.* Duke of Portland; *Sec.* J. Brabazon Morris, Westcroft Farm, Criklewood, London, N.W.2.
- Horticultural Society, Royal** (Incorp. 1809). *Pres.* F. M. Lord Grenfell; *Sec.* Rev. W. Wilks, M.A.; *Director*, Dr. F. Keeble, F.R.S. *Gardens*, Wisley, Surrey; *Exhibition Hall and offices*, Vincent Square, Westminster, London, S.W.1. F.R.H.S.
- Horticultural Society of Ireland, Royal** (1830), 5 Molesworth Street, Dublin. *Sec.* E. Knowlton, F.R.H.S.
- House of Charity for Distressed Persons in London**, 1 Greek Street, Soho Square, London, W.1. *Warden*, Rev. H. E. Simpson, M.A.; *Sec.* John Rigby Murray.
- Howard Association, The** (1866). To promote the best methods of treatment and prevention of crime. *Sec.* Cecil Leeson. *Office*, 43 Devonshire Chambers, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2.
- Huguenot Society of London**. *Hon. Sec.* Col. D. G. Pitcher, 30 Evelyn Mansions, Carlisle Place, London, S.W.
- Humane Society, Royal** (£1,918). In 1916, 968 persons were rewarded for saving 845 lives, and attempting to save the lives of 163 others. Stanhope Gold Medal, 1916, John Paxton. *Sec.* Maj. P. A. C. Claughton. *Offices*, 4 Trafalgar Square, Charing Cross, London, W.C.2.
- Humanitarian League, The** (1891). *Sec.* Miss K. Whitaker. *Office*, 53 Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2.
- Hygiene, Incorporated Institute of**. *Pres.* Sir Malcolm Morris, K.C.V.O.; *Hon. Treas.* Sir S.

- Scott, Et., M.P.; *Gen. Director and Sec.* J. Grant Ramsay. *Offices*, 33-34 Devonshire Street, Harley Street, London, W.1.
- Imperial Co-operation League.** *Hon. Sec.* Howard d'Egville, 64 Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S.W.1.
- India Society.** *Hon. Sec.* A. H. Fox-Strangways, 3 King's Bench Walk, Temple London, E.C.4.
- Indigent Blind Visiting Society (£4,177).** *Patron.* H.M. the King; *Sec.* W. P. Hamilton. *Office*, 8 Red Lion Square, London, W.C.1.
- Inebriates' Reformation and After-Care Association.** *Sec.* A. J. S. Maddison. *Office*, 117 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.
- Infant Mortality, National Association for the Prevention of, and for the Welfare of Infancy.** *Hon. Secs.* Dr. A. K. Chalmers, Dr. Eric Pritchard; *Sec.* Miss J. Halford. *Office*, 4 Tavistock Square, London, W.C.1.
- Infant Orphan Asylum (£8,900).** *Sec. and Supt.* Capt. H. O. Martin, R.N. *Office*, 63 Ludgate Hill, London, E.C.4.
- Insurance Brokers and Agents, Corporation of** (Founded 1906, incorp. 1910). *Pres.* Sir John J. Runtz, J.P.; *Sec.* A. P. Cawley, F.C.I.S. *Offices*, 59A London Wall, London, E.C.2.
- F.C.I.B., A.C.I.B.**
- Insurance Officials' Society.** *Pres.* E. Roger Owen (Commercial Union). *Sec.* E. W. Humphry, 6 Broad Street Place, London, E.C.2.
- International Law, American Society of.** *Pres.* Elihu Root; *Recording Sec.* James Brown Scott; *Corresp. Sec.* Charles Hy. Butler. *Headquarters*, Washington, D.C., U.S.
- International Law, Institute of** (Institut de Droit International). Founded 1873. Annual meeting formerly at various places on the continent and in England. Maximum number of members 60, and of associates 60, and no nation can possess more than a fifth of the whole number. The Institute was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1904.
- Invalid Children's Aid Association (£11,300).** *Sec.* M. Munro. *Office*, 69 Denison House, Vauxhall Bridge Road, London, S.W.1.
- Irish Academy, Royal.** *Pres.* Most Rev. J. H. Bernard, Archbp. of Dublin; *Treas.* Rev. W. R. W. Roberts, D.D.; *Sec.* John A. McClelland, Sc.D., F.R.S.; *Resident Sec.* R. Macalister, LL.D., 19 Dawson Street, Dublin. **M.R.I.A.**
- Irish Church Missions, Society for** (with which is incorp. Scripture Readers' and Irish Society) (£10,252). *Financial Sec.* E. W. Alden; *Gen. Sec.* Rev. A. E. Hughes, M.A. *Office*, 11 Buckingham Street, Strand, London, W.C.2.
- Irish Distressed Ladies' Fund (£1,536).** *Sec.* Capt. R. Barclay. *Office*, 7A Lower Grosvenor Place, London, S.W.1.
- Irish Industries Association, Royal.** *Offices*, 76 Grafton Street, Dublin, and 23 Motcomb Street, Belgrave Square, London, S.W.1.
- Irish Landowners' Convention.** *Pres.* (vacant); *Sec.* George P. Stewart. *Office*, 4 Kildare Street, Dublin.
- Irish Language, Society for the Preservation of** (1876). *Pres.* Count Plunkett, M.P.; *Sec.* J. J. O'Kelly. *Office*, 13 Westmoreland Street, Dublin.
- Iron and Steel Institute** (1869). *Pres.* Eugène Schneider (Le Creusot, France); *Sec.* George C. Lloyd. *Offices*, 25 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.
- Italian Benevolent Society, and Home for Aged Poor (£1,788),** 2 Parton Street, Red Lion Square, London, W.C.1. *Sec.* C. D. Marchesi.
- Japan Society.** *Hon. Secs.* W. Harding Smith, S. Sawada; *Assist. Sec.* A. E. Brice. *Office*, 20 Hanover Square, London, W.1.
- Jews, London Society for Promoting Christianity amongst the (£39,162).** *Secs.* Rev. E. L. Langston, M.A., Rev. O. H. Gill, M.A.; *Deputation Sec.* Rev. P. A. Watney. *Offices*, 16 Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C.2.
- John Groom's Crippleage and Flower Girls' Mission,** Skelforde Street, Clerkenwell, London, E.C.1.
- Journalists, National Union of.** *Pres.* A. Martin (Sheffield); *Hon. Sec.* W. N. Watts, Bowker's Buildings, 1 Strutt Street, Manchester; *London office*, St. Bride Institute, Bride Lane, London, E.C.4.
- Journalists, Society of Women.** *Hon. Sec.* Miss G. Burford Rawlings. *Office*, 10 St. Bride's Avenue, Fleet Street, London, E.C.4.
- Journalists, The Institute of.** *Membership*, 2,500. *Pres.* J. L. Garvin (London); *Consultative Sec.* Herbert Cornish; *Gen. Sec.* H. H. Thompson. *Hall*, Tudor Street, London, E.C.4. **F.J.I.**
- Kylo Society, The.** *Sec.* (vacant). *Office*, 92 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.
- Labouring Classes, Society for Improving the Condition of the (£3,553).** *Sec.* A. Humphreys, F.C.I.S. *Office*, 4 Bloomsbury Mansion, Hart Street, London, W.C.1.
- Land and Home League, National.** For promoting the revival of country life. *Pres.* Lord Henry Bentinck, M.P.; *Hon. Sec.* Mrs. Edward Pease. *Office*, Queen Anne's Chambers, Tothill Street, London, S.W.1.
- Land Association, Central.** *Pres. and Chairman of Executive*, Rt. Hon. Earl of Selborne; *Sec.* W. A. Haviland. *Office*, 49-50 Parliament Street, London, S.W.1.
- Land Law Reform Association.** *Pres.* J. Martin White, J.P.; *Hon. Sec.* James Rowlands, M.P. *Office*, 8 Buckingham Street, Strand, London, W.C.2.
- Land Nationalisation Society** (1881). *Pres.* John W. Logan, J.P.; *Sec.* Joseph Hyder. *Office*, 96 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.
- Land Union.** *Chairman of Council*, Rt. Hon. Lord Desborough; *Sec.* C. H. Kenderdine. *Offices*, 15 Lower Grosvenor Place, London, S.W.1.
- Land Values, English League for Taxation of.** *Pres.* P. Wilson Raffen, M.P.; *Sec.* Fredk. Verinder. *Office*, 376 Strand, London, W.C.2.
- Land Values, United Committee for Taxation of.** *Sec.* John Paul; *Assist. Sec.* A. W. Madsen; *Manager Press Bureau*, F. C. R. Douglas. *Office*, Broad Sanctuary Chambers, 11 Tothill Street, London, S.W.1.
- Law Agents in Scotland, Incorporated Society of.** *Pres.* Robert Whyte, Stirling; *Vice-Pres.* Patrick Cooper, Aberdeen; *Sec.* A. B. Barty, LL.B., Dunblane.
- Law Association** (1817) (£1,844). For the benefit of widows and families of solicitors in the metropolis. *Pres.* (vacant); *Sec.* E. E. Barron. *Office*, 3 Gray's Inn Place, London, W.C.1.
- Law Society, The.** See section PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION, p. 328.
- League of the Empire.** *Hon. Sec.* Mrs. Ord Marshall. *Office and Club*, 28 Buckingham Gate, Westminster, London, S.W.1.
- Liberation of Religion from State Patronage and Control, Society for the.** *Pres.* John Massie, J.P.; *Sec.* David Caird. *Office*, 16 Caxton House, Tothill Street, London, S.W.1.
- Liberator Relief Fund (£2,596).** *Sec.* Rev. John Harrison. *Office*, 41 Memorial Hall, 16 Farringdon Street, London, E.C.4.

- Liberty and Property Defence League.** *Chairman.* Duke of Somerset; *Sec.* Fredk. Millar. *Central Office,* 25 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.
- Library Association (1877).** *Pres.* J. Y. W. MacAlister, F.S.A.; *Hon. Sec.* Frank Pacy (*actg.*); *Hon. Sec. Education Committee.* Dr. E. A. Baker. *Office,* Caxton Hall, Westminster, London, S.W.1.
- Library Association, American.** *Membership,* 3,300. *Sec.* George B. Utley, 78 East Washington Street, Chicago, Ill., U.S.
- Licensed Victuallers' Asylum (£7,317).** *Sec.* James H. Annett, Asylum Road, London, S.E.15.
- Licensed Victuallers' Central Protection Society.** *Sec.* Albert B. Deane, F.C.I.S. *Office,* 27 Russell Square, London, W.C.1.
- Licensed Victuallers' Defence League of England and Wales.** *Sec. and Manager,* H. George Robinson. *Office,* 181 Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.4.
- Licensed Victuallers' School (£5,809).** *Sec.* M. A. Holmes. *Office,* 127 Fleet Street, London, E.C.4.
- Lifeboat Institution, Royal National (£114,519).** *Total lives saved,* 54,659; *in 1916,* 1,301. *Fleet of 263 lifeboats maintained, including 19 motor boats.* *Pres.* Duke of Northumberland, K.G.; *Sec.* George F. Shee, M.A. *Office,* 22 Charing Cross Road, London, W.C.2.
- Life-Saving Society, Royal.** *Pres.* Lord Desborough; *Sec.* Wm. Henry. *Office,* 8 Bayley Street, Bedford Square, London, W.C.1.
- Linnean Society of London.** *Pres.* Sir David Prain, C.M.G., C.I.E., F.R.S.; *Secs.* E. S. Goodrich, F.R.S., Dr. A. B. Rendle, F.R.S.; *Gen. Sec.* Dr. B. D. Jackson. *Offices,* Burlington House, London, W.1. **F.L.S.**
- Literary Fund, Royal (£5,281).** *Pres.* Lord Tennyson, G.C.M.G.; *Sec.* A. Llewellyn Roberts, B.A. *Office,* 40 Denison House, Vauxhall Bridge Road, London, S.W.1.
- Literature, Royal Society of.** *Pres.* Earl of Halsbury; *Treas.* Sir Henry Newbolt, D.Litt.; *Sec.* Percy W. Ames, LL.D., F.S.A. *Office,* 2 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.1. **F.R.S.L.**
- London Aged Christian Society (£1,365).** *Hon. Sec.* W. J. Pethybridge. *Office,* Denison House, Vauxhall Bridge Road, London, S.W.1.
- London City Mission (£45,422), 3 Bridewell Place,** London, E.C.4. *Secs.* Rev. T. S. Hutchinson, M.A., Rev. Martin Anstey, M.A., B.D.
- London Diocesan Home Mission (£1,920).** *Sec.* Rev. Canon C. V. Childe, LL.D. *Office,* Church House, Dean's Yard, Westminster, London, S.W.1.
- London Domestic Mission Society (£836).** *Hon. Sec.* Rev. F. K. Freeston, Headland Cottage, Limpsfield, Surrey.
- London Female Guardian Society (£4,215), 191 High Street,** Stoke Newington, London, N.16. *Founded 1807.* *Sec.* W. Edwin Page.
- London Female Preventive and Reformatory Institution and Midnight Meeting Movement (£4,624), 200 Euston Road,** London, N.W.1. *Sec.* W. W. Thompson.
- London Fire Brigade Widows' and Orphans' and General Benefit Fund (£5,433).** *Hon. Sec.* W. G. Coles, Fire Brigade, Southwark Bridge Road, London, S.E.1.
- London General Porters' Benevolent Association (£4,994).** *Sec.* Thos. R. E. Ross. *Office,* 106 Cheapside, London, E.C.2.
- London Institution, Finsbury Circus,** London, E.C.2. *Librarian,* F. A. Cox.
- London Library, St. James's Square,** London, S.W.1. *Sec. and Lib.* C. T. Hagberg Wright, LL.D.
- London Master Bakers' Pension and Almshouse Society (£3,757).** *Sec.* A. Kestin, Isledon, Hampton Hill, Middlesex.
- London Medical Mission, 45 Short's Gardens,** Endell Street, W.C.2. *Convalescent Home at Folkestone.* *Sec.* J. Stansfield.
- London Mendicity Society (£835), 9 Red Lion Square,** London, W.C.1. *Sec.* F. A. Starling.
- London Municipal Society.** *Pres.* Viscount Farrquhar, P.C., G.C.V.O.; *Chairman of Council,* Sir Henry P. Harris, K.B.E., M.P.; *Hon. Secs.* Viscount Hill, L.C.C., and Hon. Henry Lygon, L.C.C.; *Sec.* W. G. Towler. *Office,* 1 Sanctuary Buildings, Great Smith Street, Westminster, London, S.W.1.
- London Orphan Asylum, Watford (£19,090).** *Sec.* H. C. Eastwood. *Office,* 3 Crosby Square, London, E.C.3.
- London Philanthropic Society (£1,765).** *Sec.* J. K. Brown. *Office,* 17 Ironmonger Lane, Cheapside, London, E.C.2.
- London Reform Union.** *Chairman,* Harold Spender; *Sec.* F. W. Galton. *Offices,* Trafalgar Buildings, Northumberland Avenue, Charing Cross, London, W.C.2.
- London Society, The (1912).** *Sec.* Percy W. Lovell. *Office,* 27 Abingdon Street, Westminster, London, S.W.1.
- Lord's Day, Society for the Promotion of the Due Observance of the (£1,795).** *Sec.* Rev. John M. Tredennick, M.A. *Office,* 18 Buckingham Street, Strand, London, W.C.2.
- Lucas-Tooth Boys' Training Fund.** *Chairman of Executive,* B.-Gen. Earl of Athlone, G.C.B.; *Sec.* Oliver Williams. *Office,* 116 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.
- Mabys Association for the Care of Young Girls (Metropolitan Association for Befriending Young Servants).** *Sec.* Mrs. Reid. *Office,* 66 Denison House, Vauxhall Bridge Road, London, S.W.1.
- Magdalen Hospital, Streatham,** London, S.W. *Warden and Sec.* Rev. W. Watkins.
- Malthusian League.** *Hon. Sec.* Binnie Dunlop, M.B., Ch.B. *Office,* Queen Anne's Chambers, Tothill Street, London, S.W.1.
- Manorial Society.** *Reg. Staff Paymaster* C. Greenwood, R.N.V.R., 1 Mitre Court Buildings, Temple, E.C.4.
- Marine Engineers, Institute of.** *Membership,* 1,634. *Pres.* Capt. Richard H. Green, R.D.C.; *Hon. Sec.* James Adamson. *Offices,* Tower Hill, London, E.
- Maritime League, Imperial.** *Pres.* Lord Willoughby de Broke; *Sec.* W. R. Williams. *Office,* 2 Westminster Palace Gardens, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.
- Marylebone Association for Improving the Dwellings of the Industrious Classes (£3,342).** *Sec.* F. Stokes, 37A Lisson Grove, London, N.W.1.
- Masonic Benevolent Institution for Aged Freemasons and Widows of Freemasons, Royal (£40,357).** *Sec.* W. Resbury Few. *Offices,* 4 Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen Street, London, W.C.2.
- Masonic Institution for Boys, Royal (£51,606).** *Sec.* J. Morrison McLeod. *Offices,* Puerorum House, 26 Great Queen Street, London, W.C.2.
- Masonic Institution for Girls, The Royal (£50,287).** *Sec.* R. Percy Simpson, M.A. *Offices,* 21 Great Queen Street, London, W.C.2.
- Mathematical Association (1871).** *Pres.* Prof. A. N. Whitehead, Sc.D., F.R.S.; *Hon. Secs.* G. Pendlebury, M.A., 39 Brudenbury Road, Chiswick, London, W.4.; Miss M. Punnett, London Day Training College, Southampton Row, London, W.C.1.
- Mathematical Society, American.** *Pres.* L. E.

- Dickson, Univ. of Chicago; *Sec.* F. N. Cole, Columbia University, New York. *Office*, 501 West 116th Street, New York.
- Mathematical Society, London.** *Hon. Secs.* T. J. P.A. Bromwich, S.E.D., F.R.S., 1 Selwyn Gardens, Cambridge; G. T. Bennett, M.A., F.R.S., Emmanuel College, Cambridge. *Office*, Burlington House, London, W.1.
- Mechanical Engineers, American Society of.** Membership, 8,500. *Sec.* Calvin W. Rice. *Offices*, 29 West 39th Street, New York City.
- Mechanical Engineers, The Institution of (1817).** *Pres.* Michael Longridge, M.A.; *Sec.* Edgar Worthington, B.Sc. *Offices*, Storey's Gate, St. James's Park, S.W.1. *Temp. address*, 11 Great George Street, London, S.W.1. *Mf. Mech. E.*
- Medico Association, American.** Membership, 81,501. *Sec.* Dr. Alex. R. Craig. *Offices*, 535 N. Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill., U.S.
- Medical Association, Irish (1839),** Royal College of Surgeons, Dublin. *Sec.* C. H. Giek, 58 Dame Street, Dublin.
- Medical Benevolent Fund, Royal (£5,680).** *Sec.* George Bethell. *Offices*, 11 Chandos Street, Cavendish Square, London, W.1.
- Medical Defence Union.** *Pres.* Sir John Tweedy, LL.D., F.R.C.S.; *Gen. Sec.* A. G. Ratenan, M.B. *Office*, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2.
- Medical Education and Registration, General Council of.** *See* General Medical Council *ante*.
- Medical Men, Society for Relief of Widows and Orphans of (£4,000).** *Sec.* E. J. Bluckett. *Office*, 11 Chandos Street, Cavendish Square, London, W.1.
- Medical Officers of Health, Society of.** *Pres.* Charles Sanders, M.B., M.R.C.S.; *Sec.* William A. Lawton. *Office*, 1 Upper Montague Street, Russell Square, London, W.C.1.
- Medical Society of London.** *Pres.* Sir St. Clair Thomson, M.D.; *Hon. Secs.* Hugh Lett, F.R.C.S., Edmund Cantley, M.D.; *Reg. and Res. Lib.* George Bethell. *Offices*, 11 Chandos Street, Cavendish Square, London, W.1.
- Medicine, American Academy of.** *Pres.* E. O. Otis, M.D., Boston, Mass.; *Sec.* Thomas Wray Grayson, M.D., Pittsburgh, Pa. *Office*, 52 N. 4th Street, Easton, Pa., U.S.
- Medicine, American Association of Progressive.** *Pres.* L. D. Rogers, M.D., Chicago; *Sec.-Treas.* L. M. Otloff, M.D. *Office*, New Grand Central Theatre Bldg., Grand and Lucas Aves., St. Louis, Mo., U.S.A.
- Medicine, Royal Society of.** *Pres.* Sir Rickman J. Godlee, Bt., K.C.V.O., M.S., M.D.; *Hon. Secs.* C. H. Fagge, M.S., J. Charlton Briseoe, M.D.; *Sec.* J. Y. W. MacAlister, F.S.A. *Office*, 1 Wimpole Street, London, W.1.
- Medico-Legal Society.** *Hon. Secs.* F. G. Crookshank, M.D., M.R.C.P.; E. Goddard, M.A. *Office*, 11 Chandos Street, Cavendish Square, London, W.1.
- Mental After-Care Association,** for assisting poor persons convalescent or recovered from Institutions for the Insane. *Sec.* Miss E. D. Vickers. *Office*, Church House, Dean's Yard, Westminster, London, S.W.1.
- Merchant Seamen's Orphanage, Royal, Snaresbrook (£10,227).** *Sec.* F. W. Rawlinson, F.R.G.S. *Office*, Dixon House, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.3.
- Merchant Service Guild, Imperial.** *Sec.* Lieut. T. W. Moore, M.B.E., R.N.R. *Headqtrs.* The Arcade, Lord Street, Liverpool.
- Metals, Institute of (1908).** *Pres.* Prof. H. C. H. Carpenter, M.A., Ph.D.; *Sec.* G. Shaw Scott, M.Sc. *Office*, 35 Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S.W.1.
- Meteorological Society, Royal.** *Pres.* Maj. H. G. Lyons, F.R.S.; *Secs.* W. W. Bryant, B.A., W. Sedgwick, M.A.; *Foreign Sec.* R. G. K. Lempfert, M.A.; *Assist. Sec.* A. Hampton Brown. *Office*, 70 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. *F.R.Met.Soc.*
- Meteorological Society, Scottish (1855).** *Pres.* Prof. R. A. Sampson, D.Sc., F.R.S.; *Hon. Sec.* E. M. Wedderburn, D.Sc., W.S.; *Sec.* Andrew Watt, M.A. *Office*, 122 George Street, Edinburgh.
- Metric Association, American.** *Office*, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York, U.S.A.
- Metropolitan Public Gardens Association (1883).** *Patrons* T.M. the King and Queen; *Chairman and Hon. Treas.* The Earl of Meath, K.P.; *Sec.* Basil Holmes. *Office*, 83 Lancaster Gate, London, W.2.
- Microscopical Society, American.** *Pres.* Prof. M. F. Guyer, Madison, Wis.; *Sec.* Prof. T. W. Galloway, Beloit, Wis.
- Microscopical Society, Royal.** *Pres.* Edward Heron-Allen, F.L.S., F.G.S.; *Secs.* J. W. H. Eyre, M.D., F.R.S.E., D. J. Scourfield, F.Z.S.; *Assist. Sec.* A. E. Bnll. *Office*, 20 Hanover Square, London, W.1.
- Midwives, Association for the Training and Supply of.** *Sec.* Miss Emily F. Ford. *Office*, Dacre House, Dean Farrar Street, Westminster, London, S.W.1.
- Midwives' Association, Rural.** *Sec.* Miss Rowson. *Office*, 47 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.
- Midwives' Board, Central.** Queen Anne's Gate Buildings, S.W.1. *Chairman*, Sir F. Champneys, Bt., M.D.; *Sec.* G. W. Duncan.
- Midwives' Institute, Incorporated.** *Hon. Sec.* R. P. Fynes-Clinton; *Sec.* J. A. Coleman. *Office*, 12 Buckingham Street, Strand, London, W.C.2.
- Mineralogical Society.** *Pres.* W. Barlow, F.R.S.; *Hon. Gen. Sec.* Dr. G. T. Prior, F.R.S., Natural History Museum, South Kensington, London, S.W.2.
- Mining and Metallurgy, Institution of (1892).** *Pres.* Edgar Taylor; *Sec.* C. McDermid. *Office*, 1 Finsbury Circus, London, E.C.2.
- Mining Association of Great Britain.** *Pres.* Adam Nimmo; *Law Agent and Sec.* Sir Thos. R. Ratcliffe-Ellis; *Assist. Law Clerk and Sec.* Maj. A. Ratcliffe-Ellis. *Office*, 6 Strand, London, W.C.2.
- Mining Engineers, American Institute of.** Membership, 6,600. *Sec.* Bradley Stoughton. *Office*, 29 West 39th Street, New York.
- Mining Engineers, Institution of (1889).** *Pres.* Wallace Thorneycroft; *Hon. Sec.* Prof. L. T. O'Shea; *Sec.* Percy Strzelecki. *Offices*, 39 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. *Mf. Min. E.*
- Mining Institute of Scotland.** *Pres.* David M. Mowat; *Sec.* G. L. Kerr. *Office*, 39 Elmbank Crescent, Glasgow.
- Modern Language Association.** *Hon. Sec.* G. F. Bridge, M.A., Steeple, Kingsway, Gerrards Cross.
- Morden College for Decayed Merchants, Blackheath, London, S.E.3.** *Chairman*, Rev. W. W. G. Giffard; *Treas.* C. F. Monckton.
- Municipal Authorities of Ireland, Association of (1912),** 35 Dawson Street, Dublin. *Secs.* R. Finlay Heron, M.A., T. F. McGahan.
- Municipal and County Engineers' Institution.** *Pres.* P. H. Palmer, M.Inst.C.E.; *Sec.* J. W. Dndley Robinson, B.Sc. *Office*, 92 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.
- Municipal Corporations, Association of.** *Pres.* Earl of Derby, K.G.; *Sec.* Harry G. Pritchard. *Office*, 12 New Court, Carey Street, W.C.2.
- Municipal Electrical Association, Incorporated**

- Pres.* S. J. Watson, Bury; *Sec.* C. McArthur Butler, F.C.I.S. *Office*, 28 Bedford Square, London, W.C.1.
- Municipal Treasurers and Accountants, Institute of.** *Pres.* J. W. Porster, Tunbridge Wells; *Hon. Sec.* H. J. Hoare, Old Guildhall, Plymouth.
- Municipal Waterworks Association (1912).** *Pres.* Ald. J. H. Lloyd, M.A., J.P. (Birmingham); *Hon. Secs.* C. G. Henzell (Leeds), Wm. Terrey (Sheffield); *Sec.* G. P. Warner Terry, Metropolitan Water Board, Savoy Court, Strand, London, W.C.2.
- Museums Association.** *Pres.* E. Rimbault Dildin, Walker Art Gallery, Liverpool; *Sec.* E. E. Lowe, Museum, Leicester.
- National Benevolent Institution (£17,739).** *Sec.* H. C. Lathrelle. *Office*, 65 Southampton Row, London, W.C.1.
- National Trust (for Places of Historic Interest or Natural Beauty).** *Sec.* S. H. Haner. *Office*, 25 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.
- Naval and Marine Officers' Daughters, Royal School for (£3,984).** *Sec.* Miss K. E. Cope, St. Margaret's House, Twickenham, Middlesex.
- Naval and Military Musical Union.** *Patron*, H.M. the King; *Pres.* Gen. Sir H. L. Smith-Dorrien, G.C.M.G.; *Hon. Sec.-General*, Maj. A. Corbett-Smith, R.F.A., M.A.
- Naval Architects and Marine Engineers (of America).** *Pres.* Stevenson Taylor; *Sec.* Daniel H. Cox. *Office*, 29 West 39th Street, New York City, U.S.
- Naval Architects, Institution of.** Membership 2,068. *Pres.* Rt. Hon. Earl of Durlan, K.G.; *Sec.* R. W. Dana, M.A. *Office*, 5 Adelphi Terrace, London, W.C.2.
- Naval Benevolent Society, Royal (£1,131).** *Sec.* E. H. Shearman, R.N. *Office*, 18 Adam Street, Adelphi, London, W.C.2.
- Naval Fund, Royal (1893).** *Sec.* J. F. Phillips, c/o Royal United Service Institution, Whitehall, London, S.W.1.
- Naval Scripture Readers' Society, Royal (£2,593).** *Sec.* H. Kestell-Cornish, Traillgar Institute, Portsmouth.
- Navy Employment Agency.** *Sec.* (vacant). *Office*, 25 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.
- Navy League, The (1895).** *Pres.* The Duke of Buccleuch, K.T.; *Sec.* P. J. Hannon. *Offices*, 13 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.
- Navy Records Society.** *Sec.* W. G. Perrin, The Admiralty, Whitehall, London, S.W.1.
- Newspaper Press Fund.** *Pres.* Lord Burnham; *Treas.* Sir Edward Russell; *Sec.* J. P. C. Coast. *Office*, 11 Garrick Street, London, W.C.2.
- Newsvendors' Benevolent and Provident Institution (£2,305).** *Sec.* W. Willie Jones. *Office*, Room 9, 15 and 16 Furlington Street, London, E.C.4.
- Nonconformist Choir Union.** *Sec.* Arthur Berdidge, 24 Wallingford Avenue, N. Kensington, London, W.
- Numismatic Association, American.** *Pres.* Carl Wirtzbach, Lee, Mass.; *Gen. Sec.* John M. Oliver, Springfield, Mass.; *Lt. H. H. Yawger*, Rochester, N.Y. *Journal*, *The Numismatist*.
- Numismatic Society, The American.** *Museum and Library*, Broadway, at 156th Street, New York. *Sec.* Sydney P. Noe.
- Numismatic Society, The British.** *Hon. Sec.* W. J. Andrew, F.S.A. *Office*, 43 Bedford Square, London, W.C.1.
- Numismatic Society, Royal.** *Pres.* Sir Arthur Evans. *Secs.* J. Allan, M.A., M.R.A.S., Lt.-Col. H. W. Morrison, F.S.A. *Office*, 22 Albemarle Street, London, W.1.
- Nurses, Nightingale Fund for the Training of (£1,500 from interest on Invested Fund).** Apply to Matron, St. Thomas's Hospital, London, S.E.1.
- Nurses, Royal British Association.** Membership 4,000. *Sec.* Isabel Macdonald. *Offices*, 10 Orchard Street, London, W.1.
- Nursing: Central Council for District Nursing in London (1914).** *Chairman*, Sir William J. Collins, M.D.; *Hon. Secs.* Miss Amy Hughes, Q. Victoria's Jubilee Inst. for Nurses, 58 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.; Miss Zof L. Puxley, Local Government Board, Whitehall, London, S.W.1.
- Nursing Association for Providing Trained Nurses for the Sick Poor, Metropolitan (£1,131).** *Hon. Sec.* B. H. Chapman, 23 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.1.
- Oil Painters, The Royal Institute of (1883).** Annual Exhibition, October. *Pres.* Frank Walton, R.I.; *Sec.* W. T. Blackmore. *Office*, 195 Piccadilly, London, W.1.
- Open-Air Mission (£12,825).** *Sec.* F. Cockrem. *Office*, 19 John Street, Bedford Row, London, W.C.1.
- Optical Association, British.** *Pres.* S. Cowan; *Sec.* John H. Sutcliffe. *Offices*, Clifford's Inn Hall, London, E.C.4.
- Optical Society, The.** *Pres.* F. J. Cheshire, F.R.M.S.; *Hon. Sec.* W. Shackleton, F.R.A.S. *Office*, 39 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.
- Ordination Candidates Exhibition Fund.** *Hon. Sec.* Rev. Canon Petit, 21 Great Peter Street, Westminster, London, S.W.1.
- Orphanages of Mercy (including Orphanage of Mercy, Randolph Gardens, N.W., Victoria Orphanage, Paddington, etc.) (£5,425).** *Sec.* Miss F. Ashdown, 27 Kilburn Park Road, London, N.W.6.
- Orphan Home for Fatherless Girls, National, Ham Common, Surrey (£1,099).** *Sec.* Miss F. W. Iland.
- Orphan Working School and Alexandra Orphanage (1758), Maitland Park, Haverstock Hill, London, N.W.3.** *Sec.* Alexander Grant. *Office*, 73 Cheapside, London, E.C.2.
- Painter-Engravers and Engravers, The Royal Society of.** *Pres.* Sir Frank Short, R.A.; *Hon. Sec.* J. F. Badeley; *Sec.* W. Gordon Mein. *Offices*, 5A Pall Mall East, London, S.W.1.
- Painters in Water Colours, Royal Society of (The Old Water Colour Society).** Founded 1804. Exhibitions, April, Nov. Number of members, forty; number of associates, unlimited. *Pres.* Alfred Parsons, R.A.; *Sec. and Curator*, Reginald S. Hunt, R.W.S. *Art Club Sec.* H. Philip. *Gallery*, 5A Pall Mall East, London, S.W.1.
- Palmographical Society, New.** *Hon. Sec.* Sir F. G. Kenyon, K.C.B., The British Museum, London, W.C.1.
- Palmontographical Society.** *Sec.* Dr. A. Smith Woodward, F.R.S., Natural History Museum, Cromwell Road, London, S.W.; *Treas.* Robert S. Herries.
- Palestine Exploration Fund, The.** *Hon. Sec.* J. D. Oruce; *Assist. Sec.* G. J. H. Ovenden. *Office*, 2 Hyde Street, Manchester Square, London, W.1.
- Pall Text Society (1882).** Publishes 2 texts yearly and a Translation Series; yearly Sub. 31s. *Hon. Sec.* Mrs. T. W. Rhys-Davids, M.A., Cottesstock, Chipstead, Surrey.
- Pan-American Union.** For the purpose of promoting friendship and commerce between the twenty-one American Republics, each of which contributes to the maintenance of the Institution in proportion to its population. *Director-General*, John Barrett; *Assist. Dir.* F. Y. Yánes. *Office*, 17th Street, Washington, D.C., U.S.
- Parents' National Education Union.** *Sec.* Miss

- E. A. Parish. *Office*, 26 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.
- Parish Register Society (1896). *Hon. Sec.* W. Bruce Bannerman, F.S.A., 19 Newton Street, High Holborn, London, W.C.2.
- Pastel Society, The. *Pres.* Melton Fisher; *Sec.* Mrs. Anne Blackmore, Royal Institute Galleries, Piccadilly, London, W.1.
- Patent Agents, Chartered Institute of. *Pres.* W. J. Tenuant; *Sec. and Registrar*, H. Howgrave Graham. *Office*, Staple Inn Buildings, London, W.C.1.
- Patriotic Fund Corporation, Royal (£43,679). *Pres.* F. M. H.R.H. Duke of Connaught; *Chairman*, Executive Committee, Rt. Hon. W. Hayes Fisher, M.P. *Sec.* Lt.-Col. A. Welby. *Offices*, 17 Waterloo Place, London, S.W.1.
- Peace Society (£2,106). Founded 1816. *Pres.* Sir John Pease Fry, Bt.; *Chairman of Committee*, H. Selton Jones; *Sec. Rev.* Herbert Dunnico. *Office*, 47 New Broad Street, London, E.C.2.
- Peace Society, American (1828). *Sec.* Arthur D. Call. *National Hdqtrs.* Colorado Building, Washington, D.C., U.S.
- Percy Sladen Memorial Fund. *Chairman of Trustees*, T. Bailey Saunders, M.A., c/o Linnean Society, Burlington House, London, W.1.
- Persia Society. *Hon. Sec.* Godfrey J. Hogg. *Office*, 13 Paternoster Row, London, E.C.4.
- Petroleum Technologists, Institution of. *Pres.* Charles Greenway; *Hon. Sec.* Arthur W. Eastlake; *Hon. Lib. and Ed.* W. H. Dalton. *Office*, 17 Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.3.
- Pharmaceutical Society. *Pres.* Edmund White; *Sec. and Reg.* W. J. Uglov Woolcock. *Offices*, 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.1. M.P.S.
- Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland (1875). *Pres.* James Tuto; *Registrar*, A. T. Ferrall. *Office*, 67 Lower Mount Street, Dublin.
- Philanthropic Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Offenders (Boys) (£8,511). *Sec.* J. Trevaethen, Farm School, Redhill, Surrey.
- Philatelic Society, American. *Pres.* John W. Scott, New York City; *Sec.* Dr. H. A. Davis, P.O. Box 613, Denver, Colo., U.S.
- Philatelic Society, Royal. *Pres.* E. D. Bacon, M.V.O.; *Hon. Sec.* Herbert R. Oldfield. *Office*, 4 Southampton Row, London, W.C.1.
- Philharmonic Society, Royal. *Hon. Treas.* J. Mewburn Leven and Norman O'Neill; *Hon. Sec.* Donald Baylis. *Office*, 19 Berners Street, London, W.1.
- Philological Association, American. *Pres.* Prof. Frank G. Moore, Columbia University, New York; *Sec.* Prof. Clarence P. Bill, Adelbert College of Western Reserve Univ., Cleveland, O.
- Photographic Society, Royal. *Pres.* John H. Gear, F.R.P.S.; *Sec.* J. McIntosh. *Offices*, 35 Russell Square, London, W.C.1. F.R.P.S.
- Physical Education and Improvement, National League for. *Chairman of Executive Council*, Bishop W. Boyd Carpenter; *Sec.* Miss J. Halford. *Office*, 4 Tavistock Square, London, W.C.1.
- Physical Society, Imperial College of Science, South Kensington, London, S.W. *Pres.* Prof. C. Vernon Boys, F.R.S.; *Hon. Secs.* W. Eccles, D.Sc., R. S. Willows, M.A., D.Sc.
- Physical Society of Edinburgh, Royal (1771). *Pres.* Prof. Arthur Robinson, M.D.; *Sec.* Miss Marion Newbigin, D.Sc.; *Library*, Synod Hall, Castle Terrace, Edinburgh.
- Physicians of Edinburgh, Royal College of (1681). *Pres.* William Russell, M.D.; *Vice-Pres.* A. H. P. Harbour, M.D.; *Treas.* Norman Walker, M.D.; *Sec. and Reg.* A. Dingwall-Fordyce, M.D.; *Sub-Librarian*, T. H. Graham. *Hall and Library*, 9 Queen Street, Edinburgh; *Laboratory*, 2 Forrest Road, *Curator*, J. J. Graham Brown, M.D. F.R.C.P.E., M.R.C.P.E.
- Physicians, Ireland, Royal College of, 6 Kildare Street, Dublin. *Pres.* Joseph O'Carroll, M.D.; *Vice-Pres.* Henry Bewley, M.D.; *Reg.* T. Percy C. Kirkpatrick, M.D.; *Lib.* R. Phelps.
- Physicians, Royal College of, Pall Mall East, London, S.W.1. *Pres.* Sir Frederick Taylor, Bt., M.D.; *Treas.* Sir Dyce Duckworth, Bt., M.D.; *Reg.* J. A. Ormerod, M.D.; *Lib.* Norman Moore, M.D.; *Sec.* W. Fleming. F.R.C.P., M.R.C.P., L.R.C.P.
- Pilgrims of Great Britain, The. *Chairman*, H. E. V. Brittain, M.A.; *Sec.* Mrs. H. Welsh-Lee, c/o Savoy Hotel, London, W.C.2.
- Pilgrims of the U.S., Tae. *Hon. Sec.* George W. Barleizh, 52 Wall Street, New York, U.S.
- Police Orphanage, Metropolitan and City (£17,245). *Sec.* (vacant), Strawberry Hill, Twickenham.
- Police Pensioners' Employment Association. *Sec.* W. Baker. *Office*, 7 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.
- Political and Social Science, American Academy of. Membership, 6,700. *Pres.* L. S. Rowe, P.A.D., LL.D.; *Sec.* J. P. Lichtenberger, Ph.D.; *Treas.* Chas. J. Rhoads; *Clerk*, Alice E. Roché, West Philadelphia P.O., Philadelphia, U.S.
- Poor Clergy Relief Corporation (£11,144). *Sec.* Mandeville R. Phillips. *Office*, 38 Tavistock Place, London, W.C.1.
- Poor Law Officers' Association, National. *Pres.* T. Percival (N. Shields); *Sec.* John Simonds. *Office*, Maxwell House, Arundel Street, Victoria Embankment, London, W.C.2.
- Post Office Orphan Homes Institution (£5,580). *Sec.* W. R. Lovell, Eastern Central Office, General Post Office, London, E.C.1.
- Printers, Institute of, St. Bride Foundation, Bride Lane, London, E.C.4. *Pres.* Sir T. Vansittart Bowater, Bt.; *Hon. Sec.* C. J. Drummond, J.P.
- Printers' Pension, Almshouse and Orphan Asylum Corporation. *Sec.* Joseph Mortimer. *Office*, 20 High Holborn, London, W.C.1.
- Prisoners' Aid Society, Metropolitan. *Sec.* G. R. Onampemowne (acting). *Office*, 41 Burton Street, London, W.C.1.
- Prisoners, Royal Society for the Assistance of Discharged (£2,117). *Hon. Sec.* Rev. J. Hawthorth. *Office*, 32 Charing Cross, London, S.W.1.
- Proportional Representation Society. *Pres.* (vacant); *Chairman of Committee*, Lord Courtney of Penwith; *Secs.* John H. Humphreys, Alfred J. Gray. *Office*, 14 Great Smith Street, Westminster, London, S.W.1.
- Proportional Representation Society of Canada. *Hon. Sec.* Sydney B. Johnson, Cloverdale Road, Ottawa.
- Proportional Representation League, American. *Gen. Sec.* Clarence G. Hoag, Franklin Bank Buildings, Philadelphia, Pa., U.S.
- Protestant Alliance, The. *Sec.* Hy. Fowler. *Office*, 430 Strand, London, W.C.2.
- Protestant Reformation Society (1827). *Sec.* Rev. Walter A. Limbrick, F.R.Hist.S. *Office*, 57 Berners Street, London, W.1.
- Providence (Row) Night Refuge, and Home for Homeless Men, Women, and Children (£5,202). *Sec.* J. W. Gilbert, B.A. *Office*, 15 George Street, Mansion House, London, E.C.2.
- Provident Clerks' Benevolent Fund (£1,573). *Hon. Sec.* C. R. V. Coutts. *Office*, 27 and 29 Moorgate Street, London, E.C.2.
- Provision Trade Benevolent Institution (£2,465).

- Sec.* Frank Killick, Hibernia Chambers, London Bridge, London, S.E.1.
- Psychical Research, The Society for (1882).** *Sec.* Miss I. Newton. *Office and Lib.* 20 Hanover Square, London, W.1.
- Psychical Research, American Society for.** *Sec.* James H. Hyslop, Ph.D., LL.D., 44 East 23rd Street, New York.
- Public Health Association, American.** *Acting Sec.* A. W. Hedrich, 126 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston, Mass.
- Public Health, Royal Institute of (1886).** Official organ, *The Journal of State Medicine.* *Chairman of Council,* Sir Thomas Oliver, M.D.; *Principal,* Prof. Wm. R. Smith, M.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.E.; *Hon. Sec.* Prof. E. W. Hope, M.D., D.Sc. *Offices,* 37 Russell Square, London, W.C.1.
- Public Morals for Great and Greater Britain, National Council of.** *Pres.* Rt. Rev. the Bishop of Birmingham; *Chairman,* Rev. Principal A. E. Garvie, D.D.; *Director and Sec.* Rev. James Marchant, F.R.S.Ed. *Office,* 20 Bedford Square, London, W.C.1.
- Publishers' Association.** *Pres.* W. M. Meredith; *Sec.* W. Poulton. *Office,* Stationers' Hall, London, E.C.4.
- Quantity Surveyors' Association.** *Pres.* Henry Vale, F.S.I. (Wolverhampton); *Hon. Sec.* A. G. Cross, F.S.I. *Office,* 28 Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S.W.1.
- Queen Victoria Clergy Fund.** *Sec.* Sydney W. Manank, Church House, Dean's Yard, Westminster, London, S.W.1.
- Queen Victoria's Jubilee Institute for Nurses.** *Gen. Supt.* Miss A. M. Peterkin; *Sec.* Miss A. C. Lowe. *Office,* 58 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.
- Railway Benevolent Institution (£83,522).** *Sec.* A. E. Mills, M.A. *Offices,* 12 Euston Square, London, N.W.1.
- Railway Companies Association.** *Chairman,* Rt. Hon. Earl of Bessborough, K.P.; *Sec.* Arthur B. Cane. *Office,* 8 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.
- Railway Guards' Universal Friendly Society (£10,080).** *Sec.* W. A. Woods. *Office,* 167 Strand, London, W.C.2.
- Railway Nationalisation Society.** *Chairman,* Emil Davies; *Sec.* P. W. Galtou. *Office,* Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London, W.C.2.
- Railway Officers' and Servants' Association and Railway Orphan Fund, United Kingdom (£8,008).** *Sec.* A. James. *Office,* 21 Finsbury Pavement, London, E.C.2.
- Red Cross Society, British.** Founded 1905. To furnish aid to the sick and wounded in time of war, supplementary to that furnished by the medical departments of the Navy, Army, and Territorial Force. The Society has raised 3,908 Detachments which are registered and numbered by the War Office. Lists, by counties, are published monthly in Army Orders. *Patrons,* T.M. the King and Queen; *Pres.* H.M. Queen Alexandra; *Chairman of Council,* Marquess of Lansdowne; *Chairman Executive Committee,* Hon. Sir Arthur Stanley, G.B.E., C.B., M.V.O., M.P.; *Sec.* Frank Hastings. *Offices,* 83 Pall Mall, London, S.W.1.
- Redham Orphanage (£8,916).** *Sec.* A. W. Newborne. *Office,* 34 Walbrook, London, E.O.4.
- Reformatory and Refuge Union (£2,307).** Incorporated, *Sec.* A. J. S. Maddison. *Office,* Victoria House, 117 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.
- Regimental Agency.** *Hon. Secs.* Col. E. J. Hollway, Lt.-Col. Addison Smith; *Sec.* Miss S. D. Whitten. *Office,* 33 Tothill Street, London, S.W.1.
- Religious Tract Society (1799).** *Secs.* Rev. F. T. Thornburgh, B.A., James Bowden; *Home Supt.* Rev. C. H. Irwin, D.D. *Offices,* 65 St. Paul's Churchyard and 4 Bouverie Street, London, E.O.4.
- Rescue Society (1853), for the rescue of young women and children.** Five homes accommodating 150; maternity cases admitted. *Sec.* C. Stuart Thorpe. *Offices,* 45 Cartwright Gardens, St. Pancras, London, W.C.1.
- Research Defence Society.** *Hon. Sec.* Stephen Paget, F.R.C.S., 21 Ladbroke Square, London, W.11.
- Roman Studies, Society for the Promotion of.** *Pres.* Prof. J. S. Reid, Litt.D., LL.D.; *Sec.* G. D. Hardinge-Tyler, M.A., F.S.A. *Office,* 19 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.1.
- Royal Albert Orphanage for Boys, Bagshot (£5,461),** *Sec.* William C. Brooks, F.C.A. *Office,* 57 Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.3.
- Royal Alfred Aged Merchant Seaman's Institution (£8,036).** *Sec.* J. Bailey Walker. *Office,* 58 Fenchurch Street, London, E.O.3.
- Royal British Orphan Schools, Slough (£6,680).** *Sec.* Charles T. Hoskins. *Office,* 27 Clement's Lane, London, E.C.4.
- Royal Caledonian Schools, Bushey, Herts (£7,966).** *Sec.* P. D. Graham.
- Royal Female Orphan Asylum (£3,307).** *Sec.* Bouverie Risk. *Office,* 17 Buckingham Street, Strand, London, W.C.2.
- Royal Institution of Great Britain (1799).** Public lectures, weekly meetings (on Friday evgs.) of its members, model-room and reading-room. *Pres.* Duke of Northumberland, K.G., F.R.S.; *Treas.* Sir James Oughton-Browne, M.D., F.R.S.; *Sec.* Col. Edmond H. Hills, C.M.G., F.R.S.; *Hon. Prof. of Natural Philosophy,* Rt. Hon. Lord Rayleigh, O.M., F.R.S.; *Prof. of Natural Philosophy,* Sir J. J. Thomson, O.M., F.R.S.; *Fullerian Prof. of Chemistry,* Sir James Dewar, D.Sc., F.R.S.; *Fullerian Prof. of Physiology,* C. S. Sherrington, D.Sc., F.R.S.; *Assist. Sec. and Lib.* Henry Young. *House,* 21 Albemarle Street, London, W.1.
- Royal St. Anne's Schools, Redhill.** *Sec.* Lt.-Col. A. Kenney Herbert. *Office,* 58 Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.3.
- Royal Society, (1660).** Meetings for reading and discussing scientific papers are held weekly on Thursday afternoons at 4.30 p.m. from November to June. There are upwards of 450 Fellows and 50 Foreign Members. *Pres.* Sir J. J. Thomson, O.M., F.R.S.; *Treas.* Sir Alfred Kempe, M.A., D.C.L.; *Secs.* Prof. Arthur Schuster, D.Sc., and W. B. Hardy, M.A. *Foreign Sec.* Prof. W. A. Herdman, D.Sc.; *Assist. Sec.* Robert Harrison. *Offices,* Burlington House, London, W.1.

F.R.S.

* The Branch of the Red Cross for tracing wounded and missing soldiers in every country where British forces are engaged has its Headquarters at 15 Carlton House Terrace, London, S.W.1. Here friends and relatives of missing men are always sure of the most careful and sympathetic attention, and inquiries secure the most detailed and accurate information that can possibly be obtained.

The following medals were awarded in 1917:—A Royal Medal to Dr. John Althaus, F.R.S., for his researches on cloudy condensations; a Royal Medal to Dr. Arthur Smith Woodward, F.R.S., for his researches in vertebrate palaeontology; the Copley Medal to Emil Roux for his services to bacteriology and as a pioneer in serum therapy; the Davy Medal to M. Abba Hüller for his researches in the domain of organic chemistry; the Buchanan Medal

to Sir Almroth Wright, F.R.S., for his contributions to preventive medicine; the Hughes Medal to Prof. C. G. Barkla, F.R.S., for his researches in connection with X-ray radiation.

Fellows elected 1917: Dr. J. H. Ashworth; L. Balfour; Prof. G. A. J. Cole; C. F. Cross; Dr. H. D. Dakin; Prof. A. B. Eve; Prof. Sir H. Jackson; Prof. J. S. Macdonald; Prof. J. W. Nicholson; Dr. R. H. Pickard; G. T. Regan; Dr. E. Robertson; Dr. E. J. Russell; B. G. Shattock; Prof. F. E. Weiss.

Royal Society of Edinburgh (1783), 22 George Street, Edinburgh. *Pres.* John Horne, LL.D.; *Gen. Sec.* Cargill G. Knott, D.Sc., LL.D.; *Curator of Lib. and Museum*, A. Crichton Mitchell, D.Sc.

F.R.S.E.

Royal United Kingdom Beneficent Association (£69,040). *Sec.* Henry Percy Hussey. *Office*, 7 Arundel Street, Strand, London, W.C.2.

Rural District Councils' Association. *Pres.* Sir Courtenay Warner, Bt., M.P.; *Sec.* Arthur J. Lees. *Office*, Palace Chambers, 9 Bridge Street, Westminster, London, S.W.1.

Russia Societies Association, United (1917). *Chairman of Committee*, Lord Carnock; *Sec.* Maj. Burdon. *Office*, 123 Pall Mall, London, S.W.1.

Sailors' Society, British and Foreign (1818) (£90,965), *Gen. Sec.* Rev. T. Eynon Davies; *Assist. Sec.* Sydney Lamb. *Chief office*, Wakefield House, 32 Cheapside, London, E.C.2.

St. Deiniol's Library, Hawarden, of the foundation of William Ewart Gladstone. All students, whether clerical or lay, and without restriction of communion or religion, are welcome to the opportunities it offers. There is a residence with accommodation for 19 students; board and lodging are here provided at 27s. 6d. a week. *Warden*, Rev. J. C. Du Buisson, M.A.

St. George, Royal Society of.—English Patriotic Society. *Founder and Hon. Sec.* Howard Russell. *Office*, 241 Shaftesbury Avenue, London, W.C.2.

St. John Ambulance Brigades. *Chief Commissioner*, Col. Sir Jas. R. A. Clark, Bt., C.B., C.M.G., F.R.C.S.; *Sec.* P. G. Darvil-Smith. *Headquarters*, St. John's Gate, London, E.C.1.

St. Patrick, Benevolent Society of (£1,584). *Sec. Comdr.* L. Menzies, R.N. *Office*, 61 Stamford Street, London, S.E.1.

Sanitary Inspectors' Association. *Pres.* Sir J. Crichton-Browne, M.D., F.R.S.; *Sec.* Thos. G. Dee. *Office*, 15 Bessborough Street, London, S.W.1.

Sanitary Institute, Royal (1876). The *Parkes Museum*, which is maintained by the Institute, and is open daily from 9.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. and on Mondays to 8 p.m. contains a great variety of the most approved forms of apparatus and appliances relating to health and domestic comfort. *Sec.* E. White, Wallis, P.S.S. *Offices*, 90, Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W.1.

School Society, British and Foreign (1808) (£29,561), *Pres.* Rt. Hon. A. H. D. Adami; *Sec.* W. Pryderth Williams. *Offices*, 114 Temple Chambers, Temple Avenue, London, E.C.4.

Science Guild, British (1905). *Pres.* Rt. Hon. Lord Sydenham of Coombe; *Hon. Sec.* Sir Alexander Pedler, C.T.E., F.R.S.; *Sec.* Miss A. D. L. Lacey. *Office*, 199 Piccadilly, London, W.1.

Scottish Academy, Royal (1826). *Pres.* Sir James Guthrie; *Sec.* W. D. McKay; *Treas.* G. Washington Browne; *Lib.* James Paterson; *Assist. Sec.* Henry Hastings. *Offices*, Princes Street, Edinburgh.

Scottish Geographical Society, Royal (1884). *Pres.* Hon. Lord Guthrie, LL.D.; *Editor*, Miss M. I. Newbigin; *Sec.* Geo. G. Chisholm, M.A., B.Sc.; *Chief Clerk*, Geo. Walker. *Headqtrs.* Synod Hall, Castle Terrace, Edinburgh.

Scottish Rights of Way and Recreation Society Ltd., The. *Hon. Sec.* C. E. W. Macpherson, C.A. *Office*, 6 North St. David Street, Edinburgh.

Scripturo Gift Mission (1888) (£36,000). Incorporates the work of the Naval and Military Bible Society (1780) and the Crystal Palace Bible Stand. *Pres.* Bishop of Durham; *Sec.* Francis C. Brading. *Office*, 15 Strand, London, W.C.2.

Sea Fishermen, Royal Provident Fund for. *Sec.* E. Cunliffe-Owen. *Office*, Fishmongers' Hall, London, E.C.3.

Seamons, The Missions to (£68,940). *Gen. Supt.* Rev. G. F. Wilson, M.A.; *Sec. and Treas.* Stuart C. Knox, M.A. *Office*, 11 Buckingham Street, Strand, London, W.C.2.

Seamen's Christian Friend Society (£2,216). *Sec.* Rev. G. J. Hill. *Office*, 255 Burdett Road, Limehouse, London, E.14.

Secretaries' Association, Ltd. (1907). *Sec.* F. G. L. Spain. *Offices*, Bassishaw House, 70a Basinghall Street, London, E.C.2. **F.I.S.A., A.I.S.A.**

Secretaries, Chartered Institute of (1891). Membership, over 4,000. *Pres.* J. O. Mitchell; *Sec.* C. H. Carpenter. *Offices*, 59A London Wall, London, E.C.2. **F.C.I.S., A.C.I.S.**

Secular Education League. *Sec.* H. Snell. *Office*, 19 Buckingham Street, Strand, London, W.C.2.

Solborne Society (1885). *Pres.* Duke of Portland; *Hon. Sec.* Wilfred Mark Webb, F.L.S., F.R.M.S. *Office*, 83 Avenue Chambers, London, W.C.1.

Shaftesbury Society and Ragged School Union (£32,000). *Director*, Sir John Kirk, J.P. *Offices*, 32 John Street, Theobald's Road, London, W.C.1.

Shakespeare Association, The. Meets at King's College, W.C. *Pres.* The American Ambassador; *Chairman of Council*, Prof. I. Gollancz, Litt.D.; *Sec.* Miss Eleanor S. Calvert, 61 Wimbledon Park Road, Southfields, London, S.W.18.

Shiobrokers, Institute of (Incorp.). *Pres.* Howard Houlder, J.P.; *Hon. Sec. and Treas.* J. A. Findlay. *Office*, 24 St. Mary Axe, London, E.C.3.

F.I.S., A.I.S.

Shipwrecked Fishermen and Mariners' Royal Benevolent Society (£44,577). *Sec.* G. E. Maude. *Office*, 26 Suffolk Street, Pall Mall East, London, S.W.1.

Shorthand Writers, Institute of. *Pres.* Percy H. Henderson; *Sec.* George J. Emery. *Office*, 33 Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2.

Simplified Spelling Society. *Office*, 25 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. *Sec.* R. S. Hyams.

Sion College, Victoria Embankment, London, E.C.4. *Hon. Librarian*, Rev. C. O. Becker; *Sub-Lib.* C. Edgar Thomas.

Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C., U.S.A. Founded 1846, under the will of the late James Smithson, who bequeathed his fortune in 1826 to the United States for the "increase and diffusion of knowledge among men." It is governed by a Board of Regents, consisting of the Vice-President, the Chief Justice, three members of the United States Senate, three members of the House of Representatives, and six citizens of the United States appointed by joint resolution of Congress. *Sec.* Charles D. Walcott.

Mrs. Smyly's Homes and Schools. *Hon. Sec.* Miss A. D. Smyly. *Office*, 21 Grattan Street, Dublin.

Social and Political Education League. *Hon. Sec.* J. F. Green (acting), 45 Outer Temple, Strand, London, W.C.2.

Social Sciences, National Institute of (America). *Pres.* Irving Fisher; *Hon. Sec.* H. Holbrook

- Curtis, M.D.; *Ex-Sec.* Eria Rodakiewicz, M.D. *Office*, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
- Social Service, The British Institute of** (1904). *Pres.* The Speaker; *Hon. Treas.* Walter Hazell, J.P.; *Hon. Sec.* Percy Alden, M.A., J.P. *Offices and Lib.* 1 Central Buildings, Tothill Street, London, S.W.1.
- Sociological Society** (1903). *Pres.* Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour, M.P.; *Sec.* Miss E. Keyser. *Office*, The London School of Economics, Clare Market, London, W.C.2.
- Sociological Society, American.** Membership, 800. *Pres.* George B. Howard, Univ. of Nebraska; *Sec.* Scott E. W. Bedford. *Office*, 58th Street and Ellis Avenue, Chicago, Ill., U.S.
- Soldiers' and Sailors' Families Association.** *Chairman*, Col. Sir James Gileale, K.C.V.O., C.B.; *Sec.* Capt. Wickham Legg, M.V.O. *Office*, 23 Queen Anne's Gate, London, S.W.1.
- Soldiers' and Sailors' Help Society** (Incorp.). *Sec.* Maj. A. Tudor Craig, F.S.A. *Office*, 122 Brompton Road, London, S.W.3.
- Soldiers' Daughters' Home, The Royal** (£1,166). *Sec.* Col. E. L. F. Jennings, M.V.O. *Office*, 5 Robert Street, Adelphi, London, W.C.2.
- Soldier's (ex), National Association for Employment of.** *Sec.* Capt. E. Hanbury-Traey; *Assist. Sec.* Capt. H. W. Bradley. *Head Office*, 119 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.
- Soldiers' Widows, Royal Cambridge Asylum for** (£3,514). *Sec. Lt.-Col.* A. O. Fryer. *Office*, 5 York Street, St. James's Square, London, S.W.1.
- Solicitors' Benevolent Association** (£7,360). *Sec.* Thos. Gill, 2 Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C.2.
- Sons of the Clergy, Corporation of the.** Corporation House, Bloomsbury Place, W.C.1. Annual sum distributed, about £27,000. *Registrar*, Guy E. P. Bowman (*acting*).
- South African Association for the Advancement of Science** (1902). Membership, 600. *Pres.* C. F. Juritz, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.C.; *Hon. Gen. Secs.* Rev. W. Flint, D.D., Cape Town; J. A. Foote, F.G.S., Johannesburg; *Assist. Gen. Sec.* H. Tucker, P.O. Box 1497, Cape Town.
- Southward Diocesan and South London Church Fund** (£13,892). *Clerical Sec.* (vacant); *Gen. Sec.* Richard S. Rowe. *Office*, 49 Parliament Street, Westminster, London, S.W.1.
- Spanish and Portuguese Church Aid Society** (£3,807). *Sec.* Rev. T. J. Pulvertaft, M.A., Church House, Westminster, London, S.W.1.
- Spurgeon's Orphanage**, Stockwell, London, S.W.9. (£19,116). *Sec.* F. G. Ladds.
- Stage Society, The Incorporated** (1899). *Sec.* Allan Wade. *Office*, 36 Southampton Street, Strand, London, W.C.2.
- State Children's Association.** *Chairman*, Rt. Hon. Earl of Lytton; *Hon. Sec.* Mrs. S. A. Barnett; *Gen. Sec.* F. P. Philip. *Office*, 53 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.
- Statistical Association, American.** *Sec.* C. W. Duten. *Office*, 224 Charles Pine Road, Cambridge, Mass., U.S.
- Statistical Institute, International.** *Pres.* Imiel Bodlo, Rome; *Gen. Sec. (and Chief of the Permanent Office)*, Dr. H. W. Methorst, 16 R. J. Schimmelpennincklaan, The Hague, Netherlands; *Treas.* Sir R. H. Rew, K.C.B., 9 Adelphi Terrace, London, W.C.2.
- Statistical Society, Royal** (1834). *Pres.* Sir Bernard Mallet, K.C.B.; *Hon. Secs.* G. Udny Yule, M.A., A. W. Flux, M.A., and Dr. T. H. C. Stevenson; *Hon. Foreign Sec.* Sir R. H. Rew, K.C.B.; *Assist. Sec.* C. M. Kohan, B.A. *Office*, 9 Adelphi Terrace, London, W.C.2. **F.S.S.**
- Sunday Closing Association, Central.** *Gen. Sec.* J. W. Causer. *Office (pro tem.)*, 146 Denmark Hill, London, S.E.5.
- Sunday Defence Union, London.** *Pres.* The Bishop of London, K.C.V.O.; *Sec.* Rev. William Thomas. *Office*, 49 Memorial Hall, London, E.C.4.
- Sunday League, National.** *Pres.* Sir W. P. Treloar, Bt.; *Sec.* Henry Mills, J.P.; *Offices*, 34 Red Lion Square, High Holborn, London, W.C.1.
- Sunday School Union** (£12,389). *Sec.* Rev. Carey Bonner. *Office*, 56 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.
- Sunday Society.** To maintain the opening of museums and galleries on Sundays. *Hon. Sec.* Mark H. Judge, A.R.I.B.A., 7 Pall Mall, London, S.W.1.
- Surgeons in Ireland, Royal College of** (1784). *Pres.* Wm. Taylor; *Vice-Pres.* John B. Story; *Sec. to Council*, C. M. Benson; *Reg.* Alfred Miller. *Offices*, 123 St. Stephen's Green, Dublin.
- Surgeons of Edinburgh, Royal College of** (1505). *Pres.* R. McKenzie Johnston; *Treas. and Sec.* George Mackay; *Lib.* H. J. Stiles; *Clerk*, D. L. Eadie. *Offices*, 50 George Square, Edinburgh. **F.R.C.S.E.**
- Surgeons of England, Royal College of.** Incorp. 1800. *Pres.* Sir George Hy. Makius, K.C.M.G., C.B.; *Vice-President* us, Charters J. Symonds, C.B., Wm. Frederic Haslam; *Conservator of Museum*, Prof. Arthur Keith, M.D.; *Lib.* Victor G. Plarr, M.A.; *Sec.* S. Forrest Cowell, M.A. *Offices*, 40 Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C.2. **F.R.C.S., M.R.C.S., and L.D.S.**
- Surgical Aid Society, Royal** (£30,280). *Sec.* R. C. Tresidder. *Office*, Salisbury Square, Fleet Street, London, E.C.4.
- Surgical Appliance Society, Provident** (£1,284). *Sec.* J. Slater Spencer. *Office*, 24 Basinghall Street, London, E.C.2.
- Surrey Parish Register Society** (1903). *Hon. Sec. and Treas.* W. Brice Bannerman, F.S.A., 19 Newton Street, High Holborn, London, W.C.2.
- Surveyors' Institution, The.** Membership, over 5,000. *Pres.* George Francis Stewart (Dublin); *Sec.* A. Goddard. *Offices*, 12 Great George Street, Westminster, London, S.W.1. **F.S.I., P.A.S.I.**
- Sweating: National Anti-Sweating League.** *Sec.* J. J. Mallon. *Office*, 45 Meeklenburga Square, London, W.C.1.
- Theatrical Fund, Royal General** (£1,416). *Sec.* Chas. Cruikshanks. *Office*, 55 and 56 Goschen Buildings, Henrietta Street, London, W.C.2.
- Theosophical Society in England and Wales.** *Gen. Sec.* H. Baillie Weaver, LL.B. *Office*, 19 Tavistock Square, London, W.C.1.
- Three Denominations, The—The General Body of Protestant Dissenting Ministers of the Three Denominations** (Presbyterian, Independent, and Baptist). *Hon. Sec.* Rev. P. W. Newland, M.A.; *Clerk*, J. Minshull, Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, London, E.C.4.
- Trade Defence Association, National.** Represents all sections of the licensed trade. *Gen. Sec.* J. H. Barron. *Office*, Queen Anne's Chambers, Tothill Street, London, S.W.1.
- Trade Protection Societies of the U.K., Association of** (1848). *Sec.* J. H. Hadwen, 3 Berners Street, London, W.1.
- Trade Union Political Freedom League.** *Hon. Sec.* W. V. Osborne. *Office*, 17 Barrett Road, Walthamstow, London, N.E.
- Treasurers and Cashiers, Corporation of.** *Pres.* Sir Woodman Burbidge, Bt.; *Sec.* F. Lodge Rosser. *Office*, 49 Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.4.
- Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, Society of.** *Pres.* Surg.-Gen. Sir David Bruce, C.B.; *Hon. Secs.*

- Dr. G. C. Low and Dr. A. G. Bagshawe, C.M.G., Office, 11 Chandos Street, Cavendish Square, London, W.1.
- Truss Society, City of London**, for relief of the ruptured poor throughout the Kingdom (1807). *Patron*, H.M. the King; *Sec.* W. K. Taunton. Office, 35 Finsbury Square, London, E.C.2.
- Unemployment, International Association against.** *Pres.* Léon Bourgeois, Paris; *Secs.* Louis Varlez, Ghent, and Max Lazard, Paris. *Sec.'s office*, Compure, 54 Ghent; *Publications office*, 34 Rue de Babylone, Paris.
- Union Jack Industries League** (and All-British Shopping Movement). *Hon. Sec.* N. Humphrey-Davy. Office, 27 Rly Place, Holborn, London, E.C.1.
- United Service Institution, Royal**, Whitehall, S.W.1 (1831). The Museum, which occupies the old Banqueting House of the once famous Palace of Whitehall, contains, besides Rubens' celebrated ceiling, recently restored, the famous models of Trafalgar and Waterloo, interesting naval and military relics and trophies, models of ancient and modern war-vessels, ordnance, and small arms. Admission 6d. daily 10 to 5. *Chairman of Council*, Lt.-Gen. H. D. Hutchinson, C.S.I.; *Sec.* Lt.-Col. Sir Arthur Leatham.
- Universal Beneficent Society** (£2,926). *Sec.* A. D. Tait. Office, 15 Soho Square, London, W.1.
- Urban District Councils' Association.** *Pres.* Lord Roe; *Sec.* Arthur J. Lees. Office, Palace Chambers, 9 Bridge Street, London, S.W.1.
- Venerable Diseases, National Council for Combating.** *Pres.* Lord Sydenham of Combe; *Hon. Sec.* Dr. Otto May; *General Sec.* Mrs. A. C. Goto; *Sec.* Miss H. F. Norry. Offices, Avenue Chambers, Southampton Row, London, W.C.2.
- Veterans' Relief Fund.** *Sec.* Maj. Tudor Craig, F.S.A. Office, 122rompton Road, London, S.W.1.
- Victoria Institute** (1865). *Pres.* Rt. Hon. Earl of Halsbury, F.R.S.; *Hon. Sec.* E. J. Sewell. Offices, 1 Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S.W.1.
- Victoria League.** *Sec.* Miss Drayton. Office, 2 Millbank House, Westminster, London, S.W.1.
- Vigilance Association, National.** *Sec.* W. A. Coote. Office, 2 Grosvenor Mansions, 76 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.
- Waifs and Strays, Church of England Incorporated Society for Providing Homes for.** Founded 1881. Incorp. 1893. 116 Homes maintained. *Sec.* Rev. Prebendary Rudolf. *Head Offices*, Old Town Hall, Kennington Road, London, S.E.
- Wales, National Library of**, Aberystwyth. The Copyright Act of 1911 gives the library the privilege of obtaining on demand a copy of all works published in the United Kingdom. The funds of the Library are derived from a grant in aid voted annually by Parliament, the amount for 1916-17 being £3,200 for maintenance (a reduction of £800 owing to the war). *Pres.* Sir John Williams, Bt., G.C.V.O.; *Vice-Pres.* Rt. Hon. J. Herbert Lewis, M.P.; *Treas.* Henry Owou, D.C.L.; *Librarian*, John Ballinger, M.A., Aberystwyth.
- Wales, National Museum of** (Incorp. 1907), Cardiff. *Pres.* Rt. Hon. Lord Treowen, C.B., C.M.G.; *Vice-Pres.* Maj. David Davies, M.P.; *Director of the Museum*, William Evans Hoyle, M.A., D.Sc.
- Warehousemen Clerks and Drapers' Schools**, for orphan and necessitous children, Russell Hill, Purley (£15,466). *Sec.* G. F. Ridley. Office, Wadefield House, 32 Cheapside, London, E.C.2.
- Warehousemen, Travellers and Clerks, Provident Association of** (annual income £18,500; invested fund, £135,719). *Sec.* C. C. Greenwood, F.C.I.S., F.F.I. Office, 17 Cheapside, London, E.C.2.
- Water Engineers, Institution of** (Incorp. 1911). *Pres.* F. W. McCullough, J.P., M.Inst.C.E.; *Sec.* Percy Griffiths. Offices, 20 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. Annual Conference, 1917, London.
- Waterways Association** (1911). Object: to obtain legislation to nationalise and develop the Canal system of the U.K. *Chairman*, Neville Chamberlain; *Sec.* Frank Impey, P.C.A. Office, 37 Newhall Street, Birmingham.
- Weights and Measures, Incorporated Society of Inspectors.** *Pres.* Rt. Hon. Marquess of Crewe, K.G., *Sec.* R. Robertson, Watford.
- West India Committee** (circa 1750). An association of planters, merchants, and others interested in the British West Indies, British Guiana, and British Honduras. *Chairman*, R. Rutherford; *Sec.* Algernon E. Aspinall. Office, 15 Seething Lane, London, E.C.3.
- Widows' Friend Society** (£1,273). *Pres.* Sir G. Wyatt Truscott, Bt.; *Sec.* Herbert A. Cox, F.C.A. Office, 28 Basinghall Street, London, E.C.2.
- Williams's (Dr.) Library** (1716). Gordon Square, W.C.1. Mainly theological and historical. Open to any one on proper introduction and guarantee. 64,000 volumes. *Lib.* Rev. R. Travers Herford, B.A.
- Women Clerks and Secretaries, Association of.** *Pres.* Prof. M. E. Sadler; *Sec.* Miss A. M. Florence. Office, 12 Buckingham Street, Strand, London, W.C.2.
- Women's Imperial Health Association.** *Sec.* Miss F. H. Gilpin. Office, 7 Hanover Square, London, W.1.
- Women, Society for Promoting the Employment of.** *Sec.* Miss Edith Hare. Office, 25 Berners Street, Oxford Street, London, W.1.
- Women Workers of Great Britain and Ireland, National Union of.** The governing body is the National Council of Women. *Sec.* Miss North M. Green. Office, Parliament Mansions, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.
- Workers' Educational Association** (1903), to promote the higher education of working people primarily by the extension of University teaching. *Gen. Sec.* J. M. MacTavish. Office, 14 Red Lion Square, London, W.C.1.
- World's Evangelical Alliance** (1846, incorp. 1912). *Gen. Sec.* H. Martyn Gooch. Office, 19 Russell Square, London, W.C.1.
- Writers to the Signet, Society of**, Parliament Square, Edinburgh. *Keeper of the Signet*, Duke of Montrose, K.T.; *Dep. Keeper*, Sir Geo. M. Paul, LL.D.; *Sub.-Keeper and Clerk*, Jas. H. Notman; *Assist. Clerk*, A. L. Dick-Peddie; *Treas.* John Cowan; *Fiscal*, Wm. Stuart Fraser; *Proj. of Conveyancing*, John Little Mounsey; *Collector of Widows' Fund*, Charles Cook; *Lib.* John Minto.
- Young Girls, National Society for the Protection of**—Princess Louise Home for children under 15 (£2,972). *Sec.* Maj. E. C. Thomas. Office, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.
- Young Men's Christian Association.** National Headquarters: (1) Y.M.C.A. Tottenham Court Road, London, W.1.; (2) George William House, 12-13 Russell Square, London, W.C.1.; (3) Y.M.C.A. Training School Headquarters, Newington Green Road, Mildmay Park, London, N.1. *Resident Sec.* W. Gordon Sprigg, F.C.I.S. *Pres.* Rt. Hon. Lord Kinnaird; *Hon. Sec.* Maj.

Frank Young, R.A.; *General Sec.* Sir Arthur K. Yapp, K.B.E.; *National Field Sec.* J. J. Virgo.

Young Women's Christian Association. *Gen. Sec.* (for London Division), Miss Moon. *Head offices*, 25 and 26 George Street, Hanover Square, London, W.1.

Zenana Bible and Medical Mission (1852) (£31,781). *Treas.* Lord Kinnaird; *Secs.* Rev. E. S. Carr, Rev. Dr. Carter, Hon. G. Kinnaird (*Hon.*) and Miss Liesching. *Offices*, 33 Surrey Street, Strand, London, W.C.2.

Zenana Missionary Society (Church of England), (£51,300). *Secs.* Rev. C. E. Paterson (clerical) and H. L. Hebbert (lay). *Office*, Lonsdale Chambers, 27 Chancery Lane, London, E.C.4.

Zoological Society of London (1826). *Pres.* Duke of Bedford, K.G.; *Sec.* P. Chalmers Mitchell, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S.; *Supt. of Gardens and Curator of Mammals*, R. I. Pocock, F.R.S.; *Curator of Birds*, D. Seth-Smith; *Curator of Reptiles*, E. G. Boulenger. **F.Z.S.**

The Gardens in Regent's Park are open from 9 a.m. till sunset, and the Offices and Library, at the Society's new building in Regent's Park, from 10 a.m. till 5 p.m., Saturday 10 a.m. till 1 p.m. Admission to the Gardens 6d. on Mondays and Saturdays. (During the war), i.e. the rest of the week, children 6d. all days, half-price to soldiers and sailors in uniform and to the wounded. Visitors to the Gardens in 1916, 1,038,728; gate-money £23,382; number of Fellows 4,701. On Sundays the Gardens are only open to Fellows and their friends.

Zoological Society, Royal, of Ireland, Phoenix Park, Dublin. *Pres.* Sir Frederick Moore; *Sec.* Prof. G. H. Carpenter, Royal College of Science, Dublin.

MISSIONARY SOCIETIES

The earliest missionary operations in modern times were carried on by the Jesuits in Japan, where great progress was made; but their work was overthrown, and the missionaries expelled before the sixteenth century. They also carried on operations in China and India. The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts was established by Act of Parliament in 1647, and work commenced amongst the North American Indians. Frederik IV of Denmark founded a mission on the coast of Coromandel in the beginning of the eighteenth century. The Moravian Church was the first to begin missionary operations in its corporate character by establishing mission stations at the Cape of Good Hope, in the West Indies, Labrador, Greenland, and in many other parts of the world.

Baptist Missionary Society (1792) (£105,587). *Secs.* Rev. C. E. Wilson, R.A., Rev. W. Y. Fullerton. *Offices*, 19 Fournival Street, Holborn, London, E.C.4.

Church Missionary Society (1799) (£316,293). Labours in East and West Africa, Palestine, India, Egypt, Turkish Arabia, Persia, Ceylon, Mauritius, China, Japan, N.W. America. 568 stations, 11,211 missionaries, 3,672 schools, 276,641 scholars, 481 doctors and nurses. *Hon. Sec.* Rev. Cyril C. B. Bardsley, M.A. *Headqtrs.* Salisbury Square, Fleet Street, London, E.C.4.

London Missionary Society (1795) (£230,386). *Home Sec.* Rev. Nelson Bitton, *Mission House*, 16 New Bridge Street, London, E.C.4.

Moravian Missions, London Association in Aid of the (1817). *Sec.* Rev. Edgar Swainson. *Office*, 7 New Court, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C.2.

Presbyterian Church of England Foreign Missions (1847) (£37,734). *Sec.* Rev. Dr. P. J. MacLagan. *Office*, 7 East India Avenue, London, E.C.3.

Primitive Methodist Missionary Society (£32,127). *Sec.* Rev. S. Horton, 18 Ridge Road, Hornsey, London, N.; *Treas.* Sir W. P. Hartley. *Office*, Holborn Hall, London, W.C.1.

The "S.P.G." (Society for Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts) (£229,054). *Sec.* Rt. Rev. Bishop H. H. Montgomery, D.D. *Office*, 15 Tufton Street, Westminster, London, S.W.1.

South American Missionary Society (£13,814). *Sec.* Rev. A. Ewbank, M.A. *Office*, 20 John Street, Bedford Row, London, W.C.1.

Universities' Mission to Central Africa (1857). *Sec.* Rev. Canon D. Travers. *Office*, 9 Dartmouth Street, Westminster, London, S.W.1.

Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society (£274,577). *Hon. Treasurers*, Williamson Lamplough, J. Vanner Early; *Secs.* Rev. Marshall Hartley, W. Goudie and C. W. Andrews, B.A., B.D. *Offices*, 24 Bishopsgate, E.C.2, and 7 Carlisle Avenue, London, E.C.3.

TRAINING FOR THE YOUNG

Boy Scouts.—A movement, now incorporated by Royal Charter, initiated and organised by Lieut.-Gen. Sir Robert Baden-Powell, Chief Scout. The aim of the Association is to develop good citizenship amongst boys by forming their character, training them in habits of observation, obedience, and self-reliance, inculcating loyalty and thoughtfulness for others, teaching them services useful to the public and handicrafts useful to themselves, and promoting their physical development and hygiene. During the war the utility of the movement has been demonstrated by the employment of over 50,000 of the Boy Scouts on war work. Many thousands have joined the colours, and nearly 1,800 have been continuously employed on coastguard work under the Admiralty. The movement has taken root in all parts of the British Empire, whilst all the Allies, together with Spain, Holland, and the U.S., have adopted it. *Headquarters*, 25 Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W.1.

The Boys' Brigade Cadets.—Founded 1883. Companies are formed in connection with the Church or other Christian organisation, and the boys are trained largely by means of military drill and discipline. The total number of boys enrolled in the United Kingdom is 70,000, and their ages vary from 12 to 17. The officers number 6,500, and 2,500 staff-sergeants. The strength of the Brigade throughout the world is 120,000. *Sec.* Roger S. Peacock (on active service, Chas. E. Ranken, *adg.*). *Offices*, 34 Paternoster Row, E.C.4.

The Boys' Life Brigade.—Founded 1898. 1,045 companies. Military drill (excluding rifle and bayonet practice), first aid, swimming and life-saving are the main subjects of instruction. *Sec.* Rev. J. Cameron Taylor. *Offices*, 56 Old Bailey E.C.4.

The Church Lads' Brigade.—Founded 1891, in order to promote a spirit of discipline and respect among the elder lads of a parish. It combines strict discipline with systematic religious education. *Brigade Chaplain and Sec.* Rev. Edgar Rogers, M.A., Aldwych House, Catherine Street, Aldwych, W.C.2.

FINANCES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM

BALANCE SHEETS OF 1916-17 AND 1917-18 COMPARED.—REVENUE 1915-16.—GRANTS IN AID OF LOCAL TAXATION.—PUBLIC EXPENDITURE.—THE NATIONAL DEBT.

The War Budget of 1917 did not contain any very great surprises. The only novelty was a tax on dogs, which was subsequently abandoned. The only increased sources of revenue were the increase in the Excess Profits duty, from 60% to 80%, and increases in the tobacco duty and the amusements tax. It was originally proposed, in the case of the tobacco duty, to double the increases of the 1916 Budget, but this was cut down by half. All the other duties remained as imposed by the 1916 Finance Act. For the Income Tax, see special article.

ESTIMATED REVENUE (ON BASIS OF EXISTING TAXATION) AND EXPENDITURE 1917-18, COMPARED WITH RECEIPTS AND ISSUES, 1916-17

REVENUE.		1916-17.	1917-18.	EXPENDITURE.		1916-17.	1917-18.
		£	£			£	£
Customs		70,561,000	64,750,000	National Debt		127,254,000	211,500,000
Excise		56,380,000	34,850,000	Local Taxation Accounts		9,500,000	9,700,000
Postage, etc., Duties		21,232,000	29,000,000	Other Consolidated			
Stamps		7,878,000	8,000,000	Fund Services		1,700,000	1,695,000
Land Tax		640,000	650,000				
House Duty		1,940,000	1,950,000	Consolidated Fund			
Income Tax (including				Services		138,454,000	222,895,000
Super-Tax)		205,033,000	224,000,000				
Excess Profits Duty		139,920,000	180,000,000	Army		15,000	15,000
Land Values Duties		521,000	400,000	Navy		17,000	17,000
Tax Revenue		514,105,000	543,600,000	Ministry of Munitions		1,000	1,000
Postal Services		24,350,000	24,200,000	Civil Services		55,515,000	61,224,000
Telegraph Services		3,350,000	3,250,000	Revenue Departments		4,841,000	5,249,000
Telephone Services		6,400,000	6,250,000	Postal Services		25,537,000	25,980,000
Crown Lands		650,000	600,000	Total Supply Services		86,926,000	92,486,000
Receipts from Sundry				Vote of Credit		1,600,000,000	1,975,000,000
Loans		8,056,000	7,500,000				
Miscellaneous		16,517,000	27,100,000				
Non-Tax Revenue		59,323,000	68,900,000				
Total		£573,428,000	612,500,000	Total		£1,825,330,000	2,290,321,000
Borrowings to meet Ex-				Estimated Expenditure			
penditure chargeable				chargeable against			
against Capital		652,000	958,000	Capital		1,390,000	953,000

DETAILS OF THE REVENUE, 1915-18

The subjoined figures, the latest published, give the net produce of the taxes, and we begin with

Customs Receipts

Import

Beer, Mum, Spruce, etc.	£23,172
Chleory	78,319
Cinematograph Films	184,142
Clocks and Watches	243,572
Cocoa	555,836
Cocoa Preparations, Butter, and Husks	143,043
Coffee	276,868
Currants	138,328
Figs	62,787
Plums (various kinds)	107,504
Prunes	15,650
Raisins	291,098
Motor Cars and Motor Cycles	540,610
Musical Instruments	74,007
Spirits (Colonial and Foreign):	
Rum	3,443,258
Brandy	1,310,238
Geneva	357,079
Other Sorts	213,325

Motor Spirit†	1,761,764†
Sugar:	
Refined and Unrefined	8,111,387
Molasses and Glucose	413,438
Saccharin and Articles containing	
Sugar	337,004
Tea	13,962,210
Tobacco and Snuff	25,781,535
Wine	1,079,157
All other articles	11,469
Charges on foreign spirits, bottled	
in bond	404
Money deposited and unappropriated	
to goods	113,744
Isle of Man—collected in the Island,	
exclusive of Sugar, Tea, Tobacco,	
and Wine (which are included	
above)	53,469
Total	£59,684,419

There were paid into the Exchequer £59,606,000 and £101,473 to the Isle of Man. The item "Cocoa preparations, etc.," includes confectionery (chocolate).

* Nominal provision, the substantive provision being made under Votes of Credit.

† Motor spirit duty, imposed in 1909-10, produced £321,881 in 1909-10, £427,142 in 1910-11, £607,743 in 1911-12, £721,951 in 1912-13, £823,623 in 1913-14, £944,649 in 1914-15, and £1,761,764 in 1915-16.

FINAL BALANCE SHEET, 1917-18.
(as proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer)

REVENUE	£	EXPENDITURE	£
Customs	70,750,000	National Debt	211,500,000
Excise	34,950,000	Local Taxation Accounts, etc.	9,700,000
Estate, etc., Duties	29,000,000	Other Consolidated Fund Services	1,695,000
Stamps	8,000,000	Consolidated Fund Services	222,895,000
Land Tax	650,000	Army	15,000
House Duty	1,950,000	Navy	17,000
Income Tax (including Super-Tax).	22,400,000	Ministry of Munitions	1,000
Excess Profits Tax	200,000,000	Civil Services	61,224,000
Land Value Duties	400,000	Revenue Departments	5,249,000
Tax Revenue	569,700,000	Postal Services	25,980,000
Postal Services	24,200,000	Total Supply Services	92,486,000
Telegraph Services	3,250,000	Votes of Credit	1,975,000,000
Telephone Services	6,250,000	Total Expenditure	£ 2,290,381,000
Crown Lands	600,000	Expenditure chargeable against Capital	958,000
Receipts from Sundry Loans, etc.	7,500,000		
Miscellaneous	27,100,000		
Non-Tax Revenue	68,900,000		
Total Revenue	633,600,000		
Deficit	1,651,731,000		
	£ 2,290,381,000		
Borrowings to meet Expenditure chargeable against Capital	958,000		

Excise		Licence Duties (cont.)—	
The net receipts under the various heads were as follows:		Tobacco Dealers	£104,518
Excisable Liquors—Beer	£33,747,269	Dog (Scotland)	49,130
„ „ Spirits	21,515,013	Gun (Scotland and Ireland).	20,279
Railway Duty	259,124	Game	25,924
Saccharin	—	Establishment, viz.:	
Sugar (Home-grown)	13,449	Carriages, including Motor Cars	763,740
Glucose	161,375	Male Servants (Scotland)	12,060
Tobacco (Home-grown)*	37,569	Armorial Bearings (Scotland)	4,416
Motor Spirit	32,152	Auctioneers, Appraisers, etc.	75,648
Chicory, etc.	4,129	Hawkers and Pedlars	21,230
Coffee Mixture Labels	1,804	Plate—Dealers in Gold and Silver	65,143
Patent Medicine Labels	627,454	Pawnbrokers	39,375
Playing Cards	39,087	Other than the foregoing	750
Club Duty	73,392	Local Taxation, etc., Penalties	2,257
Monopoly Values	27,374	Total	£61,207,683
Licence Duties, viz.:		There were paid into the Exchequer	£61,210,000.
Brewers	352,704		
Sweets Manufacturers	606		
Spirits:			
Dealers	45,140	Estate, etc., Duties	
Distillers and Rectifiers	22,897	The net receipts were as follows:	
Retailers	2,462,845	Estate Duty, payable on property of persons dying after Aug. 1, '94 (57-8 Vict. c. 50)	£24,363,378
Tobacco Manufacturers	4,662	Probate and Account Duty, payable on personal property of persons dying before Aug. 2, '94	21,946
Medicine Vendors (Patent)	10,593	Temporary Estate Duty, payable in like manner on:	
Motor Spirit Manufacturers and Dealers	5,604	Personalty	1,094
Methylated Spirit Makers and Retailers	10,432	Realty	946
Beer Dealers	48,924	Legacy Duty	5,415,139
„ Retailers and Cider Retailers	389,986	Succession Duty	1,073,425
Wine and Sweets Dealers	24,907	Corporation Duty	62,053
„ „ Retailers	71,825	Total	£30,937,982
Refreshment House	9,264	There were paid into the Exchequer	£31,035,000.

* As compared with £20,178 in 1913-14, when the acreage approved for the cultivation of tobacco in Great Britain was 142½ acres.

Stamps

The net receipts were as follows :

Deeds and other instruments . . .	£2,523,296
Deeds, etc., Penalties . . .	5,610
Bonds to Bearer and Substituted Securities . . .	341,600
Companies' Capital Duty . . .	221,195
Do. (Limited Partnerships Act, 1907) . . .	164
Contract Notes . . .	84,984
Loan Capital Duty . . .	8,736
Foreign Certificates . . .	9,297
Share Warrants . . .	51,830
Bills of Exchange . . .	750,048
Bankers' Notes and Composition for Duties on Bills and Notes of the Banks of England and Ireland, and of Country Bankers . . .	149,904
Licences and Certificates . . .	159,254
Life Insurances . . .	85,570
Marine Insurances . . .	393,936
Receipts, Drafts, and other ld. Stamps . . .	1,994,573

Total . . . £6,779,998

There were paid into the Exchequer £6,764,000.

Land Tax and House Duty

In 1915-16 the net receipts were as follows :

Land Tax on Lauds and Tenements . . .	£679,797
Inhabited House Duty . . .	1,975,067

Total . . . £2,654,864

The payments into the Exchequer were : Land Tax, £660,000, and Inhabited House Duty, £1,990,000.

Income Tax and Super-Tax

The net receipts for 1915-16 were as follows :

Property and Income Tax and Super-Tax . . .	£129,160,590
---	--------------

The payments into the Exchequer were £128,320,000.

The following is an approximate appropriation of the above net receipts to the different schedules of the Income Tax and to the Super-Tax :

Schedule		
A. Ownership of Lands, Houses, etc. . .	£24,287,000	
B. Occupation of Lands, etc. . .	617,000	
C. Government Securities . . .	9,377,000	
D. Businesses, Professions, Employments, etc. . .	69,786,000	
E. Employment under Government, Local Authorities, or Public Companies . . .	8,306,000	
Super-Tax . . .	16,788,000	
Total . . .	£129,161,000	

Land Value Duties

The net receipts for 1914-15 and 1915-16 were as follows :

	1914-15.	1915-16.
Increment Value Duty . . .	£48,316	£46,070
Reversion Duty . . .	19,313	11,796
Undeveloped Land Duty . . .	8,651	6,38*
Mineral Rights Duty . . .	337,680	308,510
Excess Mineral Rights Duty . . .	—	3,078
Total . . .	£413,961	£368,817

The payments into the Exchequer were £915,000 in 1913-14 and £412,000 in 1914-15.

* Repayments in excess of receipts.

Excess Profits Duty

Excess Profits Duty . . .	£187,846
Paid into Exchequer . . .	£148,000.

The Post Office

The gross receipts for 1915-16 were as follows :

Postage Stamps sold . . .	£25,277,846
„ collected in Cash . . .	359,980
„ Colonial and Foreign Offices . . .	116,248
Poundage on Money Orders . . .	154,572
„ „ Postal „ . . .	540,545
Miscellaneous Receipts . . .	56,334
Total . . .	£26,505,525

Payments out of Receipts :

Postage Refunded . . .	£33,201
To Inland Revenue Department . . .	625,000
„ Customs and Excise, Railway Companies, etc., on account of Parcel Post . . .	1,639,947
Postage collected for Colonial Offices . . .	186,738
„ „ „ Foreign „ . . .	258,828

Total . . . £2,743,715

The net receipts were, therefore, £23,761,810.

The payments into the Exchequer were £24,100,000.

The Telegraphs

The gross receipts in 1915-16 were as follows :

Transmission of Telegrams in Cash . . .	£1,972,602
„ „ „ „ Stamps . . .	2,626,480

Total Receipts . . . 4,609,082

Payments out of Receipts :

To Cable Companies, etc. . .	£1,133,222
„ Telegram Mouey refunded, etc. . .	4,426

Total Payments . . . £1,137,648

The net receipts were, therefore, £3,471,434.

The payments into the Exchequer were £3,350,000.

The Telephones

The gross receipts for 1915-16 were as follows :

Telephone Trunk and Exchange Receipts . . .	£6,415,668
---	------------

Payments out of Receipts :

To Foreign Administrations, Re-fundments, etc. . .	—
--	---

Net Receipts from Telephones . . .	£6,415,668
Royalties from Licences . . .	18,028

Total Net Receipts . . . £6,433,696

The payments into the Exchequer were £6,450,000.

The Crown Lands, or the produce of the Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues of the Crown for 1915-16, showed Gross Receipts of £782,541, from which £550,000 were paid into the Exchequer.

The receipts in 1915-16 from Suez Canal Shares showed interest and dividend on 166,037 ordinary shares amounting to £810,773 and on 10,565 "Actions de Jouissance" £42,005—a total of £852,778. By March 31, 1915, there were drawn off from ordinary shares some 10,565, and by the same date in 1916 there were 621 more—a total of 11,186. Receipts from the Mint were £5,372,390.

Contribution to Imperial Services by the three divisions of the U.K., 1916-17

The following table shows the Net Balance of Revenue contributed by England, Scotland, and Ireland, which is available for Imperial Expenditure after the local expenditure of the three divisions of the U.K. has been met:

Year 1916-17.	England.	Per Cent.	Scotland.	Per Cent.	Ireland.	Per Cent.	Total.	Per Cent.
Total Revenue as contributed	£ 464,255,500	84.41	£ 61,978,000	11.27	£ 23,766,500	4.32	£ 550,000,000	100.00
Local Expenditure	66,834,000	74.86	9,763,500	10.93	12,686,000	14.21	89,283,500	100.00
Balance available for Imperial Expenditure	397,421,500	86.26	52,214,500	11.33	11,080,500	2.41	460,716,500	100.00

* THE INCOME TAX

(See also p. 381.)

Net Receipt of Income Tax in each part of the Kingdom

Year.	England.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.
	£	£	£	£
1911-12.	36,737,256	3,372,599	1,205,800	41,315,655
1912-13.	36,340,529	3,605,312	1,166,845	41,112,686
1913-14.	38,974,376	3,765,769	1,161,618	43,901,763
1914-15.	52,057,495	5,796,827	1,569,500	59,423,831
1915-16.	98,971,043	10,489,391	2,912,502	112,372,936

Amounts of Income allowed as Abatements in the United Kingdom

Year.	£160 on Incomes £161-400.	£150 On Incomes £401-500.	£120 on Incomes £501-600.	£70 on Incomes £601-700.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
1911-12	110,296,199	10,882,977	5,362,293	1,907,923	128,449,392
1912-13	114,525,216	11,163,415	5,513,742	1,992,693	133,195,066
1913-14	120,243,404	11,615,436	5,796,402	2,116,951	139,772,193
1914-15	124,769,152	12,001,461	5,937,471	2,200,678	144,908,762

The Gross Amount of Income in the United Kingdom brought under review for Income Tax Purposes

Year.	Ownership of Lands and Houses. (Schedule A)	Occupation of Lands, etc. (Schedule B)	British, etc., and Foreign Government Securities. (Schedule C)	Businesses, Professions, Employments. (Schedule D)	Salaries of Government and other Officials. (Schedule E)	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1911-12	277,330,332	17,457,799	49,508,187	598,656,772	127,189,253	1,070,142,343
1912-13	279,536,396	17,434,591	50,288,570	628,588,691	135,608,165	1,111,456,413
1913-14	282,262,109	17,500,213	51,168,329	670,633,544	145,620,034	1,167,184,229
1914-15	285,030,302	17,550,631	53,990,329	724,488,365	157,253,170	1,238,313,397
1915-16 (est.)	—	—	—	—	—	1,380,000,000

The Actual Income on which Income Tax was received in the United Kingdom

Year.	Ownership of Lands and Houses. (Schedule A)	Occupation of Lands, etc. (Schedule B)	British, etc., and Foreign Government Securities. (Schedule C)	Businesses, Professions, Employments. (Schedule D)	Salaries of Government and other Officials. (Schedule E)	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1911-12	160,228,544	3,812,035	43,912,643	445,526,736	67,160,629	720,640,587
1912-13	161,100,205	3,754,256	44,718,928	474,823,976	71,180,182	755,577,547
1913-14	161,811,525	3,755,604	45,409,456	504,527,768	76,210,512	791,714,865
1914-15	162,762,255	3,546,007	47,369,539	520,893,490	80,278,013	814,849,304

* Detailed information concerning the Income Tax and other Revenue Duties generally will be found in the 59th Report of the Commissioners of H.M. Inland Revenue [Cd. 8425 of 1917, 9d.].

Net Produce of the Income Tax under each Schedule

Year.	Ownership of Lands and Houses. (Schedule A)	Occupation of Lands, etc. (Schedule B)	British, etc., and Foreign Government Securities. (Schedule C)	Businesses, Professions, Employments. (Schedule D)	Salaries of Government and other Officials. (Schedule E)	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1911-12 . . .	9,307,700	194,000	2,557,673	24,661,301	2,910,956	39,631,630
1912-13 . . .	9,338,611	189,993	2,607,210	26,336,883	3,031,575	41,574,277
1913-14 . . .	9,400,000	189,563	2,647,498	27,979,225	3,307,059	43,523,345
1914-15 . . .	13,462,651	254,930	3,870,027	40,890,339	4,914,341	63,392,288

Classification of Incomes and Number of Persons
Assessed to Super-Tax, 1914-15

Class.	Total Incomes Assessed. £	Number of Persons.
Exceeding Not £3,000 £5,000	54,662,680	14,139
£5,000 £10,000	61,436,324	9,020
£10,000 £15,000	30,236,956	2,500
£15,000 £20,000	17,298,920	1,005
£20,000 £25,000	11,831,490	532
£25,000 £35,000	14,146,400	453
£35,000 £45,000	8,971,082	225
£45,000 £50,000	3,943,789	83
£50,000 £55,000	3,205,334	61
£55,000 £65,000	4,367,611	73
£65,000 £75,000	3,192,655	45
£75,000 £100,000	5,931,908	63
£100,000 ...	14,593,495	79
	233,818,644	28,313

Yield of Super-Tax

Year of Assessments.	Yield. £	Number of Persons Chargeable.
1912-13	2,995,000	14,000
1913-14	3,240,000	13,850
1914-15	11,270,000	*29,800
1915-16	17,940,000	29,500

* The increase was due principally to the extension of the super-tax in 1914 to incomes exceeding £3,000.

Income from Abroad so far as it can be Identified

	1914-15.
Indian Govt. Stocks, Loans, and Railways	£ 9,767,989
Colonial or Foreign Govt. Securities	30,132,771
Colonial or Foreign Securities (other than Government)	92,026,362
	£131,927,122

PUBLIC EXPENDITURE

The AGGREGATE GROSS LIABILITIES of the State for the past five years are shown in the following Table:

Year.	Nominal amount of Funded Debt.	Estimated Capital Liability in respect of Terminable Annuities.	Unfunded Debt.	Other Capital Liabilities.	Aggregate Gross Liabilities.	Assets.		Exchequer Balances.
						Estimated Market Value of Suez Canal Shares.	Other Assets.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1912	602,200,092	33,044,389	{ 33,100,000 *6,400,000	50,061,947	{ 718,406,428 *6,400,000	44,046,000	3,704,386	+11,468,591
1913	593,453,857	31,519,908	{ 31,500,000 *5,000,000	54,814,656	{ 711,288,421 *5,000,000	39,015,000	3,707,733	+6,329,160
1914	586,717,877	29,552,219	{ 33,500,000 *1,500,000	56,384,019	{ 706,154,110 *1,500,000	34,929,000	3,350,572	+10,434,519
1915	583,290,097	28,040,721	{ 493,636,258 *3,850,000	56,934,626	{ 1,161,951,702 *3,850,000	29,993,000	3,242,906	+23,450,952
1916	318,460,277	26,158,871	{ 1,788,528,496 *7,601,000	56,690,601	2,189,834,245	24,258,000	3,418,851	25,575,006

There was a NET INCREASE OF LIABILITIES
during the year 1915-16 as follows:

Reduction under:	
Funded Debt	£264,829,820
Terminable Annuities	1,881,850
	266,711,670

Increase under:

Unfunded Debt	1,754,131,996
Net increase of gross liabilities, 1915-16	£1,487,420,326

* Treasury Bills to these amounts, having been paid temporarily out of Exchequer Balances in the respective years are not included in the outstanding debt. These Bills, however, were renewable not later than June 30 following the close of the financial year. They must, therefore, for purposes of comparison, be treated as liabilities still existing, and must be added to the outstanding debt at the close of the respective year.

† The Exchequer Balances was temporarily depleted in these years by the paying off of Treasury Bills.

The National Debt

The National Debt may be classed as (1) Funded Debt, (2) Terminable Annuities, and (3) the Unfunded Debt. The **Funded Debt** comprises the bulk of the national indebtedness, and is made up of certain stocks, which chiefly yield $2\frac{1}{2}\%$, but of which a small portion are still subject to $2\frac{3}{4}\%$, and of sums due to the Banks of England and of Ireland. The **Terminable Annuities** are for lives and for terms of years, at the expiration of which the payments will cease. The **Unfunded Debt** for 1915-16 consisted of $3\frac{1}{2}\%$ and $4\frac{1}{2}\%$ War Stock and War Bonds, and $4\frac{1}{2}\%$ War Loan Scrip Certificates and Vouchers created under the War Loan Act, 1914, of Exchequer Bonds, of Treasury Bills for supply, of War Savings Certificates, of the American Loan created under the American Loan Act, 1915, and of other debt created under the War Loan Act, 1915. Parliament from time to time fixes a total sum which shall be devoted to the service of the Debt during the year, from which interest on the various portions of the Debt and instalments of the annuities shall be met, and the remainder form what is known as the **New Sinking Fund** for the reduction of the Debt. The **Old Sinking Fund** is the surplus (if any) remaining after the expenditure of the year has been met from the revenue of various kinds, and is of course also devoted to the extinction of debt, unless Parliament directs otherwise. By the **dead weight of the Debt** is meant liabilities which must be met, as distinguished from certain others which are contingent only.

Growth of National Debt

	Capital. £	Annual Charge. £
At the Revolution, 1689	664,263	39,855
At Accession of Queen Anne, 1702	16,394,702	1,310,942
At Accession of George I, 1714	54,145,363	3,351,358
At Accession of George II, 1727	52,092,238	2,217,551
At Accession of George III, 1760	131,865,430	4,852,051
At commencement of American War, 1775	128,583,635	4,471,571
At conclusion of American War, 1784	249,851,628	9,451,772
At commencement of French War, 1793	239,350,148	9,208,495
Debt contracted during French War	601,500,343	22,829,696
Total Debt, Feb. 1, 1817 (Amalgamation of English and Irish Exchequers.)	840,850,491	32,038,191

National Debt Services

The interest on the funded debt for 1915-16 amounted to £12,934,406, the cost of terminable annuities £2,397,758, and the interest on the unfunded debt £1,330,772; the total management of the National Debt cost for the year £175,321.

The following table gives particulars of the **DEAD WEIGHT DEBT** of the United Kingdom for a period of years:

NATIONAL DEBT

The amount applicable in any year to the reduction of debt is not always fully applied within the year, as the National Debt Commissioners may not be able to effect purchases of Stock, etc., immediately on receipt of the money. The balance of cash in their hands at the end of the year is applied in the following year.

Year.	Dead Weight Debt.	Old Sinking Fund and Exchequer Balances.	Gross Amount Redeemed.	Debt Created in the Year.	Net Increase (+) or Decrease (-).	Year.	
	£	£	£	£	£		
1875-76	766,415,834	435,443	4,637,422	6,795,252	+	2,157,830	1875-76
1880-81	769,856,044	117,140	6,178,945	800,000	-	5,378,945	1880-81
1885-86	739,237,382	285,730	1,486,998	3,650,000	+	2,163,002	1885-86
1890-91	688,548,306	3,651,434	9,573,566	3,188,000	-	6,385,566	1890-91
1895-96	655,908,928	1,054,967	7,602,502	nil	-	7,602,502	1895-96
1900-1	628,930,653	244,623	1,460,700	62,000,000	+	60,539,300	1900-1
1901-2	689,469,953	3,314,226	4,454,303	60,000,000	+	55,545,697	1901-2
1902-3	745,015,650	258,722	6,236,888	32,000,000	+	25,763,112	1902-3
1903-4	770,778,762	3,398,183	10,148,985	2,000,000	-	8,148,985	1903-4
1904-5	762,629,777	2,279,823	8,315,100	757,432	-	7,577,668	1904-5
1905-6	755,072,109	1,476,397	11,852,132	nil	-	11,852,132	1905-6
1906-7	743,219,977	4,218,659	13,714,432	nil	-	13,714,432	1906-7
1907-8	729,505,545	5,751,036	18,029,680	nil	-	18,029,680	1907-8
1908-9	711,475,865	3,217,114	8,787,968	nil	-	8,787,968	1908-9
1909-10	702,687,897	565,845	10,422,489	21,000,000	+	10,557,511	1909-10
1910-11	713,245,408	642,652	28,012,949	nil	-	28,012,949	1910-11
1911-12	685,232,459	2,771,384	10,487,978	nil	-	10,487,978	1911-12
1912-13	674,744,481	5,444,787	13,270,716	nil	-	13,270,716	1912-13
1913-14	661,473,765	1,071,861	10,203,674	nil	-	10,203,674	1913-14
1914-15	651,270,091	775,993	8,953,015	465,500,000	+	457,546,985	1914-15
1915-16	1,108,817,076	*187,192,836	†599,598,339	†1,631,529,907	+	1,031,931,568	1915-16
1916-17	2,140,748,644	—	—	—	—	—	1916-17
1917-18	3,854,000,000	—	—	—	—	—	1917-18

* Includes £170,143,313 issued under Section 1 (5) of the War Loan Act, 1915.

† Includes £177,113,629 cancelled under Section 1 (5) of the War Loan Act, 1915, and £401,904,509 cancelled on conversion into $4\frac{1}{2}\%$ War Loan under Section 1 (3) of that Act, of which £35,795,490 was exchanged on account of Savings Banks Funds.

‡ Includes £313,635,273 $4\frac{1}{2}\%$ War Loan created in respect of conversions under the War Loan Act, 1915, of which £23,863,660 was in exchange for Stock cancelled on account of Savings Banks Funds.

Average Price of £100 Consols, 1893-1917

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1898 .	110	18	9	1908 .	86	1	3
1899 .	106	17	9	1909 .	83	17	6
1900 .	99	12	6	1910 .	81	1	10
1901 .	94	5	0	1911 .	79	6	3½
1902 .	94	7	6	1912 .	76	3	1
1903 .	90	15	0	1913 .	73	13	1½
1904 .	88	5	0	1914 *	74	16	10½
1905 .	89	16	3	1915 .	65	10	0½
1906 .	88	6	3	1916 .	55	5	0
1907 .	84	2	6	1917 (Nov.)	55	2	6

Civil List, Annuities, and Pensions

These are said to be placed on the Consolidated Fund, because they are payable under permanent laws, and are not voted annually by the House of Commons. The Civil List, providing for the dignity and comfort of the Crown, is the first charge, and now amounts to £170,000 a year; and under Annuities and Pensions members of the Royal Family receive in total £146,000 a year.

The Pensions for Naval and Military Services were: To the heirs of the Duke of Schomberg, £879; Lord Rodney, £2,000; Earl Nelson, £5,000; Lord Scaton, £2,000 for life of the present baron; Viscount Hardinge, £3,000 to the present Viscount alone; Viscount Gough, £2,000 for his life (and he also receives £700 from the superannuation vote); Lord Raglan, £2,000 for the present Baron's life; and Lord Napier of Magdala, £2,000 for the life of present Baron; a total of £18,679 a year.

The Pensions for Political† and Civil Services are but few now. Of the political class are Lord George Hamilton at £2,000 a year, Lord Balfour of Burleigh at £1,200 a year, and Viscount Chaplin at £900. Mr. J. A. Pease (Lord Gainford) was awarded a pension of £1,200 a year in 1915. Lord Balfour of Burleigh's pension was in abeyance for a short time in 1911 while he was Chairman of Committees in the House of Lords, at a salary, but he resumed it from May 15, 1911, on relinquishing that office. Other pensions from Civil sources are the Dowager Countess of Mayo, £1,000 a year for life; and Sir C. L. Ryan, late Comptroller and Auditor-General, £1,333.6.8 a year for life. The total of this class was £6,986.

Pensions for Judicial Services amounted to £99,445.0.2, of which £70,744.8.3 was for England and Wales; £14,755.2.11 for Scotland; and £13,945.9.0 for Ireland. There were also certain Miscellaneous Pensions, chiefly for servants and other allowances made by former Sovereigns, which amounted to £52,295.9.3, of which total the allowances to the Household of his late Majesty King Edward VII amount to £16,203.17.10 a year.

Certain Salaries and Allowances were also charged on the Consolidated Fund. They in-

* Average for seven months. Minimum price declared on outbreak of war.

† Political pensions were instituted by the Political Offices Pension Act, 1869. The pensions, 12 in number, are divided into three classes: Class 1, maximum pension of £9,000 for not less than four years' service or its equivalent in a political office having a salary of not less than £5,000; Class 2, maximum pension of £1,200 for not less than six years' service in an office having a salary of not less than £2,000; and Class 3, maximum pension of £500 for not less than ten years' service in an office having a salary of not less than £1,000. The service need not be continuous, and service in a lower class counts for pension in a higher class. Applicants must file a declaration stating grounds of claim, and that their incomes from other sources is not sufficient to maintain their station in life. 16 pensions in all have been granted under the Act (see H.C. 221, 1914).

cluded the Speaker (Mr. Lowther), £5,000; Sir H. J. Gibson, Comptroller and Auditor-General, and his assistant, Mr. J. W. Cawston, £3,500 in all; Augmentations of Stipends to Scottish Clergy, £17,040; Highland Schools, £890; Clergy in the West Indies (salaries), £200; Inspectors (5) of Anatomy in England and Scotland (and incidental expenses), £950; Compensation under Copyright Act to King's Inn Library, Dublin (£433.6.8, and Sion College (£363.15.2); Miscellaneous Charges formerly on the Hereditary Revenues of Scotland, £5,653.1.8; Charges transferred from the Land Revenues of the Crown, £1,134.13.8; the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, £20,000; Inspector of Anatomy, Ireland, and expenses, £290; and miscellaneous allowances to certain Irish persons, £754.12.8. The total under these Salaries and Allowances was £56,218.19.10.

Salaries in the Courts of Justice reached a total of £531,223.14.3. Of that sum £317,302.5.0 was for England and Wales; £114,584.16.1 for Scotland; and for Ireland £99,336.13.2.

Miscellaneous Services included the interest on Exchequer bonds issued under the Cunard Agreement (Money) Act, 1804, £49,725; for the support of Greenwich Hospital, £4,000; the Duchy of Lancaster. In lieu of prisage and butlerage on wines imported into the county, £803; the Duchy of Cornwall, for compensation for loss of duties on the coinage of tin, £16,216.15.0; annuity to the Commissioners of Woods (Public Offices Site Act, 1882), £16,243.18.0; Indian Army Pension Deficiency Fund, £215,000; annuity under the Treaty of Union, payable to the National Galleries of Scotland, £2,000; a commutation annuity payable to the National Debt Commissioners to redeem perpetual rent charges in respect of part of the Old Custom House, £5,936.11.0; and £1,000,000 grant in aid of expenses of Statutory Committee under the Naval and Military War Pension Act, 1915. These charges reached a total of £1,409,925.4.0.

The Supply Services

These are so called because the House of Commons goes into Committee of Supply every year to vote the sums required to meet this expenditure. The total Exchequer issues for the year 1915-16 on account of the Army, the Navy, the Ordnance Factories, and the Ministry of Munitions were mere token numbers, the substantive provision being made out of Votes of Credit.

The Civil Services (including the Revenue Departments)

The "Civil Services" were granted net votes in 1916-17 amounting to £56,147.135, and the estimates for 1917-18 are £57,362,658. For the Revenue Departments the votes were in the Appropriation Act, 1916, £31,528,008, and the estimates for 1917-18 are £31,229,053; there were in addition grants of £1,973,664.732 on Votes of Credit, naval and military operations, etc. Below we give tables of the seven classes of Civil Service votes, in a form affording a comparison of the grants in the session of 1916-17, with the estimates for 1917-18. Expenditure directly due to the war, including both that incurred for the purpose of naval and military operations and that incurred by civil departments, was met from Votes of Credit. Nevertheless, the Civil Service Estimates include a certain amount of expenditure which would not have been necessary but for the war.

Civil Service Estimates			Service.	1916-17. Grants.	1917-18. Estimates.
Service.	1916-17. Grants.	1917-18. Estimates.			
Class I.	Net.	Net.	Class II.—continued.	£	£
(Public Works & Buildings)	£	£	Board of Control (Mental Deficiency) . . .	83,092	133,342
Royal Palaces . . .	55,700	56,230	Mint, including Coinage . .	50	61
Osborne . . .	10,100	10,600	National Debt Office . . .	13,439	13,371
Royal Parks and Gardens .	99,000	97,700	Public Record Office . . .	22,995	21,995
Houses of Parliament . .	49,600	47,800	Public Works Loan Commission . . .	8,000	11,207
Legal Buildings, Gt. Britain	48,000	49,400	Registrar-General's Office .	47,715	44,593
Art and Science Buildings, Great Britain . . .	70,200	64,200	Stationery and Printing . .	1,026,959	965,944
Diplomatic and Consular Buildings, Great Britain . .	29,900	36,650	Woods, Forests, etc., Office of . . .	20,313	20,522
Revenue Department Buildings, Great Britain . .	580,600	505,800	Works and Public Buildings, Office of . . .	155,700	159,150
Ministry of Labour, Employment Exchange and Insurance Buildings, Great Britain . . .	242,900	158,350	*Secret Service . . .	500,000	250,000
Public Buildings, Great Britain . . .	624,400	636,700	Scotland :		
Surveys of U. Kingdom . .	56,030	57,830	Secretary for Scotland, Office of . . .	18,493	18,887
Harbours, etc., under the Board of Trade . . .	6,431	4,357	Board of Agriculture . . .	68,959	70,966
Peterhead Harbour . . .	22,000	11,000	Fishery Board . . .	19,969	20,077
Rates on Govt. Property . .	908,500	882,000	General Board of Control .	28,568	30,261
Public Works and Buildings, Ireland . . .	191,354	169,660	Registrar-General's Office .	7,096	7,183
Railways, Ireland . . .	48,867	49,617	Local Government Board .	30,624	47,058
Total . . .	3,043,582	2,837,894	Ireland :		
			Ld.-Lieutenant's H'sehold .	3,784	3,104
			Chief Sec.'s Office and Subordinate Departments . .	24,447	24,904
			Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction .	148,170	148,777
			Charitable Donations and Bequests Office . . .	2,243	2,055
			Congested Districts Board .	169,750	169,750
			Local Government Board .	115,628	116,848
			Public Record Office . . .	6,830	6,830
			Public Works Office . . .	42,871	42,404
			Registrar-General's Office .	13,360	13,583
			Valuation and Boundary Survey . . .	26,672	27,689
			Total . . .	4,838,574	5,068,172

There is a net decrease of £211,688, this being on labour exchange buildings. The first 10 votes show a decrease of £152,970, following a decrease of £532,830 in 1916-17. Practically no provision is made for new works, and expenditure on maintenance and supplies has been rigorously restricted. Increased prices cause unavoidable increases in the provision for fuel and lighting.

Service.	1916-17. Grants.	1917-18. Estimates.			
Class II.	Net.	Net.			
(Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments.)	£	£			
United Kingdom & England:	£	£			
House of Lords Offices . .	42,288	42,149			
House of Commons Offices .	285,162	281,794			
*War Cabinet . . .	—	10,000			
Treasury and Subordinate Departments . . .	122,057	124,898			
Home Office . . .	266,801	253,784			
Foreign Office . . .	66,271	61,181			
Colonial Office . . .	58,850	59,750			
Privy Council Office . . .	10,631	10,108			
Board of Trade . . .	340,056	418,923			
Mercantile Marine Services .	147,634	119,261			
Bankruptcy Department of the Board of Trade . .	6	9			
Board of Agriculture and Fisheries . . .	336,997	469,207			
Charity Commission, etc. .	28,777	28,484			
Chemist, Government . . .	26,383	27,396			
Civil Service Commission .	45,866	40,256			
Exchequer and Audit Department . . .	67,720	69,910			
Friendly Societies Registry .	22,337	23,244			
Local Government Board . .	364,797	657,271			

* The Vote for the War Cabinet was subsequently increased by £3,495, a new Vote of £1,840 added for a Conciliation and Arbitration Board for Government employees, and the Vote for Secret Service increased by £300,000 to £550,000.

There is an increase of £229,598. The net increase is mainly due to the extra provision for smallholdings (Board of Agriculture and Fisheries) and increased grants to local authorities (Local Government Board and Board of Control). The Local Government Board shows a net increase of £292,474, owing to an increase of £90,000 in the grants for child welfare and to the provision of a new grant, £200,000, for the treatment of venereal diseases. The Board of Trade increase is due to the provision of £17,000 for trade commissioners, and to provision of £60,425 for payments to the British Italian Corporation, Ltd., under agreements with H.M. Government.

Service.	1916-17. Grants.	1917-18. Estimates.
Class III.		
(Law and Justice.)		
United Kingdom & England:	£	£
Law Charges . . .	85,038	84,089
Miscellaneous Legal Exps. .	36,404	33,204
Supreme Court of Judicature and Court of Criminal Appeal . . .	327,416	303,073

Service.	1916-17. Grants.	1917-18. Estimates.
Class III.—continued.		
Land Registry . . .	38,147	37,483
Public Trustee . . .	10	10
County Courts . . .	110,174	140,498
Police, England and Wales . . .	108,282	108,346
Prisons (England and the Colonies) . . .	680,090	671,590
Reformatory and Industrial Schools (Great Britain). . .	335,384	*345,015
Crim. Lunatic Asylums, England . . .	52,524	55,434
Scotland :		
Law Charges and Courts of Law . . .	83,746	75,352
Scottish Land Court . . .	7,853	7,186
Register House, Edinburgh . . .	41,789	41,622
Prisons . . .	100,635	97,900
Ireland :		
Law Charges and Criminal Prosecutions . . .	62,911	60,431
Supreme Crt. of Judicature and other Legal dep'tm'ts . . .	112,570	110,563
Land Commission . . .	753,918	774,809
County Court Officers, etc. . .	101,284	101,369
Dublin Metropolitan Police . . .	94,293	113,201
Royal Irish Constabulary . . .	1,379,775	1,457,849
Prisons . . .	110,190	112,782
Reformatory and Industrial Schools . . .	109,788	119,740
Dundrum Crim. Lun. Asyl. . .	8,740	9,336
Total . . .	4,740,961	4,860,882

* Increased by a supplemental estimate to £362,578.

There is a net increase of £119,921, mainly due to an anticipated decrease in county court receipts owing to the reduced number of cases coming before the courts during the war, a deficiency in the Irish Land Commission in respect of stock issued at a discount, and increased rates of pay granted to the Irish police. Owing to a further decrease in the number of prisoners it has been possible to close prisons and utilise redundant staff for filling vacancies in new appointments.

Service.	1916-17. Grants.	1917-18. Estimates.
Class IV.		
(Education, Science & Art.)		
United Kingdom & England:	£	£
Board of Education . . .	15,186,732	15,159,780
British Museum . . .	128,599	128,595
National Gallery . . .	11,439	11,421
National Portrait Gallery . . .	3,485	3,631
Wallace Collection . . .	2,570	2,300
London Museum . . .	101,671	100,006
Department of Scientific and Industrial Research . . .	40,000	1,038,050
Universities and Colleges, Great Britain, and Intermediate Education, Wales . . .	321,200	321,200
Scotland :		
Public Education . . .	2,544,742	2,513,765
National Galleries, etc. . .	4,522	3,980

Service.	1916-17. Grants.	1917-18. Estimates.
Class IV.—continued.		
Ireland :		
Public Education . . .	1,991,584	1,818,018
Intermediate Education . . .	40,000	40,000
Endowed Schools Comms. . .	905	850
National Gallery . . .	1,845	1,830
Science and Art . . .	149,453	152,218
Universities and Colleges . . .	114,000	112,500
Total . . .	20,647,388	21,412,175

The estimates as set out in this class were subsequently very largely increased. On account of the Lazard Bequest Settlement an additional sum of £17,000 had to be provided for the National Gallery; £21,000 was provided for a National War Museum, whilst the proposals of the President of the Board of Education with regard to his new educational programme involved additional estimates on account of education of £3,856,000 for England and Wales £529,856, for Scotland, and £384,000 for Ireland, a total of £4,769,856. The grant of £1,000,000 for Scientific and Industrial Research is to be noted.

Service.	1916-17. Grants.	1917-18. Estimates.
Class V.		
(Foreign and Colonial Services.)		
Diplomatic and Consular Services . . .	£ 682,290	£ 680,969
Colonial Services . . .	626,197	608,961
Telegraph Subsidies and Pacific Cable . . .	28,875	27,675
Cyprus, Grant in Aid . . .	50,000	50,000
Total . . .	1,387,362	1,367,605

This class is much below its peace-time size, owing to the reduction on diplomatic and consular services. Included in the colonial services is a grant of £85,000 to Somaliland, and of £100,000 to Nigeria, and a sum of £319,112, instalment under the Uganda Railway Acts. Reduced provision has been made for tropical diseases investigation and the Tropical Diseases Bureau, whilst nothing has been provided for entomological research or cotton cultivation.

Service.	1916-17. Grants.	1917-18. Estimates.
Class VI.		
(Non-effective and Miscellaneous.)		
Superannuation and Retired Allowances . . .	835,694	801,576
Miscellaneous Expenses . . .	20,609	41,285
Hospitals and Charities, Ireland . . .	16,778	16,748
Temporary Commissions . . .	17,000	14,000
Repayment to the Local Loans Fund . . .	3,219	3,241
Ireland Development Grant . . .	185,000	185,000
Repayments to the Civil Contingencies Fund . . .	27,311	—
Statutory Committee . . .	1,750	1,750
Total . . .	1,107,361	1,063,600

The main feature of Class VI is a decrease in superannuation and retired allowances, the natural tendency of superannuation charges to increase as the public service expands being counteracted by the continuance, in present national circumstances, in the public service of officials who would otherwise be due to retire.

Service.	1916-17. Grants.	1917-18. Estimates.
Class VII. (Old Age Pensions, Ministry of Labour, Insurance, etc.)	£	£
Old Age Pensions	12,654,000	12,200,000
National Health Insurance, Joint Committee	208,709	269,746
National Health Insurance Commission—		
England	4,667,239	5,034,463
Wales	314,923	341,002
Scotland	616,902	675,188
Ireland	393,475	363,575
Ministry of Labour	938,217	1,232,426
National Insurance Audit Department	104,000	103,700
Treatment of Tuberculosis (Special Grants)	425,000	478,000
Highlands and Islands (Medical Service) Board	44,135	43,898
Friendly Societies Deficiency	15,307	16,332
Total	20,381,907	20,758,330

It will be recalled that in 1916-17 the vote for old age pensions fell by £435,000, mainly owing to a decrease in the number of persons claiming old age pension in consequence of the increased earnings of persons of advanced years. This tendency continues, and is responsible for a further decrease of £454,000. The insurance votes show a decrease of £875,313, mainly owing to the existence of balances on the various funds. The vote now termed "Ministry of Labour" was formerly "Labour Exchanges and Unemployment Insurance." This vote shows an increase, due to the increased number of persons employed in insured trades, chiefly owing to the working of the National Insurance (Part II) (Munitions Workers) Act, 1916.

Ministry of Munitions (Ordnance Factories)

Token votes of £1,000 each were presented for the Ministry of Munitions and the Ministry of Munitions (Ordnance Factories) respectively in order to obtain Parliamentary sanction for the subheads under which the appropriation accounts of these votes will be rendered, a practice likewise adopted in the case of the Army and Navy.

Revenue Departments

The Department of Customs and Excise shows an increase, due to additional temporary clerical assistance, payments to local authorities for inspection in connection with Entertainment

Duties, increased prices for paper and printing and for revenue stamps and tickets for the Entertainment Duties. The increased vote for the Inland Revenue is accounted for by the large amount of additional work thrown on the Department by the Finance Act, 1916, and the increased cost of the new issue of currency notes. There is a large decrease in the Post Office vote, the chief savings being on the engineering subheads (£274,395), and telephone annuities (£118,958). But it is to be remembered that, in addition to the sums provided in the estimates, very considerable expenditure will probably be incurred by the Post Office in 1917-18 on war services charged to Votes of Credit (including war bonus).

	1916-17. Grants.	1917-18. Estimates.
—	£	£
Customs and Excise	2,474,513	2,522,693
Inland Revenue	2,516,350	2,726,050
Post Office, Telegraph, and Telephone Services	26,537,145	25,980,310
Total	31,528,008	31,229,053

Gross National Expenditure

The total income for the year 1916-17 was £573,427,582, and the total expenditure was £2,198,112,709, thus showing an excess of expenditure over income for the year of £1,624,685,127. The total income for the year 1917-18 is estimated at £638,600,000 and the total expenditure at £2,290,381,000, thus showing a deficit of £1,651,781,000. In addition, there must be included a sum of £958,000 borrowings to meet expenditure chargeable against capital.

INCOME TAX

Income tax in the United Kingdom dates from its introduction by Pitt in 1798 to meet the expenses of the French war. This income tax was repealed after the Peace of Amiens, but the renewal of the war in 1803 caused its revival. The Act of 1803 distributed the tax under various schedules, A, B, C, D, and E (which have remained ever since), and imposed a rate of 5% on all incomes of £150 a year and over, with graduation on incomes between £60 and £150. The tax was continued, with variations in the rate, until the close of the war in 1815, when it was repealed. Sir R. Peel revived the tax in 1842 for the purpose of effecting important financial reforms, and it has remained in existence since then, and is now the most important source of revenue. It has ranged at various rates during the past 76 years, being as low as 2d. in 1874-5, and as high as 16d. in 1855-7. The current rates are set out below. The Schedules are:

Schedule A.—In respect of the profits arising from the ownership of lands, tenements, etc.

Schedule B.—In respect of the profits derived from the occupation of lands, etc.

Schedule C.—In respect of the profits derived from interest, annuities, and dividends payable out of any public revenue, etc.

Schedule D.—In respect of the profits derived from professions, trades, employments, etc.

Schedule E.—In respect of salaries, etc., of public officials and officers of corporate bodies.

The rate of income tax has been considerably increased during the period of the war, and the existing rates for 1917-13 are as follows:

Rate of Income Tax, 1917-13

Total Income not exceeding—	Rate of Tax on—	
	EARNED INCOME.	UNEARNED INCOME.
£		
130 .	Exempt	Exempt
500 .	2s. 3d.	3s. 0d.
1,000 .	2s. 6d.	3s. 6d.
1,500 .	3s. 0d.	4s. 0d.
2,000 .	3s. 8d.	4s. 6d.
2,500 .	4s. 4d.	5s. 0d.
Over 2,500 .	5s. 0d.	5s. 0d.

From the scale of payment as set out above, certain abatements are allowed:

Abatements

Total Income not over	Abatement.
£	£
130	Exempt
400	120
600	100
700	70

Allowances

In addition to the abatements set out above, there are certain allowances, which lessen the burden of income tax on persons of small means. (1) *Children*.—Persons whose income does not exceed £700 per annum can claim £25 off their assessed income, whether earned or unearned, for each child, step-child, or adopted child under sixteen years of age. (2) *Insurance Premiums*.—There may also be taken off the assessed income any insurance premiums paid by the taxpayer either on his own life or that of his wife to an amount not exceeding one-sixth of the net personal income. (3) *Soldiers, Sailors, etc.*—Any person serving in a military or naval capacity (including the mercantile marine) whose total income from all sources does not exceed £300 pays at the pre-war rate of 9d. in the £ (with the pre-war limit of abatement and exemption, £160). Where a soldier's or sailor's income is above £300, the rate is:

1s. 3d. where income exd. £300 but not exc. £500	
1s. 9d. " " " 500 " " 1,000	
2s. 3d. " " " 1,000 " " 1,500	
2s. 9d. " " " 1,500 " " 2,000	

It was also announced by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in October 1917, that it was proposed to grant a "wife allowance" of £25 off all incomes up to £700. Where a person's income is made up of both earned and unearned income, and within the margin for which abatement can be claimed, and he is in addition entitled to certain of the above allowances, the general practice is that such abatements and allowances are taken off the lower-taxed income until it is exhausted, and the remainder off the higher-taxed income. An example will make this clear: Suppose a person with a total income of £500, made up of £200 earned income and of £300 from investments.

He has four children under sixteen and pays £25 a year life-insurance premium. His abatements are: (1) £100 according to scale; (2) children, £100; (3) life insurance £25—in all, £225. The tax therefore is:

1. Earned income . . .	£200	
Less part of abatements . . .	200	
Rate at 2s. 3d.	Nil.	Nil.
2. Unearned income . . .	£300	
Less remainder of abatements . . .	25	
Rate at 3s.	£275	£36 5s.
Total tax		£36 5s.

Marginal Relief.—In some cases it happens that an income, by exceeding a certain limit, becomes liable to income-tax (or super-tax) at a higher rate. In such cases it is permissible to bring the income down to the lower assessable limit by paying as an additional tax the amount by which the income exceeds that limit. *E.g.*: If a person's income is £503, his rate would be 2s. 6d. in the £ on £403 = £50.7.6. But by taking advantage of the system of marginal relief, he gains thus: he pays the excess £3 as an additional tax, and then 2s. 3d. in the £ on £400, a total of £3 + £15 = £18, giving a saving of £2.7.6.

Payment by Instalments.—Income tax on earned incomes may be paid by half-yearly instalments, one half on or before Jan. 1. and the other half on or before July 1. In the case, however, of weekly wage-earners (i.e. persons who receive wages which are calculated by reference to the hour, day, week, or any period less than a month) employed by way of manual labour (excluding persons employed as clerks, typists, draftsmen, or in any other similar capacity), quarterly assessment has been introduced, with the option to the worker to pay in weekly instalments by stamps. The quarter's assessment is on the actual wages of the quarter, not on one-fourth of the year's wages. Employers are required to make a return to the surveyor of taxes, giving names and wages.

Other exemptions which may be noted are: the accumulated income on War Savings Certificates and the 4% War Loan. Also, if a husband and wife are both separately employed, each has a right to claim according to the scale of abatements, and the household thus gets double relief.

Reduced Incomes.—If the total actual income of an individual is less by more than 10% than the amount on which he has paid or borne income tax for the current income-tax year, he may substitute his actual income for the year, and claim repayment of the difference in income tax already paid. This provision applies only to individuals, but relief is also given both to individuals and companies who claim and can prove that income for the current year has been diminished through circumstances attributable either directly or indirectly to the war.

House Property.—The income tax on the rents of houses is usually charged at the full rate of 5s. in the £, but the owner can recover the amount of tax proportionate to the rate of his total income from all sources. In all cases specified above, where there is doubt as to the amount to be paid, or, it may be, to be recovered subsequently, a visit to the local surveyor of taxes will usually be found of great assistance. These officials are always willing to assist the ratepayer in arriving at the correct amount to be paid, and, in most cases, will give advice as to the proper filling-up

of the forms, and will also provide the suitable forms for claiming rebatements, in the numerous diverse circumstances under which they are allowed.

The following statement shows the amounts of tax payable in 1917-18 on certain incomes :

Earned Income.			Unearned Income.		
In- come.	Rate in the £.	Amount of Tax.	In- come.	Rate in the £.	Amount of Tax.
Up to £	s. d.	£ s. d.	Up to £	s. d.	£ s. d.
130	—	Exempt.	130	—	Exempt.
131	2 3	1 4 9	131	3 0	1 13 0
140	2 3	2 5 0	140	3 0	3 0 0
145	2 3	2 16 3	145	3 0	3 15 0
150	2 3	3 7 6	150	3 0	4 10 0
155	2 3	3 18 9	155	3 0	5 5 0
160	2 3	4 10 0	160	3 0	6 0 0
165	2 3	5 1 3	165	3 0	6 15 0
170	2 3	5 12 6	170	3 0	7 10 0
175	2 3	6 3 9	175	3 0	8 5 0
180	2 3	6 15 0	180	3 0	9 0 0
185	2 3	7 6 3	185	3 0	9 15 0
190	2 3	7 17 6	190	3 0	10 10 0
195	2 3	8 8 9	195	3 0	11 5 0
200	2 3	9 0 0	200	3 0	12 0 0
220	2 3	11 5 0	220	3 0	15 0 0
230	2 3	12 7 6	230	3 0	16 10 0
240	2 3	13 10 0	240	3 0	18 0 0
250	2 3	14 12 6	250	3 0	19 10 0
270	2 3	16 17 6	270	3 0	22 10 0
280	2 3	18 0 0	280	3 0	24 0 0
290	2 3	19 2 6	290	3 0	25 10 0
300	2 3	20 5 0	300	3 0	27 0 0
310	2 3	21 7 6	310	3 0	28 10 0
320	2 3	22 10 0	320	3 0	30 0 0
330	2 3	23 12 6	330	3 0	31 10 0
340	2 3	24 15 0	340	3 0	33 0 0
350	2 3	25 17 6	350	3 0	34 10 0
370	2 3	28 2 6	370	3 0	37 10 0
400	2 3	31 10 0	400	3 0	42 0 0
410	2 3	34 17 6	410	3 0	46 10 0
420	2 3	36 0 0	420	3 0	48 0 0
430	2 3	37 2 6	430	3 0	49 10 0
440	2 3	38 5 0	440	3 0	51 0 0
450	2 3	39 7 6	450	3 0	52 10 0
500	2 3	45 0 0	500	3 0	60 0 0
510	2 6	51 5 0	510	3 6	70 0 0
550	2 6	56 5 0	550	3 6	78 15 0
600	2 6	62 10 0	600	3 6	87 10 0
650	2 6	72 10 0	650	3 6	101 10 0
700	2 6	78 15 0	700	3 6	110 5 0
750	2 6	93 15 0	750	3 6	131 5 0
800	2 6	100 0 0	800	3 6	140 0 0
850	2 6	106 5 0	850	3 6	148 15 0
900	2 6	112 10 0	900	3 6	157 10 0
975	2 6	121 17 6	975	3 6	170 12 6
1,000	2 6	125 0 0	1,000	3 6	175 0 0
1,050	3 0	157 10 0	1,050	4 0	210 0 0
1,100	3 0	165 0 0	1,100	4 0	220 0 0
1,200	3 0	180 0 0	1,200	4 0	240 0 0
1,350	3 0	202 10 0	1,350	4 0	270 0 0
1,500	3 0	225 0 0	1,500	4 0	300 0 0
1,600	3 8	293 6 8	1,600	4 6	360 0 0
1,700	3 8	311 13 4	1,700	4 6	382 10 0
1,800	3 8	330 0 0	1,800	4 6	405 0 0
2,000	3 8	366 13 4	2,000	4 6	450 0 0
2,300	4 4	493 6 8	2,300	5 0	575 0 0
2,500	4 4	541 13 4	2,500	5 0	625 0 0
2,600	5 0	650 0 0	2,600	5 0	650 0 0
3,000	5 0	750 0 0	3,000	5 0	750 0 0

INCOME TAX AND SUPER-TAX, 1917-18

Income.	Income Tax.			Super-tax.			Income Tax and Super-tax.		
£	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
3,001	750	0	0	91	0	0	751	0	0
3,500	875	0	0	50	0	0	925	0	0
4,000	1,000	0	0	79	3	4	1,079	3	4
4,500	1,125	0	0	116	13	4	1,241	13	4
5,000	1,250	0	0	154	3	4	1,404	3	4
6,000	1,500	0	0	245	16	8	1,745	16	8
7,000	1,750	0	0	354	3	4	2,104	3	4
8,000	2,000	0	0	479	3	4	2,479	3	4
9,000	2,250	0	0	620	16	8	2,870	16	8
10,000	2,500	0	0	779	3	4	3,279	3	4
20,000	5,000	0	0	2,529	3	4	7,529	3	4
30,000	7,500	0	0	4,279	3	4	11,779	3	4
40,000	10,000	0	0	6,029	3	4	16,029	3	4
50,000	12,500	0	0	7,779	3	4	20,279	3	4
75,000	18,750	0	0	12,154	3	4	30,904	3	4
100,000	25,000	0	0	16,529	3	4	41,529	3	4

* Adopting the principle of marginal relief (*vide supra*).

Excess Profits Duty

This duty is charged on the amount by which the profits arising from any trade or business, except (a) husbandry; (b) offices or employments; and (c) any profession the profits of which are dependent mainly on the personal qualifications of the person by whom the profession is carried on, and in which no capital expenditure is required, exceeded, by more than £200, the pre-war standard of profits. Where the accounting period is less than a full year, the amount of £200, and the pre-war standard, are proportionately reduced. The pre-war standard is the amount of the profits arising from the trade or business on the average of any two of the three last pre-war trade years, to be selected by the tax-payer. The last pre-war trade year is the year ending at the end of the last period of accounts before Aug. 5, 1914, and the three last pre-war trade years are the three years ending at the three corresponding periods. The duty payable is:

50% of the excess for a period of one year from the beginning of the first accounting period.

60% of the excess for the period beginning at the expiration of that year and ending on or before Dec. 31, 1916.

80% of any excess earned after Dec. 31, 1916.

Certain modifications have been adopted of the general principle that stocks should be valued at cost price or market price, and allowances made for wear and tear, depreciation, and obsolescence of assets.

Super-tax

Any individual whose total income from all sources exceeds £3,000 is required to pay in addition to income-tax a super-tax at the following rates:

In respect of first £2,500 of income	Nil.
In respect of the excess over £2,500 :	s. d.
For every pound of first £500 of excess	0 10
" " " next £1,000	1 2
" " " " £1,000	1 6
" " " " £1,000	1 10
" " " " £1,000	2 2
" " " " £1,000	2 6
" " " " £1,000	2 10
" " " " £1,000	3 2
" " " remainder	3 6

PATENTS AND THE PATENT OFFICE

Patents for the United Kingdom are issued by the Comptroller-General of Patents at the **Patent Office**, 25 Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.2.

The law relating to patents is embodied in the Patents Acts of 1907 and 1908, subject to temporary rules made by the Board of Trade during the continuance of hostilities. The procedure to be observed in applying for a patent is regulated by the Patents Rules. The Acts, Rules, and other official publications are on sale at the Patent Office, and can be obtained through the post. A circular containing a large amount of useful information can also be obtained free on application at the Patent Office. The **Library of the Patent Office**, which is free to all comers, contains all the official publications, the specifications of all patents granted in the United Kingdom, and in the United States, France, Germany, and other foreign States, and an extensive collection of technological journals and textbooks, both British and foreign (number of readers, 1916, 75,150).

Patents are usually, though not necessarily, taken out through professional patent agents. A list of Registered Patent Agents may be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, or through any bookseller.

The official fees to be paid, before a patent is sealed (which must be as soon as possible, and not after 15 months from the date of application), amount to £5, of which £1 is paid on application and £3 on the filing of a complete specification (or £4 on filing complete specification with first application), and £1 on sealing. A patent is granted for a term of fourteen years from the date of application, subject to the payment of the prescribed fees. Further fees of £50, on certificate of renewal before end of 4 years from date of patent, and £100 before end of 8 years, are payable; or, in lieu of these further fees, annual payments of £10 may be made from the fourth to the seventh year, £15 eighth and ninth years, and £20 tenth to thirteenth years. Under exceptional circumstances the patent may be prolonged for a further period not exceeding fourteen years.

The total number of specifications received during 1916 was 24,341, as compared with 23,703 in 1915—an increase of 638. The number of patents granted in 1916 was 8,424, as compared with 11,457 in 1915. The applications received from women inventors numbered 238, as compared with 268 in 1915. The following table gives the figures for the chief countries from which applications for patents were received previous to the war:

	1912	1913	1914
United Kingdom	20,174	20,426	17,172
British Dominions and Possessions	868	745	633
United States	2,986	2,646	2,511
Germany	3,169	3,167	2,183
France	1,097	1,143	843

The receipts from patents fees in 1916 amounted to £268,140, from designs fees to £4,631, and from trade mark fees to £13,046.

General Business of the Patent Office, 1913-16

Year.	Patents Sealed.	Designs Registered.	Trade-marks Registered.
1913 .	16,599	39,275	5,071
1914 .	15,036	33,362	4,408
1915 .	11,457	17,390	3,241
1916 .	8,424	14,766	2,878

The Radium Institute.—The Radium Institute the foundation of which was due to the initiative of King Edward VII, was opened on Aug. 14, 1911. The two main objects of the institution are the treatment of patients with radium in direct relation with their ordinary medical attendants and the prosecution of researches into the effect of radium on the human organism in health and disease. *Patron*, H.M. the King. *Medical Supt.* A. E. Hayward Pinch; *Sec.* Thos. A. Garner, 16 Riding House Street, Portland Place, W.1.

Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. These Gardens are under the control of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries and in close connection with the Colonial Office, and serve as an advanced horticultural school, in which special attention is given to the training of gardeners for colonial and Indian service. Open to the public every weekday from noon (May 15 to Oct. 15 from 10 a.m.), and on Sunday from 1 p.m. till dusk. Tue. and Fri. (Students' Days), 6d., other days, 1d. For staff, see p. 250.

The Imperial Institute (South Kensington, S.W.7) was founded in 1887 as a memorial of Queen Victoria's Jubilee (see eds. 1887 and 1888), and was transferred to the Government by Act of Parliament in 1902, and placed under the control of the Board of Trade. In April 1916 a further Act was passed transferring the property and management of the Institute to the Colonial Office and providing for the appointment of an Executive Council. Lord Islington is Chairman of the Executive Council. The principal work of the Institute is to promote by scientific and technical investigation the commercial utilisation of the raw materials of the Empire, and to supply full information concerning the British Dominions and Dependencies and their resources. The Institute includes a **Scientific and Technical Department**, with extensive **Research Laboratories**, a **Technical Information Bureau**, a **Publications Branch**, and a **Reference Library and Reading-rooms** containing works of reference and the principal newspapers and official publications and maps of India and the Colonies. The **Colonial and Indian Collections** in the Exhibition Galleries are open free to the public daily (Sundays excepted) from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. in summer, and from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. in winter.

Director, Prof. Wyndham R. Duustan, C.M.G., M.A., LL.D., F.R.S.

Sec. to Director, A. J. Hedgzeland, M.A.

Scientific and Technical Research Department

Supt. of Laboratories, T. A. Henry, D.Sc. (Lond.), F.C.S.

Assist. Supts. T. Crook, A.R.C.Sc.; R. G. Pelly, F.I.C.

Special Assistants. A. E. Andrews, F.C.S., B. E. Long, B.A., H. L. Jeffery, A.R.C.Sc.; F. Ferrarhoschi, M.A., F.C.S.

Principal Assistants. S. J. Johnstone, B.Sc.
Senior Assistants. J. R. Furlong, Ph.D., W. S. Davey.

Technical Information Bureau

Supt. Harold Brown.

Publications Branch

Supt. E. Goulding, D.Sc., F.C.S.

Lib. and Spec. Assist. A. H. Girdlestone.

Public Exhibition Galleries

Colonial and Indian Collections, Senior Tech.

Supt. S. E. Chandler, D.Sc., F.L.S.

Tech. Supts. H. Spooner, A. B. Jackson.

Assist. Tech. Supts. F. W. Rolfe, F. Boulton.

THE UNITED KINGDOM

The area of the United Kingdom, exclusive of the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands, is 121,090 square miles—about an eightieth part of the Empire exclusive of India. The area of England and Wales is 53,315 square miles. The population of the United Kingdom at the 1911 census was 45,221,615, the population of the rest of the Empire, exclusive of India, being about 56,000,000.

The total number of persons returned as living in the United Kingdom at midnight on Sunday, April 2, 1911, was 45,221,615. This total showed an increase of 3,757,944, or 9·1%, upon the number returned at the previous enumeration of April 1901. The rate of increase of population in the United Kingdom in 1910-11 was 0·8% below that in the previous decennium, due to the fact that neither in England nor in Scotland was the rate of increase so high as in 1891-1901. On the other hand, the growth of population in Wales was greater, and in Ireland the decrease of population was less, than in any of the previous six decennia.

The following table shows the proportion per cent. of the population of the United Kingdom in its different divisions at the dates given:—

	1821	1871	1901	1911
England	54·0	68·2	74·3	75·3
Wales	3·4	3·9	4·1	4·5
Scotland	10·0	10·7	10·8	10·5
Ireland	32·6	17·2	10·8	9·7

TOWN AND COUNTRY

In England and Wales the rate of increase in the urban districts has declined from 15·2 to 11·1, that of the rural districts has increased from 2·9 to 10·2%. It should be pointed out, however, that the rates in the last decennium represent an actual increase of 2,818,072 persons in the urban, and of only 729,354 persons in the rural districts. The total population of the urban districts of England and Wales in 1911 was 28,162,936. That of the rural districts was 7,907,556.

Further details of the population are given below under the divisions of the United Kingdom to which they relate.

ESTIMATED POPULATION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM BY COUNTRIES AND SEXES

Year.	Males.	Female.	Total.
England and Wales.			
1911 . .	17,503,377	18,686,308	36,189,685
1912 . .	17,596,806	18,785,650	36,382,456
1913 . .	17,705,259	18,900,967	36,606,226
1914 . .	17,877,052	19,083,632	36,960,684
1915 . .	*15,993,554	19,365,342	*35,358,896
Scotland.			
1911 . .	2,304,100	2,447,032	4,751,132
1912 . .	2,299,224	2,441,853	4,741,077
1913 . .	2,292,946	2,435,186	4,728,132
1914 . .	2,302,177	2,444,990	4,747,167
1915 . .	2,320,815	2,464,783	4,785,598
Ireland.			
1911 . .	2,188,155	2,195,453	4,383,608
1912 . .	2,189,429	2,195,281	4,384,710
1913 . .	2,186,476	2,192,536	4,379,012
1914 . .	2,188,881	2,192,517	4,381,398
1915 . .	†2,139,000	2,198,000	†4,337,000
United Kingdom.			
1911 . .	21,995,632	23,328,793	45,324,425
1912 . .	22,085,459	23,422,784	45,508,243
1913 . .	22,184,681	25,528,689	45,713,370
1914 . .	22,368,110	23,721,139	46,089,249

* Civil population only. † The movements of the military are taken into account in this estimate.

ENGLAND AND WALES

(For the Isle of Man and Channel Islands see p. 423.)

The separate population figures for England and Wales as given in 1901 and in the Report of the Census for 1911 are:—

	Area in sq. m.	Population 1901.	Population 1911.
England	50,939	30,811,420	34,045,290
Wales	7,376	1,716,423	2,025,202
	58,315	32,527,843	36,070,492

The enumeration of 1911 showed an increase of 3,547,426, or 10·9%, upon the number returned in 1901. This increase was numerically greater than in any previous decennium, but the progression per cent. was lower than in any previous decennium.

Date of Enumeration.	Population.	Increase per cent.	Population per sq. m.
1801 . .	8,892,536	—	153
1811 . .	10,164,256	14·0	175
1821 . .	12,000,236	18·0	206
1831 . .	13,896,797	15·8	239

Date of Enumeration.	Population.	Increase per cent.	Population per sq. m.
1841 . .	15,914,148	14·2	273
1851 . .	17,927,609	12·6	308
1861 . .	20,066,224	11·9	344
1871 . .	22,712,266	13·2	390
1881 . .	25,974,439	14·3	446
1891 . .	29,002,525	11·6	498
1901 . .	32,527,843	12·1	558
1911 . .	36,070,492	10·9	618

The proportion of males and females in 1911 was 17,445,608 males to 18,624,884 females, showing an excess of 1,179,276 females, an excess which is partially attributable to the fact that men serving in the army, navy, and the merchant service abroad are excluded from the reckoning. In 1901 the excess was 1,070,617. The proportion of females steadily increased from 103·6% in 1821 to 106·8% in 1901, at which figure it remained in 1911. The number of separate families in 1911 was 8,005,290, as compared with 7,036,868 in 1901.

Year.	Marriages.	Births.	Deaths.
1912 . .	283,834	872,737	486,939
1913 . .	286,583	881,890	504,975
1914 . .	294,401	879,096	516,742
1915 . .	360,885	814,614	562,253

POPULATION BY COUNTIES (WITH ACREAGE)
English Counties

County (with County Town).	Area in Acres.	Popula- tion.	Lord Lieutenant.	Clerk of the Peace.
Bedford (Bedford)	302,942	194,588	S. H. Whitbread	Wm. W. Marks.
Berks (Reading)	456,491	195,811	J. H. Benyon	J. T. Morland.
Bucks (Aylesbury)	479,360	219,551	Marq. of Lincolnshire	W. Crouch.
Cambridge (Cambridge)	315,168	128,322	} Charles R. W. Adcane	{ Ashley Tabrum. C. E. F. Copeman.
Isle of Ely (March)	238,073	69,752		
Cheshire (Chester)	644,172	676,275	Duke of Westminster	Reginald Potts.
Cornwall (Bodmin)	868,167	328,098	(Vacant)	C. L. Cowland.
Cumberland (Carlisle)	973,086	265,746	Earl of Lonsdale	C. Courtenay Hodgson.
Derby (Derby)	645,097	560,013	Duke of Devonshire	N. J. Hughes-Hallett.
Devon (Exeter)	1,662,672	457,331	Earl Fortescue	B. S. Miller.
Dorset (Dorchester)	625,612	223,266	E. of Shaftesbury, K.P.	E. A. Fooks.
Durham (Durham)	637,672	929,214	Earl of Durham	Harold Jevons.
Essex (Chelmsford)	974,849	1,061,851	Earl of Warwick	J. H. Goold.
Gloucester (Gloucester)	786,016	329,014	Earl Beauchamp	E. T. Gardom.
Hants (Winchester)	942,501	433,566	Marquess of Winchester	Hy. Barber.
Isle of Wight (Newport)	94,145	88,186	H. R. H. Princess Beatrice (Governor)	
Hereford (Hereford)	538,924	114,269	Sir J. Cotterell, Bt.	J. R. Symonds.
Hertford (Hertford)	404,523	311,284	Viscount Hampden	Sir C. E. Longmore, K.C.B.
Hunts (Huntingdon)	233,985	55,577	Howard Coote	J. P. Maule.
Kent (Maidstone)	971,991	1,020,965	Marquess Camden	W. B. Prosser.
Lancs. (Lancaster)	1,066,529	1,739,320	Lord Shuttleworth	Sir H. E. Clare.
Leicester (Leicester)	524,197	249,331	Duke of Rutland	W. J. Freer.
Lincoln:				
Lindsey (Lincoln)	963,800	237,843	} Earl Brownlow	{ Chas. Scorer. T. H. Holdich. Wm. Hy. Gane.
Kesteven (Sleaford)	465,878	111,324		
Holland (Boston)	268,992	82,849		
London (London)	74,816	4,521,685	Marquess of Crewe	John Dix.
Middlesex (Brentford)	148,701	1,126,465	Duke of Bedford	W. G. Austin.
Monmouth (Monmouth)	345,048	312,028	Lord Treowen	H. S. Gustard.
Norfolk (Norwich)	1,303,570	321,733	Earl of Leicester	G. C. Davies.
Northants (Northampton)	581,679	213,733	} Earl Speneer	{ H. A. Millington. W. J. Deacon.
Peterborough, Soke of	53,464	44,718		
Northumberland (Newcastle)	1,278,691	371,474	Duke of Northumb'l'd	C. D. Forster.
Notts. (Nottingham)	529,188	344,194	Duke of Portland	H. Hampton Copnall.
Oxon. (Oxford)	475,968	146,221	Duke of Marlborough	James Rose.
Rutland (Oakham)	97,273	20,346	Lord Rankenborough	B. A. Adam.
Salop (Shrewsbury)	861,800	246,307	Earl of Powis	Fredk. Crowte.
Somerset (Taunton)	1,034,259	407,304	Marquess of Bath	G. I. Simey.
Stafford (Stafford)	710,844	738,990	Earl of Dartmouth	Eustace Joy.
Suffolk, E. (Ipswich)	549,241	203,233	} Sir T. C. T. Warner, Bt.	{ A. T. Cobbold. T. W. Weeding.
W. (Bury St. Edmunds)	390,916	116,905		
Snrrey (Guildford)	452,817	676,027	Hon. H. Cubitt	H. J. T. Mellveen.
Sussex, E. (Lewes)	517,067	242,146	} Lord Leconfield	{ S. Thornely. E. Field.
W. (Horsham)	401,839	176,308		
Warwick (Warwick)	563,117	408,227	Earl of Craven	J. Bolton.
Westmorland (Appleby)	505,330	63,575	Lord Hothfield	W. L. Bown.
Wilts (Devizes)	864,101	286,822	Marquess of Lansdowne	Clifford H. Bird.
Worcester (Worcester)	472,487	427,026	Earl of Coventry	J. Bickersteth.
Yorks, E.R. (Beverley)	741,172	154,768	Lord Nunburnholme	H. G. Thornley.
„ N.R. (Northallerton)	1,399,600	314,779	Sir Hugh Bell, Bt.	F. A. Darwin.
„ W.R. (Wakefield)	1,673,550	1,584,880	Earl of Harewood	
Welsh Counties				
Anglesey (Beaumaris)	176,630	50,928	Sir R. H. Williams Bulkeley, Bt.	W. O. Jones.
Brecknock (Brecon)	469,281	59,287	Lord Glanusk	H. F. W. Harries.
Cardigan (Cardigan)	443,189	59,879	H. Davies-Evans	F. R. Roberts.
Carmarthen (Carmarthen)	588,472	160,406	John Ilinds	J. W. Nicholas.
Carnarvon (Carnarvon)	365,986	125,043	J. E. Greaves	A. Rodvel-Roberts.
Denbigh (Denbigh)	426,084	144,783	(Vacant)	W. R. Evans.
Fflint (Mold)	163,025	92,705	Hy. Neville Gladstone	Hy. A. Tibby.
Glamorgan (Cardiff)	489,529	742,998	Earl of Plymouth	T. M. Franken.
Merioneth (Dolgelly)	422,372	45,565	Sir A. Osmond Wil- liams, Bt.	D. Breese.
Montgomery (Montgomery)	510,110	53,146	Sir H. L. W. Williams- Wynn, Bt.	G. R. D. Harrison.
Pembroke (Pembroke)	393,003	89,960	} Lord St. Davids	{ R. A. Wheatley. H. V. Vaughan.
Haverfordwest	—	—		
Radnor (Radnor)	301,165	22,590	Sir Powlett Milbank, Bt.	

LOCAL ADMINISTRATIVE BODIES

The various local administrative bodies that now exist in England and Wales are as follows:—
County Councils for administrative counties,
Municipal Corporations for county boroughs and non-county boroughs,

Borough Councils for the Metropolitan Boroughs,
Urban District Councils for urban districts other than boroughs,

Rural District Councils for rural districts,
Parish Councils for parishes having a population of 300, or if with a less population by special grant from the County Council, and

Parish Meetings for every rural parish—that is for every parish not comprised in an urban district or borough.

Besides these, there are the Boards of Guardians for Poor Law Unions.

The elections of all these bodies are now conducted by ballot and in similar manner to Parliamentary elections. Elections are held either triennially or annually (for a third of the body). Elections of Guardians, Urban and Rural District Councils, and Parish Councils, are regulated by special rules issued by the Local Government Board. **Parochial Electors**, i.e. persons on the parliamentary or local government register, are entitled to vote at these elections. The Representation of the People Bill (see special article) has widened the franchise for local government purposes.

Other **Poor Law authorities**, who exercise power in relation to the relief of the poor, are (1) **The Metropolitan Asylums Board**, who are the managers of the Metropolitan Asylums District, constituted under the Metropolitan Poor Act ('67) for the reception and relief of fever and small-pox patients, imbeciles and certain classes of pauper children; (2) **The Managers of two Metropolitan Sick Asylum Districts**, constituted under the same Act; and (3) **The Managers of School Districts** formed under the Poor Law Amendment Act ('44) for the maintenance of district schools, to which children are sent by certain boards of guardians instead of being maintained in the workhouses or in schools provided by the guardians.

RATING POWERS

The most generally levied rate is the **Poor Rate**, which is raised in every parish outside London by the Overseers of the Poor. County Councils, Boards of Guardians, Municipal Corporations as regards their expenditure under the Municipal Corporations Act, and as Local Education Authorities, Rural District Councils, Parish Councils and Parish Meetings raise their funds for their various purposes out of this rate, either indirectly or by precept addressed to the Overseers. Thus County Councils levy a county rate upon Boards of Guardians of the various Unions in the county. These Boards in their turn raise the money which they require for Poor Law purposes, and for the purpose of meeting the county-rate precepts, by issuing contribution orders on the Overseers for the sums to be raised by means of the **Poor Rate**.

Municipal Corporations, acting as sanitary authorities under the Public Health Act, and Urban District Councils levy a special rate called the **General District Rate**, and this is assessed at a lower rate upon land than that which is charged on buildings and other properties. Rural District Councils have power to raise moneys for expenses chargeable to any particular parish by requiring the Overseers to levy a special sanitary rate; and Parish Councils have power by means of precepts

upon the Overseers to require special rates to be raised for lighting and for public libraries.

For the purpose of preparing the **Poor Rate a valuation list is made for each parish**, containing particulars as to the gross rental and rateable value of all properties in the parish liable to be rated. These valuation lists are the basis for practically all the local rates. In London the Borough Councils act as Overseers and raise one rate for all purposes, called the **General Rate**.

LAND RATING

By the **Agricultural Rates Act, 1896**, occupiers of agricultural land in England and Wales were exempted from payment of one-half of the rates otherwise payable on land during the five years ending March 31, 1902. The period has been extended from time to time. In 1910 the Act was renewed for four years. The exemption does not apply in respect of rates to which land is already assessed at only one-half or less than one-half its rateable value, such as the **General District Rate** in urban districts and the **Special Expenses Rate** in rural districts; nor does it apply to rates levied in respect of works primarily for the benefit of the land, such as drainage, walls, and embankments; but it operates as regards all the other important rates, including the **Poor Rate**, **County Rate**, **Borough Rate**, etc. **Agricultural land** is "any land used as arable, meadow or pasture land only; cottage gardens exceeding a quarter of an acre, market gardens, nursery grounds, orchards, or allotments, but does not include land occupied together with a house, as a park, gardens other than as aforesaid, pleasure grounds, any land kept or preserved mainly or exclusively for purposes of sport or recreation, or land used as a racecourse." To meet the deficiency thus arising, and to prevent a greater burden being placed on occupiers of other property, **grants-in-aid** are made by the Local Government Board to "spending authorities" out of the **Local Taxation Accounts**, the Inland Revenue Commissioners paying the annual sum required into the Account out of the proceeds of Estate Duty on personal property. The "spending authorities" are the Councils of Counties, Boroughs, and Urban and Rural Districts, Boards of Guardians, and the Receiver of the Metropolitan Police District.

Local authorities are required to make annual returns of their receipts and expenditure to the Local Government Board, who in due course publish the information thus obtained in summary form. County Councils, County Boroughs and Municipal Boroughs, Urban and Rural District Councils, Poor Law Guardians and Managers of Poor Law School and Sick Asylum Districts, and the Metropolitan Police are the principal local authorities. They number in all 25,604, and spend about 98% of the total amount of public rates raised, and also expend about 99% of the exchequer grants received.

VALUE OF PROPERTY

The rateable value of property in England and Wales is set out on p. 389. It is interesting to note that it has nearly doubled since the year 1874:

In 1874 the total was	£115,646,631
In 1884 it had risen to	145,527,994
In 1894 to	161,139,575
And in 1914 to	226,290,903

including over £2,000,000 the annual value of non-rateable Government property in respect of which contributions in lieu of rates were paid.

RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURE, OUTSTANDING LOANS, AND RATEABLE VALU England and Wales, 1913-14

RECEIPTS OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES

Source.	Amount. £	Percentage of Total.
Public Rates	71,276,158	65·1
Exchequer Grants (including Local Taxation Duties)	22,617,246	20·7
Surplus Revenue transferred, in aid of public rates, from electricity, gas, water, etc., undertakings	1,691,350	1·5
Other sources	13,906,519	12·7
Total	£109,491,273	100·0
Gas, Water and Electricity Undertakings, and Trami- ways and Light Railways	33,092,442	
Harbour, Dock, Pier, Canal, and Quay Undertakings	7,561,186	
Total Receipts, otherwise than from Loans	150,144,901	
Receipts from Loans	19,977,119	
Total Receipts	£170,122,020	

EXCHEQUER GRANTS, ETC.

I. Grants out of moneys annually voted by Parliament :—

For Elementary Education (including Industrial Schools)	£11,665,219
For Higher Education	1,362,091
For purposes of the Unem- ployed Workmen Act, 1905	46,732
Miscellaneous Grants	156,396

II. Receipts out of the Local Taxation Account :—

Local Taxation Licence Duties	4,400,873
Local Taxation (Customs and Excise Duties)	1,109,324
Grants under the Agricultural Rates Act, 1896	1,325,087
Grant in respect of expenses of collection of Establishment Licence Duties	40,000

III. Establishment Licence Duties (collected by local authorities)

IV. Road Improvement Grants	576,268
---------------------------------------	---------

V. Grants from the Small Holdings Account

VI. Grants from the Sanatoria, etc., Fund Account	143,684
--	---------

Total Government Subventions £22,620,668

LOCAL LOANS OUTSTANDING

At End of Year.	Outstanding Loans for		Total Outstanding Loans.
	Repro- ductive Services.	Other Purposes.*	
	£	£	£
1899-1900	135,322,296	157,624,720	292,947,016
1904-5	246,793,385	216,091,207	462,884,592
1909-10	301,722,003	234,280,526	536,002,529
1911-12	307,437,108	249,134,031	556,571,139
1912-13	308,307,273	249,014,064	557,321,337
1913-14	310,156,466	252,473,579	562,630,045

* E.g. highways, schools, sewers, poor-law, etc.

LOCAL EXPENDITURE

Works and Purposes.	Total Ex- penditure (otherwise than out of Loans).	Percentage of Total Expenditure.
	£	
1. Electric Lighting (other than Public Lighting)	5,194,720	3·5
2. Gas Undertakings	8,517,330	5·6
3. Harbours, Docks, Piers, Canals, and Quays	7,845,641	5·2
4. Markets	850,597	0·5
5. Police & Police Stations	7,675,842	5·0
6. Poor Relief (excluding cost of maintenance of pauper lunatics in county and borough asylums)	12,295,314	8·2
7. Private Street Works & other Improvements	1,261,251	0·7
8. Vaccination	159,446	0·1
9. Valuation	120,966	0·1
10. Water Supply Under- takings	9,135,371	6·0
11. Baths and Washhouses	877,112	0·5
12. Cemeteries	750,256	0·5
13. Education :— (i) Elementary, includ- ing Industrial Schools	26,250,305	17·6
(ii) Higher	5,526,895	3·0
14. Fire Engines and Fire Brigades	801,623	0·5
15. Highways, Bridges, and Ferries (excluding Lighting)	16,524,983	15·2
16. Hospitals (other than Poor Law Infirmarys)	2,424,722	1·6
17. House Refuse, Removal and Destruction of	2,486,375	1·6
18. Housing of the Working Classes	619,687	0·4
19. Justice, Administration of	991,385	0·6
20. Libraries and Museums	698,834	0·4
21. Lighting Highways, etc.	2,329,025	1·5
22. Lunatics and Lunatic Asylums	4,305,271	2·8
23. Parks, Commons, &c.	1,593,807	1·0
24. Sewerage and Sewage Disposal	5,162,775	3·4
25. Small Holdings and Al- lotments	479,499	0·3
26. Tramways and Light Railways	10,014,244	6·6
27. Other Works and Pur- poses	6,176,031	4·1
28. Salaries and Superan- nation Allowances, Legal Proceedings, etc.	4,493,693	3·0
29. Unapportioned Loan Charges on items 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 27	2,696,788	1·7
Total Expenditure otherwise than out of Loans	148,259,783	100·0
Expenditure out of Loans	34,448,010	
Total Expenditure	182,707,798	

DETAILS OF RATES RAISED, ENGLAND AND WALES

Year.	Per £ of Assessable Valuc.					Per Head of Population, England and Wales.
	London.	County Boroughs.	Other Urban Districts.	Rural Districts.	England and Wales.	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.
1907-8.	6 9.5	6 10.9	6 4.3	4 1.3	6 0.25	1 14 4
1908-9.	6 10.1	6 11.1	6 5.3	4 3.0	6 1.19	1 14 11
1909-10	6 10.3	7 1.5	6 6.8	4 4.4	6 2.62	1 15 9
1910-11	6 11.3	7 3.0	6 7.9	4 6.6	6 4.16	1 16 5
1911-12	7 1.2	7 4.4	6 8.1	4 7.2	6 5.06	1 16 8
1912-13	7 0.5	7 4.4	6 10.9	4 9.2	6 6.30	1 17 7
1913-14	7 3.2	7 5.8	7 1.7	5 0.4	6 8.86	1 19 1

VALUATION OF ENGLAND AND WALES, 1914

Areas.	Rateable Value.		Assessable Value under the Agricultural Rates Act, 1896.	
	Total.	Per Head.	Total.	Per Head.
		£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.
London	45,360,696	10 0 9	45,354,047	10 0 8
County Boroughs	61,005,308	5 5 7	60,780,646	5 6 11
Other Boroughs	22,393,146	5 0 4	22,044,321	4 18 4
Other Urban Districts	40,789,608	5 0 3	39,765,531	4 18 0
Rural Districts	56,742,145	7 4 8	46,313,627	5 18 2
England and Wales	226,290,903	6 3 0	214,258,172	5 17 4

Loans outstanding at March 31, 1914, totalled £562,630,045. Of this total the principal items were: Waterworks, 131,095,247; Harbours, Docks, Piers, Canals, etc., £74,805,365; Highways and Public Street Improvements, £55,809,544; Education, £52,113,169; Sewerage and Sewage Disposal, £44,085,787; Tramways, £37,723,977;

Electric Lighting, £30,790,851; Gas Works, £22,537,201; Housing of the Working Classes, £12,302,232; Poor Relief, £11,356,611; Lunatic Asylums, £10,917,577; Parks, Commons, etc., £9,237,946; Markets, £7,099,167; Hospitals, £5,365,815.

SCOTLAND AND IRELAND, 1914-15 AND 1915-16

RECEIPTS OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES

Scotland, 1914-15

		Per Cent of Total.
1. Assessment	£8,869,749	45.1
2. Imperial Subventions	3,134,190	15.9
3. Revenue-producing Undertakings	6,800,627	34.5
4. Miscellaneous Sources	885,746	4.5
Total Receipts otherwise than from Loans	19,690,312	100.0
Receipts from Loans	3,384,516	
Total Receipts	£23,074,828	

Ireland, 1915-16

1. Rates	£3,875,894	49.0
2. Imperial Subventions	1,547,144	19.6
3. Gas, Water, Electric Light, and Tramway Undertakings	1,145,376	14.7
4. Tolls, Fees, Stamps, and Dues	541,973	6.8
Other Sources	786,559	9.9
Total Receipts otherwise than from Loans	7,896,943	100.0
Receipts from Loans	947,171	
Total Receipts	£8,844,114	

IMPERIAL SUBVENTIONS, ETC.

Scotland

Education Grants	£1,994,631
"Equivalent" Grant	214,102
Police Pay and Clothing Grant	185,589
Agricultural Rates Grant	179,089
Pauper Lunacy Grant	115,548
Road Improvement Grant	93,034
In lieu of Rates on Government Property	58,165
Harbours and Ports	57,336
Tuberculosis Maintenance Grant	53,199
Grant in Relief of Parish Rates	49,961
Roads Grant	34,968
Other Grants	78,629

Total Imperial Subventions £3,134,190

Ireland

Agricultural Grant	£727,655
Estate Duty Grant	312,274
Accommodation and Maintenance of Lunatics	184,998
Grants in aid of Educational and Medical Expenditure of Boards of Guardians	75,761
Exchequer Contribution under the Purchase of Land (Ireland) Act, 1891	35,344
Other Grants	28,669

Total Imperial Subventions £1,364,701

LOCAL EXPENDITURE			SCOTLAND, LOCAL LOANS OUTSTANDING AT END OF 1914-15	
Purposes.	Scotland.	Ireland.	REVENUE-PRODUCING UNDERTAKINGS	
	£	£		
Education (including Industrial Schools and Reformatories)	4,198,990	199,043	Harbours and Ports	£13,284,070
Electric Lighting (other than Public Lighting)	781,407	280,670	Water Supply	13,127,228
Gas Works	2,409,263	446,065	Gas Supply	6,266,681
Harbours, Docks, Piers, and Quays	1,327,121	318,977	Electricity Supply	4,436,949
Roads, Streets and Bridges	1,484,147	1,057,622	Tramways	4,010,256
Hospitals	390,249	365,616	Working-class Dwellings	1,995,506
Libraries, Public	84,712	—	Markets	431,072
Lighting, Public	293,047	107,665	Other Purposes	1,122,982
Lunatics and Lunatic Asylums	448,081	621,770		<u>£44,674,744</u>
Markets	56,267	—	Common Good (so far as not falling under other heads)	
Parks	232,178	—		£958,924
Police and Police Stations	789,604	95,262	NON-REVENUE-PRODUCING SERVICES	
Poor Relief	1,388,274	1,091,892	Education	£6,731,864
Sewerage and Sewerage Disposal	481,489	208,712	Sewers, Drains, etc.	3,881,381
Tramways and Light Railways	1,500,425	344,898	Buildings (not allocated to other heads)	2,396,926
Waterworks	1,242,652	109,366	Roads, Streets, and Bridges	2,223,822
Other Works and Purposes	2,422,468	1,332,843	Lunatic Asylums	1,466,021
Payments in respect of money borrowed for purposes other than Gas Works, Electric Lighting and Tramways	—	1,294,494	Hospitals	1,371,145
Total Expenditure (other than out of Loans)	19,536,374	7,874,895	Parks	1,161,451
Expenditure out of Loans	3,326,486	959,756	Poor Relief	856,799
Total Expenditure	22,862,860	8,834,651	Cleansing	388,571
			Watchdog, Police Stations and Prisons	357,688
			Other Purposes	1,558,161
			Total	<u>£22,393,829</u>
			Total Loans outstanding, March 31, 1915	£68,027,497
			Rateable Value, Scotland, 1915	
			Gross Rental.	£34,459,051
			IRELAND, LOCAL LOANS OUTSTANDING AT END OF 1915-16	
LOCAL EXPENDITURE AND EXCHEQUER GRANTS, IRELAND			County Councils	£523,418
Total rates raised 1915-16:		s. d.	Lunatic Asylum Committees	1,075,289
(i) Per £ of rateable value		4 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	Town Councils (under Municipal Corporations Act)	8,154,209
(ii) Per head of estimated population		17 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Town Councils (under Special Acts)	1,395,839
Total Exchequer Grants:—			Under Towns Improvement Act	1,471,990
(i) Per £ of rateable value		1 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Belfast Water Commissioners	1,905,721
(ii) Per head of estimated population		6 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	Sewerage, Burial, etc., Joint Boards	233,984
Rateable Value of Ireland, 1916, £16,128,743.			Rural District Councils	7,853,890
			Boards of Guardians	335,412
			Harbour Authorities	3,339,323
			Total Loans outstanding, Mar. 31, 1916	<u>£26,289,071</u>

LOCAL EXPENDITURE AND EXCHEQUER GRANTS, SCOTLAND

Year.	Expenditure from Rates.		Total Exchequer Grants.	
	Per £ of Gross Rental.	Per Head of Estimated Population.	Per £ of Gross Rental.	Per Head of Estimated Population.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1905-6	4 0·0	27 1·5	1 6·3	10 3·8
1911-12	4 7·7	32 3·6	1 9·7	12 6·9
1912-13	4 10·2	34 2·0	1 9·1	12 5·0
1913-14	4 11·3	35 7·8	1 9·2	12 9·2
1914-15	5 1·8	37 4·4	1 9·8	13 2·5

MALE POPULATION OF ENGLAND AND WALES ACCORDING TO AGES

The male population of England and Wales at the last Census according to ages was:

Ages last birthday.	April 2, 1911.	Ages last birthday.	April 2, 1911.	Ages last birthday.	April 2, 1911.	Ages last birthday.	April 2, 1911.
0	395,110	10 to 14	1,747,631	50 to 54	768,231	85 " 89	18,457
1	374,109	15 " 19	1,654,895	55 " 59	608,005	90 " 94	3,739
2	395,919	20 " 24	1,502,652	60 " 64	477,151	95 " 99	505
3	388,669	25 " 29	1,455,783	65 " 69	365,896	100 " 104	31
4	382,306	30 " 34	1,375,872	70 " 74	236,868	105 and over	5
		35 " 39	1,261,432	75 " 79	127,466		
0 to 4	1,936,113	40 " 44	1,075,076	80 " 84	56,403		
5 " 9	1,847,295	45 " 49	926,102			Total	17,445,608

LONDON METROPOLITAN BOROUGHES

(The figures quoted are taken from the Registrar-General's Returns)

Cities and Boroughs.	Population.	Rate per 1,000.		Rateable Value, 1917.	Rates, 1916-17.	Mayor 1917-18. *Lord Mayor.	Town Clerk.
		Births.	Deaths.				
City of London	19,461	8·6	15·1	£ 5,819,000	s. d.	C. A. Hanson	Sir James Bell.
Westminster	135,104	12·8	15·9	6,869,817	7 1	Sir G. E. Welby	John Hunt.
					aver.		
Battersea	161,945	22·9	16·6	995,341	8 8	W. J. Moore	W. Marcus Wilkins.
Bermondsey	117,188	28·5	21·4	904,492	10 6	W. H. Shearing	Fredk. Ryall.
Bethnal Green	120,207	27·6	17·6	532,208	8 7	J. W. Lewis	C. G. E. Fletcher.
Camberwell	254,385	23·6	15·5	1,334,983	9 2	H. J. Rahment	Charles Wm. Tagg.
Chelsea	58,421	17·1	18·5	922,497	7 9	R. Hudson	Thomas Holland.
Deptford	110,299	27·2	17·9	619,902	8 8	W. A. Wayland	A. Purkis.
Finsbury	76,915	26·1	21·6	1,270,466	7 9	H. B. Burton	G. W. Preston.
Fulham	151,161	24·6	15·6	916,227	8 0	Sir G. H. Norris	J. Percy Shuter.
Greenwich	96,385	24·4	16·3	686,775	8 3	C. Stone	Francis Robinson.
Hackney	217,883	21·8	15·0	1,227,337	8 1	S. L. Johnson	N. Scorgie (acting).
Hammer-smith	118,559	21·9	16·4	880,189	8 2	H. Foreman	Leslie Gordon. [M.A.]
Hampstead	81,760	15·3	12·3	1,105,866	8 2	E. A. O'Brien	Arthur P. Johnston.
Holborn	40,405	14·4	18·5	1,162,994	8 1	G. P. Parker	Lionel Walford.
Islington	316,242	23·3	17·7	1,834,101	8 2	Sir G. S. Elliott	C. G. E. Fletcher.
Kensington	155,795	18·2	17·1	2,444,565	7 7	W. H. Davison	Wm. Chambers Lecte.
Lambeth	284,188	22·2	16·9	1,843,156	8 1	C. H. Gibbs	Bruce Penny.
Lewisham	164,438	19·7	12·9	1,101,257	8 1	A. N. Nicholl	R. H. Oxenham.
Paddington	131,397	19·4	17·5	1,493,004	7 11	H. G. Handover	Arthur W. J. Russell.
Poplar	156,247	29·7	19·7	831,990	12 0	A. H. Warren	J. B. Skeggs.
St. Marylebone	100,260	16·2	16·9	2,202,705	7 5	H. F. New	James Wilson.
St. Pancras	200,322	22·3	17·8	1,735,940	7 10	C. Williams	C. H. F. Barrett.
Shoreditch	103,627	28·5	20·1	759,582	9 3	H. B. Bird	J. A. D. Milne.
Southwark	179,424	27·9	20·9	1,207,140	8 9	F. Bird	Percy H. Gray.
Stepney	265,731	27·5	17·4	1,495,281	9 3	J. J. Reidy	Geo. Wm. Clarke, B.L.
Stoke Newington	50,527	18·2	15·6	335,628	7 11	H. J. Ormond	Sidney White, LL.D.
Woodsworth	312,249	19·0	13·4	2,194,331	7 10	A. D. Dawnay	D. A. Nicholl, O.B.E.
Woolwich	130,313	21·7	12·3	859,587	9 0	Henry Smith Syer.	Arthur B. Bryceson.
Administrative County of London	4,310,030	22·6	16·8	45,363,520	—	—	—

TOWNS OF ENGLAND AND WALES

Cities in small capitals, Boroughs in ordinary type

(The figures quoted are taken from the Registrar-General's Returns).

Cities and Boroughs.	Population.	Rate per 1,000.		Rateable Value.	Mayor 1917-18. *Lord Mayor.	Town Clerk.
		Births.	Deaths.			
England				£		
Aldington, Berks.	6,892	16·1	15·5	29,230	H. T. Clarke	Bromley Chalcinor.
Accrington, Lancs.	45,508	16·5	15·1	208,748	J. H. Lupton	A. Hy. Aitken.
Aldeburgh, E. Suffolk	2,366	17·3	14·0	11,672	W. P. Thompson	Henry C. Casley.
Andover, Hants.	7,869	24·5	17·3	36,655	F. W. Bingham	T. E. Longman.
Appleby, Westmorland	1,729	24·3	11·2	10,461	E. A. Hoells	W. Hewitson.
Arundel, W. Sussex	2,787	23·0	20·0	13,678	H. Dorman	A. Holmes.
Ashton-u.-Lyne, Lancs.	45,494	19·9	19·2	198,587	E. B. Heap	F. W. Bromley.
Aylesbury	11,815	19·1	15·9	50,389	R. W. Locke	J. F. Auld.

Cities and Boroughs.	Popu- lation.	Rate per 1,000.		Rateable Value.	Mayor 1917-18. *Lord Mayor.	Town Clerk.
		Births.	Deaths.			
England						
Bacup, Lancs.	22,271	16·9	17·4	91,844	Sir J. H. Maden . .	J. Entwistle.
Banbury, Oxon.	13,580	18·8	14·6	70,450	W. T. Hardiug . .	A. Stockton.
Barnsley, Yorks.(W.R.)	53,008	27·7	18·5	186,707	H. Holden	Wm. P. Donald.
Barnstaple, Devon . . .	14,573	15·9	16·8	57,493	F. A. Jewell . . .	A. F. Seldon.
Barrow-in-Furness, Lcs.	66,050	30·3	13·7	357,294	A. Barrow	L. Hewlett.
Basingstoke, Hants. . .	11,979	21·5	11·4	72,111	T. B. Allnutt . . .	John A. Klngdon.
BATH, Somerset	69,981	15·1	15·9	414,446	P. Kiug	Fredk. D. Wardle.
Batley, Yorks.(W.R.) . .	36,793	20·4	18·2	181,522	D. Stubbley . . .	Joseph H. Crak.
Beccles, E. Suffolk . . .	7,200	21·5	17·1	29,610	E. J. Hlndes . . .	W. B. Forward.
Bedford	40,198	16·9	16·4	218,320	F. R. Hoekcliffe .	Charles Stimson.
Berwick-upon-Tweed . .	12,984	18·7	20·9	61,120	J. W. Plenderleith	A. H. M. Weddell.
Beverley, Yorks.(E.R.) .	13,772	21·6	18·5	55,100	H. Wray	J. W. Mills.
Bewdley, Worcs.	2,715	21·4	13·0	9,400	J. Green	S. Hemingway.
Bexhill, E. Sussex . . .	16,112	14·6	15·1	129,350	J. B. Wall	T. E. Rodgers, LL.B.
Bldeford, Devon	9,159	17·7	13·7	35,070	A. Adams	Wm. B. Seldon.
Birkenhead, Cheshire . .	135,789	28·3	16·3	710,280	J. Merritt	James Fearnley.
BIRMINGHAM, Warwick	860,591	24·8	14·9	4,822,768	*A. D. Brooks . .	J. Beaumont Jones.
Bishop's Castle, Salop . .	1,417	12·0	19·2	6,712	E. O. Davies . . .	E. Griliths.
Blackburn, Lancs. . . .	134,015	18·3	16·2	578,928	L. Cotton	Lewis Beard.
Blackpool, Lancs. . . .	61,141	16·4	16·5	588,233	A. L. Parkinson .	D. L. Harbottle.
BlandfordForum,Dorset	3,434	20·4	20·3	14,428	J. J. Lampard . .	W. H. Wilson.
Bodmin, Cornwall	5,830	11·0	17·9	24,623	G. O. Carpenter .	J. Pethybridge.
Bolton, Lancs.	184,026	19·8	15·8	872,964	K. Edge	S. Parker.
Bootle, Lancs.	72,298	28·4	17·9	478,668	B. E. Bailey . . .	John S. Tumilty.
Boston, Lincs.(Holland)	16,925	19·7	18·2	62,458	A. Cooke-Yar- borough	M. Staniland.
Bournemouth, Hants. . .	83,515	14·1	15·7	786,214	H. Robson	H. Ashling.
Brackley, Northants. . .	2,675	14·6	11·5	12,840	C. Gardner	O. E. Barnes.
BRADFORD, Yorks. . . .	290,642	17·5	16·9	1,652,637	*Capt. J. Bland .	Fredk. Stevens.
Bridgenorth, Salop . . .	5,697	16·5	16·9	22,345	A. Edge	Jas. H. Cooksey.
Bridgewater, Somerset .	17,203	19·4	15·7	67,912	F. O. Haggett . .	Arthur King. [LL.B.]
Bridlington, Yks.(E.R.) .	14,800	16·6	15·4	105,841	T. Grinshaw . . .	A. E. Mathewman.
Bridport, Dorset	5,908	16·9	20·5	25,720	J. O. Palmer . . .	C. G. Nantes.
Brighouse, Yks.(W.R.) .	20,619	17·0	16·4	91,092	J. Wood	H. G. Roberts.
Brighton, E. Sussex . . .	133,186	17·0	17·8	894,281	H. Carden	H. Talbot.
BRISTOL, Glos.	361,573	20·4	15·7	1,881,635	*F. Sheppard . .	E. J. Taylor.
Bromley, Kent	35,216	18·6	12·2	276,786	F. Gillett	F. H. Norman.
Buckingham	3,315	18·4	18·8	17,792	A. C. Rogers . . .	G. H. M. Barker.
Burnley, Lancs.	109,131	18·4	17·0	458,382	Dr. A. MacGregor- Sinclair	P. Thomas.
Burton-upon-Trent . . .	47,733	21·1	13·5	301,848	J. W. A. Bassett .	John B. Chapman.
Bury, Lancs.	59,165	17·3	17·3	292,848	J. Hacking	John Haslam.
Bury St. Edmunds, W. Suffolk	16,919	19·4	18·4	68,835	O. A. Clark . . .	A. P. Wheeler.
Buxton	9,590	14·9	13·3	58,241	W. F. Mill	—
Calne, Wilts.	3,558	19·1	15·6	12,324	W. B. Treacher .	C. O. Gough.
Cambridge	57,159	17·5	16·4	387,921	Rev. E. O. Pearce .	J. E. L. Whitehead.
CANTERBURY, Kent . . .	24,557	20·3	16·8	133,034	Dr. R. A. Bremuer	Henry Fleding.
CARLISLE, Cumberlnd . .	52,650	22·7	19·4	265,841	B. Carr	A. H. Collingwood.
Chard, Somerset	4,601	15·9	18·2	19,724	A. P. Indge . . .	J. A. Forward.
Chatham, Kent	43,555	21·7	18·7	175,272	W. Paine	J. W. Halloran.
Chelmsford, Essex	18,619	22·4	14·0	160,324	J. Gowers	George Melvin.
Cheltenham, Gloucester	48,817	15·8	18·1	319,354	T. Rees Jones . .	R. O. Seacombe.
CHESTER	39,209	21·6	17·8	226,980	J. M. Frost . . .	J. Husband Dickson.
Chesterfield, Derbyshire	38,680	26·4	15·4	149,909	F. Shentall . . .	J. H. Rothwell.
CHICHESTER, W. Sussex .	12,679	16·3	20·1	59,825	S. A. Garland . .	J. W. L. Cooper.
Chilpenham, Wilts. . . .	5,815	16·7	13·2	30,000	W. Small	F. H. Phillips.
Chipping Norton, Oxon. .	4,020	17·7	19·9	12,621	R. Oakes	Thomas Mace.
Chorley, Lancs.	31,185	20·4	13·0	123,305	J. Turner	J. Mills.
Christchurch, Hauts. . .	6,349	16·4	14·7	31,942	A. H. Searle . . .	John Druitt.
Clitheroe, Lancs.	12,773	16·5	13·9	51,624	A. Roberts	W. S. Weeks.
Colchester, Essex	44,728	17·5	14·8	194,406	A. M. Jarmin . .	Hy. O. Wanklyn.
Colne, Lancs.	26,365	16·2	14·2	108,774	E. Carr	Alfred Varley.
Congleton, Cheshire . . .	11,460	20·8	16·1	36,721	J. T. Lucas . . .	E. A. Plant.
COVENTRY, Warwick . . .	115,489	26·0	13·2	483,324	A. S. Hill	(George Sutton.
Crewe, Cheshire	45,685	22·9	14·6	173,066	J. H. Kettell . .	H. S. K. Feltham.
Croydon, Surrey	178,511	21·0	14·0	1,184,000	H. Houlder . . .	Dr. J. M. Newman.
Darlington, Durham . .	58,425	25·7	16·0	314,848	T. E. Bates . . .	H. G. Stevenson.
Dartmouth, Devon	7,112	16·0	15·2	32,115	T. Wilton	S. J. Pope.
Darwen, Lancs.	40,865	16·3	15·2	172,750	J. Tomlinson . .	W. P. Halliwell, B.A.
Daventry, Northants . .	3,450	18·8	19·1	16,444	A. J. Stanley . .	Fdk. Willoughby.

Cities and Boroughs.	Popu- lation.	Rate per 1,000.		Rateable Value.	Mayor 1917-18. *Lord Mayor.	Town Clerk.
		Births.	Deaths.			
England						
Deal, Kent	11,474	19'0	19'3	£ 57,462	W. H. Redsell . . .	A. C. Brown.
Derby	125,562	21'5	15'4	568,393	E. J. Hulse . . .	G. Trevelyan Lee.
Devizes, Wiltshire	6,791	16'6	14'7	27,392	R. J. Neate . . .	J. T. Jackson.
Dewsbury, Yks. (W.R.)	53,880	21'1	17'1	296,631	W. France . . .	H. Ellis.
Doncaster, Yks. (W.R.)	41,041	23'6	15'8	270,160	A. Carr . . .	R. A. Hall Tovey.
Dorchester	9,938	20'6	13'1	49,720	G. J. Dennis . . .	A. G. Symonds.
Dover, Kent	43,889	21'0	11'4	200,723	E. W. T. Farley . . .	R. E. Knocker.
Droitwich, Wores.	4,132	21'1	12'8	23,027	Dr. P. A. Roden . . .	S. J. Tombs.
Dudley, Wores.	51,668	29'4	16'5	170,121	T. Chambers . . .	Arthur Holt.
Dukinfield, Cheshire	19,546	26'0	19'4	77,021	G. H. Kenyon . . .	(Vacant.)
Dunstable, Beds.	8,465	18'8	10'9	31,641	E. Franklin . . .	O. C. S. Benning.
DURHAM	17,902	25'4	18'2	69,992	A. Pattison . . .	Frederick Marshall.
Ealing, Middlesex	68,306	17'8	9'8	534,608	H. Armriding . . .	G. E. Brydges.
Eastbourne, E. Sussex	54,796	15'3	9'5	459,185	C. O'Brien Harding . . .	Hy. W. Povarque.
East Ham, Essex	142,905	24'3	11'0	547,718	R. Banks-Martin . . .	E. E. Wilson.
East Retford, Notts.	13,648	23'7	12'1	58,462	T. Wheeldon . . .	Wm. P. Jones.
Eccles, Lanes.	43,847	21'3	13'9	189,981	F. W. Ogden . . .	Edwin Parkes.
Evesham, Wores.	8,651	22'9	13'1	38,246	C. F. Cox . . .	T. A. Cox.
EXETER, Devon	*60,317	19'6	12'5	337,000	J. G. Owen . . .	H. Lloyd Parry, LL.B.
Eye, E. Suffolk	1,999	18'0	11'0	8,000	H. Havers . . .	H. Warnes.
Falmouth, Cornwall	13,469	18'1	11'1	51,279	C. Reesdon . . .	Ed. E. Armitage.
Faversham, Kent	10,450	21'9	14'1	49,276	Dr. S. R. Alexander . . .	Guy Tassell.
Folkestone, Kent	33,711	18'1	10'6	266,302	Sir S. Penfold . . .	A. F. Kidson.
Fowey, Cornwall	2,281	12'7	7'2	14,621	W. H. L. Shadwell . . .	H. S. Graham.
Gateshead, Durham	118,684	31'7	19'8	441,714	J. MacCoy . . .	William Swinburne.
Gillingham, Kent	54,641	22'8	13'0	190,271	W. H. Griffin . . .	F. C. Boucher, LL.B.
Glastonbury, Somerset	4,309	19'0	12'1	—	M. H. Stead . . .	R. T. Gould, M.A.
Glossop, Derby	21,729	18'3	14'2	85,892	Mrs. H. Partington . . .	T. W. Ellison.
GLOUCESTER	50,558	22'5	13'6	242,215	Sir J. Bruton . . .	G. S. Blakeway.
Godalming, Surrey	8,871	19'8	12'1	52,890	C. Burgess . . .	T. P. Whately.
Godmanchester, Hants.	2,158	20'9	9'8	—	R. L. Towgood . . .	Gerald Hunnybun.
Grantham, Lincs.	(Kesteven)	20,692	20'3	12'7	Sir A. Priestley, M.P. . . .	A. H. Malin.
Gravesend, Kent	28,346	24'1	13'0	147,962	H. Huggins . . .	Hy. Hampton Brown B.A.
Great Grimsby, Lincs.	77,554	27'2	15'3	319,453	F. Moss . . .	J. Wm. Jackson.
Guildford, Surrey	24,619	20'6	11'2	162,124	W. Shawcross . . .	A. D. Jenkins.
Halifax, Yorks. (W.R.)	100,701	17'7	15'4	498,379	H. Clay . . .	P. Saunders.
Harrogate, Yorks. (W.R.)	35,300	14'8	10'8	272,102	F. O. Johnson . . .	J. T. Taylor.
Hartlepool, Durham	20,085	32'4	19'3	75,621	T. W. Watson . . .	H. W. Bell.
Harwich, Essex	14,515	23'5	11'4	42,621	E. Saunders . . .	A. J. Hanslip Ward.
Haslingden, Lanes.	18,763	21'8	12'5	90,047	E. Russell . . .	W. Musgrove.
Hastings, E. Sussex	60,044	14'1	11'6	419,323	J. Perrins . . .	Percy Idle.
Hedon, Yorks. (E.R.)	1,211	28'1	16'8	3,460	R. A. Park . . .	J. E. D. Stiekney.
Helston, Cornwall	2,899	19'3	11'9	9,824	W. Hall . . .	J. W. Tysacke.
Hemel Hempst'd, Herts.	13,295	22'4	11'4	65,721	G. A. Talbot . . .	A. E. Usher.
Henley-on-Thames, Ox.	6,575	17'8	8'9	34,100	W. Hamilton . . .	A. Caldecott.
HEREFORD	22,866	19'5	13'9	131,264	E. R. Dymond . . .	R. Battersby.
Hertford, Herts.	10,650	21'9	13'5	56,380	H. R. H. Gosselin- Grimshawe . . .	A. Baker.
Heywood, Lanes.	27,008	20'5	19'2	122,166	R. D. McMurdo . . .	G. G. Bouehier.
High Wycombe, Bucks.	21,066	24'2	11'5	75,621	W. Birch . . .	A. J. Clarke.
Higham Ferrers, N. Hants.	2,773	19'8	10'3	8,621	T. Patenall . . .	Wm. H. Simpson, B.A.
Highton, Devon	3,171	14'2	10'6	17,020	C. N. Tweed . . .	E. Wm. Hellier.
Horseley, Middlesex	87,742	17'4	9'2	706,463	P. F. Teychenne . . .	F. D. Askey.
Hove, E. Sussex	43,590	13'6	11'5	424,762	A. R. Sargeant . . .	W. J. Harrison, B.A.
Huddersfield, Yorks.	111,031	18'3	15'5	552,031	W. H. Jessop . . .	J. H. Field, LL.B.
HULL, Yorks. (E.R.)	287,472	27'7	15'5	1,316,883	H. Johnson . . .	H. A. Learoyd, LL.B.
Huntingdon, Hants.	3,938	15'2	13'9	21,220	W. P. Theakston . . .	J. P. Maule.
Hyde, Cheshire	33,606	21'0	16'3	143,297	A. M. Fletcher . . .	Thos. Brownson, B.A.
Hythe, Kent	6,596	24'0	12'2	43,913	W. R. Cobay . . .	B. C. Drake.
Ilkeston, Derby	33,233	26'6	16'0	90,339	A. Henshaw . . .	S. F. James.
Ipswich, E. Suffolk	75,767	23'7	13'2	350,771	H. D. Phillips . . .	William Bantoff.
Jarrow, Durham	33,583	35'4	18'8	124,621	R. I. Dodds . . .	Geo. Johnston (jun.).
Kelkley, Yorks. (W.R.)	43,970	19'8	15'6	209,797	F. W. L. Butterfield . . .	Smith Terry.
Kendal, Westmorland	13,996	20'6	12'1	70,632	J. J. Thomas . . .	J. E. Bolton.
Kidderminster, Wores.	27,572	23'0	14'0	109,701	J. Ray . . .	J. H. Thursfield.
King's Lynn, Norfolk	20,179	24'7	13'3	86,342	P. T. Chatterton . . .	J. W. Woolstencroft.
Kingston-on-Thames, Surrey	38,880	20'8	13'3	234,960	O. H. Burge . . .	H. A. Winsor. [F.S.A.]
Leicester	41,682	18'9	12'2	207,181	W. Briggs . . .	T. C. Hughes, M.A.,

Cities and Boroughs.	Popu-lation.	Rate per 1,000.		Rateable Value.	Mayor 1917-18. *Lord Mayor.	Town Clerk.
		Births	Deaths.			
England						
Launceston, Cornwall .	4,133	13'5	12'5	£ 19,824	Dr. W. F. Thompson	C. H. Peter.
Leamington, Warwick .	26,669	16'9	11'7	191,911	Dr. M. C. Atkinson	Leo Rawlinson.
LEEDS, Yorks. (W.R.) .	457,507	23'5	16'1	2,235,130	*F. Gott .	Sir Robert Fox.
Leicester .	231,152	22'2	14'6	1,129,109	J. North .	H. A. Pritchard.
Leigh, Lancs. .	45,134	27'4	15'9	192,083	J. Ashworth .	W. H. Cowburn.
Leominster, Hereford .	5,714	21'9	12'9	36,231	H. Gosling .	W. T. Sale.
Lewes, E. Sussex .	10,902	17'5	13'4	64,324	A. E. Rugg .	R. T. Baxter.
LICHFIELD, Staffs. .	8,795	21'3	9'8	48,221	C. Harradine .	Herbert Russell.
LINCOLN .	59,421	22'5	12'4	267,717	C. T. Parker .	W. Bagshaw.
Liskeard, Cornwall .	4,462	18'4	11'0	20,423	R. H. Lee .	H. L. Caunter.
LIVERPOOL, Lancs. .	763,926	30'3	20'4	5,004,907	*Dr. J. Utting	E. R. Pickmere, M.A.
Lostwithiel, Cornwall .	1,384	15'2	17'1	4,620	R. Pease .	J. P. Heath.
Loughborough, Leics. .	23,362	22'0	13'4	108,020	W. W. Coltman	H. Perkins.
Louth, Lincoln (Lindsey)	9,971	16'6	11'6	38,631	R. Dawson .	H. Sharpley.
Lowestoft, E. Sussex .	34,764	26'9	13'1	149,326	F. Spashett .	R. B. Nicholson.
Ludlow, Salop .	5,814	19'4	18'4	22,972	S. H. Valentine	J. H. Williams.
Luton, Beds. .	53,389	24'7	13'8	256,965	J. H. Staddon	William Smith.
Lydd, Kent .	2,924	16'1	9'6	10,555	E. H. Finn .	G. G. H. Witchell.
Lyme Regis, Dorset .	2,942	19'7	8'4	11,211	A. J. Woodroffe	H. J. Ramsbotham.
Lymington, Hants. .	4,370	19'5	10'6	22,270	J. P. C. Shrubb	H. E. Tizard.
Macclesfield, Cheshire .	34,840	20'2	12'7	121,938	E. Crew .	F. R. Oldfield.
Maidenhead, Berks. .	15,781	19'0	10'6	96,430	C. W. Cox .	H. E. Davies.
Maldstone, Kent .	35,967	20'4	12'4	205,321	G. F. Clark .	S. L. Monckton.
Maldon, Essex .	6,426	17'3	10'4	23,100	E. T. Baker .	F. H. Bright.
Malmesbury, Wilts. .	2,606	18'8	9'9	7,680	M. Thompson	M. H. Chubb.
MANCHESTER, Lancs. .	731,830	25'7	18'4	4,797,516	*Sir A. Porter	Thomas Hudson.
Mansfield, Notts. .	40,768	31'4	13'3	142,047	W. F. Wharmby	J. H. White.
Margate, Kent .	29,546	16'6	11'3	204,701	W. B. Reeve .	Edward Brooke.
Marlborough, Wilts. .	4,474	14'5	10'2	19,620	J. Russell .	E. Llewellyn Gwillim.
Middlesbrough, Yorks. .	124,635	32'8	21'1	537,712	J. Calvert .	P. Kitchen.
Middleton, Lancs. .	28,634	19'9	15'7	129,402	W. M. Wiggins	J. P. Walmsley.
Monmouth, Mon. .	5,313	19'4	12'7	24,510	W. Sambrook	Geo. B. Adamson.
Morecambe, Lancs. .	12,215	15'6	10'8	78,050	W. Wright .	T. P. Tilly, M.A.
Morley, Yorks. (W.R.) .	24,444	23'8	17'6	100,921	J. Stockdale .	Fred Thackray.
Morpeth, Northumb. .	7,753	24'4	14'6	28,500	J. Elliott .	James Jardin.
Mossley, Lancs. .	13,143	19'9	15'7	65,974	J. E. Rhodes	Joseph Hyde.
Nelson, Lancs. .	41,153	17'3	13'8	178,715	C. Townsley .	J. H. Baldwick.
Newark, Notts. .	16,764	23'9	14'1	79,910	W. E. Knight	(Vacant.)
Newbury, Berks. .	12,370	16'7	9'4	56,020	C. A. Hawker	F. Quekett-Louch.
Newcastle-under-Lyme, Staffs. .	20,273	27'8	19'0	65,712	W. V. S. G. Goodwin	J. Griffith, LL.B.
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE .	271,523	27'9	18'1	1,736,614	*G. Lunn .	A. M. Oliver.
Newport, I. of Wight .	11,215	21'5	12'4	47,020	F. E. Whitcher	T. R. Pratt.
Newport, Mon. .	87,817	25'9	14'4	471,188	W. Evans .	A. A. Newman.
New Romney, Kent .	1,334	13'5	4'1	6,915	A. H. Smith .	W. Lamcraft.
Northampton, N'hants. .	90,829	20'8	14'0	405,327	J. Wood .	Herbert Hankinson.
NORWICH, Norfolk .	123,377	20'5	13'1	473,591	*R. Jewson .	A. H. Miller.
NOTTINGHAM, Notts. .	264,970	23'4	15'6	1,290,028	J. G. Small .	W. J. Board.
Nuneaton, Warwick .	40,108	30'0	13'9	157,842	H. C. Jones .	F. S. Clay.
Okhampton, Devon .	3,326	22'5	9'9	11,771	Maj.-Gen. E. H. Holley	J. J. Newcombe.
Oldham, Lancs. .	150,055	23'3	19'5	562,660	J. Middleton .	J. H. Hallsworth.
Osselt, Yorks. (W.R.) .	14,373	24'1	13'6	58,123	G. F. Wilson .	T. W. Willson.
Oswestry, Salop .	10,094	20'4	16'5	75,621	R. S. Parry .	S. Pryce-Parry, M.A.
OXFORD .	53,980	17'2	11'7	455,316	Sir R. Buckell	R. Bacon, M.A.
Penryn, Cornwall .	3,067	22'2	16'2	8,123	B. Annear .	M. H. Truscott.
Penzance, Cornwall .	13,564	15'1	12'0	65,223	G. Poole .	T. H. Cornish.
PETERBOROUGH .	34,253	19'9	10'9	149,500	G. Nicholls .	William Mellows.
Plymouth .	127,351	23'6	15'9	1,033,870	J. P. Brown .	J. H. Ellis.
Pontefract, Yks. (W.R.) .	16,582	32'7	15'9	78,881	O. Holmes .	W. Haddock.
Poole, Dorset .	41,731	21'2	11'2	199,020	G. C. A. Kentish	C. Lisby.
Portsmouth, Hants. .	241,748	23'6	12'9	1,146,119	H. R. Pink .	G. H. Ethernton.
Preston, Lancs. .	118,118	24'1	16'8	479,082	H. Cartnell .	A. Howarth.
Pudsey, Yorks. (W.R.) .	13,801	19'3	15'8	60,032	W. C. Forrest	A. E. Evans.
Queenborough, Kent .	3,035	29'3	18'5	14,520	Capt. E. W. Jaffray	C. B. Harris.
Ramsgate, Kent .	30,073	18'4	1'9	158,672	T. S. Chayney	A. B. Clarke.
Rawtenstall, Lancs. .	30,381	18'5	16'2	132,943	H. Crabtree .	James Whalley.
Reading, Berks. .	89,419	20'2	11'6	508,534	F. A. Sarjeant	W. S. Clutterbuck.
Reigate, Surrey .	29,132	7'1	19'6	225,057	T. Malcolmson	Alfred Smith.
Richmond, Surrey .	33,610	18'2	1'4	327,070	M. Williams .	H. Sagar.
Richmond, Yks. (N.R.) .	3,985	24'0	12'8	16,214	G. R. Wade .	O. G. Croft, M.A.

Cities and Boroughs.	Popu- lation.	Rate per 1,000.		Rateable Value.	Mayor 1917-18. *Lord Mayor.	Town Clerk.
		Births.	Deaths.			
England						
RIPON, Yorks. (W.R.).	8,215	17'4	12'5	42,730	F. W. Hargrave	M. Kirkley.
Rochdale, Lancs.	93,517	20'1	17'5	438,433	R. Turner	W. H. Hickson.
ROCHESTER, Kent	31,584	22'2	12'8	142,364	H. d'A. Breton	A. Kennette.
Romsey, Han's.	4,745	22'6	10'7	17,111	R. Bowen	B. W. Atlee.
Rotherham, Yorks. (W.R.)	64,527	30'6	16'2	249,930	J. Heminsley.	C. L. des Forges.
Ryde, I. of Wight	10,499	14'8	12'2	72,440	J. I. Barton	Chas. G. Vincent.
Rye, E. Sussex	4,312	16'7	11'9	16,930	G. Ellis	Walter Dawes.
Saffron Walden, Essex	6,415	18'2	11'4	28,020	A. N. Myhill	Wm. Adams.
ST. ALBANS, Herts.	25,624	20'2	10'7	103,721	J. Flint	E. P. Dehenham.
St. Helens, Lancs.	99,601	33'7	18'7	384,979	H. B. Bates	W. H. Andrew.
St. Ives, Cornwall	7,288	19'3	11'1	16,350	J. Haine	Edwd. Boase.
St. Ives, Hunts.	3,041	18'7	10'4	16,180	W. S. Harrison	G. D. Day, M.A., LL.B.
Salford, Lancs.	233,970	27'2	18'6	1,072,849	W. Huddart	L. C. Evans.
SALISBURY, Wilts.	21,476	17'7	11'8	115,264	J. Macklin	F. Hodding.
Saltash, Cornwall	4,324	15'5	11'2	14,441	G. J. Lang	F. E. Cleverton.
Sandwich, Kent	3,007	19'6	8'9	13,300	W. J. Hughes	E. C. Byrne.
Scarboro', Yorks. (N.R.)	36,978	16'4	13'9	243,281	C. C. Graham	Sydney Jones.
Shaftesbury, Dorset	1,834	18'0	12'4	6,410	Dr. J. Harris	J. K. Rutter.
SHEFFIELD, Yorks.	472,299	27'6	17'4	2,059,213	*A. Cattell	Wm. E. Hart.
Shrewsbury, Salop	29,639	20'9	13'5	171,534	S. M. Morris	R. F. Prideaux.
Smethwick, Staffs.	74,754	27'1	14'8	306,952	G. Pollard	G. C. Lloyd.
Southampton, Hants.	122,577	24'3	13'7	657,865	F. J. Smith	R. R. Linthorne
Southend-on-Sea, Essex	80,234	18'5	11'2	595,208	J. Francis	H. J. Worwood.
South Molton, Devon	2,715	16'6	8'8	13,621	D. C. Bush	R. L. Riccard.
Southport, Lancs.	71,163	14'4	13'5	540,497	T. Hampson	J. E. Jarratt.
South Shields, Durham	110,604	31'9	18'3	456,106	A. Anderson	J. M. Hayton, B.A.
Southwold, E. Suffolk	2,619	15'7	7'2	16,611	E. Pipe	E. R. Cooper.
Stafford	24,008	24'2	13'8	103,420	R. J. Young	Richard Battle.
Stalybridge, Cheshire	26,222	22'0	22'3	120,266	J. Bottomley	F. H. Worsley.
Stamford, Lincs.	10,004	23'2	11'7	46,540	W. E. Martin	Charles Atter.
Stockport, Cheshire	124,326	22'0	15'4	585,092	T. Rowbotham	R. Hyde.
Stockton-on-Tees, Dur.	59,092	30'7	18'2	275,921	J. Harrison	Thos. Downey.
Stoke-on-Trent, Staffs.	239,515	32'0	18'9	858,279	J. S. Goddard	E. B. Sharpley.
Stourbridge, Worcs.	17,566	23'0	12'2	106,220	S. Fiddian	W. W. Goddard.
Stratford-on-Avon, War.	8,587	19'2	9'5	47,222	A. D. Flower	R. Lunn.
Sudbury, W. Suffolk	7,149	17'6	13'2	24,781	A. Howard	C. H. Wells.
Sunderland, Durham	152,436	32'5	17'4	710,884	W. F. Vint	H. Craven.
Sutton Coldfield, War'k	21,607	18'0	9'8	140,010	W. J. Scal	R. A. Reay-Nadin.
Swindon, Wilts.	52,195	22'9	12'0	241,873	A. J. Gilhert	Robert Hilton.
Tamworth, Staffs.	7,855	21'0	11'0	29,720	W. R. Frost	John Matthews.
Taunton, Somerset	22,931	18'0	11'8	111,931	H. J. Van Trump	W. H. Bailey.
Tenterden, Kent	3,413	16'1	11'7	19,203	H. Judge	J. Munu-Mace.
Tewkesbury, Glouces.	5,096	18'1	8'6	23,225	H. Bishop	H. A. Badham, junr.
Thetford, Norfolk	4,819	21'4	11'1	20,219	S. Oldman	J. Houchen.
Thornaby-on-Tees, Yorks. (N.R.)	19,244	33'5	20'1	89,902	W. F. Whitwell	Wm. J. Watson.
Tiverton, Devon	10,161	15'8	11'1	58,425	A. T. Gregory	J. F. Pugsley.
Todmorden, Yks. (W.R.)	25,400	17'6	14'5	122,760	R. Jackson	H. Garratt.
Torquay, Devon	40,064	13'7	10'7	204,222	H. Gordon Cumming	Frederick S. Hex.
Torrington, Devon	2,991	21'7	14'6	10,000	G. D. Cope	George M. Doe.
Totnes, Devon	4,151	13'7	11'7	21,106	C. F. Rea	George E. Windcatt.
TRURO, Cornwall	11,265	20'7	12'0	52,620	J. Tonkin	Frederick Parkin.
Tunbridge Wells, Kent	36,281	13'9	12'1	309,269	R. Vaughan Gower.	Wm. C. Cripps.
Tynemouth, Northumb.	60,688	28'6	16'8	261,360	H. Gregg	Stanley Wilson.
WAKFIELD, Yks. (W.R.)	52,329	23'0	15'8	250,325	G. Blakey	A. C. Allibone.
Wallasey, Cheshire	84,767	21'7	13'4	525,303	E. Peace	H. W. Cook.
Wallingford, Berks.	2,693	18'9	12'1	12,991	E. C. Walter	F. R. Hedges.
Wallsend, Northumb.	43,938	32'0	14'8	184,493	W. H. Thompson	W. V. Mulcaster.
Walsall, Staffs.	93,543	28'8	15'4	244,896	S. M. Slater	H. Lee.
Wareham, Dorset	2,002	15'5	9'7	5,162	E. S. Clark	Albert Laws.
Warrington, Lancs.	74,157	30'1	17'9	308,979	P. Peacock	J. L. Whittle.
Warwick	11,849	23'0	12'7	66,861	Sir E. M. Nelson	H. J. Brown.
Wednesbury, Staffs.	28,492	32'9	17'6	102,343	A. B. Pritchard	Thomas Jones.
WELLS, Somerset	4,606	13'2	11'3	21,610	G. W. Wheeler	Ed. P. Foster.
Wenlock, Salop	15,087	18'9	13'4	61,562	J. H. Whitley	F. H. Potts, LL.M.
West Bromwich, Staffs.	69,125	31'7	16'1	235,470	Dr. T. Sansome	A. Wickham.
West Ham, Essex	294,476	30'2	15'5	1,322,964	W. J. Thorne	(vacant).
West Hartlepool, Dur.	64,248	29'7	16'7	266,553	W. Edgar	H. Simpson.
Weymouth, Dorset	22,947	19'0	10'2	120,062	R. S. Cowben	F. Fernhaugh.
Whitehaven, Cumberl'd	18,974	30'5	17'0	76,762	J. R. Musgrave	Thomas Brown.

Cities and Boroughs.	Popu-lation.	Rate per 1,000.		Rateable Value.	Mayor 1917-18. *Lord Mayor.	Town Clerk.
		Births.	Deaths.			
England						
Widnes, Lancs. . .	32,285	31'2	18'6	181,143	J. Hedley . .	H. S. Oppenheim.
Wigan, Lancs. . .	90,842	30'1	19'7	341,070	A. E. Baucher . .	Wm. H. Tyrer.
Wilton, Wilts. . .	2,104	16'2	9'9	10,721	O. E. Marks . .	H. J. King.
Wimbledon, Surrey . .	58,312	19'0	10'6	486,392	H. W. Simpson . .	A. Steele Sheldon.
WINCHESTER, Hants. . .	23,993	17'0	10'5	145,231	A. Edmeades . .	Thomas Holt.
Windsor, Berks. . .	12,317	22'5	12'7	97,241	W. Carter . .	E. O. Durant.
Wisbech, Cambs. . .	10,721	—	—	48,464	C. Clayton . .	C. E. F. Copeman, M.A.
Wokingham, Berks. . .	41,553	15'2	8'3	23,621	H. C. Mylne . .	J. H. E. Clifton.
Wolverhampton, Staffs. .	95,615	27'4	15'9	427,602	J. F. Myatt . .	Sir Horatio Brevitt.
Woodstock, Oxon. . .	1,571	15'3	7'2	4,621	A. E. Banbury . .	S. Henman.
WORCESTER . . .	48,505	20'2	13'7	233,347	A. W. A. Carlton .	Samuel Southall.
Workington, Cumb. . .	24,828	28'0	14'6	101,237	F. Hall . .	John Warwick.
Worthing, W. Sussex . .	33,249	15'0	11'0	207,999	J. White . .	J. K. Allerton.
Yarmouth, Gt. Norfolk .	57,058	23'2	14'8	271,302	A. Harbord . .	Wm. E. Stevens.
Yeovil, Somerset . . .	14,413	21'9	10'5	66,821	E. Damon . .	H. O. Batten.
YORK . . .	83,380	22'7	13'7	424,232	*W.A. Forster-Todd	P. J. Spalding.
Wales						
Aberavon, Glam. . .	11,247	41'2	18'9	54,250	T. S. Goslin . .	T. J. Jones.
Abergavenny, Mon. . .	8,691	25'1	15'3	38,720	Z. Wheatley . .	Wm. H. Hopwood.
Aberystwyth, Card. . .	8,568	14'6	13'1	48,251	C. M. Williams . .	A. J. Hughes.
BANGOR, Carn. . .	11,228	17'5	12'6	45,280	R. J. Williams . .	J. P. Williams.
Beaumaris, Anglesey . .	2,207	15'4	10'4	9,820	James H. Burton .	G. H. R. Tildesley.
						LL.B.
Brecon . . .	5,916	18'8	16'1	26,724	W. Williams . .	G. H. Williams.
CARDIFF, Glam. . .	186,763	25'8	15'1	1,213,315	*W. Roberts . .	J. L. Wheatley.
Cardigan . . .	3,595	17'5	17'0	14,093	A. Clougher . .	David Morgan Jones.
Cardmarthen . . .	10,270	16'2	16'9	42,641	J. Lewis . .	H. B. White.
Carnarvon . . .	8,958	19'4	17'7	34,006	R. Parry . .	R. O. Roberts.
Conway, Carn. . .	5,383	18'9	11'1	33,926	F. Morgan Jones .	Hugh Parry.
Cowbridge, Glamorg. . .	1,158	11'2	13'7	4,121	Capt. T. J. Yorwerth	Wm. T. Gwyn.
Denbigh . . .	7,006	18'7	9'2	36,225	R. Owen . .	Edward Parry.
Flint . . .	5,685	36'6	17'5	20,291	Maj. C. E. Dyson .	Thomas W. Hughes.
Haverfordwest, Pemb. .	5,897	19'5	14'5	15,462	G. H. Llewellyn .	R. T. P. Williams.
Kidwelly, Carn. . .	3,221	27'0	15'8	10,067	W. Loosemore . .	W. Robt. James.
Lampeter, Card. . .	1,822	13'2	8'1	7,842	J. S. Jones . .	J. E. Lloyd.
Llandovery, Carm. . .	2,039	16'2	12'7	6,444	J. P. C. V. Pryse-Price	H. Alfred Thomas.
Llanelli, Carm. . .	33,693	26'8	15'1	123,122	D. J. Davies . .	H. W. Spowart.
Llanfyllin, Montgoni. .	1,633	19'6	14'7	7,802	Maj. J. Lomax . .	Thomas Jones.
Llanidloes, Montgom. .	2,550	18'4	10'9	7,231	R. Jarman . .	Arthur Davies.
Merthyr Tydvil, Glam. .	83,946	28'2	16'9	284,624	N. F. Hankey . .	T. Aneuryn Rees.
Montgomery . . .	970	20'6	8'7	7,602	H. Jones . .	C. S. Pryce.
Neath, Glamorg. . .	18,558	27'3	14'5	69,902	Hopkin Morgan . .	E. O. Curtis.
Pembroke . . .	15,628	23'2	13'8	55,110	W. Evans . .	R. D. Lowless.
Pwllheli, Carnarvon . .	3,820	22'2	11'0	15,821	G. O. Roberts . .	Evan R. Davies.
Swansea, Glam. . .	119,720	27'4	16'9	606,633	D. Davies . .	H. L. Coath.
Tenby, Pemb. . .	4,360	14'2	10'9	26,662	Capt. D. H. Morgan	G. L. Stokes.
Welshpool, Montgom. .	5,866	19'8	10'6	42,002	T. J. Evans . .	C. Pryce Yearsley.
Wrexham, Denbigh . .	19,235	24'9	14'2	81,023	L. B. Rowland . .	L. Taylor.

THE GOVERNMENT OF LONDON

The area of the City of London is 673 acres—a little more than 1 square mile. The area of the County of London is 117 square miles. The population of the County at the census of 1911 was 4,521,685, being one-tenth of the population of the United Kingdom and about one twentieth of the population of the British Empire, exclusive of India. Greater London, comprising the City and the Metropolitan Police District, has an area of 692'84 square miles, excluding tidal water, and is defined as containing every parish the whole of which is within 15 miles of Charing Cross, or any portion of which is within 12 miles. Its population in 1911 was 7,251,358.

There are 30 Municipal bodies in the Administrative County of London, consisting of the London County Council, the Corporations of the Cities of London and Westminster, and 27 Metropolitan Borough Councils; there are also 28 Boards of Guardians of the Poor and other authorities—170 in all, the members constituting these numbering 5,339; while in Outer London, which signifies the part of the Metropolitan Police District lying outside the Administrative County, there are 142 Local Authorities comprising 5 County Councils, 9 County and Municipal Borough Corporations, 62 Urban District Councils, 14 Rural District Councils, and 52 Parish Councils; there are also 19 Boards of Guardians of the Poor.

THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL

The Council was constituted by the Local Government Act, 1888, and is the authority for the administration of the County of London, which has an area of 116.95 miles. The Council consists of 19 Aldermen and 118 Councillors (but in Oct. 1908 the Council adopted a recommendation in favour of the increase of the membership from 137 to 154). The aldermen sit for six and the councillors for three years. Under the London County Council Electors' Qualification Act, 1900, every parochial elector is entitled to vote at the election of a London County Councillor. No elector can legally vote more than once in the county at the same election.

The last election, the ninth, took place on

Thursday, March 6, 1913. The party results of this and the previous elections were as follows:—

	Pro- gressives	Municipal Reformers*	Inde- pendents
1889 . . .	71	47	—
1892 . . .	84	34	—
1895 . . .	59	59	—
1898 . . .	70	47	1
1901 . . .	84	32	2
1904 . . .	83	34	1
1907 . . .	38	79	1
1910 . . .	58	60	—
1913 . . .	51	67	—

* Called Moderates 1889-1904.

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL

The members elected on March 6, 1913, or since that date, to represent the various electoral divisions are given below. The figures in brackets

denote the number of electors on the last-compiled register. An asterisk denotes that the member was also in the former Council.

Battersea (18,717)		Chelsea (15,909)		Rostron, Mr. J. Little (M.R.) was co-opted (1916).	
W. R. Warren (P.) . . .	5483.	*R. C. Norman (M.R.) . . .	5200	Finsbury, East (6528)	
W. J. West (P.) . . .	5451	*E. L. Meinertzhagen (M.R.) . . .	5113	*G. M. Gillett (P.) . . .	2037
Capt. H. Ramsden (M.R.) . . .	4502	Miss K. Wallas (P.) . . .	2598	*H. E. A. Cotton (P.) . . .	2026
G. B. Piggett (M.R.) . . .	4502	G. Schuster (P.) . . .	2569	Capt. E. W. Morrison-Bell (M.R.) . . .	1866
Bermondsey (12,959)		City of London (31,552)		W. G. Perring (M.R.) . . .	1837
*W. H. Eeroyd (P.) . . .	2951	*J. W. Domoney (M.R.) . . .	7321	Fulham (28,677)	
M. Shearman, jun. (P.) . . .	2820	*Hon. G. Johnstone (M.R.) . . .	7279	*Oyrlil S. Oohh (M.R.) . . .	7649
Ald. Sticland (M.R.) . . .	2462	*W. H. Pannell (M.R.) . . .	7245	*E. G. Easton (M.R.) . . .	7614
Maj. Swiney (M.R.) . . .	2409	*S. Sankey (M.R.) . . .	7206	D. Waterlow (P.) . . .	4870
Dr. A. Salter (Lab.) . . .	1632	Capt. Hon. F. Hemphill (P.) . . .	1708	W. Meakin (P.) . . .	4843
O. G. Ammon (Lab.) . . .	1374	O. S. Ralli (P.) . . .	1647	On the death of Mr. Easton, Sir H. G. Norris (M.R.) was co-opted (Oct. 31, 1916).	
Bethnal Green, North-East (10,044)		Dr. S. Miall (P.) . . .	1644	Greenwich (16,740)	
*Garnham Edmonds (P.) . . .	2731	W. W. Grantham (M.R.) returned unopposed (May 1, 1913) on the election of Mr. Sankey to be City Remembrancer. O. A. Hanson (M.R.) returned unopposed (March 1, 1915) on the retirement of Mr. Pannell; J. Roberts co-opted on the retirement of Mr. Johnstone (Sept. 1917).		*G. H. Hume (M.R.) . . .	4815
*Sir Edward Smith (P.) . . .	2667	Clapham (28,398)		*Lord Hill (M.R.) . . .	4787
G. Allen (M.R.) . . .	1961	*R. M. Sebag-Montefiore (M.R.) . . .	8890	A. H. Scott (P.) . . .	4486
T. A. Blane (M.R.) . . .	1941	H. E. S. Parsons (M.R.) . . .	8881	Hon. H. F. Moulton (P.) . . .	4463
Bethnal Green, South-West (8526)		Hon. H. Beaumont (P.) . . .	7049	Hackney, Central (11,933)	
*Rev. Stewart Headlam (P.) . . .	2369	O. Partington (P.) . . .	6971	W. Ray (M.R.) . . .	3670
*Percy A. Harris (P.) . . .	2359	On the death of Mr. Sebag-Montefiore from wounds, Nov. 19, 1915, Mr. W. H. P. Gihson (M.R.) was co-opted.		*Miss H. Adler (P.) . . .	3653
M. Campbell-Johnston (M.R.) . . .	1487	Deptford (19,895)		Lord William Oocil (M.R.) . . .	3645
L. Tyfield (M.R.) . . .	1441	J. T. Prestidge (M.R.) . . .	5704	*A. J. Shephard (P.) . . .	3622
Bow and Bromley (13,191)		R. O. Phillimore (P.) . . .	5667	Hackney, North (19,634)	
F. H. Baber (M.R.) . . .	2505	Capt. M. Kincaid-Smith (M.R.) . . .	5643	*G. W. H. Jones (M.R.) . . .	6014
G. M. Hilbery (M.R.) . . .	2464	C. M. Lloyd (P.) . . .	5532	*O. E. Warburg (M.R.) . . .	5965
*G. L. Bruce (P.) . . .	1936	Dulwich (18,187)		W. A. Nicholls (P.) . . .	5322
Ben Cooper (P.) . . .	1826	Lord Massereene (M.R.) . . .	6048	W. R. J. Hickman . . .	5299
C. E. Sumner (Ind. Soc.) . . .	1794	C. Wilkinson (M.R.) . . .	6027	Hackney, South (17,704)	
E. C. Fairchild (Ind. Soc.) . . .	1699	Dr. Sophia Jevons (P.) . . .	3993	*G. K. Naylor (M.R.) . . .	3132
— Reaney (Ind.) . . .	79	P. Phipps (P.) . . .	4057	*T. Chapman (P.) . . .	3109
On the resignation of Mr. Hilbery, Mr. W. O. Bersey was co-opted (Apr. 3, 1917).		Finsbury, Central (10,174)		J. E. Brudenell-Bruce (M.R.) . . .	3059
Brixton (14,892)		*L. W. S. Rostron (M.R.) . . .	3006	C. Watson (P.) . . .	2981
*W. Haydon (M.R.) . . .	4289	S. J. Thomas (M.R.) . . .	2947	H. Wells-Holland (Ind.) . . .	1733
*E. Gray (M.R.) . . .	4274	*A. B. Russell (P.) . . .	2929	A. L. Cox (Ind.) . . .	1674
A. R. Gridley (P.) . . .	3154	H. S. Syrett (P.) . . .	2853	On the resignation of Mr. Naylor, Mr. C. Winkley (M.R.) was co-opted (Oct. 31, 1916).	
H. Holt (P.) . . .	3151	Haggerston (8087)		*H. Ward (P.) . . .	2178
Camberwell, North (16,336)				D. Blackley (P.) . . .	2167
*R. A. Bray (P.) . . .	4358			J. J. Jarvis (M.R.) . . .	1975
*H. R. Taylor (P.) . . .	4303			W. Brass (M.R.) . . .	1970
W. A. Hirst (M.R.) . . .	3423				
H. A. Truby (M.R.) . . .	3374				

Hammersmith (20,004)	
*F. R. Anderton (M.R.)	5615
*I. Salmon (M.R.)	5639
W. P. Hunter (P.)	3937
Glynne Williams (P.)	3703

Hampstead (16,412)	
*W. Reynolds (M.R.)	4567
*A. T. Taylor (M.R.)	4529
H. Holman (P.)	2169

Holborn (11,570)	
*R. I. Tasker (M.R.)	3719
*Hon. H. Lygon (M.R.)	3718
T. E. Morris (P.)	1287
J. B. Elsdon (P.)	1255
On the resignation of Mr. Tasker, Col. H. H. Tasker was returned unopposed (Nov. 9, 1914).	

Hoxton (9228)	
*J. S. Holmes (P.)	2749
O. Lewis (P.)	2693
H. B. Bird (M.R.)	2402
C. Filby (M.R.)	2279
Miss Willoughby (Ind. M.R.)	158

Islington, East (15,192)	
*E. Smallwood (P.)	4545
W. L. Clague (P.)	4453
D. Hazel (M.R.)	4226
J. V. Fitzgerald (M.R.)	4170

Islington, North (16,130)	
*P. L. Dove (M.R.)	4796
*B.-Gen. R. J. Cooper (M.R.)	4792
Maj. J. H. Torrance (P.)	4574
H. S. Reitlinger (P.)	4549

Islington, South (11,689)	
*G. Dew (P.)	3197
*Howell J. Williams (P.)	3195
A. Dingli (M.R.)	2829
*W. Hunt (M.R.)	2807

Islington, West (10,445)	
H. Mills (P.)	2999
*H. L. Jephson (P.)	2978
C. W. French (M.R.)	2412
H. F. Wyatt (M.R.)	2372
On the death of Mr. Jephson, Mr. W. A. Nicholls (P.) was returned unopposed (Feb. 13, 1914).	

Kennington (12,742)	
*Sir John Benn, Bt. (P.)	3517
Lord Peel (M.R.)	3371
E. V. Sassoon (M.R.)	3264
W. J. Richardson (P.)	2878
J. G. Dale (Lab.)	1121

Kensington, North (14,417)	
*D. Davis (M.R.)	4025
*Lt.-Col. C. Levita (M.R.)	3999
C. D'O. Cooper (P.)	1895
G. S. Warren (P.)	1844
Dr. Ethel Bentham (Lab.)	1099
W. Jarrett (Lab.)	998

Kensington, South (14,938)	
*B.-Gen. W. F. Cavaye (M.R.)	5072
A. G. Colville (M.R.)	4997
F. O. Jarvis (P.)	731
H. C. Bickmore (P.)	713

Lambeth, North (7916)	
*F. Briant (P.)	2370
L. Courtauld (M.R.)	2118
W. Gough-Cook (M.R.)	2105
*Frank Smith (Lab.)	2037

Lewisham (34,619)	
*F. Carter (M.R.)	9497
Commander C. Bellairs (M.R.)	9410
C. Garfitt (P.)	5865
J. S. Lewis (P.)	5809
On the resignation of Comdr. Bellairs, Mr. W. H. Le May (M.R.) was returned unopposed (April 30, 1915); on the resignation of Mr. Le May, Mr. R. Jackson was elected (Apr. 4, 1916).	

Limehouse (7599)	
*B. R. Evans (P.)	2665
*A. W. Yeo (P.)	2664
*C. Jackson (M.R.)	2024
R. A. Reith (M.R.)	1916
On the resignation of Mr. Evans, Mr. Hy. Marks (P.) was returned unopposed (Jan. 14, 1915).	

Marylebone, East (9473)	
*E. R. Debenham (M.R.)	3492
*Lord A. Thynne (M.R.)	3411
T. W. McCormack (P.)	1056
Mrs. Miall-Smith (P.)	1055

Marylebone, West (12,432)	
*Lord Greville (M.R.)	4010
*Sir E. White (M.R.)	3942
Miss E. Fox (P.)	2110
Capt. E. J. Vasey (P.)	2066
On the death of Sir E. White, Capt. E. W. Morrison-Bell (M.R.) unopposed (July 6, 1914); on the resignation of Lord Greville, Mr. E. Sanger was co-opted (1916).	

Milke End (6845)	
T. Wickham (P.)	2252
*C. Stettaner (P.)	2204
E. H. Coumbe (M.R.)	1973
C. Ince (M.R.)	1924
On the death of Mr. Stettaner (polling August 12, 1913):	
G. A. Duffield (M.R.)	1743
Hon. H. Fletcher	
Moulton (P.)	1627
On the retirement of Mr. Duffield, Mr. G. B. Pigott was co-opted (1917).	

Newington, West (11,339)	
*J. D. Gilbert (P.)	3161
*Sir Evan Spicer (P.)	3097
E. Abbott (M.R.)	2268
R. O. Roberts (M.R.)	2222

Norwood (19,909)	
*C. U. Fisher (M.R.)	6047
*F. St. J. Morrow (M.R.)	6006
Sir C. Tarring (P.)	3559
A. E. Bennets (P.)	3553

Paddington, North (14,692)	
*J. H. Hunter (M.R.)	4561
*J. H. Liddard (M.R.)	4522
H. G. Holmes (P.)	3573
J. S. Duckers (P.)	3485

Paddington, South (9,280)	
*J. B. Karslake (M.R.)	3353
*Lt.-Col. Lewis-Barned (M.R.)	3316
R. H. de Montmorency (P.)	817
A. Y. Mayell (P.)	805

Peckham (18,274)	
*T. Gautrey (P.)	5306
*Lord Haddo (P.)	5206
W. L. Dowton (M.R.)	5127
T. Richards (M.R.)	5092

Poplar (11,580)	
St. John Hutchinson (P.)	3061
Miss Susan Lawrence (P.)	2960
T. Vosper (M.R.)	1599
Mrs. Elliott (M.R.)	1492

Rotherhithe (10,990)	
*R. L. Stuart (P.)	3186
*Rev. J. Scott Lidgett (P.)	3159
W. G. Marriott (M.R.)	2662
D. Radcliffe (M.R.)	2457

St. George's, Hanover Square (12,845)	
---------------------------------------	--

*Lord Chylesmore (M.R.)	4335
*H. J. Greenwood (M.R.)	4279
F. T. Mackenzie Bell (P.)	821

St. George's-in-the-East (3903)	
*H. Gosling (P.)	1246
*C. J. Mathew (P.)	1209
Dr. P. Daniel (M.R.)	961
D. Knocker (M.R.)	929
— Dibbs (Ind.)	164
F. W. Brame (Ind.)	24

St. Pancras, East (9444)	
*A. W. Claremont (P.)	2549
*H. D. R. Walker (P.)	2522
W. Smith-Clark (M.R.)	2454
J. Hewson (M.R.)	2436

St. Pancras, North (10,373)	
*T. F. Hobson (P.)	2901
*A. L. Leon (P.)	2887
C. H. Dinwiddy (M.R.)	2654
E. Gunter Jones (M.R.)	2646

A. C. Edwards (Ind. Soc.)	514
W. G. Woodley (Ind. Soc.)	501

St. Pancras, South (6792)	
David Davies (M.R.)	2360
*J. C. Denison-Pender (M.R.)	2307
C. F. Cosburn (P.)	1353
T. Charles (P.)	1307

St. Pancras, West (9338)	
Capt. A. C. H. Kennard (M.R.)	3278
Lord Windsor (M.R.)	3252
*W. Lloyd-Taylor (P.)	2672
A. G. Rickards, K.C. (P.)	2579

Southwark, West (8808)	
*A. Wilson (P.)	2842
*T. Hunter (P.)	2831
H. Edwards (M.R.)	2105
Rev. W. J. Somerville (M.R.)	2070

Stepney (5344)		Wandsworth (51,462)		The Aldermen are as follows :—	
*A. O. Goodrich (M.R.) . . . 1827		E. Evans (M.R.) . . . 13,927		Retiring in 1918	
Hon. A. Chichester (M.R.) . . . 1805		A. C. Rawson (M.R.) . . . 13,804		A. F. Buxton (M.R.)	
J. S. Henry (P.) . . . 1667		G. P. Blizard (P.) . . . 7390		G. Drage (M.R.)	
G. A. Hardy (P.) . . . 1630		C. H. Williams (P.) . . . 7357		J. W. Gilbert (M.R.)	
J. G. Butler (Ind. Soc.) . . . 108		Westminster (9561)		H. C. Gooch (M.R.)	
A. A. Watts (Ind. Soc.) . . . 105		*R. W. Granville-Smith (M.R.) . . . 3310		Bernard Holland (M.R.)	
On the resignation of the Hon. A. Chichester, Mr. D. Hazell (M.R.) was co-opted.		*P. Gates (M.R.) . . . 3228		H. W. Liversidge (M.R.)	
		Mrs. St. C. Stobart (P.) . . . 1199		H. V. Rowe (M.R.)	
		L. G. Buxton (P.) . . . 1168		Lady St. Helier (M.R.)	
		Whitechapel (5006)		P. C. Simmons (M.R.)	
		*W. C. Johnson (P.) . . . 1792		Miss K. Wallas (P.)	
		*H. H. Gordon (P.) . . . 1746		Retiring in 1921	
		Rev. E. G. Parry (M.R.) . . . 1008		Sir George Goldie (M.R.)	
		A. Ludski (M.R.) . . . 916		G. A. Hardie (P.)	
		Woolwich (23,913)		F. C. Harrison (M.R.)	
		*W. J. Squires (M.R.) . . . 8378		W. Hunt (M.R.)	
		*H. Kingsley Wood (M.R.) . . . 8300		Sir H. Parsons (M.R.)	
		*W. S. Sanders (Lab.) . . . 7618		Hon. O. Partington (P.)	
		Miss M. Bondfield (Lab.) . . . 7598		Mrs. Wilton Phipps (M.R.)	
				A. H. Scott (P.)	
				Sir H. L. Stephen (M.R.)	

Alphabetical List of Aldermen and Councillor

*Adler, Miss H. (P.)	Hackney, C.	*Gray, E. (M.R.)	Brixton.
*Anderton, F. R. (M.R.)	Ilamersmith.	*Greenwood, H. J. (M.R.)	St. George's, Han-
Baber, F. H. (M.R.)	Bow and Bromley.		over Sq.
*Benn, Sir J., Bt. (P.)	Kennington.	*Haddo, Lord (P.)	Peckham.
Bersey, W. C. (M.R.)	Bow and Bromley.	Hanson, C. A., M.P.	
*Blackley, D. (P.)	Haggerston.	(M.R.)	City of London.
*Bray, R. A. (P.)	Camberwell, N.	Hardy, G. (P.)	Alderman till 1921.
*Briant, F. (P.)	Lambeth, N.	*Harris, P. A., M.P. (P.)	Bethnal Green, S.W.
Buxton, A. F. (M.R.)	Alderman till 1918.	Harrison, F. C. (M.R.)	Alderman till 1921.
*Carter, F. (M.R.)	Lewisham.	*Haydon, W. (M.R.)	Brixton.
*Cavaye, Brig.-Gen. W. F. (M.R.)	Kensington, S.	Hazel, D. (M.R.)	Stepney.
Chapman, T. (P.)	Hackney, S.	*Headlam, Rev. Stewart (P.)	Bethnal Green, S.W.
*Chaylesmore, Lord (M.R.)	St. George's, Han-	*Hill, Lord (M.R.)	Greenwich.
	over Sq.	*Hobson, T. F. (P.)	St. Pancras, N.
*Clague, W. L. (P.)	Islington, E.	*Holland, B. (M.R.)	Alderman till 1918.
*Claremont, A. W. (P.)	St. Pancras, E.	*Holmes, J. S. (P.)	Hoxton.
*Cobb, Cyril S. (M.R.)	Fulham.	*Hume, G. H. (M.R.)	Greenwich.
Colville, Capt. A. G. (M.R.)	Kensington, S.	*Hunt, W. (M.R.)	Alderman till 1921.
*Cooper, Brig.-Gen. R. J. (M.R.)	Islington, N.	*Hunter, J. H. (M.R.)	Paddington, N.
*Cotton, H. E. A. (P.)	Finsbury, E.	*Hunter, T. (P.)	Southwark, W.
Courtauld, L. (M.R.)	Lambeth, N.	Hutchinson, St. J. (P.)	Poplar.
Davies, D. (M.R.)	St. Pancras, S.	*Jackson, R. (M.R.)	Lewisham.
*Davis, D. (M.R.)	Kensington, N.	*Jesson, C. (P.)	Walworth.
*Dawes, J. A., M.P. (P.)	Walworth.	*Johnson, W. O. (P.)	Whitechapel.
*Debenham, E. R. (M.R.)	Marylebone, E.	*Jones, G. W. H. (M.R.)	Hackney, N.
Denison-Pender, J. C. (M.R.)	St. Pancras, S.	*Karslake, Lt.-Col. J. B. (M.R.)	Paddington, S.
*Dew, G. (P.)	Islington, S.	Kennard, Lt.-Col. A. O. H. (M.R.)	St. Pancras, W.
*Domoney, J. W. (M.R.)	City of London.	Lawrence, Miss S. (P.)	Poplar.
*Dove, F. L. (M.R.)	Islington, N.	*Leon, A. L. (P.)	St. Pancras, N.
Drage, G. (M.R.)	Alderman till 1918.	*Levita, Lt.-Col. O. (M.R.)	Kensington, N.
*Ecroyd, W. H. (P.)	Bermondsey.	Lewis, O. (P.)	Hoxton.
*Edmonds, G. (P.)	Bethnal Green, N.E.	*Lewis-Barned, Major H. B. (M.R.)	Paddington, S.
*Evans, E. (M.R.)	Wandsworth.	*Lidgett, Rev. J. Scott (P.)	Rotherhithe.
*Fisher, C. U. (M.R.)	Norwood.	Lidiard, J. H. (M.R.)	Paddington, N.
*Gates, P. (M.R.)	Westminster.	*Little, J. (M.R.)	Finsbury, C.
*Gautrey, T. (P.)	Peckham.	*Liversidge, H. W. (M.R.)	Alderman till 1918.
Gibson, W. H. P. (M.R.)	Clapham.	*Lygon, Hon. H. (M.R.)	Holborn.
*Gilbert, J. D. (P.)	Newington, W.	Marks, H. (P.)	Limehouse.
*Gilbert, J. W. (M.R.)	Alderman till 1918.	Massereene, Lord (M.R.)	Dulwich. [East.
*Gillett, G. M. (P.)	Finsbury, E.	*Mathew, C. J. (P.)	St. George's-in-the
Goldie, Sir Geo. (M.R.)	Alderman till 1921.	*Meinertzhagen, E. L. (M.R.)	Chelsea.
*Gooch, H. C. (M.R.)	Alderman till 1918.	Mills, H. (P.)	Islington, W.
*Goodrich, A. O. (M.R.)	Stepney.	Morrison-Bell, Capt. E. W. (M.R.)	Marylebone, W.
*Gordon, H. H. (P.)	Whitechapel. [East.	*Morrow, F. St. J. (M.R.)	Norwood.
*Gosling, H. (P.)	St. George's-in-the-	*Nicholls, W. A. (P.)	Islington, W.
Grantham, W. W. (M.R.)	City of London.	*Norman, R. C. (M.R.)	Chelsea.
*Granville-Smith, R. W. (M.R.)	Westminster.	*Norris, Sir H. G. (M.R.)	Fulham.

Parsons, Sir H. (M.R.)	Alderman till 1921.
Parsons, H. E. S. (M.R.)	Clapham.
Partington, Hon. O., M.P.	
(P.)	Alderman till 1921.
Peel, Lord (M.R.)	Kennington.
Phillimore, R. O. (M.R.)	Deptford.
Phipps, Mrs. W. (M.R.)	Alderman till 1921.
Pierzotti, G. B. (M.R.)	Mill End.
Pilditch, P. E. (M.R.)	Strand.
Prestige, Capt. J. T. (M.R.)	Deptford.
Probyn, Lt.-Col. C. (M.R.)	Strand.
Rawson, A. C. (M.R.)	Wandsworth.
Ray, W. (M.R.)	Hackney, C.
Reynolds, W. (M.R.)	Hampstead.
Roberts, J. (M.R.)	City of London.
Rowe, H. V. (M.R.)	Alderman till 1918.
St. Helier, Lady (M.R.)	Alderman till 1918.
Salmon, I. (M.R.)	Hammersmith.
Sanger, E. (M.R.)	Marylebone, W.
Scott, A. H. (M.R.)	Alderman till 1921.
Shearman, M., (P.)	Bennodsey.
Simmons, P. O. (M.R.)	Alderman till 1918.
Smallwood, E. (P.)	Islington, E.
Smith, Sir Edward (P.)	Bethnal Green, N.E.
Spicer, Sir Evan (P.)	Newington, W.
Squires, W. J. (M.R.)	Woolwich.
Stewart, Sir H. L. (M.R.)	Alderman till 1921.
Stuart, R. L. (P.)	Rotherhithe.
Tasker, Lt.-Col. H. H. (M.R.)	Holborn.
Taylor, A. T. (M.R.)	Hampstead.
Taylor, H. R. (P.)	Camberwell, N.
Thomas, S. J. (M.R.)	Finchbury, C.
Thynne, Lord A. (M.R.)	Marylebone, E.
Walker, H. de R. (P.)	St. Pancras, E.
Wallas, Miss K. (P.)	Alderman till 1918.
Warburg, O. E. (M.R.)	Hackney, N.
Ward, H. (P.)	Haggerston.
Warren, W. R. (P.)	Battersea.
West, W. J. (P.)	Battersea.
Wickham, T. (P.)	Mill End.
Wilkinson, C. (M.R.)	Dulwich.
Williams, H. J. (P.)	Islington, S.
Wilson, A. (P.)	Southwark, W.
Windsor, Lord (M.R.)	St. Pancras, W.
Winkley, O. (M.R.)	Hackney, S.
Wood, H. Kingsley (M.R.)	Woolwich.
Yeo, A. W., M.P. (P.)	Linehouse.

Those marked *e* form the Education Committee, together with the following co-opted members: Miss Mary Beeton, G. L. Bruce, Miss O. S. Bulcraig, Dr. Morgan I. Finucane, Miss Margaret Frere, Harold Holde, Dr. Sophia Jevons, T. B. Napier, Rev. W. J. Sommerville, Rev. Canon R. D. Swallow, and Miss Amy Tonnes.

Chairman of the Council, Rt. Hon. Marquess of Crewe.
Vice-Chairman, J. W. Gilbert.
Deputy-Chairman, T. F. Hobson.
Chairman, Education Committee, Cyril S. Cobb.
Vice-Chairman, H. W. Liversidge.

THE COUNCIL'S OFFICERS

Clerk, James Bird	£1,800
Deputy do. M. H. Cox	£850
Comptroller, Sir Harry E. Haward	£2,500
Deputy do. O. D. Johnson	£1,000
Chief Engineer, G. W. Humphreys	£2,000
Chief Assist. Eng. W. O. Copperthwaite	£1,000
Architect, W. E. Riley	£2,000
Chief Assist. do. J. Briggs	£1,000
Solicitor, E. Tanner	£1,500
Deputy do. D. P. Andrews	£1,000
Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer, W. H. Hamer	£1,250

Valuer, Frank W. Hunt	£1,600
Chief Officer, Public Control, J. Ollis	£1,000
Chief Officer, Parks Department, Lt.-Col. P. Maud, C.M.G.	£750
Housing Manager, S. G. Burgess	£800
Educational Adviser, (vacant)	
Education Officer, Sir Robert Blair, LL.D.	£1,500
Deputy do., B. M. Allen	£1,000
Chief Officer Fire Brigade, Lt.-Commr. Sampson Sladen, R.N. (£1,000, with allowances)	
Chief Officer of Tramways, A. L. O. Fell	£2,000
Traffic Manager, Tramways, J. K. Bruce	£1,200
Chief Officer of Stores, F. W. Mackinney	£1,000
Parliamentary Officer, V. Browne	£1,000
Asylums Officer, H. F. Keene	£1,025
Asylums Engineer, W. O. Clifford Smith	£1,225
Central Offices, County Hall, Spring Gardens, S.W.1.	

The new County Hall which was being built on the Surrey side of the Thames between Westminster and Charing Cross Bridges, from the plans of Mr. Ralph Knott, who in 1908 won the architects' competition for designs for the Hall, is temporarily suspended during the war. The building, the foundation-stone of which was laid by the King in March 1912, will be in the English Renaissance style, over 700 ft. long, and 6 stories high.

STATISTICS

The estimated expenditure for 1917-18 on rate and debt accounts amounted in total to £10,991,520. The estimated income was £3,619,851, giving a net expenditure of £7,122,158 to be raised by rate. Of the total estimated net expenditure £3,291,175 was on account of debt, and £6,292,026 on account of education (£5,233,384 for elementary and £1,058,642 for higher education). The net additional cost to the Council in 1917-18 on account of war service allowances is £584,610.

The assessable value of the County was, on April 6, 1917, £45,356,943, of which sum £5,819,900 represented the assessable value of the City of London and the Inner and Middle Temples. A penny rate was estimated to produce to the Council £188,987.

The Council's rates have been as follows:—

1889-90	12½d.	1907-8	{ Ord. 17d. Ed. 18d. }
1890-91	13¼d.		
1891-92	11¾d.	1908-9	{ Ord. 17d. Ed. 19d. }
1892-93	12½d.		
1893-94	13d.	1909-10	{ Ord. 17d. Ed. 19½d. }
1894-95	14d.		
1895-96	15d.	1910-11	{ Ord. 17d. Ed. 20½d. }
1896-97	15d.		
1897-98	14d.	1911-12	{ Ord. 17d. Ed. 21½d. }
1898-99	14d.		
1899-1900	13½d.	1912-13	{ Ord. 17d. Ed. 21½d. }
1900-1	14½d.		
1901-2	15d.	1913-14	{ Ord. 17d. Ed. 23d. }
1902-3	15½d.		
1903-4	16½d.	1914-15	{ Ord. 17½d. Ed. 25d. }
	{ Ord. 17-750d. Ed. 8-125d. (½- year's charge) }	1915-16	{ Ord. 17¾d. Ed. 23¾d. }
1904-5			
1905-6	{ Ord. 17d. Ed. 18d. }	1916-17	{ Ord. 17d. Ed. 21d. }
	{ Ord. 17d. Ed. 19d. }	1917-18	{ Ord. 17d. Ed. 21d. }

The Council's net debt at the end of March 1917 stood at £49,533,428, the principal items therein being one million pounds odd for bridges, £900,000 for fire brigade, six million odd pounds for main drainage, one million pounds for parks and open

spaces, nine million odd pounds for street improvements, two and a quarter million pounds for tunnels, eleven and three-quarter million pounds for education, two million pounds for asylums, four million pounds for dwelling-house improvement and housing of the working classes, and nine and three-quarter million pounds for tramways.

The total stock outstanding, with the dates of redemption in brackets, in 1917 was:—Metropolitan Consolidated Stock, 3½% (1929) £14,556,678, 3% (1941) £9,958,571, 2½% (1949) £6,027,577; London County Consolidated Stock, 2½% (1920), £5,442,930, 3% (1920) £25,876,716, 3½% (1929) £10,000,000, or a grand total of **£71,862,472**.

London has 54 theatres with seating accommodation for 64,919 persons, 51 music-halls and theatres of varieties with seating accommodation for 76,370 persons, and 790 other places licensed for public entertainments. It has 5,927 on-license public-houses and beer-houses, and 2,290 off-licensed premises. It has 6,665 acres of parks and open spaces, 92 public libraries, 18 museums and art galleries. The number of post offices transacting ordinary post-office business is 1,114; the number of employees in the London postal service is 37,530, of whom 12·2% are women. There are 172,404 dogs in London. Public telephone call offices number 2,672, and private call stations, 14,811.

The supply of gas in London is in the hands of three companies, the Commercial, Gas Light and Coke, and South Metropolitan Cos. The Commercial has 290 miles of mains and 111,947 customers; the Gas Light and Coke 2,620 miles of mains and 774,913 customers; and the South Metropolitan 1,292 miles of mains and 369,731 customers. Of the 1,256,591 gas meters in use, 856,885 are automatic meters. The total gas sold in 1913 was 43,922,191,000 cubic ft. The number of public lamps lit by the companies was 74,455. The revenue of the three companies was £7,887,828, and their working expenses £6,217,767. The supply of electricity to London is in the hands of no less than 16 local authorities and 13 companies. The local authorities had in 1913 44,333 customers and a capacity of 87,621 k.w. The companies had 99,647 customers and a capacity of 172,711 k.w. The local authorities generated 134,175,831 units and the companies 230,080,277 units. The local authorities had a revenue of £882,910 and an expenditure of £401,774; the companies had a revenue of £1,843,345 and an expenditure of £727,067.

Consult "London Statistics," published annually by the Council. For the work of the London Education Committee see article on EDUCATION.

LONDON TRAFFIC

In 1916 there were 628 railway stations in Greater London and 669 route-miles of railway.

The total length of tramways in London is about 157 street miles, almost entirely owned by the County Council. The total capital expenditure of the Council on its tramways undertaking to March 31, 1917, amounted to £13,570,119. The estimated passenger receipts for 1916-17 are put down at £2,476,309, giving a surplus on working of £734,510, and after payment of interest on capital expenditure and provision for repayment of debt, there was a surplus transferred to renewals fund of £11,342.

The total mileage of tramways in Greater London is 353 miles. The London County Council tramways in 1916-17 carried 586,127,978

passengers; 49,478,973 car miles were run, and passenger receipts amounted to £2,476,309. The average revenue from passengers per car mile was 8·93d. and the average working expenses per car mile 6·55d. Workmen's cars carried 77,031,743 passengers. The length of streets traversed by motor omnibuses in the county of London in 1914 was 278-158 miles being north of the river and 120 south of the river. The number of motor omnibuses licensed in 1914 was 3,522.

The problem of London traffic has for many years been an urgent one. In 1903-5 it was inquired into by a Royal Commission [Report Cd. 2597 of 1905 and 7 vols. of evidence and Appendices], which considered the problem from the point of view of the means of locomotion rather than the safety of the pedestrian. The Royal Commission recommended the formation of a Central Traffic Board and made many other suggestions which, if adopted, would have tended in the direction of public safety. Nothing, however, was done to carry out the recommendations of the Commission. In the meantime the development of mechanical traction and the alarming increase of fatal accidents once more drew attention to the problem, and in 1912 a Select Committee was appointed to inquire into and report upon the best means for securing greater safety in the streets of the Metropolis. Its Report pointed out the change of conditions in the London streets in the last few years. In 1907 there were 3,866 horse cabs and 5,952 hansom cabs licensed. In 1914 there were only 1,391 of the two together. In 1907 there were 2,961 horse omnibuses and trams and 2,973 electric trams and motor omnibuses. In 1913 there were 6,308 electric trams and motor omnibuses, and only 182 horse omnibuses and trams, while 8,387 motor cabs had been registered up to June 30, 1914, and the disproportion is daily increasing, especially in the case of heavy commercial vehicles, which are steadily replacing horse power. The faster moving motor vehicle has helped in the migration of population from the Inner Ring to the Outer Ring, as evidenced by the growth of traffic in the seven years. The following figures give the London traffic for 1914:—

Tramway passengers	846,000,673
Omnibus passengers	756,591,847
Local railway passengers	462,019,537
Trunk railways from a 30-mile limit	250,000,000
	2,314,612,057

Population of Greater London . 7,465,278

At the same time the number of fatal street accidents in Greater London continues to increase:—

1912	1913	1914	1915	1916
562	625	658	867	830

The number injured were:—

1912	1913	1914	1915	1916
22,270	25,839	26,492	26,869	22,758

Of the fatal accidents during the three years 1910-11-12, 34% were children and 16% over 60 years of age. From the statistics presented to the Committee they came to the conclusion that neither lack of lighting nor narrow roads had any great bearing upon the number of fatal accidents. As a whole, power-driven vehicles are twice as dangerous as horse-drawn vehicles, and although the motor omnibus stood out as the most dangerous type of vehicle, each year has recently shown a substantial reduction in its danger.

LONDON FIRE BRIGADE

Since its establishment in 1866 the strength of the Brigade has increased six-fold, and the appliances, etc., have increased in proportion. There are now 1,355 officers and men, as well as a civil staff of about 128, engaged in the (a) inspection, (b) workshops, and (c) hydrant departments; of these about 300 are on war service. The horsed fire-engines are gradually being replaced by motor fire-engines, of which there are 38. The area protected is about 117½ square miles, including the City and County of London, and extends roughly from Highgate in the North to Sydenham in the South, and from Rochampton in the West to Plumstead in the East. The estimated cost of maintaining the brigade during the financial year 1915-16 (including pensions) was £301,355. Towards this sum the fire insurance companies contribute £39,704, the Government £10,000, and miscellaneous receipts amount to £2,750.

Chief Officer, Lieut. S. Sladen, R.N. . . . £1,000

Divisional Officer, A. R. Dyer £500

Assistant Divisional Officers, C. C. B. Morris and Lieut. H. Spencer, R.N. (both latter on war service) . . . £400

Chief Clerk, W. G. Coles.

Headquarters: 94 Southwark Bridge Road, London, S.E.1.

LONDON SALVAGE CORPS

Established in 1866 by the Fire Insurance Companies on the transfer of the London Fire Establishment to the Board of Works, when the Metropolitan (now London) Fire Brigade was organised. The Corps is maintained by contributions from the principal Insurance Companies. There are five stations, all in connection by telephone, and also in communication with the Fire Brigade, in various parts of the Metropolis and the men and plant are highly efficient. The number of fires attended by the Corps during 1915 was as follows: Inside the Metropolitan area, 2,168; outside, 94; total, 2,262. At nearly all of these, services of a valuable character were rendered on behalf of the Offices interested. The staff of the Corps consists of 1 chief officer, 5 superintendents, 12 foremen, 20 1st-class men, 19 2nd-class men, 50 3rd-class men, a number of auxiliaries in training, and 12 chauffeurs and coachmen. Only men of the Royal Navy are taken. The following is a list of the stations: (East) Commercial Road, E., Supt. W. Sleat; (South) Southwark Bridge Road, S.E., Supt. R. E. Dobbing; (West) Shaftesbury Avenue, W., Supt. W. J. Blyth; (North) Upper Street, Islington, Supt. W. Haughton; (Central) *Headquarters*: 63-66, Watling Street. Supt. O. Allison is in charge, and the *Chief Officer*, Lieut.-Col. Fox, resides there.

THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY

The Corporation of the City of London consists of the whole body of the citizens or freemen, under the style of "the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens." The small portion of this great Metropolis which is comprised within the City and its

liberties is divided into 27 wards, including Bridge Without. There is an alderman for this ward, but no freemen and no common councillors. Each of the other wards, with the exception of the two wards of Cripplegate Within and Without (which

THE LORD MAYOR AND ALDERMEN

	Ward	Ald.	Shff.	Lord Mayor
Lord Mayor, 1917-18				
Charles Augustin Hanson, M.P. (b. '46)	Broad Street	1909	1911	1917
<i>Private Sec.</i> Sir W. J. Soulsby, C.B., C.I.E.				
Aldermen				
Sir Joseph Savory, Bt.	Bridge Without	1883	1882	1890
Sir Walter Wilkin, K.C.M.G.	Lime Street	1888	1892	1895
Sir Alfred James Newton, Bt.	Bassishaw	1890	1888	1899
Sir Marcus Samuel, Bt.	Portoken	1891	1894	1902
Sir William Purdie Treloar, Bt.	Farringdon Without	1892	1899	1906
Sir John Charles Bell, Bt.	Coleman Street	1894	1901	1907
Sir George Wyatt Truscott, Bt.	Dowgate	1895	1902	1908
Sir John Knill, Bt.	Bridge	1897	1903	1909
Rt. Hon. Sir T. Vezey Strong, K.C.V.O., P.C.	Queenthith	1897	1904	1910
Col. Sir David Burnett, Bt.	Candlewick	1902	1907	1912
Col. Sir T. Vansittart Bowater, Bt.	Castle Baynard	1907	1905	1913
Col. Sir Charles Johnston, Bt.	Aldersgate	1907	1910	1914
Col. Sir Chas. Cheers Wakefield, Bt.	Bread Street	1908	1907	1915
Col. Sir William Hy. Dunn, Bt.	Cheap	1909	1906	1916
The following have not yet served the office of Lord Mayor:—				
Sir Horace B. Marshall, Kt.	Vintry	1909	1909	—
Sir Edward Ernest Cooper, Kt.	Cornhill	1909	1912	—
James Roll	Billingsgate	1910	1910	—
Sir John James Baddeley, Kt.	Farringdon Within	1912	1908	—
Lt.-Col. Sir John Humphery, Kt.	Tower	1912	1913	—
Edward Cecil Moore	Bishopsgate	1912	1914	—
Sir George Alex. Touche, M.P.	Walbrook	1915	1915	—
Sir John Lulham Pound, Bt.	Aldgate	1915	—	—
James William Domoney	Langbourn	1916	—	—
Sir Lewis Arthur Newton, Kt.	Cordwalner	1916	1916	—
George Briggs	Cripplegate	1917	1912	—

return an alderman jointly), elects one alderman and a number of common councillors varying from 4 to 16, but amounting in all to a total of 232; or, in other words, 26 aldermen and 206 commoners. An alderman is elected when a vacancy occurs, and holds office for life; the councilmen are elected on St. Thomas's Day (Dec. 21), and hold office for one year, but are of course eligible for re-election. The electors must in each case be rated householders before they can vote at a ward-mote, as a meeting of the ward is termed. A liveryman is a freeman who, by payment of a fee, has entered the livery of one of the ancient City companies or guilds, and was first so called because he was entitled to wear the livery of his company. He has the right to vote at the elections of Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, Chamberlain, and other Corporation officers, and also for M.P.'s for the City.

The Lord Mayor is elected on Sept. 29 by the liverymen of the several companies assembled together at the Guildhall, and as it is termed in Common Hall; to be eligible he must have served as Sheriff of London. The Livery may select any alderman thus qualified, but they almost invariably accept the names of the two senior aldermen who have not passed the civic chair. The Lord Mayor is styled "right honourable," and, although not actually of the Privy Council, he attends when, on the demise of the Crown, the new sovereign is proclaimed; and at the Coronation he is present as chief butler, receiving therefor a golden cup and cover.

Each alderman is a justice of the peace, and may reside at the Guildhall or Mansion House justice rooms. Each is a commissioner of the Central Criminal Court, which is held in the Sessions House on the site of the Old Bailey.

The Aldermen are the bench of magistrates for the City, the visiting justices to the prisons; they admit freemen, and decide disputes at ward elections. When a vacancy in the aldermanic representation of the ward of Bridge Without occurs, they choose one of their number, usually the senior alderman, to fill it, whose successor in the ward he retires from is elected in the usual manner. They sit in the Court of Common Council, the full title of which is "Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London in Common Council assembled," and no business can be done unless some of each body be present. Meetings are held at the Guildhall on alternate Thursdays.

The Common Council manages the financial and general affairs of the Corporation, has charge of its own police, lets its lands, has full power over its funds, and has charge of certain of the Thames bridges. There are 30 committees. The work until then done by the Commission of Sewers was given to the Corporation of 1898, the Commission being dissolved.

Court of Common Council

Aldersgate.—*Ald.*, Sir C. Johnston, *Bt. Dep.*, T. H. Ellis; *Dep.*, R. Smyth; D. Haydon, T. M. Jones, R. Green, R. N. Stollery, V. I. R. Longman, J. P. Dickson.

Aldgate.—*Ald.*, Sir J. L. Pound, *Bt. Dep.*, G. C. H. Jennings; Sir G. Haysom, *Kt.*, T. Ellis. H. E. Sparks, C. A. Batho, T. A. Blane, C. G. Ashdown, F. D. Green.

Bassishaw.—*Ald.*, Sir A. J. Newton, *Bt. Dep.*, J. B. Pittman; H. E. Preen, C. Hayden, G. W. Young.

Billingsgate.—*Ald.*, J. Roll, *Dep.*, H. Bird; J. G. Howell, C. J. Wilkinson-Pimbury, E. T. Wilks, J. Bennett, F. A. Wood, R. W. May.

Bishopsgate.—*Ald.*, E. C. Moore, *Dep.*, A. Wagstaff; *Dep.*, J. S. Robinson; W. Bull, T. Robinson, T. Freeman, J. Elkan, C. Farris, A. O. S. Stone, W. Lindley Jones, B. Johnson, R. J. Venner, D. A. Romain, P. W. Greenaway, H. T. McAuliffe.

Bread Street.—*Ald.*, Sir C. O. Wakefield, *Bt. Dep.*, S. D. Coates; A. B. Smith, P. Alliston, S. A. Worksett, Major G. C. Hodges, H. G. Hughes, J. H. White, W. B. Chapman.

Bridge Within.—*Ald.*, Sir J. Knill, *Bt. Dep.*, A. W. Timbrell; T. H. Deighton, F. D. Bowles, O. O. Berry, T. A. Skeate, C. H. Collett, H. D. Bailly, E. S. Beal.

Bridge Without.—*Ald.*, Sir J. Savory, *Bt.*

Broad Street.—*Ald.*, Rt. Hon. O. A. Hanson, *M.P.*, Lord Mayor, *Dep.*, W. P. Neal; R. Davies, W. Hurst Brown, S. H. M. Killik, W. Spyer, F. E. Newson-Smith, Major L. G. Marcus, V. F. A. Brown.

Candlewick.—*Ald.*, Sir D. Buruett, *Bt. Dep.*, C. G. Algar; C. Game, W. Dennis, Sir E. H. Lamb, *C.M.G.*, *M.P.*, A. Gill, *Capt.* G. R. Blades.

Castle Baynard.—*Ald.*, Sir T. V. Bowater, *Bt. Dep.*, J. R. Brough; T. B. Callard, J. Wann, *Rev.* P. Clement-Smith, J. Liddiard Evans, W. W. Jaggard, E. S. Jacob, Charles Newell.

Cheap.—*Ald.*, Sir W. H. Dunn, *Bt. Dep.*, W. H. Thomas; J. R. Pakeman, Col. J. W. Benningfield, M. Jenks, R. J. Trustram, W. H. Peat, E. S. Underwood, A. Charles Knight.

Coleman Street.—*Ald.*, Sir J. C. Bell, *Bt. Dep.*, Sir F. G. Painter, *Kt.*; H. S. Dove, F. Brinsley-Harper, J. Gunton, F. Walker, L. Taylor, G. Billings, R. W. Regge.

Cordwainer.—*Ald.*, Sir L. A. Newton, *Kt.*; *Dep.*, J. F. Bennet; H. F. Hepburn, E. Hughes, C. P. Whiteley, F. Dean, F. A. B. Lord.

Cornhill.—*Ald.*, Sir E. E. Cooper, *Kt. Dep.*, M. Wilkinson; O. E. Atkins, M. R. Sewill, T. Goldney, A. C. Hays, W. A. Waterlow.

Cripplegate Within.—*Ald.*, George Briggs, *Dep.*, Sir R. H. Rogers, *Kt.*; Sir R. Stapley, *Kt.*, W. Oatley, T. H. Wye, T. F. Rider, J. Hicks, H. Taylor-Taylor.

Cripplegate Without.—*Ald.*, George Briggs, *Dep.*, J. Lake; G. T. S. Tranter, B. T. Swinstead, O. E. Scholes, F. H. Brundle, J. W. James, M. M. Samuel, W. J. Trice.

Dowgate.—*Ald.*, Sir G. W. Trusecott, *Bt. Dep.*, J. D. Mathews; G. J. Berridge, E. H. Haywood, G. G. Stanham, A. T. Snell, A. E. L. Slazenger.

Farringdon Within.—*Ald.*, Sir J. J. Baddeley, *Kt. Dep.*, W. H. Pitman; *Dep.*, J. L. Grossmith; R. Peachey, D. G. Collins, S. J. Sandie, Lt.-Col. C. W. Whitaker, H. H. Wells, H. J. Dorée, B. F. Fletcher, F. Dewsbury, W. Fortescue, Col. G. P. Botterill, M. J. Lindsey, J. E. Hodder Williams.

Farringdon Without.—*Ald.*, Sir W. P. Treloar, *Bt. Dep.*, W. H. Key; *Dep.*, A. C. Morton, *M.P.*; T. A. Woodbridge, N. Fortescue, Sir A. L. Bower, S. Alderton, C. Hentschel, G. Lavington, F. Link, A. Jerrold-Nathan, C. Wilkinson, H. Shirreff, T. Darrington, Col. W. R. Smith, *M.D.*, J. T. Hart, A. W. Gamage.

Langbourn.—*Ald.*, J. W. Domoney, *L.C.C. Dep.*, W. M. Cross; Sir J. J. Runtz, *Kt.*, H. D. Kimber, H. M. Gaydon, E. L. J. Duraut, O. J. Smith, W. H. Savery, A. V. N. Neville.

Limbo Street.—*Ald.*, Sir W. Wilkin, *K.C.M.G. Dep.*, J. K. Brown; H. D. Singer, A. Moore, H. R. Barrett.

Portoken.—*Ald.*, Sir M. Samuel, *Bt. Dep.*, L. M. Myers; B. Aarons, J. J. Redding, I. N. Jacobs, J. L. Venable, H. Jacobs, W. Leuw, P. S. Leuw.

Queenhithe.—*Ald.*, Sir T. V. Strong, K.C.V.O.
Judges, W. R. Pryke; E. E. Bond, T. Pimm, A. Todd, T. H. Platt, Capt. A. H. Teuten.

Tower.—*Ald.*, Lt.-Col. Sir J. H. Humphrey, Kt.
Depts., F. Farman; Capt. R. G. Hall, W. W. Groen, J. E. Layton, H. J. Newman, A. H. Heath, W. H. Pinnock, J. Aste.

Vintry.—*Ald.*, Sir H. B. Marshall, Kt. *Depts.*, Col. V. Dunfee; S. Spencer, F. G. Dray, W. J. B. Tippetts, J. S. Pollock, Sir F. Hadyn Green, Bt.

Walbrook.—*Ald.*, Sir G. A. Touche, Kt., M.P.
Depts., G. H. Hellhuth; C. F. J. Jennings, H. P. Monckton, C. G. Kekewich, J. M. R. Francis, H. S. A. Foy.

Sheriffs, H. F. Hepburn and G. Rowland Blades.
Under-Sheriffs, J. D. Langton and T. Howard Deighton.

The Recorder (Sir Forrest Fulton, K.C., salary £4,000, and £57 as steward of Southwark) is principal adviser of the Lord Mayor, and attends him on all occasions of State ceremony. He tries cases in the Lord Mayor's Court, is one of the judges in the Central Criminal Court, and is chairman of quarter sessions for the City. This officer is appointed for life by the Court of Aldermen, but he may not exercise any judicial functions unless he is appointed by His Majesty to exercise such functions. Sir Forrest Fulton was so appointed in 1900.

The Chamberlain (Adrian D. W. Pollock, salary £2,000) is elected by the Livery on Midsummer Day, and comes up annually for re-election. He receives the revenues of the Corporation or City cash, pays all salaries, charges, and outgoings, and has the custody of accounts, admits all duly qualified persons to the freedom, and is custodian of the records relating to freemen. He has also jurisdiction to punish refractory City apprentices, whom he sometimes commits to Bridewell. App. 1912.

The Common Serjeant (H. F. Dickens, K.C., salary £3,000) is now appointed by the Crown; he attends the Lord Mayor on all state occasions, and is present at meetings of the Courts of Aldermen and Common Council; he is a legal adviser of the Corporation, one of the commissioners at the Central Criminal Court, a judge of the Mayor's Court, and acts on certain occasions as Deputy Recorder. App. 1917.

The Town Clerk or Common Clerk (Sir James Bell, salary £3,000) has the special privilege of signing documents with his surname only. App. 1902.

The Remembrancer (H. S. Sankey, salary £1,500) is the Ceremonial Officer of the Corporation, attends the Parliament House during session and watches the interests of the Corporation in all legislative matters. App. 1913.

Other officers include:—

<i>Judges of City of London Court</i> , L. A.	
Atherley-Jones, K.C.	£2,500
J. A. Rentoul, K.C.	£2,000
<i>Assist. Judge of the Mayor's Court</i> , F. S.	
Jackson	£750
<i>Comptroller</i> , (vacant)	£2,000
<i>Solicitor</i> , Sir Homewood Crawford	£2,500
<i>Secondary and High Bailiff of Southwark</i> ,	
Wm. Hayes	£1,300
<i>Surveyor</i> , S. Perks	£1,250
<i>Engineer</i> , E. E. Finch, M.I.C.E.	£700
<i>Medical Officer</i> , City of London, Dr. W. J.	
Howarth	£1,250
<i>Medical Officer, Port of London</i> , Dr. W. M.	
Willoughby	£800
<i>Registrar of Mayor's Court</i> , D. Harrison	£1,000
<i>Registrar, City of London Court</i> , J. Anstey	
Wild	£1,700
<i>Assist. to do</i> , E. B. Tattershall	£800
<i>High Bailiff of do.</i> , R. Goodwin	£400
<i>Principal Clerk to the Chamberlain</i> , G. H.	
Payne	£750
<i>Principal Clerk, Town Clerk's Office</i> , A.	
Saunders	£750
<i>Principal Clerk, Public Health Dept.</i> , W. P.	
Bicknell	£750
<i>Head Master, City of London School</i> , Rev.	
Arthur Chilton, D.D.	£1,250
<i>2nd Master</i> , F. W. Hill, M.A.	£600
<i>Head Master of Freemen's Orphan School</i> ,	
W. W. Parkinson, M.A.	£250
<i>Head Mistress, City of London School for</i>	
Girls, Miss Ethel Strudwick, M.A.	£400
<i>Sword Bearer</i> , Col. J. C. Ker-Fox	£400
<i>Common Crier and Sergeant-at-Arms</i> , Col.	
T. J. Kearns, C.B.	£350
<i>Librarian</i> , B. Kettle	£700
<i>Clerk to Sitting Justices, Guildhall</i> , H. G.	
Savill	£1,000
<i>Assist.</i> , S. Richards	£600
<i>Clerk to the Lord Mayor</i> , C. G. Douglas	£1,150
<i>Keeper of the Guildhall</i> , T. H. Hodges	£350
<i>Marshal</i> , Maj. A. B. Wood	£300

London Livery Companies

There have been 109 companies founded, but the latest return of the liverymen entitled to vote in elections in Common-hall only gives a total of 77. The liverymen of the Guilds who reside within twenty-five miles of the City borders have a vote in the parliamentary elections for the City. In 1880 it was estimated that the trust and corporate income of the companies was between £750,000 and £800,000, and the capital value of their property £15,000,000. The value of their plate and furniture was returned at about £300,000. The total rent of the real property is about £600,000, and there is a further source of income exceeding £100,000 a year from investments.

LIVERY COMPANIES

The Twelve Great Companies

	Income.	Master or Primo Warden.	Clerk.	Hall or Address of Clerk.
Mercers	£111,000	Maj. B. F. S. Baden-Powell	(Vacant)	4 Ironmonger Lane.
Grocers	38,000	Sir Ernest Pollock	R. V. Somers-Smith	Princes Street.
Drapers	78,000	George Gardner	E. H. Pooley	27 Throgmorton Street.
Fishmongers	50,000	Robert Louis Towgood	Sir Wrench Towse	London Bridge, E.C.1.
Goldsmiths	58,000	H. Alston	Sir W. S. Prideaux	Poster Lane.
Skinners	66,000	Wm. Blatspiel Stamp	J. J. Lambert	Dowgate Hill.
Merchant Taylors	50,000	Rev. Mark John Simmonds	E. Nash	30 Threadneedle Street.
Haberdashers	6,000	Percy Saxton	J. Eagleton	The Hall, Gresham Street.
Salters	22,000	Lieut.-Commandr. Arthur B. Woodd, R.N.V.R., M.A.	S. W. Luard	St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.4.
Ironmongers	23,000	Henry O'Brien	J. F. A. Beck	117½ Fenchurch Street.

The Twelve Great Companies—continued

	Income.	Master or Prime Warden.	Clerk.	Hall or Address of Clerk.
Vintners	11,000	Staff Paymaster Charles Greenwood, R.N.V.R.	O. Lomas	68½ Upper Thames St.
Clothworkers.	60,000	Robt. Manning Driver	P. M. Evans, M.A.	41 Mincing Lane.

The other companies (with order of precedence in brackets) are:

Apothecaries (58)	J. Sangster	A. M. Upton	Water Lane.
Armourers and Brasiers (22)	Arthur R. Pontifex	Sydney Pitt	81 Coleman Street.
Bakers (19)	William Hatch	F. C. Lingard, M.A.	16 Harp Lane.
Barbers (17)	Wm. Mann Cross	F. C. Lingard, M.A.	Monkwell Street.
Basketmakers (52)	J. O. N. White	H. H. Bobart	Gresham College, E.C.
Blacksmiths (86)	Walter H. Harris, C.M.G.	W. H. Garrett	65 Lower Thames Street.
Bowyers (38)	Norman D. Slee	H. E. Griffith	11 St. Bride's Avenue.
Brewers (14)	O. Lubbock	W. Higgins	Addle Street, E.C.
Broderers (43)	Rt. Hon. Viscount Middleton	G. W. Barber	13 St. Swithin's Lane.
Butchers (24)	John Toulson Gardner	A. Pearce	87 Bartholomew Close.
Carmen (89)	R. N. Stollery	H. W. Capper	Cripplegate Inst., Golden Lane, E.C.
Carpenters (26)	Frederick Sutton, J.P.	J. H. Freeman	63 London Wall.
Clockmakers (60)	J. Scovell Adams	H. C. Overall	2 Basinghall Av., E.C.1.
Coachmakers (79)	Rev. Dr. H. G. Rosedale, F.S.A.	Thos. Hy. Gardiner	8 Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.; The Hall, Noble Street, E.C.
Cooks (35)	Ralton G. Hammond, F.R.I.B.A.	G. C. Sherrard, M.A.	34 & 36 Gresham Street.
Coopers (36)	William Rawlins	E. L. Boyer	71 Basinghall Street.
Cordwainers (27)	William Hile	C. H. W. Mander, M.A., LL.M.	7 Cannon Street.
Curriers (29)	Joseph Hicks	E. H. Burkitt	6 London Wall.
Cutlers (18)	O. G. Beaumont	W. H. Beaumont	4 Warwick Lane, E.C.
Distillers (74)	John Marks	T. G. Vickery	Guildhall, E.C.
Dyers (13)	Charles Edward Marshall	M. M. Merriman	10 Dowgate Hill.
Fanmakers (84)	S. H. M. Killik	H. D. P. Francis	19 Gt. Winchester St.
Farriers (55)	Robert McConnell	B. F. Popham	140 Leadenhall Street.
Feltmakers (64)	Maj. Richard Rigg, J.P.	A. Peachey	Arundel House, W.C.
Fletchers (39)	A. B. Russell	P. B. Shephard	4 Broad St. Place, E.C.
Founders (33)	William John Aitchison	O. F. Corbould-Ellis, J.P.	13 St. Swithin's Lane.
Framework Knitters (65)	Frank Moore	P. Hedderwick	18 Essex Street, W.C.
Fruiters (45)	Ald. E. C. Moore	J. Eagleton	40 Chancery Lane.
Gardeners (66)	Joseph Francis, J.P.	E. A. Ebbelwhite, J.P.	5 Essex Court, Temple.
Girdlers (23)	Eustace Sherrard	W. D. Smythe	39 Basinghall St.
Glass Sellers (77)	Wm. H. Loek	G. J. Leckie	13 Queen Anne's Gate.
Glaziers (60)	Geo. Paget Walford	Percy Tippetts	11 Maiden Lane.
Glovers (81)	Ernest Webb	A. W. Burn	2 Moorgate St. Buildings.
Gold and Silver Wyre			
Drawers (112)	D. Haas	W. E. Baxter	9 Laurence Pountney Hill.
Gunmakers (80)	B.-Gen. Sir Hy. Capel L. Holden, K.C.B.	D. C. Lee	46 Queen Victoria St.
Horners (70)	Ald. James Roll	T. H. Deighton	90 Cannon St., E.C.
Ironholders (32)	J. R. Cooper, J.P.	F. Druce	10 Billiter Square.
Joiners (41)	Charles C. Welch	A. Bedford	11a Wormwood Street.
Leathersellers (15)	Thomas Grout	G. F. Sutton, M.A.	St. Helen's Place.
Loriners (57)	G. T. S. Tranter	O. F. J. Jennings	27 Walbrook.
Masons (56)	P. G. Dray	R. C. Hunter	9 New Sq., Lincoln's Inn.
Musicians (141)	A. Burnett Brown	T. C. Fenwick	16 Berners Street, W.
Needle Makers (53)	Alfred Geo. Temple, F.S.A.	O. D. King Farlow, B.A.	3 & 4 Crooked Lane.
Palaters (28)	E. S. Theobald	T. M. Pritchard, B.A.	9 Little Trinity Lane.
Patten Makers (76)	Joseph G. Colmer, C.M.G.	C. Fitch	Guildhall, E.C.
Paviors (56)	Geo. Mowlem Burt	W. P. Neal	62 London Wall.
Pewterers (16)	Arthur W. Townend	C. W. Sawbridge	15 Lime Street, E.C.
Plasterers (46)	Frederic Hudson	A. F. Mott	22 Bedford Row, W.C.
Playing Card Makers (83)	Wm. Hayes, M.A., J.P.	Edwin Hayes (actg.)	28 Basinghall St., E.C.
Plumbers (31)	W. D. Caroe	W. R. E. Coles	28, Fish Street Hill, London Bridge.
Poulters (34)	Col. H. G. Lefroy	O. R. Rutherford, M.A.	87 Bishopsgate.
Saddlers (25)	H. R. H. Duke of Connaught	H. Jenner-Pust, jun., M.A.	141 Cheapside.
Scrivener's (44)	Maj. Robert H. J. Comerford	T. J. Wootton	65 London Wall.
Shipwrights (59)	Sir Thomas L. Devitt, Bt.	F. C. Lingard, M.A.	4, New London Street, E.C.
Spectacle Makers (60)	Sir John F. L. Rolleston	(Vacant).	Temple House, Temple Avenue, E.C.

The Livery Companies—*continued*

	Master or Prime Warden.	Clerk.	Hall or Address of Clerk.
Stationers (47)	Ald. Sir H. B. Marshall	R. T. Rivington, M.A.	Stationers' Hall, E.O.,
Tallow Chandlers (21)	Frederick Cooper	M. F. Monier-Williams	4 Dowgate Hill.
Tin Plate Workers (67)	Frederic Brown	E. A. Ebbelwhite, J.P.	5 Essex Court, Temple.
Turners (51)	Charles Dugald Buekler	W. M. Shirreff	53 Gresham House, E.O.
Tylers and Bricklayers (37)	Col. Stanley Bird, M.V.O.	A. H. Bird	6 Bedford Row, W.C.
Upholders (49)	H. R. Miller	D. J. Crump	17 Leadenhall St.
Wax Chandlers (20)	Rev. Chas. John Todd	T. R. Bridgwater	Gresham Street, E.O.
Weavers (42)	William Mewburn, J.P.	W. Wickens	70 Basinghall Street.
Wheelwrights (73)	Col. T. H. Openshaw, C.B., O.M.G.	T. Harvey Hall	Gulldhall, E.C.
Woolmen (43)	Lt.-Col. John Dawson Laurie	P. C. O. Francis, M.A.	19 Great Winchester St.

LONDON BOROUGH COUNCILS

The London Government Act, 1899, divided the administrative county of London (with the exception of the City), which had formerly been under the rule of over 120 local authorities, including Vestries, District Boards, Burial Boards, etc., into 28 Municipal Boroughs, each under a Municipal Council.

All persons qualified to vote at a Parliamentary and County Council election in London can vote at an election of borough councillors, with certain "separate list" voters in addition. Women, if otherwise qualified, may vote. This franchise is the same as that in the case of the elections of guardians and vestries since 1894. A woman is eligible for the office of councillor. The Mayor of a London Borough is by virtue of his office a justice of the peace for the County of London; he is not

disqualified by reason of being a solicitor practising or carrying on business in the County of London or the City, but he is not to practise as a solicitor before any justices of the County of London.

The first election of councillors took place on Nov. 1, 1900; the second on Nov. 2, 1903; the third on Nov. 1, 1906; the fourth on Nov. 1, 1909; and the fifth on Nov. 1, 1912.

The strength of parties on the Councils elected in 1906, 1909, and 1912 was as follows:

	1906	1909	1912
Moderates or Municipal Reformers	996	1,004	1,002
Progressives	260	260	252
Independents	72	57	60
Labour and Socialist	34	41	48

METROPOLITAN

The Metropolitan Water Board came into existence in 1902 under the provisions of the Metropolitan Water Act, 1902. The fourth Board was elected in June 1913, and would have gone out of office in June 1917, but by order of the Local Government Board was continued in office for another year, under the Parliament and Local Elections Act, 1916.

The Board is constituted on the principle of indirect election, namely, of representatives (66 in all) appointed by the County Councils of London, Essex, Herts, Kent, Middlesex, and Surrey, and by the Borough Councils and Urban District Councils comprised within the 559 square miles statutory area of the Board. There are on the fourth Board 13 original members of the Board first appointed in 1903.

Chairman, E. B. Barnard, D.L.

Vice-Chairman, Sir George S. Elliott, J.P.

Officials

Clerk, A. B. Pilling, F.C.I.S.	£1,750
Supervisor, F. W. Drake	£800
Surveyor, Harold Oxley, F.S.I.	
Statistical Officer, G. P. Warner Terry	
Chief Engineer, J. W. Restler, M.I.C.E., M.I.M.E.	£2,750
Chief Assistant Engineer, C. F. Marsh, M.I.C.E., M.I.M.E.	£700
Senior Assistant Engineer, G. O. Ritchie	
Accountant and Registrar of Debenture Stock, Arthur Newton	£1,100
Deputy Accountant, D. P. Hutchings	£750
Revenue Officer, Frederick Colffe	
Solicitor, Walter Moon	£1,200
Senior Assistant Solicitor, C. A. Hunt	
Director of Water Examination, A. O. Houston, M.B., D.Sc., 20 Nottingham Place, W.1	£1,100
Senior Bacteriological Assistant, D. G. Sutherland, M.A., B.Sc., M.B.	
Senior Chemical Assistant, R. B. Floris, F.C.S., F.I.C.	

WATER BOARD

Head Offices, Savoy Court, Strand, W.C.2.

The county distribution of the Board's statutory area is as follows:—

County.	Area.	
	Sq. m.	Acres.
London	116	576
Essex	107	56
Hertford	22	556
Kent	159	82
Middlesex	97	431
Surrey	55	160
Total	558	581

The funded debt of the Board as at April 1, 1917, was:—

	Amount of Stock.	Interest.
	£	£
(1) Metropolitan Water (A) Stock	6,060,165	181,805
(2) Metropolitan Water (B) Stock	35,107,373	1,053,433
(3) Redeemable Debenture Stocks	7,217,838	216,910
(4) Mortgage Loans	312,000	15,283
(5) Metropolitan Water Board Bills	1,260,860	74,551
	<u>£43,958,236</u>	<u>£1,541,982</u>

In addition to the annual interest shown above, there are annuities and rent charges amounting to £7,900, making a total of £1,549,882—equivalent to 4.05d. per thousand gallons supplied.

The net water rental received by the Board during 1916-17 was approximately £2,927,900, or an increase of £554 over 1915-16. Notwithstanding the disturbance caused by the war, the collection for the half-year ended March 31, 1917, in respect of domestic supplies and fixed charges, was 94.38%.

The effect of the new charges imposed by the Board's Act, 1907, was to create a yearly deficiency which had amounted in 9 years to a net sum of £830,520 by the end of the year 1916-17. But this deficiency is largely counterbalanced by the fact that the Board have set aside no less a sum than £750,752 to a New Works Sinking Fund, being bound to do so by law.

The Board's staff has been greatly affected by the war; the personnel includes a large and increasing number of women. The number of workmen on weekly wages was 3,338, and 147 service staff on weekly wages, at April 1, 1917. These figures include men on war leave, whose names accordingly remain on the pay-sheets, and temporary workmen engaged to fill their places.

The Board's supply of water is derived from the Rivers Thames and Lee, gravel beds near the Thames, the Chadwell Spring—which is the beginning of the New River—and wells sunk in the Lee Valley on the north of the Thames, in Kent, and certain other points south of the Thames.

The Board's supply (direct, and in bulk to adjacent undertakings) during the year was 91,955·3 million gallons of water, or a daily average of 251·9 million gallons. The grand total volume is equivalent to 410·5 million tons of water. The Thames furnished 57·6%, the Lee 24·2%, and the wells, etc. 18·2% of this total.

The total estimated population directly supplied by the Board at the close of the year was 6,787,346. It is estimated that in the direct area 55·6% was supplied from the Thames, 26·7% from the Lee, and 17·7% from the wells and springs. Of the total population 65% is north Thames, and 35% south of the river. The population inside London is 67·1% of the whole. The daily average supply per head was 36·84 gallons, compared with 35·76 gallons in 1915-16.

The effective amount of storage and subsidence reservoir capacity for unfiltered water possessed and in use by the Board at the end of the year was as follows:—

	No.	Area in acres.	Capacity in million gallons.
Thames Valley	31	1,026·5	7,267·5
Lee Valley	17	955·0	5,639·5
	<u>48</u>	<u>1,981·5</u>	<u>12,907·0</u>

Acting under the Defence of the Realm Acts, the Ministry of Munitions of War, on ground of urgent national necessity, has directed the cessation of work on the reservoir in course of construction at Littleton, the plant and labour being required for the production of war material. This reservoir at Littleton will contain 7,000 million gallons, part of an authorised scheme to include a further reservoir to be constructed at Stanwell to contain 3,300 million gallons. The War has also interrupted the construction of the Board's new offices at Rosebery Avenue on the site of the New River Head, as also other works for the perfecting of the supply of water to the metropolis. This suspension includes a number of new works authorised by the Metropolitan Water Board Act, 1915, embracing the construction of reservoirs at Southgate, Eltham, Farnborough, Bromley, and Shoreham; a subway or tunnel underneath Dog Kennel Hill and Grove Lane, Camberwell; well and pumping-station in Eynsford; and a number of mains and pipes joining up these new reservoirs with existing reservoirs and works, and other subsidiary operations.

The eleventh Annual Report of the Director of Water Examination for the year 1916-17 dealt with the special treatment of water and algae troubles. The report is not only of scientific interest, but of great practical importance. Copies were circulated to constituent and scientific authorities and placed on sale.

The following table shows at a glance the increases which have taken place under the Board in the active equipment of the water-works since the transfer of the undertakings:—

	Before June 1904	At Mar. 31, 1917
<i>Storage reservoirs for un-filtered water</i>		
Acreage	843	1,981·5
Capacity in million gals.	4,115·7	12,907·0
<i>Service reservoirs for filtered water</i>		
Capacity in million gals.	75	86
Filter beds	244·5	310·9
Acreage	137	172
Engines	139	170·7
Horse-power	235	280
Miles of water-pipes	32,177	43,252
	5,759	6,478

THE MORE IMPORTANT OCCUPATIONS AND INDUSTRIES, 1911 CENSUS

	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Domestic Indoor Service	1,302,438	41,765	1,260,673
Agriculture (on Farms, Woods, and Gardens)	1,229,555	1,134,714	94,841
Coal Mining	971,236	968,051	3,185
Officials, National and Local (including Police and Poor Law Services)	838,150	627,611	210,539
Building	817,942	814,989	2,953
Cotton Manufacture	623,825	250,991	372,834
Railway Companies' Service	542,969	535,799	7,170
Engineering and Machine-making, Iron Founding and Boiler-making	510,226	502,942	7,284
Dress-making	336,955	3,826	333,129
Teaching	300,831	89,648	211,183
Inn, Hotel Service	289,056	178,550	110,506
Grocery	269,322	210,387	59,935
Tailoring	254,828	127,301	127,527
Printing, Book-binding, and Stationery	249,465	161,856	87,609
Wool and Worsted Manufacture	233,189	105,552	127,637
Boot, Shoe, etc., Making	217,986	172,000	45,986
Drapery	204,126	93,171	110,955

SCOTLAND

Scotland has an area of 29,796 square miles, nearly one-fourth of the area of the United Kingdom and about one-320th of the British Empire, exclusive of India. The population at the census of 1911 was 4,760,904—a little more than the population of London—constituting rather more than one-tenth of the population of the United Kingdom, and about one-twentieth of the population of the Empire exclusive of India.

POPULATION

Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1861	1,449,848	1,612,446	3,062,294
1871	1,603,143	1,756,875	3,360,018
1881	1,799,475	1,936,093	3,735,573
1891	1,942,717	2,082,930	4,025,647
1901	2,173,755	2,298,348	4,472,103
1911	2,308,839	2,452,065	4,760,904
Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.
1912	122,790	72,340	32,506
1913	120,516	73,069	33,676
1914	123,934	73,557	35,028
1915	114,181	81,631	36,272
1916	109,935	70,642	31,479

Of the total population of Scotland 3,140,419 live in the burghs, and 1,620,485 in the extra-burghal portions of the country. The burghal population has increased since 1901 by 138,999, or 6·4%; the extra-burghal population being 99,802, or 6·6%.

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE

Edinburgh

In 1911 a separate Department was created for Scotland, which up to that time had been within

the jurisdiction of Whitehall. Estimates, 1917-18, £70,968.

<i>Chairman</i> , Sir Robert P. Wright	£1,200-1,500
<i>Private Sec.</i> , J. J. Fogarty	
<i>Commissioners</i> , R. B. Greig, LL.D., J. D. Sutherland (Small Holdings)	£1,000-1,200
<i>Secretary</i> , H. M. Conacher	£850-1,000
<i>Assist. ditto and Accountant</i> , C. Weatherill	£550-700
<i>Head Inspector</i> , J. Wood	£600-800
<i>Supt. of Statistics</i> , J. M. Ramsay	£550-700
<i>Supt. of Live-stock</i> , W. Barber	£550-700
<i>Sub-Commissioners</i> , Small Holdings, J. Dunlop, A. MacKintosh, A. M. Prain, T. Wilson	£550-700
<i>Chief Surveyor</i> , W. G. Coles	£500-700
<i>Forestry Advisory Officer</i> , A. W. Borthwick, D.S.O.	£500-700
<i>Director of Seed Testing Station</i> , T. Anderson	£300
<i>Agricultural Inspectors</i> , P. A. Francis, A. Main, J. D. Scott (£300-400), F. A. Thomson	£200-400
<i>Assist. Sub-Commissioners</i> , J. Cameron, C. Macdonald, J. E. Scott, D. Stewart	£250-350
<i>Assist. to Supt. of Statistics</i> , J. M. Cale	£300-450
<i>Senior Accountant</i> , J. J. W. Handford	£300-400
<i>Senior Staff Clerks</i> , T. F. Maclean (£420-600), W. N. McWilliam	£350-500

Population by Counties (with acreage)

County.	Aeres.	Population.	Lord Lieutenant.
Aberdeen (Aberdeen)	1,261,521	312,177	Earl of Aberdeen, K.T.
Argyll (Inveraray)	1,990,472	70,902	Marquess of Breadalbane, K.G.
Ayr (Ayr)	724,523	268,337	Earl of Eglinton and Winton.
Banff (Banff)	403,053	61,402	Duke of Richmond and Gordon, K.G.
Berwick (Berwick)	292,535	29,643	Charles B. Balfour.
Bute (Rothsay)	139,658	18,186	Marquess of Bute.
Caithness (Wick)	438,833	32,010	Duke of Portland, K.G.
Clackmannan (Alloa)	34,927	31,121	Earl of Mar and Kellie, K.T.
Dumbarton (Dumbarton)	157,433	139,831	Lord Inverclyde.
Dumfries (Dumfries)	686,302	72,825	Duke of Buccleuch.
Elgin or Moray (Elgin)	304,931	43,427	Duke of Richmond and Gordon, K.G.
Fife (Cupar)	322,844	267,739	Sir Wm. Robertson.
Forfar (Forfar)	559,037	281,417	Earl of Strathmore.
Gaddington (Gaddington)	170,971	43,254	(Vacant).
Inverness (Inverness)	2,695,094	87,272	The Macintosh of MacKintosh.
Kincardine (Stonehaven)	244,482	41,008	Sir Alex. Baird of Urie, Bt.
Kinross (Kinross)	52,410	7,527	J. J. Moubray.
Kirkcudbright (Kirkcudbright)	575,832	38,367	Col. R. P. Dudgeon, C.B.
Lanark (Lanark)	562,821	1,447,034	Lord Newlands.
Lindithgow (Lindithgow)	76,861	80,155	Earl of Rosebery, K.G.
Midlothian (Edinburgh)	234,325	507,666	Earl of Rosebery, K.G.
Nairn (Nairn)	104,252	9,319	Brodie of Brodie.
Orkney (Kirkwall)	240,847	25,897	Malcolm, Capt. Laing of Crook.
Peebles (Peebles)	222,240	15,258	Lord Glenconner.
Perth (Perth)	1,595,802	124,342	(Vacant).
Renfrew (Greenock)	153,322	314,552	Sir T. Glen Coats, Bt.
Ross and Cromarty (Dingwall)	1,977,248	77,364	Sir Hector Mauro, Bt.
Roxburgh (Jedburgh)	426,028	47,192	Lord Reay, K.T.
Selkirk (Selkirk)	170,793	24,601	Lord Polworth.
Shetland (Lerwick)	352,319	27,911	Malcolm, Capt. Laing of Crook.
Stirling (Stirling)	288,842	160,991	Duke of Montrose, K.T.
Sutherland (Dornoch)	1,297,914	20,179	Duke of Sutherland.
Wigtown (Wigtown)	311,984	31,998	Rt. Hon. Sir H. Maxwell, Bt.

Staff Clerks, T. C. Gilbert, B. A. Hyslop, H. McDonald £300-400
Minor Staff Clerks, F. L. Darbey, J. D. Grieve, A. Harper, W. Henderson, R. L. Morris, J. Morrison, W. Rose (£200-300), A. Nicolson £180-250
Land Clerk, A. Campbell £250-350
Surveyors, R. Cunningham, A. G. Ingham, G. Low, W. F. Lowrie £200-300
Solicitor, A. D. Callander £300-400
Consulting Veterinary Officer, J. R. U. Dewar, F.R.C.V.S.
Chief Agricultural Analyst for Scotland, Sir J. J. Dobbie, D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S.

CLYDE LIGHTHOUSES TRUST

137 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow

Chairman, William H. Raeburn.
Clerk, J. F. Anderson.
Treasurer, James Macfarlane.
Engineers, Messrs. D. and C. Stevenson, C.E., Edinburgh.

CLYDE NAVIGATION TRUST

16 Robertson Street, Glasgow

Chairman, Sir Thomas Mason.
Deputy ditto, W. H. Raeburn.
General Manager and Secretary, T. R. Mackenzie.
Assistant Secretary, D. M. MacIntyre.
Treasurer, James Macfarlane.
Engineer, W. M. Alston.
Harbour Master, Capt. T. R. Morris.
Gen. Traffic Supt., Wm. Stewart.
Mech. Engineer, Geo. H. Baxter.

EDUCATION**Scottish Education Department**

Dover House, Whitehall, London. S.W.1; and
 14 Queen Street, Edinburgh

Estimates, 1917-18, £3,043,621

Committee of Council on Education, The Lord President of the Council; The Right Hon. Robert Munro, K.C., M.P., Secretary for Scotland (Vice-President); The Right Hon. Viscount Haldane, K.T., O.M.; The First Lord of the Treasury; The Right Hon. Lord Reay, K.T., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.; The Right Hon. Lord Shaw; The Right Hon. Lord Strathclyde, G.B.E.; The Right Hon. J. Avon Clyde, K.C., M.P. (Lord Advocate).

Secretary, Sir John Struthers, K.C.B., LL.D.
 £1,200-1,500

Assistant Secretaries, G. Macdonald, C.B., F.B.A., LL.D. (in Edinburgh), and G. W. Alexander £800-1,200

Senior Examiner, W. H. W. Cornish £650-800

Junior do. (vacant) £250-600

Counsel, J. H. Millar £250

Accountant and Chief Clerk, G. L. Apperson, I.S.O. £600-750

Senior Clerks, P. H. Atkin, F. J. Armstrong, H. J. Macartney, L. McQuibban (second), A. S. Lamb (actg.) £450-600

Staff Clerks, J. W. Perks (£360-550); W. B. Fryer, F. Wray, H. W. Harris, A. Luffingham, J. L. Stewart, O. J. Hall, C. E. Down (actg.) £360-450

Accountant (Edinburgh), R. Gentle £600

Assistant Accountant (Edinburgh), A. D. Kerr £360-450

Senior Chief Inspector, J. I. Robertson, LL.D.

Chief Inspectors, D. M. Fraser, F. R. Jamieson, J. M. Wattie, J. O. Smith £900

Inspectors, A. Lobban, D. S. Macnair, Ph.D., A. D. Thomson, D.Litt., F. W. Young, J. T. Ewen, A. D. Millar, J. A. Macdonald, J. Clark,

W. E. Philip, W. W. McKechnie, G. Andrew, O. J. N. Fleming, W. G. Fraser, P. W. Michie, W. Stewart, D.Sc., T. B. M. Lamb, W. Menzies, C. H. Rankine, A. C. Smith, D. H. Crawford, J. H. Murray, A. Lang, H. N. Patrick, Ph.D.

£400-800

Junior Inspectors, F. H. Mackay, Ph.D., J. G. Frewin, W. A. Robertson, Ph.D., A. King, J. Anderson, W. A. Munro, D.Litt., G. Watson, W. Robb, F. R. S. Walker £200-400

Sub-Inspectors, 1st Class, J. Crombie, W. M. Shanks, A. McDonald, J. Wilson, R. Topping, J. Craigie, T. McVie, D. Macleod £300-500

Sub-Inspectors, 2nd Class, T. A. Leisbman, J. Grigor, J. N. Hood, J. H. Craig, W. H. Bell, A. M. Burdon, M. Morrison, G. Murray, J. Moffat, W. Home, D. J. Macleod, F. Mort, D.Sc., P. K. Stewart, R. Barron, J. W. Walker, J. Lambie, W. Hyslop, G. Wedderspoon, A. I. Macdonald, A. H. Gardner, A. Logan, J. A. Ramsay, B. Hamilton. £150-300

Medical Officer and Chief Inspector of Physical Training, L. D. Cruickbank, M.D., M.R.C.P.E., D.P.H. £400-800

Inspectresses for Domestic Subjects, Misses J. G. Crawford (Principal: to £450), I. S. S. Glaister, B. Littlejohn £200-400

Royal Scottish Museum, Edinburgh

Director, A. O. Curle, W.S., F.S.A. £650-750

Keeper of Art and Ethnographical Depart. E. Ward £400-550

Keeper, Natural Hist. Depart. W. E. Clarke, F.R.S.E. £400-550

Keeper, Technological Depart. A. Galt, D.Sc. £350-550

Assist. Keepers, P. H. Grimshaw, T. Rowatt, and one vacancy £250-350

FISHERY BOARD FOR SCOTLAND

101 George Street, Edinburgh

Estimates, 1917-18, £20,077

Members, Angus Sutherland, C.B. (Chairman), (£1,000); W. Lyon Mackenzie, K.C. (Sheriff of Ayrshire) (Deputy Chairman); Prof. D'Arcy W. Thompson, M.A., C.B.; the Marquess of Breadalbane, K.G.; ex-Provost Archibald; Sir J. H. Irvin, K.B.E.; Provost Malcolm Smith.

Secretary, Staff Paymaster David T. Jones, R.N.R. £600-700

Chief Clerk, Geo. Hogarth £300-400

Insp. of Salmon Fisheries, Wm. Leadbetter Calderwood, F.R.S.E. £600

Scientific Supt. T. Wemyss Fulton, M.D., F.R.S.E., and staff of naturalists £400-500

Gen. Insp. of Sea Fisheries, William Jeffrey (Edinburgh) £350-400

Assistant ditto, Walter Duff (Aberdeen) £300-340

Marine Supt., Lieut.-Commr. J. R. McEwan, R.N.R. (Edinburgh).

Consulting Engineer, R. Gordon Nicol, M.Inst.C.E. *Inspector of Works*, W. A. Knight.

25 first-class fishery officers and 7 second-class officers.

5 fishery cruisers, and one vessel engaged in scientific investigation.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF SCOTLAND

Assist. Director, J. S. Flett, D.Sc., F.R.S. £650-750

District Geologist, L. W. Hinxman, B.A. £500-600

Geologists, E. B. Bailey, B.A.; E. M. Anderson, M.A.; R. G. Carruthers; G. W. Lee, D.Sc.; M. Macgregor, B.Sc.; C. Hawker Dinham, B.A.; J. E. Ritchie, B.A.; G. V. Wilson, B.Sc.; H. H. Read, B.Sc. £120-400

Office, 33 George Square, Edinburgh.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD

125 George Street, Edinburgh

Estimates, 1917-18, £47,058

The Annual Report of the Local Government Board for the year ended Dec. 31, 1916, shows that on May 15, 1916, there were 95,857 (as compared with 102,072 in 1915) poor persons in receipt of relief, of whom 61,346 were paupers and 34,011 their dependants. Of the paupers 17,345 were lunatics and mental defectives. Male paupers numbered 25,056, and females 40,242. Of the sane poor, 69,182 received outdoor and 9,330 indoor relief. Of the sane paupers about 22% were 65 years of age or upwards, 19% children, and 58% between the ages of 14 and 65. The total number of persons in receipt of relief amounted to 20 per 1,000 of the population, but fully 9% of the poor relieved, chargeable to Scotland, were natives of England and Ireland.

The Board consists of the following :—

Ex-officio Members. The Secretary for Scotland (President), The Solicitor-General for Scotland, and the Permanent Under-Secretary for Scotland.

Appointed Members, Sir George McCrae, D.S.O. (Vice-President) £1,200-1,500

E. F. Macpherson, B.A. (Advocate), *Legal Member* £1,000-1,200

W. Leslie Mackenzie, M.A., M.D., D.P.H., LL.D., *Medical Member* £1,000-1,200

Secretary, John T. Maxwell £700-900

Assistants do. D. Brown, I.S.O.; Arthur Grant £500-600

Medical Inspectors, F. Dittmar, M.A., M.D., D.P.H.; T. F. Dewar, M.D., D.Sc.; E. Watt, M.D., D.Sc. £500-800

Veterinary Medical do. G. Leighton, M.D. £500-700

Engineering do. J. Walker Smith, M.Inst.C.E. £700-900

Assist. Engineering Insp. D. Ronald £350-450

Architectural do. J. Wilson, F.R.I.B.A. £500

Temporary Assist. do. G. D. Macniven, F.R.I.B.A. £300

Lady Medical do. Mary J. Menzies, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. £300-400

Clerks in Charge of Departments, Archibald Jas. Bain (*Housing and Town Planning*); Alex. McKinnon (*Public Health*); Alex. Oliphant (*Statistical, Accounting, and Audit*); Adam Small (*Poor Law*); Wm. C. L. Brown (*Local Govt., Unemployed Workmen, and O.A.P.*) £350-500

Archibald Stalker (*Registry*) £250-350

GENERAL BOARD OF CONTROL

25 Palmerston Place, Edinburgh

Estimates, 1917-18, £30,261

Commissioner, Sir Thomas Mason (Chairman) (unpaid)

Legal Commissioners, J. Cowan, W.S.; Sheriff J. Wilson, K.C. (unpaid)

Medical Commissioners, John Macpherson, M.D. (£1,300); Hamilton C. Marr, M.D. (£1,200); John Carswell, L.R.C.P.E. £1,000

Deputy Commissioners, Charles Macpherson, M.D. (£800); R. C. Brown, M.D. (£600); J. P. Sturrock, M.D.; Kate Fraser, M.D. £600

Secretary, A. D. Wood, J.P. £700

Chief Clerk, D. Forbes, I.S.O. £500

Clerk in Charge of Accounts, J. A. W. Stone £300

Senior Clerk, J. A. MacGregor £180

NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE COMMISSION*The Scottish Commission*

83 Princes Street, Edinburgh

Estimates, 1917-18, £675,188; of which salaries, wages, and allowances are £48,838.

Chairman, Sir James Leishman £1,800

Private Sec. J. B. Jackson (with allowance, £100) £250 350

Deputy Chairman, J. C. McVail, M.D. £1,200

Commissioners, J. McNicol, Miss M. M. Paterson (£1,000); the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies.

Secretary, J. Jeffrey £850-1,000

Medical Officers, J. R. Currie, M.D.; G. M. Cullen, M.D. £500-800

Assist. Secs. H. L. F. Fraser, W. Leitch £550-700

Accountant, J. Stewart Seggle £550-700

Legal Adviser, J. M. Vallance £550-700

First-Class Clerks, R. A. Pitt, P. Taylor, A. Smith, G. W. Wight £350-500

Assist. Accountants, S. H. C. Kerr, T. A. Mowat, W. A. M. Murray £350-500

Supt. of Registry, E. D. Ross £300-350

Supt. of Female Accounting Staff, M. H. H. Watson £150-190

Outdoor Staff

Chief Inspector, J. W. Peck £850-1,000

Deputy Chief Inspectors, J. E. Highton, A. Newlands £550-700

Inspectors: Male, A. Arnell, M. Beaton £350-500

Female, D. S. Allan £300-400

NATIONAL GALLERY OF SCOTLAND

Mound, Edinburgh

Director, J. L. Caw.

Keeper, T. Corsan Morton.

SCOTTISH NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY

Queen St., Edinburgh

Director, J. L. Caw.

Keeper, T. Corsan Morton.

SCOTTISH NATIONAL MUSEUM OF ANTIQUITIES

Queen St., Edinburgh

Director, Alex. O. Curle, F.S.A., Scot.

COMMISSIONERS OF NORTHERN LIGHT-HOUSES

84 George Street, Edinburgh

Secretary, O. Dick Peddie.

Engineer, D. A. Stevenson.

PRISON COMMISSION

11 Rutland Square, Edinburgh

Estimates, 1917-18, £97,900

Commissioners, The Master of Polwarth (Chairman) (£1,200); James Devon, M.D. £1,000

Secretary and Inspector, David Crombie £500-700

Chief Clerk, William Harvey £350-500

Supt. of Statistics and Registrar, L. A. van den Bergh £350-450

H.M. GENERAL REGISTER HOUSE

Register House, Edinburgh

Estimates, 1917-18, £11,622

Lord Clerk Register, The Duke of Montrose, K.T.

Deputy Clerk Register, Keeper of the Records and Registrar-General for Scotland, Sir J. Patten MacDougall, K.C.B. £1,200

General Record Department

Deputy Keeper of the Records, G. A. J. Lee, W.S. £600-700
Chief Clerk, William Angus . . . £300-450
First-Class Clerk, R. H. Lindsay . . £300-400
Second-Class Clerks, J. Duff, David Anderson, C. T. H. T. McInnes, one vacancy.

Historical and Antiquarian Department

Curator, R. K. Hannay, M.A. . . . £400-600
Assistant ditto, (vacant)

General Registry Office of Births, Deaths, and Marriages

Registrar-General, Sir J. Patten McDougall, K.C.B.
Secretary and Chief Clerk, R. H. Gray.
Senior Clerk, Andrew Froude.
Superintendent of Statistics, James C. Dunlop, M.D.
Registration Examiners, Grant B. Gibson, G. T. Bisset Smith, Peter MacGlashan, J. C. Fyfe, J. J. Cossar

H.M. Chancery

Interim Director, J. C. Strettell Miller, W.S. £300
Interim Deputy ditto, Colin J. Stalker, L.A. . £350

Groat Seal Office

Keeper, Rt. Hon. Robert Munro, K.C.
Deputy Keeper, James Macdonald, W.S.
Substitute Keeper, William Crosbie.

Privy Seal Office

48 General Register House

Lord Keeper, The Marquess of Breadalbane, K.G.
Sub-Keeper and Writer, James Emslie.

Extractor's Office

Principal Extractor, Edward P. Thompson, W.S. £750
Assistant Extractor, D. K. B. Whyte . . £400
Clerk of the Records, James Ritchie . . £200

Bill Chamber

New Register House

Principal Clerk of Bills, Petitions and Sequestrations, T. Swinton Paterson, S.S.C. . . £600-700
Assistant Clerk, David Alex. Duncan . £300-475
Ordinary Clerk, R. G. Mackenzie . . £200-300

Minute Book Office and Edictal Citations Office

14 New Register House, Edinburgh

Keeper, Sir Colin G. Macrae, W.S. . . £300
Deputy Keeper, Donald J. Macrae, W.S. . £200

Rolls of Court and Calling Lists

Keepers of Inner House Rolls, W. H. Ford, James F. Blackstock . . . each £450
Keeper of the Seal of Court, W. H. Ford
Keeper of the Roll of Law Agents, W. H. Ford

The Sasine Office

Keeper of the General Register of Sasines, W. T. Ketchen, W.S. . . £1,000
Chief Assistant Keeper, Jas. Urquhart . £625
Assistant Keepers, Andrew Robertson, C. B. Gibson, R. Hunter, W. McCulloch, A. M. Runciman . . . each £575
Accountant, Walter Wyatt . . . £520
Chief Clerks, T. Sherriff, W. B. Mitchell, C. J. Poole, J. M. Deas, R. W. Smart, J. A. Masterton . . each £450
First-Class Clerks, J. R. Lyle, W. A. L. Byars, D. R. Couper, H. W. D. Hodgkin, J. Robertson, J. Burt, W. Smart, S. Dalgleish, R. Burke, C. M. West, J. M. Milligan, J. A. Macqueen, G. Nisbet . . . each £400

Hornings, Inhibitions, Adjudications, and Entails

Keeper of the Registers of Hornings, Inhibitions, Adjudications, and Entails, W. T. Ketchen, W.S.

Register of Deeds and Protests

Keeper, Alexander Clark.
Assistants, Robert D. Gray, Adam Brownlee.
Second-Class Clerks, G. R. M. Jockel, J. M. Robertson.

Accountant of Court (Judicial Factories and Bankruptcy)

Accountant, J. Campbell Penney, C.A. . £1,200
Chief Clerk, J. W. Inglis, C.A.
Head Clerk Bankruptcy Department, J. U. Anderson
Ditto Factory Department, W. A. Alexander, C.A.

Registry of Friendly Societies

3A Howe Street

Registrar, R. Addison Smith, M.V.O.
Clerk, William Reid.

Joint-Stock Companies Registry Office

Exchequer Chambers, 1 Parliament Square
Registrar, Sir Kenneth Mackenzie, Bt.

Edinburgh Gazette Office

Exchequer Chambers, 1 Parliament Square
Supt. and Keeper, Sir Kenneth Mackenzie, Bt.

Receivers of Crown Rents, Scotland

New Register House, Edinburgh

Crown Receiver (Interim), John Paterson . £500
Bishopric of Orkney, W. P. Drever, Kirkwall

REVENUE OFFICES**INLAND REVENUE**

Waterloo Place, Edinburgh

Solicitor of Inland Revenue, Sir Philip J. Hamilton-Grierson, Advocate . . . £1,200
Chief Clerk, A. L. Oordiner, M.A., B.L. . £600-700

Stamps, Taxes, and Land Values

Assist. Sec. and Comptroller, J. K. Stewart . £850-1,000
Committee Clerks, J. A. Hearne, W. Carmichael . £600-800
Staff Clerks, D. A. Abernethy, G. Hawley, W. O. Munro (£400-500); J. E. Clark, J. A. Weir, W. S. Imrie, W. T. Mackie, A. M. Duncan £300-400
Minor Staff Clerks, J. B. Scott, J. Lush, P. McL. Milno (£250-350); R. H. Fraser, J. Weir, A. Jervis, R. B. Henderson, and a vacancy . £200-300

Estate Duty

Assist. Sec. and Registrar, P. Waugh . £850-1,000
Principal Clerks, W. A. Wilson, J. Simo . £600-800
Assist. ditto, W. R. Morison, W. E. Redding, T. J. Boyd . . . £550
1st Class Clerks, S. M. Findlay, J. McNiel, G. Finlay, J. H. Beattie, G. C. Cunningham, F. M. Gauldie, D. M. Gavine, R. K. Letts . £350-500

LAND VALUATION DEPARTMENT

9 Wemyss Place, Edinburgh

Chief Valuer for Scotland, Alexander Blair . £850-1,000
Assist. ditto, James Mather . . . £800-850
1st Class Valuers, T. S. Ronaldson; C. M. Wedderburn . . . £550-700

53 Hanover Street, Edinburgh

1st Class Valuer, J. O. Hamilton	£550-700
1st Class Valuer, Alexander Buttar	£550-700
COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS AND EXCISE, SCOTLAND	
Glasgow, S. Scott (£1,000); F. Pollard	£800
Edinburgh, C. H. Madin	£800
Collectors, 1st Class—Greenock, J. Barry	£700-800
Assist Collector, H. Dobson	£500-650
Leith, W. H. Bignold	£700-800
Collectors, 2nd Class—Aberdeen, A. Astin; Camp- beltown, H. A. McQueen; Dunnfries, F. H. Mack- lin; Dundee, T. T. Mitchell; Elgin, W. H. Webster; Falkirk, J. M. Anderson; Grange- mouth (vacant); Inverness, J. Russell; Perth, J. Gibb; Stirling, J. Kay	£500-650
Collectors and Surveyors—Ardrossan, A. Beard; Ayr, J. W. Slater; Borrowstoness, C. D. Boz- man; Granton, (vacant); Methil (vacant)	£320-450
Surveyor—Burntisland, H. G. Stears	£320-450

GENERAL POST OFFICE

Waterloo Place, Edinburgh

Secretary, W. G. C. Kirkwood	£1,000-1,200
Chief Clerk, J. J. Thompson	£600-800
Principal Clerks, J. T. McGeachy; W. T. O. Bell; J. G. Allan	£440-540
1st Class Clerks, H. J. Harrison, C. S. B. Ilggin, H. McPake	£315-430
Solicitor, J. S. Pitman, W.S.	£500
Medical Officer, K. M. Douglas, M.D.	£600
Accountant, J. McG. Thom	£600-750
Examiner, J. Anderson	£500-600
Book-keeper, R. Finlay	£500-570
Cashier, A. P. Macmanus	£440-500
Principal Clerk, J. Allan	£440-500
1st Class Clerks, T. F. Brisbane, J. Dow, J. Aitken, W. R. Smith, W. Hyslop, J. Kerr	£315-430
Controller, Edinburgh Postal District, W. H. Henderson	£550-700
Ditto, Telegraph Office, G. Dawkes	£470-530

ROYAL OBSERVATORY

Blackford Hill, Edinburgh

Astronomer Royal for Scotland, R. A. Sampson, D.Sc., F.R.S.	£400
First Assist. Astronomer, J. Storey, F.R.A.S.	£300
Assist. Astronomers, R. W. Wrigley, B.A.; E. A. Baker, B.Sc.	£150-300

SCOTTISH LAND COURT

1 Grosvenor Crescent, Edinburgh

Estimates, 1917-18, £7,186

Members, The Hon. Lord Kennedy, LL.D. (Chair- man); Alex. Dewar; Col. R. F. Dudgeon, C.B.; E. E. Morrison; Norman Reid.	
Principal Clerk, William Mackenzie	£700-900
Clerk of Court, Auditor, and Legal Assessor, Arthur Morgan	£500-600
Clerks of Court and Legal Assessors, Walter Murray, W. A. A. Cairns, G. R. Lamb	£400-500
Keeper of the Rolls, Peter Macintyre	£200-300
Grazings Officer, Peter Morrison.	
Junior Clerks, J. Cook, R. Brown, J. D. MacCallum.	

SCOTTISH OFFICE

(Department of the Secretary for Scotland)

Office, Whitehall, S.W.1; and 6 Parliament
Square, Edinburgh

Estimates, 1917-18, £18,887

Secretary for Scotland, Rt. Hon. Robert Munro, K.C., M.P.	£2,000
Private Secretaries, C. C. Foster and Col. J. W. Greig, C.B., M.P. (unpaid).	

Permanent Under-Secretary, Sir James Miller Dodds, K.C.B.	£1,500
Assist.-Under-Sec. John Lamb, C.B.	£900-1,000
Senior Clerks, J. H. Gascolgne, M.V.O., P. J. G. Rose, A. H. Smith	£600-800
Junior Clerks, W. A. C. Goodechild, L. G. M. Glover, G. W. Milroy, P. R. Laird, W. Hogg	£200-500
Clerk Assist. in Charge of Accounts, A. S. Cotton	£350-450
Supt. of Registry, R. Penny	£250-400
Inspector of Local Loans and Audits and Assist. to Accounting Officer, P. B. Moodle	£600-850
Inspector of Alkali Works, W. S. Curphey (Chief). (£100); J. W. Young	£420-550
Inspector of Anatomy, Sir J. A. Russell, M.B.	£100
Inspector of Constabulary, Lt.-Col. A. G. Ferguson	£750-£850

Lord Advocate's Department

Estimates, 1917-18, £14,688

Lord Advocate, Rt. Hon. J. A. Clyde, K.C., M.P.	£5,000
Solicitor-Gen., T. B. Morison, K.C., M.P.	£2,000
Legal Secretary, M. Millar Craig, Advocate	£750

H.M. OFFICE OF WORKS

3 Parliament Square, Edinburgh

Principal Architect for Scotland, C. J. W. Simpson, L.R.I.B.A.	
Assistant Architects, J. T. Galletly; H. Ryle, A.R.I.B.A.; J. H. Willis; A. N. Campbell; J. T. Sinton; J. F. Milne.	
Staff Clerk, G. W. Jupp.	
Solicitor, T. Carmichael, S.S.C., 10 Duke Street.	

Ancient Monuments Branch

30 Chalmers Street, Edinburgh

Assistant Architect, J. W. Paterson, A.R.I.B.A.	
---	--

ROYAL BOTANIC GARDEN, EDINBURGH

Regius Keeper, Isaaq Bayley Balfour, M.D., F.R.S.	£160
Assist. Keeper, W. Wright Smith, M.A.	£200-400
Assist., Museum, Harry F. Tagg, F.L.S.	£150-250
Assist., Laboratory, Matthew Y. Orr	£150-250
Assist., Library, James T. Johnston	£150-250
Assist., Herbarium, John P. Jeffrey	£150-250
Assist., Studio, Robert M. Adam	£150-250
Principal Gardener, Robert L. Harrow	£150-250
Plant Propagator, Laurence B. Stewart	£150-250

SCOTTISH LAW COURTS AND OFFICES

The principal Scottish Courts of Law having
civil jurisdiction are (1) the House of Lords,
which is the final Court of Appeal in Scottish as
well as in English and Irish cases; (2) the Court
of Session, sitting in Edinburgh, with its two main
divisions, the Inner House and the Outer House;
(3) the Sheriff Courts.

The principal Courts having criminal jurisdic-
tion are (1) the High Court of Justiciary, (2) the
Sheriff Courts.

The Inner House hears appeals from the Lords
Ordinary, who are the judges of the Outer House
sitting singly. The Sheriff Courts are territorial
courts which try actions on contract, however
great their value, and actions relating to heritable
right or title, if the subject-matter is not more
than £50 a year or £1,000 in value, but not actions
relating to status. In most cases there is a right
of appeal to the Inner House.

The High Court of Justiciary tries the more
serious criminal cases, and hears appeals from the
inferior quasi-criminal courts.

The following is a list of the **judges of the Court of Session**, or, as they are more properly designated, **Senators of the College of Justice** :

INNER HOUSE—First Division

The Lord President (Lord Strathclyde)	£5,000
Lord Mackenzie	£3,600
Lord Johnston	£3,600
Lord Skerrington	£3,600

Second Division

The Lord Justice-Clerk (Lord Scott Dickson)	£4,800
Lord Dundas	£3,600
Lord Salvesen	£3,600
Lord Guthrie	£3,600

OUTER HOUSE—Permanent Lords Ordinary

Lord Cullen	£3,600
Lord Ormisdale	£3,600
Lord Hunter	£3,600
Lord Anderson	£3,600
Lord Sands	£3,600

Principal Clerk of Session, Edwin Adam, K.C.

<i>Inner House Depute Clerks</i> , John Paton, S.S.C.; I. Antonio	£1,100
<i>Inner House, Ordinary Clerks</i> , William Drummond, S.S.C.; R. A. Hannah	£500-600
<i>Outer House Depute Clerks</i> , John Moir; John Cairns; Andrew Ross, S.S.C.; J. S. Saunders; John Smart	£250-400
<i>Outer House Assist. Clerks</i> , R. Maxwell Main; Walter Stewart; R. A. Roxburgh; David D. McLaren; George Hume	£500-600
	£250-475

High Court of Justiciary (1672)

Lord Justice General, Rt. Hon. Lord Strathclyde.
Lord Justice Clerk, Rt. Hon. Lord Scott Dickson.
Lords Comm. of Justiciary, all the other Judges.
Lord Advocate, Rt. Hon. J. Avon Clyde, K.C., M.P.
Solicitor-General, Thomas Prash Morrison, K.C.
Clerk of Justiciary, G. L. Crole, LL.B., K.C.
Assistants and Deputies, Geo. A. Slight; Alex. Rae.
Circuit Clerks, Geo. A. Slight; Alex. Rae.
Honorary Depute Clerk, Harry H. Macbean, W.S.

Advocates Depute, R. F. L. Blackburn, K.C.; William Mitchell; Charles H. Brown; Charles E. Lippe.
Crown Agent, W. J. Dundas, W.S.

Crown Office

9 Parliament Square, Edinburgh
Crown Agent, W. J. Dundas, W.S. £1,300
Chief Clerk, W. D. Smart.
Second Clerk, J. K. Young.
Other Clerks, H. Weaver; R. L. Gauldie; V. S. M. Marshall; (one vacancy).

Justiciary Office

2 Parliament Square, Edinburgh
Clerk of Justiciary, G. L. Crole, M.A., LL.B., K.C. £700
1st Assistant and Depute Clerk, George A. Slight £600
2nd Assistant and Depute Clerk, Alexander Rae £475

Court of Lords Commissioners for Teinds

The Judges of the Inner House, and Lord Hunter, *Lord Ordinary on Teinds*.
Clerk of Teinds and Extractor, Andrew Murray £500

Exchequer

1 Parliament Square, Edinburgh
Lord Ordinary, Lord Cullen.
King's Remembrancer, Sir Kenneth Mackenzie, Bt.
Chief Clerk, P. P. Sealy, I.S.G.
1st Class Clerks, R. Mackinlay, William Vickers, D. G. Mackie.

Sheriff Court of Chancery

2 Parliament Square, Edinburgh
Sheriff of Chancery, M. P. Fraser, Adv. £500
Sheriff Clerk of Chancery, James Marchbank, S.S.C.
Depute Sheriff Clerk, D. O. Marchbank.

H.M. Commissary Office

2 Parliament Square, Edinburgh
Commissary Clerk, Ralph Richardson, W.S.
Depute ditto, W. Petrie.

Principal Scottish Clubs

Name of Club.	Estab-lished.	Club House.	No. of Mem-bers.	Subscription.		Secretary.	Description.
				Entrances.	Annual.		
Art	1867	185 Bath St., Glasgow	430	8 & 10 Gs.	3 Gs.	Lawrence Scobie	Arts.
Australasian	1867	12 Archibald Pl., Edinburgh	120	—	2 Gs.	H. E. Kavanagh	Social.
Caledonian U.S.	1825	4 Shandwick Pl., Edinburgh	350	10 & 20 Gs.	6 Gs.	Capt. J. R. Hay	Services.
Conservative	1880	33 Bothwell St., Glasgow	1,600	6 & 4 Gs.	8, 4, & 3 Gs.	Geo. H. Ross	Unionist.
County	1872	Sandgate St., Ayr	220	£15	£4	D. W. Shaw	Social.
Highland	—	High St., Inverness	200	12 Gs.	3 Gs.	T. G. Henderson	Social.
Junior	1883	111 Douglas St., Glasgow	150	—	5 Gs.	Thomson Brodie	Social.
Kelvin	1897	97 Buchanan St., Glasgow	550	3 Gs.	3 & 4½ Gs.	Miss Stewart Wright	Ladies' Social.
Liberal	1886	St. George's Pl., Glasgow	800	—	4½ Gs.	Matthew W. White	Liberal.
New	1787	85 Princes St., Edinburgh	950	35 Gs.	7 Gs.	James Falknor	Social.
New	1869	146 W. George St., Glasgow	550	30 Gs.	10 Gs.	Wm. G. Frase, C.A.	Social.
Northern	1839	91 George St., Edinburgh	300	10 Gs.	6, 4, & 3 Gs.	Alex. Morrison, C.A.	Social.
Paisley	1880	102 High St., Paisley	174	10 Gs.	5 & 3 Gs.	Thos. MacRobert	Social.
Queen's	1897	7 Frederick St., Edinburgh	610	5 Gs.	5 & 4 Gs.	Miss L. Melkiejohn	Ladies' Social.
Roy. Northern	1854	204 Union St., Aberdeen	210	£20	7 Gs.	Alex. Sharp	Social.
Scot. Conserv.	1877	112 Princes St., Edinburgh	2,500	5 Gs.	5, 4, & 2 Gs.	J. M. M. Halliday	Conservative.
Scot. Constitut.	1891	48 Renfield St., Glasgow	1,100	2 Gs.	3 Gs.	A. J. Ferguson	Unionist.
Scot. Liberal	1880	109 Princes St., Edinburgh	800	5 & 1 Gs.	5 & 2 Gs.	W. H. Hamilton	Liberal.
University	1884	127 Princes St., Edinburgh	750	35 Gs.	£8 & £5	A. W. Sansome	Graduates, etc.
University Union	1889	Park Place, Edinburgh	1,600	5s.	1 & 2 Gs.	Alex. Scott, LL.B. (Hon.)	Stud. & Grad.
Western	1825	147 Buchanan St., Glasgow	620	30 Gs.	10 Gs.	Maj. F. A. Wilkinson	Social.

SHERIFFS, SHERIFFS-SUBSTITUTE, SHERIFF-CLERKS, FISCALS OF COUNTIES IN SCOTLAND

Counties.	Sheriffs.	Sheriffs-Substitute.	Sheriff-Clerks.	Procurators-Fiscal.
ABERDEEN	J. C. Lorimer, K.C.	A. J. Young, A. J.	David Littlejohn, LL.D.	Thos. MacLennan
ARGYLL:		Louitt Laing		
Dunoon .	A. L. McClure, K.C.	Scott M. Penney	James Stewart	A. R. Nimmo
Cambeltown .		John M. Campbell		D. MacTaggart
Oban .		William Wallace		D. M. MacKinnon
Fort William .		R. C. Malcolm		D. Macniven
AYR:				
Ayr .	W. L. Mackenzie, K.C.	J. C. C. Brown	Wm. S. N. Patrick	R. D. Macmillan
Kilmarnock .		J. A. T. Robertson		J. P. Stevenson
BANFF .	J. C. Lorimer, K.C.	Dudley Stuart	R. G. Shirreffs	R. Y. Mackay
BERWICK .	John Chisholm, K.C.	R. Macaulay Smith	Jas. Somerville	Sydney Hilson
BUTE .	David Anderson, K.C.	T. J. Martin	T. W. Alexander	J. R. Yeates
CAITHNESS	A. H. B. Constable, K.C.	Thomas Trotter	Robert Bruce	D. J. Henry
CLACKMANNAN	J. R. N. Macphail, K.C.	J. Dean Leslie	J. W. Moir	J. B. Haig
DUMBARTON	J. R. N. Macphail, K.C.	D. S. Macdiarmid	Daniel M'Bride	H. L. Yeudall
DUMFRIES	George Morton	Geo. Campion	John McBurnie	C. Stuart Phyn
EDINBURGH	C. C. Maconochie, K.C.	John C. Guy, R. L. Orr, K.C., H. Macleod	A. Harrison	H. H. Brown
ELGIN or MORAY	George Watt, K.C.	C. R. A. Howden	John Foster	R. B. Gordon
FIFE:				
Cupar .	J. A. Fleming, K.C.	S. B. Armour-Hannay	R. J. Davidson	Geo. Brander
Dunfermline .		F. A. Umpherston		J. S. Soutar
FORFAR:				
Forfar .	John M. Lees, K.C.	Chas. Thos. Gordon	C. J. Bisset	Thos. Hart
Dundee .		E. W. Nelsh		W. F. Macintosh
HADDINGTON	C. C. Maconochie, K.C.	H. Macleod	G. H. Stevenson	Thos. W. Todrick
INVERNESS:				
Inverness	George Watt, K.C.	John P. Grant	A. A. Chisholm	Wm. Anderson
Port William .		R. C. Malcolm		D. Macniven
Portree .		C. P. Boswell		J. J. Maclean
Lochmaddy .		C. P. Boswell		A. M. Elfrish
KINCARDINE	J. C. Lorimer, K.C.	A. J. Young, A. J. Louitt Laing	J. C. Gardner	M. A. Hamilton
KINROSS	J. A. Fleming, K.C.	F. A. Umpherston	W. K. Falconer	John S. Soutar
KIRKCUDBRIGHT	George Morton	Laurence T. Napier	(Vacant)	J. J. Maclean
LANARK:				
Glasgow .	A. O. M. Mackenzie, K.C.	John Boyd, M.A., Thos. A. Fyfe, John Craigie, LL.B., K.C., A. S. D. Thomson, LL.B., W. D. Lyell, M.A., D. J. Macken- zie	Robert Guy	Peter F. MacKenna
Lanark .		Wm. Harvey, B.A., LL.B.		Thos. Tennant
Hamilton .		Hay Shennan, M.A.		Wm. Thomson
Airdrie .		B. P. Lee, M.A.		A. D. Lindsay
LINLITHGOW	C. C. Maconochie, K.C.	H. Macleod	A. P. Simpson, W.S.	G. S. MacKnight
NAIRN .	George Watt, K.C.	C. R. A. Howden	A. Robertson, S.S.C.	James Lamb
ORKNEY .	A. H. B. Constable, K.C.	J. S. Mercer	John White	James Begg
PEEBLES .	C. C. Maconochie, K.C.	(Vacant)	John Ogilvie	J. W. Buchan
PERTH .	John Wilson, K.C.	John D. Sym	John Ritchie	M. L. Howman
RENFREW:				
Paisley .	David Anderson, K.C.	P. J. Blair	A. F. Lochhead	Donald Cameron
Gretnock .		J. A. Welsh		Wm. Auld
ROSS and CRO- MARTY:				
Dingwall .	Jas. Mackintosh, K.C.	Hon. Huntly D. Gor- don	Jas. MacLennan	Wm. Mackenzie
Stornoway .		Wm. Dunbar		C. G. Mackenzie
RGXBURGII	J. Chisholm, K.C.	R. H. Ballile	John Maclean	Sydney Hilson
SELKIRK .	J. Chisholm, K.C.	Patrick Smith	D. M. Mackintosh	John Pollok
STIRLING:				
Stirling .	J. R. N. Macphail, K.C.	J. Dean Leslie	John C. Curror	Jas. R. Archibald
Falkirk .		Alex. Moffatt		W. K. Gair
WIGTOWN .	George Morton	George Watson	John Smith	J. M. Rankin (Str- raer), Hugh Te- (Wigtown)
ZETLAND .	A. H. B. Constable, K.C.	A. J. P. Menzies	A. Sutherland	Jas. K. Galloway

The principal local court in Scotland is the Sheriff Court, of which the chief judge is the sheriff. He is assisted by sheriffs-substitute, upon whom the bulk of the work falls. The salaries of sheriffs range from £2,000 to £500 a year, and of sheriffs-substitute from £1,400 to £500.

IRELAND

Ireland has an area of 32,559 square miles (including 31,798 square miles land area, and 761 square miles of rivers, lakes, and tideways). This area, which is somewhat greater than that of Scotland, constitutes rather more than a quarter of the area of the United Kingdom, and about one-300th part of the British Empire, exclusive of India. The population at the 1911 census was 4,390,219.

Population by Counties and Religion (with Acreage)

County.	Acres.	Roman Catholic Pop. (with percentages).	Non-Roman Catholic Pop.	Total Pop.	Emigrants, 1916.	Lieutenant.
LEINSTER						
Carlow (Carlow) . . .	221,485	32,317 (89·15%)	3,935	36,252	56	Lord Rathdonnell.
Dublin (Dublin) . . .	218,873	122,372 (70·99%)	50,022	172,394	355	Earl of Meath, K.P.
Dublin Co. Borough . .	7,911	253,370 (83·13%)	51,432	304,802		
Kildare (Kildare) . . .	418,645	54,684 (82·07%)	11,943	66,627	123	(Vacant).
Kilkenny (Kilkenny) . .	509,458	71,193 (94·97%)	3,769	74,962	37	Marquess of Ormonde.
King's (Tullamore) . . .	493,263	51,178 (90·05%)	5,654	56,832	39	Earl of Rosse.
Longford (Longford) . .	257,770	40,297 (91·96%)	3,523	43,820	123	Earl of Granard.
Louth (Dundalk) . . .	202,181	58,303 (91·58%)	5,362	63,665	536	Sir H. Bellingham, Bt.
Meath (Trim) . . .	577,735	60,660 (93·19%)	4,431	65,091	87	Col. Sir N. T. Everard, Bt.
Queen's (Maryborough) .	424,838	48,480 (88·74%)	6,149	54,629	52	Sir Algernon Coote, Bt.
Westmeath (Mullingar) .	434,665	54,779 (91·32%)	5,207	59,986	37	Lord Castlemaine.
Wexford (Wexford) . . .	580,950	94,413 (92·31%)	7,860	102,273	13	Earl of Courtown.
Wicklow (Wicklow) . . .	499,957	47,999 (79·06%)	12,712	60,711	57	Viscount Powerscourt.
	4,847,731	990,045 (85·20%)	171,999	1,162,044	1,515	
MUNSTER						
Carro (Ennis) . . .	788,336	102,300 (98·14%)	1,932	104,232	231	Sir M. O'Loughlen, Bt.
Cork (Cork) . . .	1,841,035	288,455 (91·45%)	26,976	315,431	321	Earl of Bandon.
Cork Co. Borough . . .	2,681	67,814 (88·44%)	8,859	76,673		
Kerry (Tralee) . . .	1,161,752	155,322 (97·26%)	4,362	159,691	241	Earl of Kenmare.
Limerick (Limerick) . .	661,574	101,502 (97·08%)	3,049	104,551	112	Earl of Dunraven.
Limerick Co. Borough . .	2,385	34,865 (90·52%)	3,653	38,518		
Tipperary (Clonmel) . .	1,051,304	144,156 (94·57%)	8,277	152,433	97	Lord Dunalley.
Waterford (Waterford) .	453,051	54,060 (95·68%)	2,442	56,502	54	Count de la Poer.
Waterford Co. Borough .	1,438	25,331 (92·23%)	2,133	27,464		
	5,963,556	973,805 (94·04%)	61,690	1,035,495	1,056	
ULSTER						
Antrim (Carrickfergus) .	702,654	39,751 (20·50%)	154,113	193,864	736	Earl of Shaftesbury.
Armagh (Armagh) . . .	312,772	54,526 (45·33%)	65,765	120,291	342	Earl of Gosford.
Belfast Co. Borough . .	14,937	93,243 (24·10%)	293,704	386,947	—	Lord Pirrie.
Cavan (Cavan) . . .	467,025	74,271 (81·46%)	16,902	91,173	209	Rt. Hon. T. Lough, M.P.
Donegal (Lifford) . . .	1,193,641	133,021 (78·93%)	35,516	168,537	254	Sir John Olphert.
Down (Downpatrick) . .	608,862	64,485 (31·56%)	139,818	204,303	696	Marquess of Londonderry.
Fermanagh (Enniskillen) .	417,912	34,740 (56·18%)	27,096	61,836	101	John E. F. Collum.
Londonderry (L'derry) . .	512,691	41,478 (41·54%)	58,367	99,845	70	Col. J. Jackson Clark.
L'derry Co. Borough . .	2,579	22,923 (56·21%)	17,857	40,780		
Monaghan (Monaghan) . .	318,990	53,363 (74·68%)	18,092	71,455	149	Earl of Leitrim.
Tyrone (Omagh) . . .	779,563	79,015 (51·39%)	63,650	142,665	176	Lord Rossmore.
	5,331,626	690,816 (43·67%)	890,880	1,581,696	2,733	Duke of Abercorn.
CONNAUGHT						
Galway (Galway) . . .	1,467,850	177,920 (97·64%)	4,304	182,224	485	(vacant)
Leitrim (Carrick) . . .	376,510	58,159 (91·47%)	5,423	63,582	264	Lord Harlech.
Sligo (Castlebar) . . .	1,333,356	188,069 (97·86%)	4,108	192,177	647	Marquess of Sligo.
Roscommon (Roscommon) .	608,290	91,731 (97·63%)	2,225	93,956	256	The O'Conor Don.
Sligo (Sligo) . . .	442,205	72,125 (91·24%)	6,920	79,045	346	Maj. C. K. O'Hara.
	4,228,211	588,004 (96·24%)	22,980	610,984	1,998	
Total of Ireland . . .	47,112,320	3,242,670 (73·86%)	1,147,549	4,390,219	7,366	

* The figures for Antrim and Down include those parts of Belfast County Borough situated therein.

The population of Ireland has declined since 1841 as shown by the following figures:

Year of Census.	Population.	Population per sq. mile.
1801 . . .	5,395,456	166
1811 . . .	5,937,856	186
1821 . . .	6,801,827	209
1831 . . .	7,767,401	239
1841 . . .	8,175,124	251
1851 . . .	6,552,385	201
1861 . . .	5,798,564	178
1871 . . .	5,412,377	167
1881 . . .	5,174,836	159
1891 . . .	4,704,750	144
1901 . . .	4,458,775	137
1911 . . .	4,390,129	134

In 1911 the males numbered 2,192,048 and the females 2,198,171. Of the total population in 1911, 73·9% were returned as Roman Catholics, 13·1% as Protestant Episcopalians, 10·0% as Presbyterians, and 1·4% as Methodists. The number of families returned was 910,748. The number of inhabited houses was 861,879.

Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.
1912 . . .	101,035	72,187	23,283
1913 . . .	100,094	74,694	22,266
1914 . . .	98,806	71,345	23,695
1915 . . .	95,583	76,151	24,154
1916 . . .	91,437	71,391	22,245

The Report on the Banking, Railway, and Shipping Statistics of Ireland for 1915 shows that on Dec. 31, 1915, the deposits in Ireland in Joint Stock Banks amounted to £66,803,000, the balances in Post Office Savings Banks to £11,781,000, and in Trustee Savings Banks to £2,490,000. Each of these three groups of deposits increased in the first six months, but decreased in the second six months of the year;

the decrease is said to be largely due to investments in War Loan. The amount of Government stocks on which dividends are payable at the Bank of Ireland was £46,936,000 on Dec. 31, 1915; they increased by £2,232,000 in the first six months, and by £2,662,000 in the second half of the year. The total amounts of bills discounted, advances to customers, and loans on securities by the Irish Joint Stock Banks have decreased owing (1) to the much smaller accommodation required by farmers in consequence of the high prices they are receiving; (2) to the smaller requirements for such industries as building which have had to be curtailed; and (3) to the fact that the Banks, instead of investing large sums as formerly in discounting first-class paper in London, have preferred to buy Treasury Bills. The gross receipts of Irish railways increased from £4,634,000 in 1913, to £4,661,000 in 1914 and to £4,831,000 in 1915.

• Imports and Exports at Irish Ports

	Imports.	Exports.
1911 . . .	£67,610,095	£65,071,018
1912 . . .	73,952,725	67,167,904
1913 . . .	74,467,283	73,877,389
1914 . . .	73,994,732	77,311,052
1915 . . .	87,950,316	84,463,408

Live Stock Exports, 1915

Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
17,818	841,587	489,657	179,058

Poor Law Statistics

The number of indoor paupers on the last Saturday of March 1916 was 32,095, and of outdoor paupers 36,658. These figures represent a pauperism of 1 in every 63 of the estimated population of the country, as compared with 1 in 43 eleven years ago. The total poor relief expenditure amounted to £1,357,838.

Area under Crops, Hay, Pasture, Woods and Plantations, and Bog, Marsh, etc., in the years 1916-17

	Leinster.	Munster.	Ulster.	Connaught.	Totals.	Net Changes for Ireland.
	Aeres.	Aeres.	Aeres.	Aeres.	Aeres.	Aeres.
Corn Crops, 1916 . . .	372,328	283,797	512,414	137,312	1,305,851	} + 468,376
" " 1917 . . .	528,396	402,265	642,523	201,043	1,774,227	
Green Crops, 1916 . . .	239,592	260,753	324,651	162,460	987,456	} + 151,457
" " 1917 . . .	277,048	292,661	371,672	197,532	1,138,913	
Flax, 1916 . . .	293	773	89,306	1,082	91,454	} + 16,112
" " 1917 . . .	334	1,568	104,397	1,267	107,566	
Fruit, 1916 . . .	3,129	3,004	8,714	720	15,567	} + 1,457
" " 1917 . . .	3,406	3,006	9,862	750	17,024	
Hay, 1916 . . .	617,951	777,445	616,461	400,390	2,406,247	} + 126,476
" " 1917 . . .	663,927	790,441	660,441	417,874	2,532,723	
Pasture, including Grazed Mountain, 1916 . . .	2,978,252	3,834,029	3,054,211	2,570,213	12,436,705	} - 935,685
Ditto, 1917 . . .	2,683,905	3,609,826	2,784,578	2,422,711	11,501,020	
Woods and Plantations, 1916 . . .	90,657	95,727	57,616	49,585	293,585	} - 901
" " 1917 . . .	90,417	94,677	58,116	49,474	292,684	
Barren "Mountain, Turf Bog, Marsh, Town and Building Land, Roads, Fences, Water, etc., 1916 . . .	545,529	714,029	668,253	906,449	2,834,260	} + 172,708
Ditto, 1917 . . .	600,298	769,073	700,037	937,560	3,006,968	
Total . . .	4,847,731	5,963,557	5,331,626	4,228,211	20,371,125	—

* The extent of mountain which is barren, or "not grazed," varies considerably and cannot be exactly determined.

Irish Revenue and Expenditure, 1914-15 to 1916-17

	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.
	£	£	£
Total tax revenue as contributed	10,880,000	16,311,000	22,167,000
Post Office revenue	1,379,000	1,474,000	1,462,000
Other non-tax revenue	130,500	144,000	137,500
Total revenue as contributed	12,389,500	17,929,000	23,766,500
Local expenditure	12,656,000	12,597,000	12,686,000
Excess of local expenditure over revenue as contributed	266,500	*5,332,000	*11,080,500

* Surplus available for Imperial expenditure.

Irish Land Purchase

Amount advanced for land purchase up to March 31, 1916:

	£
Under Acts of 1870	514,536
" " " 1881	240,801
" " " 1885-8	9,992,536
" " " 1891-6	13,146,892
" " " 1903-9	71,023,198
Labourers (Ireland) Act, 1906	4,542,079

£99,460,042

Emigration

The collection of emigration returns for Ireland commenced in 1851, and the total number of emigrants who left Ireland from that date to the end of December 1916 amounts to 4,367,302, almost equally divided between males and females. The years of greatest emigration were 1851-4, 1863-5, and 1883, the total for each of these years being over 100,000. The total for 1916 (7,366) is the lowest yet recorded, those for 1914 (20,314), 1908 (23,295), and 1915 (10,659) coming next. The following are the figures for the present century:

1901	39,613	1909	28,676
1902	40,190	1910	32,457
1903	39,789	1911	30,573
1904	36,902	1912	29,344
1905	30,676	1913	30,967
1906	35,344	1914	20,314
1907	39,082	1915	10,659
1908	23,295	1916	7,366

Of the 7,366 persons who emigrated in 1916, 1,515 came from Leinster, 1,056 from Munster, 2,733 from Ulster, and 1,998 from Connaught. The United States still takes the largest proportion, 4,207 making that country their destination in 1916; 485 emigrated to Canada, 100 to Australia, 27 to New Zealand, and 19 to South Africa.

ADMINISTRATION

Lord-Lieutenant, Rt. Hon. Lord Wimborne £20,000
 Private Sec. S. M. Power.
 Comptroller, Maj. E. Hood.
 Military Sec. & A.D.C. Capt. Sir G. Prescott.
 A.D.C. Capt. W. J. Baird.

Chief Secretary's Office

Dublin Castle

Estimates, 1917-18, £24,904

Chief Secretary, Rt. Hon. H. E. Duke, M.P. £4,425
 Under-Secretary, Sir Wm. P. Byrne, K.C.V.O., C.B. £2,000
 Assist. do. Sir E. O'Farrell, K.C.B. £1,000-1,200
 Prin. Clerks, W. P. J. Connolly, I.S.O.; J. J. Taylor, C.B., I.S.O. £700-900

1st Class Clerks (1st Section), S. J. M. Power,
 O. M. Martin-Jones £550-650
 Ditto (2nd Section), G. C. Duggan, J. Brennan £200-500
 Registrar, R. H. Wright £350-500

Irish Office in London

Old Queen Street, S.W.1

Chief Clerk, C. M. Martin-Jones.
 Draftsman of Parl. Bills, F. N. Greer, C.B. £700-900

Irish Law Officers

Attorney-General, Rt. Hon. James O'Connor, K.C. £5,000
 Solicitor-General, Rt. Hon. A. W. Samuels, K.C., M.P. £2,000
 Chief Crown Solicitor, Henry Arthur Wynne £1,200

INSPECTORS OF LUNATIC ASYLUMS

Dublin Castle

Estimates, 1917-18, £3,434

Inspectors, T. I. Considine, F.R.C.P.I.; W. R. Dawson, M.D. £1,000-1,200
 Staff Officer, J. Smith £350-450

GENERAL PRISONS BOARD

Dublin Castle

Estimates, 1917-18, £112,782

Chairman, Max S. Green £1,200
 Vice-Chairman, The MacDermot, D.L. £1,000
 Medical Member, Dr. Chas. J. MacCormack £250
 Inspector, Maj. A. F. Owen-Lewis, D.S.O., D.L. £500-600

Secretary, S. H. Douglas, I.S.O. £450-550
 Contr. of Industries, E. Metcalfe, I.S.O. £400-500
 Clerk of Accounts, J. J. Rafter £350-450
 Staff Clerk, J. White £300-400

REFORMATORY AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS

Dublin Castle

Estimates, 1917-18, £119,740

Inspector, Dr. Chas. J. MacCormack £600-800
 Assistant ditto, Miss McNeill £250

GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE

Charlemont House, Dublin

Estimates, 1917-18, £13,583

Registrar-General, Sir Wm. J. Thompson, £1,000
 Sec. and Assist. do. Daniel S. Doyle, LL.B. £600-800
 Medical Supt. of Statistics, N. M. Falkiner, M.D. £400-550
 Superintendents, Geo. A. Newnham, Jas. T. Dewar £350-500
 Insp. of Registration, R. A. Cammack, B.A. £300-500

* Is also paid a salary as Inspector of Reformatory and Industrial Schools.

UNDER THE PRESIDENCY OF THE CHIEF SECRETARY

Local Government Board Custom House, Dublin

The principal local authorities are the same as those in England and Wales—viz., county councils, municipal corporations, urban and rural district councils; but there are no parish councils.

Estimates, 1917-18, £116,848

President, Rt. Hon. the Chief Secretary.

Vice-President, Rt. Hon. Sir Henry A. Robinson, K.C.B. £1,800

Other Members, The Under-Sec. for Ireland (ex-officio); E. Bourke; E. Coey Bigger, M.D., M.S. (Medical) £1,000-1,200

Secretary, A. R. Barlas, I.S.O. £1,000

Assist. ditto (Labourers Acts), M. O'Sullivan £800

Assist. ditto, J. E. Devlin £800

Senior Clerks, E. W. Leach; M. Gregg; J. L. S. Smith £600-700

General Inspectors, R. O. Lynch, E. A. Sanderson, C. H. O'Connor, R. FitzPatrick, J. F. MacCabe, F. J. McCarthy, R. J. Pack Beresford, A. P. Delany, Alfred Tennyson, Adrian Robinson, B.L. £500-700

Medical Inspectors, T. J. Browne, Sir J. A. MacCullagh, Brendan MacCarthy, E. F. Stephenson, Mrs. Florence Dillon, L.R.C.P. and S.I. £500-700

Lady Inspectors of Boarded-out Children, Miss FitzGerald Kenney (£200-300), Miss E. I. S. Browne £200

Chief Engineering Inspector, P. C. Cowan, D.Sc., M.Inst.C.E. £900

Engineering Inspector, A. D. Price, M.A.I., M.Inst.C.E. £400-600

Senior Architect, L. E. H. Deane, M.R.I.A.I., Assoc.M.I.C.E.I. £400-500

Architect, C. L. Robinson £300-400

Insp. of Audits, J. W. Drury, M.A. £900

Legal Adviser, Sir George T. B. Vanston, K.C., LL.D. £1,000

Auditors, R. J. Newell, B.L.; D. B. Sheehan; C. D. Barry, B.L.; Capt. G. O. R. Wynne; Maj. G. M. Eccles; J. A. Baker; J. L. King; J. More O'Ferrall; Cyril E. Browne; A. A. Flynn; St. J. Considine; J. A. Reddy; G. Bryan, LL.D.; R. J. Baker; R. Grubb, B.L.; Maurice Cosgrave, B.L.; E. P. McCarron, B.L.; A. C. Ellis, B.L.; W. Boughey, LL.D. £300-800

Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction, Ireland

4 Upper Merrion Street, Dublin

[Created in '99. Estimates, 1917-18, £148,777]

Vice-President, Rt. Hon. Sir Thomas W. Russell, Bt., M.P. £1,350

Sec. T. P. Gill £1,800

Assist. Secs. J. R. Campbell, B.Sc. (Agri.), G. Fletcher, F.O.S. (Tech. Inst.) £1,000-1,200

Chief Clerk, H. G. Smith, M.A., LL.D. £700-900

Senior Staff Clerk, J. V. Coyle, B.L. £500-600

Staff Clerk, J. Hogan, B.A. £450

Economic Geologist, E. St. J. Lyburn, A.R.C.Sc.I. £500

Agricultural Branch

Dep. Asst. Sec. and Chief Insp. J. S. Gordon, B.Sc. £950

Inspectors, T. S. Porter (£955), J. H. Hinchcliff, Ph.D., E. Gallagher, J. Pimlott, F.H.A.S., A. R. Robertson, F.H.A.S. £400-600

Vet. Insp. for Live Stock Schemes, M. J. Cleary, M.R.C.V.S. £600

Chief Forestry Insp. A. C. Forbes, F.H.A.S.

Staff Clerks, F. J. Meyrick, M.A. (£400-600); W. H. Hillyard £300-400

Technical Instruction Branch

Senior Insp. W. Vickers Dixon, B.A. £600-800

Inspectors, R. Turnbull, B.Sc., P. O'Sullivan, A.R.C.A., H. Garrett, B.Sc., Ph.D., J. J. McCaffery, £400-600

Insp. for Industries, W. T. Macartney Filgate £300-400

Staff Clerks, A. Kelly (£350-600); P. F. Walsh £30-40

Statistics and Intell. Branch

Supt. J. Hooper, B.A. £600-700

Staff Clerk, E. A. M. Morris, M.A., B.L. £300-400

Inspectors, J. Clibborn Hill (£500); O. W. H. Roulston, B.A., M. I. Jamison, A.R.C.Sc.I. £200-400

Accounts Branch

Clerk-in-Charge, J. P. Walsh £400-700

Assistant, M. Killeen £250-400

Registry

Staff Clerk, W. Dalton, B.A. £300-400

Fisheries Branch

Chief Insp. E. W. L. Holt £700-900

Inspectors, O. Green, B.A., R. H. Lee £400-600

Veterinary Branch

Upper Mount Street, Dublin

Chief Insp. D. S. Prentice, M.R.C.V.S. £700-900

Supt. Insp. P. Kerr, J. H. Norris, J. Purdy, W. W. Malono £400-600

Staff Clerks, R. Duncan (£350-600); D. T. Hussey £300-400

Royal Veterinary College of Ireland

Principal, A. E. Mettam, B.Sc., M.R.C.V.S., M.R.I.A. £820

Geological Survey of Ireland

Director, Prof. G. A. J. Cole, F.G.S. £100

Senior Geologist, W. B. Wright, B.A., F.G.S. £500-600

Geologists, T. Hallisey, B.A., M.R.I.A., H. T. Kennedy, B.A., F.G.S. £120-400

Office, 14 Hume Street, Dublin.

INSTITUTIONS OF SCIENCE AND ART, ETC.

Estimates, 1917-18, £152,218

Royal College of Science for Ireland

Dean of Faculty, H. H. Jeffcott, B.A., B.A.I., M.I.M.E. (£800). *Professors*: Agriculture, J.

Wilson, M.A., B.Sc.; Botany, T. Johnson, D.Sc.; Chemistry, W. E. Adeney, D.Sc., F.I.C. (adig.); Engineering, The Dean; Forestry, A. Henry, M.A., F.L.S.; Geology, G. A. J. Cole, F.G.S.; Mathematics, W. M'Fadden Orr, M.A., F.R.S.; Physics, W. Brown, B.Sc., M.I.E.E.; Zoology, G. H. Carpenter, M.Sc. (£600-700). *Lecturers*:

Agri. Biology, D. Houston, F.L.S.; Agricultural Chemistry, Geo. Stephenson; Organic Chemistry, A. O'Farrelly, M.A.; Phys. and Metallurg. Chem., G. G. Leonard, B.Sc., Ph.D.; Engineering, J. Taylor, M.A.; Mathematics, J. P. Johnston, M.A., D.Sc.; Physics, F. E. Hackett, Ph.D. (£350-450); Registrar, P. A. E. Dowling, B.A. (£300-450).

National Museum

Kildare Street, Dublin

Keepers, R. F. Scharff, Ph.D. (£600); J. J. Buckley, M.R.I.A.; E. C. R. Armstrong, F.S.A. £400-550

National Library

Librarian, T. W. Lyster, M.A. . . . £550-650

School of Art

Head Master, J. Ward, A.R.C.A. . . . £600-700

Royal Botanic Gardens

Keeper, Sir F. W. Moore, M.R.I.A. . . . £550

VARIOUS BOARDS**Congested Districts Board**

23 Rutland Square, Dublin

Estimates, 1917-18, £169,750

Commissioners (1915-1920), The Right Hon. H. E. Duke, M.P. (*Chief Secretary for Ireland*), Most Rev. Patrick O'Donnell, D.D., Rt. Hon. Sir David Harrel, K.O.B., K.O.V.O., I.S.O., Rt. Hon. Sir Horace O. Plunkett, K.O.V.O., Right Hon. T. W. Russell, M.P. (*Vice-President Dept. of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland*), Right Hon. Sir William P. Byrne, K.C.V.O., C.B. (*Under-Secretary for Ireland*), Sir Hy. Grattan Bellew, Bt., Rev. Denis O'Hara, P.P., Very Rev. Patrick Canon Glynn, P.P., John Fitzgibbon, M.P., W. J. D. Walker, C.B. *Permanent Members*, Sir Henry Doran; W. L. Micks, M.A. . . . £2,000
Sec. J. R. O'Brien . . . £900
Solicitor, J. O'Connor . . . £900
Chief Clerk, F. S. Sheridan, B.L. . . £600

Outdoor Staff

Chief Land Inspector, H. R. Vereker . . £900
Senior Inspectors, F. G. Townsend Gahan, Cecil Fletcher Kelly, A. H. McLean and Leslie Edmunds . . . £600
Supt. Surveyor, R. Freestone . . . £600
Insp. of Industries, J. G. Phelan . . £400
Fishery Superintendents, A. J. Ruane and Thomas Burke . . . £300

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION**National Education Board**

Tyrone House, Marlborough Street, Dublin

(See also article EDUCATION)

1917-18, £1,818,018; administration, £32,167

Resident Commissioner, Rt. Hon. W. J. M. Starkie, Litt.D., LL.D. . . . £1,500
Secretaries, W. J. Dilworth, M.A. (£850-1,000); A. N. Bonaparte Wyse, M.A. . . £800
Accountant, D. Frizzell . . . £800
Chief Inspectors, J. McNeill, B.A.; T. P. O'Connor, B.A. . . £750-800
Examiners, W. J. Purcell, D. Carroll, W. Bright, LL.D. . . £520-600

SECONDARY EDUCATION**Intermediate Education Board**

1 Hume Street, Dublin

(See also article EDUCATION)

Assistant Commissioners, W. F. Butler, M.A., W. A. Houston, M.A.
Inspectors, R. O. B. Kerlin, B.A., E. Ensor, M.A., J. J. O'Neill, M.A., J. E. Maguire, M.A., T. Rea, M.A., W. Miller, M.A., D.Sc., J. Blithrey, M.A., G. Nicholls, M.A.
Chief Clerk, S. A. O. Fitzpatrick.

Endowed Schools Commission

14-15 Castle Street, Dublin

A Board of twenty Commissioners of Education (ten appointed by the Lord Lieutenant and ten by Local Boards of Education) administer certain educational endowments, which produced in 1916 a total revenue of £6,200. The Commissioners had at disposal, with previous balances, altogether £8,114. The major portion of the fund is derived from the Ulster Royal School Endowments, under which are benefited 11 colleges with a total accommodation for 1,441 and a total on the rolls of 759.

Chairman, Very Rev. Dean Byrne, P.P., V.G.

Secretary, Stanislaus Murphy, LL.B., B.L.

Clerk, T. P. Craig.

Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests

2 Kildare Place, Dublin

Secretaries, Arnold F. Graves, B.L., Thomas Bodkin, B.L. . . . £500-600
Clerk and Bookkeeper, J. R. Boyd . . £150-450
2nd Clerk, R. A. Boyd . . . £150-300

BRANCHES OF UNITED KINGDOM SERVICES**Customs and Excise**

Custom House, Port of Dublin

Customs

Collectors, J. W. Crook (Waterford), and J. Dawson (Newry) . . . £320-450
Surveyors (Port of Dublin), L. M. Balfe, D. T. Jewell (£550), J. Halligan . . . £470

Excise

Collectors, J. Langan (Dublin), £800; J. W. Malcolm (Dundalk); A. H. Woods (Kilkenny); E. Marrable (Galway) . . . £500-650

Customs and Excise

Collectors, G. S. Sterling (Belfast), £700-800; H. Genochio (Limerick), M. T. Counahan (Cork), H. Morphy (Londonderry) . . £500-650

Inland Revenue

Custom House, Dublin

SOLICITOR'S OFFICE

Solicitor and Special Commiss. of Income Tax, R. J. Martin . . . £1,000-1,200
Chief Clerk, B. Collins . . . £600-700

STAMPS AND TAXES

Assist. Sec., Comptroller and Assist. Reg. of Joint-Stock Companies, J. Simpson, I.S.O. . . £850-1,000

Committee Clerk, A. W. Beatty . . £600-800
Senior Clerks, T. F. Lynch, E. Eckersley (£450-550); W. Abbott, P. Hughes . . £350-450

ESTATE DUTY OFFICE

Assist. Sec. and Registrar, A. Whewell £850-1,000
Principal Clerks, T. J. Maguire, J. Roche £600-800
Assist. ditto, M. Kelly (£580); H. H. Grace £550
1st Class Clerks, J. A. Carroll, A. F. Plunkett, J. Brown, O. F. Sweeny, T. Jack, R. J. Mackrell £350-500

Post Office

General Post Office, Sackville Street, Dublin
Secretary, James MacMahon . . £1,000-1,200
Chief Clerk, J. J. Coonan . . £600-800
Principal Clerks, T. B. McDowell, J. Cahalan, P. J. Keawell . . . £440-540

1st Class Clerks, J. Booth, J. M. Stephenson, W. H. Hennessy, J. J. Ridler, J. E. Highton	£310-430
Telephone Superintendent, F. Cowley	£500-600
Solicitor, E. R. Bate	£600-900
Accountant, E. M. Browne	£600-750
Examiner, P. Mackesy	£500-600
Bookkeeper, H. N. Bowesman	£500-570
Cashier, J. P. O'Connor	£440-500
Principal Clerk, R. R. Jones	£440-500
1st Class Clerks, H. J. Knowles, J. S. Plaisted, W. G. Woodman, E. Ellis, S. J. Harrison, E. A. Ingram	£315-430
Controller, Dublin Postal District, H. J. Tipping	£550-700
Ditto, Telegraph Office, J. J. Kenny	£470-530
Superintending Engineer, E. Gomersall	£520-700
Surveyors, G. A. Whiteman (Northern Dist.), W. Brown (Southern Dist.)	£650-900

Treasury Remembrancer's Office

Dublin Castle

Treasury Remembrancer, M. F. Headlam	£1,200
Chief Clerk, O. Campbell	£600-700
Clerk, E. Fahy, B.A., B.L.	£350-500
Examiners, P. J. Walsh, B.A. (£50 extra as senior), J. Maher, A.S.A.A., W. Maguire, B.A., LL.B., B.L.	£180-350

National Teachers' Superannuation

Superintendent, The Treasury Remembrancer.	
First Clerk, James Duncan	£400-600
Staff Clerk, T. Rae	£300-400

Valuation and Boundary Survey

6 Ely Place, Dublin

Acting Commissioner, James Carroll, F.S.I.	£1,000
Chief Valuer, Charles J. Boland, F.S.I.	£550-700
Acting Head Valuer, Finance Act Branch, Wm. Jas. Ward.	
Chief Clerk, Alfred Beckett	£550

Board of Public Works

51 St. Stephen's Green, East, Dublin

Estimates, 1917-18, £169,660

Chairman, Sir G. A. Stevenson, K.C.B., C.V.O.	£1,500
Commissioners, P. Hanson, C.B., T. P. Le Fanu, C.B.	£1,200
Sec. James J. Healy	£650-800
Assist. do. G. E. Shanahan	£500-600
Staff Officers, J. Healy, T. F. Foley, G. Price, LL.B., H. P. Boland (£350-500), J. C. Tew (Registrar)	£400
Accountant, J. L. Collins	£600-800
Heads of Divisions, J. J. Healy (£650); A. H. Sidwell and J. Halligan	£550
Staff Officers, P. J. Lee, D. Coghlan, B.A., C. G. Herbert, T. MacInerney, P. T. Dixon, P. Branagan	£300-400
Engineer, T. M. Batchen	£750-900
Assist. do. C. H. Olley	£400-600
2nd Assist. do. J. Chaloner Smith	£300-400
Princip. Surveyors of Buildings, J. Howard Pentland, B.E., F.R.I.B.A., and A. Robinson, M.V.O.	£500-650
Assist. do. W. M. Paton, A. K. Brown, E. Twist, H. Alberry	£400-500
Solicitor, and Treas.-Col. in Ireland, J. Donnelly	£1,000-1,200

National Health Insurance Commission (Ireland)

Pembroke House, Upper Mount St., Dublin

Estimates, 1917-18, £363,575, of which salaries, wages, and allowances are £45,865.	
Chairman, Sir Joseph A. Glynn	£1,500
Private Sec. J. B. Shortt	£100
Deputy Chairman, W. S. Klinear	£1,200
Commissioners, W. J. Maguire, Mrs. M. L. Dickie (£1,000); the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies.	
Secretary, J. Honlihan	£850-1,000
Assist. ditto, P. Kent	£550-700
Accountant, D. P. Gallagher	£550-700
First-Class Clerks and Assist. Accountants, J. Duffy, V. J. Fielding, J. E. Finn, W. R. Maconkey, J. A. McCarron, A. F. J. Moran, C. J. Murphy	£350-500
Medical Officers, J. O'Donoghue, C. Dickson	£550-700
Assist. ditto, S. O'Beirn	£100-350
Legal Adviser, H. Horan	£500-600
Outdoor Staff	
Chief Inspector, C. H. Darley	£550-700
Inspectors, J. Cassidy, S. Clandillon, T. Roche, W. Walker	£350-500

H.M. Stationery Office

Dublin Branch, Custom House

Superintendent, H. E. Pitman	£450-600
Deputy ditto, E. H. Chapinan	£300-400
Technical Officer, J. E. H. Wilson	£200-350
Editor, Printer and Publisher of "Dublin Gazette," Alex. Thom & Co., Ltd., Middle Abbey Street, Dublin.	

Friendly Societies Registry

12 South Frederick Street, Dublin

Assistant Registrar for Ireland, D. O'C. Miley	£360
--	------

Board of Trade

27 Eden Quay, Dublin

Principal Officer, Comdr. M. H. Clarke, R.N.R.	
Ship Surveyor, T. D. Taylor.	
Engineer Surveyors, G. Shott, A. D. Byrne.	

Belfast

Ship Surveyors, W. H. Chantler, T. Dickerson.	
Engineer Surveyors, W. O. Ward, J. S. Herriot, N. S. Couch.	

Londonderry

Engineer Surveyor, T. Kendall.	
--------------------------------	--

Cork

Ship Surveyor, R. Blake.	
Engineer Surveyor, G. M. Gray.	

Queenstown

Nautical Surveyor, Capt. E. J. Sharpe.	
Medical Officer, W. McLean, M.D.	

Ministry of Labour, Employment Department

Lord Edward Street, Dublin

Divisional Officer for Ireland, Maj. T. W. M. Fuge	£600-800
Assistant ditto, B. J. Gwynn	£350-500

Commissioners of Irish Lights

D'Olier Street, Dublin

Sec. Hubert G. Cook.	
Accountant, O. P. R. James, M.A.	
Cashier, E. A. M. Leggett.	
Insp. of Lights, R. Deane.	
Assist. do. H. H. Manders.	
Engineer, C. W. Scott, B.A.I.	
Assist. do. S. W. Nugent, B.A.I.	

THE IRISH JUDICIARY, ETC.

The House of Lords is the final Court of Appeal. There is a Supreme Court, divided into a Court of Appeal and a High Court of Justice, the latter being subdivided into (1) the Chancery Division (including the Landed Estates Court) and (2) the King's Bench Division (including the Courts for Probate and Matrimonial Causes, Admiralty, and Bankruptcy).

County Courts.—These have jurisdiction in matters of contract and tort up to £50, in equity and probate up to £500, and in lunacy up to £700. There is an appeal, in equity, to the Chancery Division or to a Judge of Assize; and, in common law, to a Judge of Assize.

Criminal Courts.—There are (1) the Court of Crown Cases Reserved, and (2) the Assize Courts, similar to those in England; also (3) Courts of Quarter Sessions (presided over by a County Court judge), with wider jurisdiction than in England; (4) the Courts of Summary Jurisdiction and Petty Sessions for preliminary inquiries and minor offences.

SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE IN IRELAND

Four Courts, Dublin—£110,563

Court of Appeal

Ex-officio Judges, Lord Chancellor, Lord Chief Justice, Master of the Rolls.
Lords Justices, Rt. Hon. Stephen Ronan; Rt. Hon. Thomas F. Molony . . . each £4,000
Registrar and Clerk of Errors, R. C. de Versan . . . £1,200

Chancery Division

Lord Chancellor, Rt. Hon. Sir Ignatius J. O'Brien, Bt. . . £6,000
Clerk of the Crown and Hanaper and Permanent Secretary, Gerald Horan, K.C. . . £900
Private Secretary, J. Gerald Dougherty, B.L. . . £500
Chief Clerk, Edward D. MacLaughlin, LL.B. . . £1,000
Master of the Rolls, Rt. Hon. Chas. A. O'Connor, M.A. . . £4,000
Registrar, P. J. Hogan . . . £1,000
Chief Clerk, Edward W. Salmon . . . £1,000
Chancery Judges, Hon. D. P. Barton; Hon. W. Moore . . £3,500
Registrar, Richard W. Littledale, K.C. . . £1,000
Chief Clerk, T. W. Ellerker . . . £1,000
Land Judge, Rt. Hon. J. Ross, LL.D. . . £3,500
Registrar, J. M. Kennedy . . . £1,000

King's Bench Division

Lord Chief Justice, Rt. Hon. Sir J. H. M. Campbell, Bt., LL.D. . . £5,000
Justices, Rt. Hon. John G. Gibson, M.A.; Rt. Hon. Dodgson H. Madden, LL.D., *Probate and Matrimonial*; Rt. Hon. William Kenny, M.A.; Rt. Hon. William Huston Dodd, M.A.; Rt. Hon. Jonathan Pin, M.A., *Bankruptcy*; Rt. Hon. John Gordon, *Admiralty* . . . each £3,500
Master, Arthur H. Courtenay, C.B., D.L. . . £1,500
Registrar and Clerk of the Crown, James O'Brien . . £900
Registrar, H. Vlyban Yeo, B.A. . . £1,000
Associate, P. C. Kennedy . . . £700
Assistant Registrar, T. O'Brien . . £600-700

Probate and Matrimonial Branch

Chief Registrar, Henry C. Warren . . £1,100
Assistant Registrar, J. T. Geoghegan, M.A. . . £800

Admiralty

Registrar, Charles T. Waters . . . £500

Bankruptcy

Official Assignee, Alfred G. Hollinshead . . £1,200
Chief Registrar, W. H. Boyd . . . £800
Chief Clerk, Hugh Doyle . . . £800
Court Registrar, R. G. Daniell . . . £600

Consolidated Offices of Supreme Court

Taxing Masters, Valentine Kilbride; James A. Denning; John F. Culhane . . each £1,000
Accountant-General, Luke A. Teeling . . £1,000
Deputy ditto, J. E. Walsh . . . £700
Clerk of Judgments, etc. J. M. Lowry . . £800-1,000

Irish Land Commission

Upper Merrion Street, Dublin

Judicial Commissioners, Rt. Hon. Mr. Justice Wylie (£3,500); Hon. Mr. Justice Fitzgerald . . £3,000
Land Commissioners, Rt. Hon. F. S. Wrench (£3,500), W. H. Stuart, (vacancy) . . each £2,000
Secretary, T. Geo. H. Green.

Office of Public Trustee

32 Nassau Street, Dublin

Public Trustee, A. McClintock . . . £1,200

Registry of Deeds

The Temple, Henrietta Street, Dublin

Registrar, Richard Manders, C.B., K.C. . . £1,400
Assist. Registrar, Mark Leonard.

Public Record and State Paper Offices

Four Courts, Dublin, and Record Tower, Dublin Castle

Keeper of the Records (ex-officio), Rt. Hon. the Master of the Rolls.
Deputy Keeper, M. J. McEnery, B.A., M.R.I.A. . . £700-800
Assist. Deputy Keeper, H. Wood, B.A., M.R.I.A. . . £520-700

Recorders and County Court Judges

(With the Counties and Cities in which they exercise jurisdiction)

RECORDER of:— First Apptd.
Dublin (City and Co. of Dublin) (£2,500), Rt. Hon. T. L. O'Shaughnessy, K.C. . . 1905
Cork (City and Co. of Cork, B.R.) (£2,000), M. J. Bourke, M.A., K.C. . . 1908
Belfast (Belfast and Co. of Antrim) (£2,000), J. Walker Craig, M.A., K.C. . . 1897
Londonderry (City and Co. of Londonderry) (£1,500), Andrew Todd, LL.D., K.C. . . 1909
Galway (Town and Co. of Galway) (£1,500), R. J. Doyle, M.A., K.C. . . 1913

COUNTY COURT JUDGES (each £1,400):—

Co. of Down, James Orr, M.A., K.C. . . 1891
Queen's Co., City and Co. of Kilkenny, City and Co. of Waterford, Hon. David Fitzgerald, B.A., K.C. . . 1892
Co. of Tipperary, J. H. Moore, M.A. . . 1898

Cos. of Carlow, Kildare, Wicklow, and Wexford.
R. W. Brereton Barry, B.A., K.C. 1902
Co. of Donegal, John F. Oooke, LL.B., K.C. 1903
Cos. of Roscommon and Sligo, J. Wakely, M.A., K.C. 1904
King's Co., and Cos. Longford, Meath, and Westmeath, M. Drummond, M.A., K.C. 1904
Co. Clare, M. McD. Bodkin, K.C. 1907
City and Co. of Limerick, P. H. Law Smith, LL.D., K.C. 1908
Cos. of Armagh and Louth, G. O. Green, B.A., K.C. 1909
Co. of Mayo, Charles F. Doyle, M.A., K.C. 1910
Cos. of Fermanagh and Monaghan, W. J. Johnston, M.A., LL.B., K.C. 1911
Co. of Tyrone, John Linchan, K.C. 1912
Co. of Kerry, Chas. Dromgoole, LL.D., K.C. 1913
Cos. of Cavan and Leitrim, Wm. H. Brown, M.A., LL.B., B.Sc., K.C. 1914
Co. Cork, W.R., John W. Bynes, M.A., K.C. 1915

Clerk in Charge of Acts, W. Campbell £600-800
Assist. do. G. McConkey £350-550
Staff Officers (1st Class Clerks), W. Kelly, J. Robb, W. J. Rundale (£350-500), J. J. Moore £300-400
Depot, Phoenix Park: Commandant, E. H. Pearson £600
Surgeon to the Force, Pryce Peacock, L.R.C.P. and S.I. £400
Barrack Master, O'Neill F. Kelly. £400
Adjutant, G. A. Morant.
Commissioner of Police, Belfast, Thomas J. Smith £720

County Inspectors (£350-500)

Antrim, R. D. Morrison, Lisburn.
Armagh, C. C. Oulton, Armagh.
Carlow, J. H. Price, Carlow.
Cavan, T. E. Galt-Gamble, Cavan.
Clare, J. F. Gelston, Ennis.
Cork, E.R., E. M. Olayton, Cork.
Cork, W.R., Thos. Tweedy, Bandon.
Donegal, John Hughes, Letterkenny.
Down, William Irwin, Downpatrick.
Dublin, A. A. Roberts, Howth.
Fermanagh, S. Hanna, Enniskillen.
Galway, E.R., C. A. Walsh, Ballinasloe.
Galway, W.R., G. B. Rutledge, Galway.
Kerry, G. B. Heard, Tralee.
Kildare, K. L. Supple, Naas.
Kilkenny, P. O. Power, Kilkenny.
King's County, H. W. Crane, Tullamore.
Leitrim, R. O. Rainsford, Carrick-on-Shannon.
Limerick, H. E. W. Yates, Limerick.
Londonderry, E. G. Cary, Londonderry.
Longford, W. H. R. Heard, Longford.
Louth, F. C. V. Ireland, Dundalk.
Mayo, D. A. Steadman, Castlebar.
Meath, T. A. Howe, Navan.
Monaghan, H. O. H. Hill, Monaghan.
Queen's County, C. O. Yeldham, Maryborough.
Roscommon, F. R. St. L. Tyrrell, Roscommon.
Sligo, R. I. Sullivan, Sligo.
Tipperary, N.R., E. W. Mulliner, Nenagh.
Tipperary, S.R., W. H. Langhorne, Clonmel.
Tyrone, W. J. Miller, Omagh.
Waterford, W. P. C. Hetred, Waterford.
Westmeath, R. I. Munsell, Mullingar.
Wexford, J. R. Sharpe, Wexford.
Wicklow, H. B. Morell, Wicklow.
Offices, Lower Castle Yard, Dublin.

DUBLIN METROPOLITAN POLICE

The Dublin Metropolitan Police are under the immediate direction of a Commissioner and an Assistant Commissioner, and the offices of Receiver and Secretary are consolidated. At the end of 1916 the effective strength of the force was 1,084. Cost, 1917-18, £113,201.

Lower Castle Yard, Dublin Castle

Chief Commissioner, Lt.-Col. W. Edgeworth-Johnstone £1,200
Assistant Commissioner, Fergus Quinn £500-600
Secretary and Accountant, W. A. Magill, B.A., Dublin Castle £400-500
Finance Clerk, E. J. Outhbert £300-380

POLICE COURTS, DUBLIN

Inn's Quay, Dublin, and Kingstown

Chief Magistrate, E. G. Swift, M.A., K.C. £1,200
Magistrates, T. O. Drury, M.A., LL.B.; Edmund Lupton, B.L.; (vacant) each £1,000
Chief Clerk, W. J. Hughes £600

ROYAL IRISH CONSTABULARY

Headquarters, Dublin Castle

This is a semi-military force, consisting of, in 1917-18, 231 head constables, 1,690 sergeants, 255 acting sergeants, and 7,555 constables; total, 9,731. They are drilled and disciplined as soldiers, live in barracks, and are armed with rifles, swords, bayonets, and revolvers. It was established by Act of Parliament in '36, is paid for out of Imperial funds, and is directly controlled by the Irish Government. In '67 the title of Royal Irish Constabulary was conferred on the force by command of H.M. Queen Victoria. The force discharges numerous civil services not imposed upon police forces in the United Kingdom. Cost, 1917-18, £1,457,849.

Inspector-General, Brigadier-General J. A. Byrne, C.B. £1,500-1,800
Deputy Insp.-Gen. W. M. Davies £1,000-1,200
Assist. do. E. H. Pearson, H. D. Tyacke, and R. G. O. Flower £700-800
Prin. Staff Officer, H. M. Metcalfe £600-800

Table showing for Ireland and certain other countries the numbers of persons, cattle, sheep, and swine per 1,000 acres of total area.

	Per 1,000 Acres of Total Area.			
	Persons.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.
Ireland	216	240	177	59
England	1,051	163	427	68
Scotland	248	64	371	8
Wales	428	165	779	45
Belgium	1,040	250	—	186
Denmark	285	260	54	264
Holland	749	262	105	168
France	302	96	95	38
Germany	490	163	41	190
Austria	389	124	33	87
Hungary	260	77	82	84
Italy	492	88	158	35
Switzerland	382	146	16	58

Principal Irish Clubs

Name of Club.	Estab-lished.	Club House.	No. of Mem-bers.	Subscription.		Secretary.	Description.
				Entrance.	Annual.		
Alexandra .	1892	133-135 St. Stephen's Gn., Dublin	300	2 Gs.	2 Gs.	Miss Ewing Kennedy .	Social.
Automobile .	1901	34 Dawson St., Dublin	951	5 Gs.	3 & 2 Gs.	H. S. Chaytor .	Motoring.
Catholic Com. .	—	42 Up. Sackville St., Dublin	500	1 G.	1 G.	Jas. P. Murphy, Chas. H. Heron (Joint Hon.)	Social.
Cavan County .	1892	Church St., Cavan . .	50	2 Gs.	3 Gs.	Wm. Reel .	Social.
Cork County .	1828	South Mall, Cork . .	250	£10	£5	R. H. Leslie .	Social.
Dawson Street .	—	42 Dawson St., Dublin	200	1 G.	2 Gs.	Standish E. Mason (Hon.)	Social.
Dublin Univ. .	1850	17 St. Stephen's Gn., Dublin	500	10 & 15 Gs.	6 Gs.	Chas. Ross-Todd .	T.C.D.
Friendly Bros. .	—	22 St. Stephen's Gn., Dublin	—	—	—	Thos. F. Crozier .	Social.
Hibern. Catch .	1860	112 Grafton St., Dublin	80	10 Gs.	2 Gs.	Chas. Kelly .	Musical.
Hibern. Un. Serv.	1832	8 St. Stephen's Gn., Dublin	500	10 Gs.	7 Gs.	C. MacDermott .	The Services.
Kildare Street .	1798	Kildare St., Dublin . .	750	£32	£10	D. Henry Bailey .	Social.
Kilkenny Co. .	1881	Patrick St., Kilkenny .	70	—	£5	C. Newsom .	Social.
Lelster .	1845	29 Clare St., Dublin .	220	3 & 2 Gs.	6 & 3 Gs.	E. Magennis, M.D.	Social.
Limerick Co. .	1813	George St., Limerick .	127	£10	£5	G. B. Farmer .	Social.
Northern Cos. .	1880	Blashop St., Londonderry	200	8 & 4 Gs.	25 & £2.10	G. P. Morrish .	Social.
Sackville St. .	1794	59 Up. Sackville St., Dublin	180	—	£10	G. B. Cleugh .	Social.
St. Stephen's Gn.	1840	9 St. Stephen's Gn., Dublin	500	£15	£7	G. V. Martyn .	Social.
Tyrone Co. .	1866	Omagh, Co. Tyrone . .	115	5 Gs.	3 Gs.	Col. H. Irvine, c.n.	Social.
Ulster .	1847	Castle Place, Belfast .	315	24 Gs.	7 Gs.	B. W. D. Montgomery	Social.
Ulster Reform .	1885	Royal Avenue, Belfast .	400	10 & 6 Gs.	5 & 3 Gs.	Savill Ross .	Political.
Union .	1837	Donegall Place, Belfast	200	20 Gs.	5 Gs.	Wm. McMullin .	Social.
W'ford Co. & City	1833	Waterford	70	8 Gs.	5 Gs.	W. Gallevey .	Social.

ISLE OF MAN

The Isle of Man (Mona) is an island in the Irish Sea, 54° 3'—54° 25' N. and 4° 18'—4° 47' W., nearly equidistant from England, Scotland, and Ireland. It has an area of 220 sq. m. (140,986 acres), with a pop. (1911) of 52,016. The total area of arable land is 70,901 acres and of permanent grass 19,221 acres. The live-stock consists of 5,590 horses, 20,913 cattle, 77,032 sheep, 3,967 swine. The island came into possession of the Crown in the reign of Henry IV, by whom it was granted to the Stanley family. The sovereignty passed to the Dukes of Atholl in 1736. The Crown purchased the rights of the Atholls in 1828 for £417,144. The island is divided into 6 sheadings or counties; there are 4 municipalities and 17 civil parishes. There is a separate Legislature—the Court of Tywald, consisting of the Governor, appointed by the Crown; the Legislative Council, composed chiefly of ecclesiastical and judicial dignitaries appointed by the Crown, numbering 9 members, including the Governor; and the House of Keys, an assembly of 24 members, elected on a property qualification for 7 years. Imperial Acts of Parliament do not bind the Isle of Man, unless it is specially mentioned in them. The island possesses considerable mineral resources, lead ore (annual

output, 323 tons), zinc ore (1,621 tons), salt (6,700 tons), limestone, slate, and sand being mined. The agricultural produce includes oats, barley, turnips and swedes, and potatoes. There are 46½ m. of railway, 25 m. of electric railway. The Prisoners of War Camps contain a population of 22,000.

CAPITAL: Douglas (21,192); other towns are Castletown (1,817), the ancient capital; Ramsey 4,247; Peel (2,605).

	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
Public revenue .	£93,114	£106,193	£128,583
Public expenditure .	82,242	88,043	93,375
Public debt .	173,631	163,769	160,969

Lieutenant-Governor, The Lord Raglan, C.B. (with house) £1,800

Government Secretary and Treas. B. E. Sargeant £500

Clerk of the Rolls and Judge of the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice, (vacant) . £1,000

First Deemster, Stewart Stevenson Moore . £1,000

Second Deemster, C. T. O. Callow . £1,000

Attorney-General, George Alfred Ring . £1,000

Receiver-General, J. T. Cowell . £230

THE CHANNEL ISLANDS

The Channel Islands lie in the southern part of the English Channel, 8½ to 30 m. from the French coast. Anciently an appanage of the Duchy of Normandy, they have belonged to England since the Conquest. The total area is 76 sq. m. with a pop. of 96,900. They are divided into two separate governments, called Bailiwicks, that of Jersey (area 45 sq. m., pop. 51,903), and that of Guernsey (area, with Alderney, Sark, Herm, Jethou, etc., 31 sq. m., pop. 44,997). The capitals are respectively St. Helier and St. Pierre. The Crown appoints a Lieutenant-Governor and a Bailiff to each, and each has its representative legislature called the States.

The English Church is the established religion, and the islands are included in the see of Winchester. The people are an inter-mixture of French and English; the language is a *patois* of Norman-French, but modern French is the official language; English is taught in the schools, and is familiar to most of the inhabitants. The climate is mild and equable; agriculture is the chief industry, and the production of grapes and tomatoes (which ripen early in glass houses without any artificial heat), flowers and early vegetables has increased considerably of late years. The fisheries are important, embracing lobster and cod. Excellent granite is mined in Guernsey.

	1914	1915	1916
Exports to U.K.	£2,265,674	£2,063,424	£2,496,439
Imports from (and of) U.K.	1,351,708	1,458,072	1,689,426

	1914	1915	1916
Revenue	£101,409	£188,315	£106,192
Expenditure	97,235	130,892	130,233
Public debt	300,637	431,036	414,536

Lieutenant-Governor, Maj.-Gen. Sir Alexander Wilson, K.C.B.
Bailiff, Sir William H. Venables Vernon, Kt.
Dean, Very Rev. Samuel Falle, M.A.
Attorney-General, H. Le V. dit Durell.
Vicomte, E. T. Nicolle.

Solicitor-General, O. Malet de Carteret.
Government Secretary, W. Whitaker Maitland.
H.M. Receiver-General, P. A. Aubin.
Greffier, E. Le Sueur.

GUERNSEY, SARK, ALDERNEY, ETC.
 Revenue, 1915, £58,810; expenditure, 1915, £69,068; public debt, £214,164.
Lieutenant-Governor and Commanding Troops, Gen. Sir R. O. Hart, V.C., K.C.B., K.C.V.O. £1,700
Bailiff, E. C. Ozanne.
Dean, Very Rev. John Penfold, B.D.
H.M. Procureur, A. Wm. Bell.
H.M. Comptroller, W. Foote.
Government Secretary, Col. J. W. M. Macartney, C.B.
Receiver-General, Victor Cary.
H.M. Greffier, Quertler Le Pelley.

DOMINIONS ROYAL COMMISSION

In pursuance of a resolution of the Imperial Conference of 1911 (see 1912 ANNUAL), a Royal Commission was appointed in April 1912 "to inquire into the natural resources, trade and legislation of certain portions of His Majesty's Dominions." The Commission consisted of Lord d'Abernon (Chairman), Sir A. E. Bateman, Mr. J. Tatlow, Sir H. Rider Haggard, Mr. Tom Garnett, and Sir Wm. Lorimer (representing the United Kingdom); Sir G. R. Foster, K.C.M.G. (Canada); Mr. Donald Campbell (Australia); Mr. J. R. Sinclair (New Zealand); Sir J. W. S. Langerman (South Africa); Sir E. R. Bowring (Newfoundland), and Mr. E. J. Harding, Secretary.

The inquiry embraced an investigation and report on natural resources and facilities for the production, manufacture, and distribution of articles of commerce in Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and Newfoundland; on the trade of the Dominions with the United Kingdom and with the rest of the world; and on the food and raw material requirements of these Dominions and of the United Kingdom. The Commission took evidence in 1912 on migration, natural resources, trade and legislation, and this evidence was published in two volumes during 1912. In Jan. 1913 the Commission embarked upon a tour of Australasia. Interim Reports and evidence dealing with Australasia, the Union of South Africa, Newfoundland, and the Maritime Provinces of Canada were published in 1914-15. The Commission was recalled from Canada, where it was taking evidence, in August 1914 owing to the war. At the instance of the Canadian Government the Commission revisited Canada in the autumn of 1916, when it resumed its investigations and completed the hearing of evidence in the Dominion. Early in 1917 a further Interim Report on Canada was published, and this was followed shortly by the Final Report of the Commission [Cd. 8462], summarising the result of its inquiries and making a series of recommendations. This valuable document will deserve more attention when the war is over.

LONDON BURGLARIES, 1916

Burglaries increased by 20, the figures being 110 in 1915 and 130 in 1916. Apprehensions for burglary increased by 4 and convictions decreased by 1. Housebreakings increased by 4, the figures being 866 in 1915 as compared with 870 in 1916. Arrests for housebreaking increased by 7 and convictions by 9. Violence to the person was used in 1 case of housebreaking; 53 of these

offences were committed in houses left with no person in charge. In 45 cases of burglary and 177 cases of housebreaking the value of the property stolen was less than £5; 10 burglaries and 24 housebreakings occurred in which the loss amounted to £100 and upwards. In 38 cases of burglary and 58 cases of housebreaking no loss was ultimately sustained. Shop-breakings increased by 108; the apprehensions increased by 89.

POLICE OF ENGLAND AND WALES (COUNTIES AND BOROUGHES)

The established strength of county and borough police was for the year ended Sept. 29, 1916, 28,802, being 8,018 below its normal figure. This was exclusive of the Metropolitan and City of London Police (*qq.v.*). Of this number 14,681 were in counties and 14,121 in boroughs. There were at the end of 1916 also some 121,908 special constables either actually serving or ready to be called, 88,134 of these being in the counties, and 33,774 in the boroughs. This does not include the Metropolitan Police District, where there were about 30,000 special constables serving.

THE SCOTTISH POLICE

H.M. Inspector of Constabulary for Scotland, appointed under the County and Burghs Police Act, 1857, submits a report annually. According to that for the year ended Dec. 31, 1916, the authorised strength of the force was 5,953, of which 2,100 belonged to county forces and 3,853 to city and burgh forces. There are also 283 additional police who are privately employed. 364 temporary and 8,974 special constables were also enrolled.

Carnegie Trust for the Universities of Scotland, The, was constituted in 1901 to administer a sum of £10,000,000, in bonds of the United States Steel Corporation, given by Mr. Andrew Carnegie for improving and extending the opportunities for scientific study and research in the Universities of Scotland, and rendering attendance at these Universities more available to the deserving and qualified youth of that country to whom the payment of fees might act as a barrier to the enjoyment of these advantages. *Chairman*, Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh. *Treasurer*, John Ross, solicitor, Dunfermline; *Sec.* Sir William S. McCormick; *Offices*, The Merchants' Hall, Edinburgh.

STATISTICS OF THE EMPIRE

The area of the British Empire and its Protectorates is about 11,500,000 square miles—more than one-fifth of the total land-surface of the world. The population exceeds 417,000,000—about one-fourth of the world's inhabitants.

The area and population of the British Empire are shown in the following table :

	Area in sq. m.	Population, 1911	Popula- tion per sq. m.
United Kingdom	121,000	45,217,000	373
India	1,802,000	315,156,000	177
Other Colonies and Posses- sions	9,451,000	56,845,000	6
	11,374,000	417,218,000	37

The following table shows the increase per cent. of the population of the United Kingdom and the principal colonies as compared with those of other countries in three intercensal periods :

Countries.	Increase per cent. in		
	1881 to 1891	1891 to 1901	1901 to 1911
United Kingdom	8·2	9·9	9·1
England and Wales	11·7	12·2	10·9
Scotland	7·8	11·1	6·4
Ireland (<i>decrease</i>)	9·1	5·2	1·7
Australian Commonwealth	41·1	18·9	18·1
New Zealand	27·9	23·3	30·5
Dominion of Canada	11·8	11·1	34·1
Indian Empire	13·2	2·5	7·1
Ceylon	9·0	18·6	15·1
Union of South Africa	—	—	15·1
Denmark	10·3	12·8	12·6
Norway	10·3	12·0	6·8
Sweden	4·8	7·3	7·5
German Empire	9·3	14·0	15·2
Austria	7·9	9·4	9·3
Hungary	11·0	10·3	8·5
The Netherlands	12·4	13·1	14·8
Belgium	9·9	10·6	10·9
France	1·8	1·6	1·6
Switzerland	3·1	13·4	13·2
Italy	—	—	6·8
United States	25·5	20·7	21·0

The following table compares in "round numbers" the area and present population of the United Kingdom with the areas and populations of other countries forming the motherlands or administrative centres of widespread dominion :

	Sq. miles (Thousands)	Pop. (Millions)
United Kingdom	121	45
China	1,532	407*
France	207	40
Germany	209	65
Russia	2,052	105
U.S.A.	2,974	92

The following table compares the area and present population of the over-sea dominions

* The figures for China are official, but are believed by European authorities to be greatly exaggerated.

and dependencies of Great Britain with the areas and populations of the provinces and dependencies of the countries named above :

	Sq. miles (Thousands)	Pop. (Millions)
British	11,254	372
Chinese	2,745	26
French	4,000	46
German	1,026	13
Russian	6,326	23
U.S.A.	716	10

The following table, combining the figures of the two tables which precede it, compares the area and population of the whole British Empire with the areas and populations of the countries above named and their provinces and dependencies :

	Sq. miles (Thousands)	Pop. (Millions)
British	11,375	417
Chinese	4,277	433*
French	4,207	86
German	1,235	78
Russian	8,378	128
U.S.A.	3,690	102

The total revenues of the Empire amounted to about £75,000,000 in 1837. In 1913 the revenues of the Empire amounted to over £400,000,000.

The total trade of the British Empire with Foreign Countries was :

	1890	1912	1913
Imports	£408,053,000	£823,850,000	£845,475,000
Exports	319,795,000	669,158,000	711,684,000

The trade of the United Kingdom with British Colonies and Possessions was :

Imports	101,080,000	236,316,000	240,899,000
Exports	106,518,000	218,267,000	231,566,000

The Intercolonial Trade was :

Imports	34,697,000	82,705,000	79,062,000
---------	------------	------------	------------

The percentage proportions were :

Foreign trade	75·0	73·5	73·8
Inter-Imperial trade	25·0	26·5	26·2

The late Sir Robert Giffen, at the meeting of the British Association in 1903, put forward the following estimates as to the aggregate income and wealth of the people of the British Empire at that date :

Aggregate Income

United Kingdom	£1,750,000,000
Canada	270,000,000
Australasia	210,000,000
India	600,000,000
South Africa	100,000,000
Remainder of Empire	200,000,000
Total	£3,130,000,000

Capital or Wealth

United Kingdom	£15,000,000,000
Canada	1,350,000,000
Australasia	1,100,000,000
India	3,000,000,000
South Africa	600,000,000
Remainder of Empire	1,200,000,000
Total	£22,250,000,000

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA

The Indian Empire is a great country of Asia under British rule, having an *area* of 1,802,657 sq. miles and a *population* at the 1911 census of 315,156,396, an area and population almost equal to the area and population of Europe without Russia. Part of the territory is under the direct administration of British officials, and part consists of native states, all subordinate, in varying degrees of relationship to the suzerain power. There are many different races, speaking upwards of 200 different languages.

Boundaries.—India is separated on the N. from the rest of Asia by vast ranges of mountains, known as the Himalayas. The north-west corner is formed by Kashmir, from where southwards India is separated from Afghanistan by the Safed Koh and Sulimau ranges; on the W. and S.W. the Arabian Sea and Indian Ocean form boundaries. On the E. the Bay of Bengal stretches, until on the N.E. the Himalayas again, as on the N.W., throw out spurs which separate Eastern Bengal from Assam and Burma. On the S.E. a succession of ranges separate Burma, running down to Point Victoria (9° 59' N., 98° 32' E.) from the neighbouring kingdom of Siam. In addition to the territory comprised within these boundaries there are the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, the Laccadive Islands, Aden, and Perim, as well as protectorates over Socatra, Bahrein, Basra, and other districts and chieftainships in Arabia and the coast of the Persian Gulf.

Population.—The population of the Indian Empire at the 1911 Census showed that it constituted more than three-fourths of the population of the entire Empire. The details are as follows:

PROVINCE, STATE, OR AGENCY.	Area In Square Miles.	PERSONS.				
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Urban.	Rural.
Ajmer-Merwara	2,711	266,198	235,197	501,395	140,394	361,001
Andamans and Nicobars	3,143	19,570	6,889	26,459	—	26,459
Assam	53,015	3,467,621	3,246,014	6,713,635	136,668	6,576,967
Baluchistan	54,228	239,181	175,231	414,412	49,609	364,803
Bengal	78,699	23,365,225	22,117,852	45,483,077	2,945,622	42,537,455
Bihar and Orissa	83,181	16,859,929	17,630,155	34,490,084	1,285,752	33,204,332
Bombay (<i>Presidency</i>)	123,059	10,245,847	9,426,795	19,672,642	3,738,571	15,934,071
<i>Bombay</i>	75,993	8,275,233	7,837,809	16,113,042	3,2 0,500	12,872,542
<i>Sind</i>	46,986	1,939,321	1,574,111	3,513,435	451,906	3,061,529
<i>Aden</i>	80	31,290	—	—	—	—
Burma	230,839	6,183,494	5,931,723	12,115,217	1,127,975	10,987,242
Central Provinces and Berar	99,823	6,930,392	6,985,916	13,916,308	1,176,225	12,740,083
Coorg	1,582	97,279	77,697	174,976	9,981	164,995
Madras	142,330	20,382,955	21,022,449	41,405,404	4,892,626	36,512,778
North-west Frontier (<i>Districts and Administered Territories</i>)	13,418	1,182,102	1,014,831	2,196,933	291,714	1,905,219
Punjab	99,779	10,992,067	8,982,889	19,974,956	2,211,964	17,762,992
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	107,267	24,641,831	22,540,213	47,182,044	4,810,614	42,371,430
Total, British Territory	1,093,074	124,873,691	119,393,851	244,267,542	22,817,715	221,449,827
Assam State (Manipur)	8,456	170,666	175,556	346,222	74,650	271,572
Baluchistan States	80,410	227,238	193,053	420,291	9,950	410,341
Baroda State	8,182	1,055,935	976,863	2,032,798	405,017	1,627,781
Bengal States	5,393	438,368	384,197	822,565	22,625	799,940
Bihar and Orissa States	28,648	1,955,125	1,990,084	3,945,209	37,201	3,908,008
Bombay States	63,864	3,765,401	3,646,274	7,411,675	1,166,657	6,245,018
Central India Agency	77,367	4,801,459	4,555,521	9,356,980	786,114	8,570,866
Central Provinces States	31,174	1,053,630	1,063,372	2,117,002	36,824	2,080,178
Hyderabad State	82,698	6,797,118	6,577,558	13,374,676	1,295,305	12,079,371
Kashmir State	84,432	1,674,367	1,483,759	3,158,126	300,879	2,857,247
Madras State	10,549	2,411,758	2,400,083	4,811,841	348,892	4,462,949
Mysore State	29,475	2,934,621	2,871,572	5,806,193	658,329	5,147,864
North-west Frontier Province (<i>Agencies and Tribal Areas</i>)	25,500	864,876	757,218	1,622,094	..	1,622,094
Punjab States	36,551	2,322,908	1,889,886	4,212,794	355,318	3,857,476
Rajputana Agency	128,987	5,515,275	5,015,157	10,530,432	1,343,095	9,187,337
United Provinces States	5,079	431,440	400,596	832,036	89,657	742,379
Total, Native States	709,583	36,465,244	34,423,616	70,888,854	6,930,513	63,958,341
GRAND TOTAL, INDIA	1,802,657	161,338,935	153,817,461	315,156,396	29,748,228	285,408,168

Physical Features.—Apart from Burma, the whole territory of India may be described as consisting of three separate and well-defined tracts, viz. the Himalaya region, the northern river-plains, and the southern table-land.

The Himalayas.—The Himalayas consist of ranges of mountains, with the loftiest peaks in the world. They extend for a distance of some 1,500 miles along the northern frontier of India, and contain the sources of all the great rivers that drain India and Burma. The three highest peaks are those of Mount Everest, 29,002 ft.; Mount Godwin-Austen, 28,250 ft.; and Kinchinjunga, 28,146 ft. The

ordinary limit of perpetual snow is about 18,500 ft., though there are years in which the ranges may be crossed at that height without finding any snow upon them. On the slopes of the Himalayas are many "hill stations," such as Simla, Naini Tal, Darjeeling, etc., the mean summer temperature of which is about 65° F. The flora of this district varies considerably, the humid regions of the east being covered with dense forest up to 12,000 or 13,000 ft., though the tropical forms usually cease at about 5,000 ft. Cultivation, except in the valleys behind the largest peaks, seldom extends above 7,000 ft. Rhododendrons begin at about 6,000 ft., and flourish right up from 10,000 to 14,000 ft. The pine, oak, fir, deodar, and other trees are common, but few are of much value. The cinchona, introduced from South America, is being successfully grown in the Sikkim Himalaya. The fauna of the Himalayas, owing to the vast range of temperature, is extremely varied, particularly with regard to birds. The yak, musk-deer, wild sheep and goat, fox, wolf, lynx, ounce, marten, and ermine are common. Bears and leopards are frequent, and the tiger wanders to considerable elevations. The elephant occurs in the outer forests as far as Jumna, and the rhinoceros as far as the Sarda. Of reptiles, the python and other venomous species occur in the hotter regions, and the cobra is found as high as 8,000 ft.

The Great Plains extend from the Bay of Bengal on the east to the Afghan frontier and the Arabian Sea on the west. They contain the most densely populated provinces of the empire, and are watered by the three great river-systems of the Indus, Ganges, and Bramaputra. These rivers collect the drainage of the slopes of the Himalayas, and with it, water the great plains through which they flow. By modern developments of engineering, the waters of the Indus and Ganges, with their tributaries, are available, through an extensive system of irrigation by canals, over a wide area.

The Southern Table-land or Deccan (Dakshin) covers the southern part of the Indian Peninsula. It rests, on its northern side, on the range of the Vindhya mountains, which, in ancient times, formed a barrier between northern and southern India. The other two sides of the southern triangle are known as the Eastern and Western Ghats. Within these ranges is a triangular plateau of from 1,000 to 3,900 ft. above the level of the sea. Here and there are various ranges, the best known being the Nilgiris, which contain the summer capital of Madras, Ootacamund, some 7,000 ft. above the sea. The climate varies much according to the height of the mountain ranges; near the coast the moisture is excessive, but in the central table-lands the rainfall is low and the heat excessive. Forests, under the India Forest Service, cover nearly 20,000 sq. miles, teak, ebony, rosewood, sandalwood, and redwood abounding. The elephant, lion, sambar, and ibex are common, and snakes everywhere abound. Crops include cotton, indigo, coffee, tea, cinchona, tobacco, sugar-cane, and chilies. The principal food staples are rice and millet.

Climate.—The climate of India ranges through all the extremes of climate known to the tropical and temperate zones. In Northern India the characteristics are land winds, with dryness of the air; the winters are rather cold. In Southern or tropical India there is a greater uniformity of temperature, with greater dampness of the air. There are two great divisions of the year, the dry season or N.E. monsoon, and the rainy season or S.W. monsoon. This latter usually sets in during the first fortnight in June and lasts the better part of three months. The most unhealthy part of the Indian year follows after the rains, and malaria is then most prevalent.

Caste.—Caste is defined in the Census report of 1901 as a collection of families or groups of families bearing a common name, which usually denotes or is associated with a specific occupation; claiming common descent from a mythical ancestor, professing to follow the same calling, and forming a single homogeneous community. The whole life of the modern Indian is regulated by the inexorable rules as to caste, which forbid him to marry outside the group to which he belongs, his social status also being regulated or the occupation of his group, and their habits in respect of diet. At the census of 1911 six chief castes were distinguished, the Sheikh, the Brahman, and the Chamar being the most numerous.

Religions.—The religions of India, according to the 1911 census, include 217,569,343 Hindus, 65,841,928 Mahomedans, 10,721,228 Buddhists (mostly in Burma), 3,876,196 Christians (mostly in Madras, Travancore, and Oochin), 3,011,095 Sikhs, 1,248,182 Jains, 100,096 Parsees, and 10,217,544 Animists.

Occupations.—72.27% of the population were in 1911 dependent on exploitation of the surface of the earth. Industrial occupations support 35,323,041 persons, of whom 8,306,501 are engaged in the textile industries; 2,648,005 persons were engaged in public administration, and 5,325,357 persons in the professions and liberal arts; 4,599,080 persons were engaged in domestic service.

Languages.—The number of languages spoken in India totals 220. They fall into four principal families: (1) the Indo-European (Aryan), 232,822,511; (2) the Dravida, 37,094,393; (3) the Andhra, 24,097,411; and (4) the Tibeto-Burman, 10,932,775. The principal languages are Hindu, spoken by 82,003,235 persons; Bengali, 48,367,915; Telugu or Andhra, 23,542,861; Marathi, 19,806,636; Tamil, 18,128,365; Panjabi, 15,876,758; Rajasthani, 14,067,590; Western Hindi, 14,037,882; Gujarati, 10,682,248; Hanarese, 10,525,739; Oriya, 10,162,321; followed by Malayalam, Western Panjabi, and Sindhi.

POPULATION OF PRINCIPAL TOWNS (with Cantonments)

Calcutta . . .	1,222,313	Allahabad . . .	171,697	Surat . . .	114,868
Bombay . . .	979,445	Poona . . .	158,856	Dacca . . .	108,551
Madras . . .	512,660	Amritsar . . .	152,756	Nagpur . . .	101,415
Hyderabad . . .	500,623	Karachi . . .	151,903	Bangalore Station . . .	100,834
Rangoon . . .	293,316	Mandalay . . .	138,299	Juppulpore . . .	100,651
Lucknow . . .	259,798	Jaipur . . .	137,098	Baroda . . .	99,345
Delhi . . .	232,837	Patna . . .	136,153	Multan . . .	99,243
Lahore . . .	228,687	Madura . . .	134,130	Peshawar . . .	97,935
Ahmedabad . . .	216,777	Bareilly . . .	129,462	Bangalore City . . .	88,651
Benares . . .	203,804	Srinagar . . .	126,344	Rawalpindi . . .	86,483
Agra . . .	185,449	Trichinopoly . . .	123,512	Ajmer . . .	86,222
Cawnpore . . .	178,557	Meerut . . .	116,227	Moradabad . . .	81,168

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

The British territory in India was acquired by the East India Company, by conquest or treaty, in the course of one hundred years, dating from the battle of Plassey (1757). As a result of the mutiny of the Sepoy army (1857-8), the East India Company ceased to exist; and the direct sovereignty was vested, by the Government of India Act, 1858, in the Crown. In accordance with the Royal Titles Act, 1876, the King of Great Britain and Ireland assumes the additional title of Emperor of India. The Parliament of the United Kingdom is supreme over India; but all the statutes relating to India were in the nature of either constitutional enactments or financial provisions. The law is now consolidated by the Government of India Act, 1915.

The Secretary of State for India presides over a Council which consists of not fewer than 10 nor more than 14 members selected for seven years from among Indian ex-officials for the most part. Since 1907 two of the members have been natives of India. The Council controls the expenditure of the Indian revenues, both in India and elsewhere, and generally conducts the business done in England in regard to the government of India. In England every measure concerning India runs in the name of the Secretary of State; and he alone is responsible to Parliament. In practice he is always a Cabinet minister of the first rank.

In India the supreme authority, both executive and legislative, is vested in the Governor-General in Council. The Governor-General, or Viceroy,* who generally holds office for five years, receives a salary of £16,720 a year, and has power to overrule his Council in cases of emergency. The Council is composed of six ordinary members, all appointed, like the Governor-General himself, by the Crown for a period of five years. Since 1909 one of the members has been a native of India. For *personnel* of Governor-General's Council see p. 381. For purposes of legislation this Council is expanded into an Imperial Council of 68 members, of whom 36 are nominated and 32 elected by various native and commercial interests under the provisions of the Indian Councils Act, 1909. No person is eligible if the Government is of opinion that his election would be contrary to public interest. The seat of the Supreme Government of India was in 1912 removed from Calcutta to Delhi, where new capital buildings are in course of construction, at present estimated to cost £2,800,000. The Government migrates to the hill-station of Simla for the hot season. But for the war it was anticipated that the Government city at Delhi, which is a separate province under a chief commissioner, would have been completed in 1917. Meanwhile the staff is housed in temporary buildings. (See p. 434.)

The Administration

As regards the work of administration, Madras, Bombay, and Bengal are styled Presidencies, and enjoy a certain precedence, are each ruled by a Governor, appointed by the Crown, with legislative

and executive councils modelled on those of the Governor-General. The United Provinces, the Punjab, Burma, and the Province of Bihar and Orissa are each under a Lieut.-Governor appointed by the Viceroy with the approval of the Crown, and have each a legislative council. Bihar and Orissa has also an executive council. The Central Provinces, the N.W. Frontier Province, and Assam are under Chief Commissioners appointed by the Viceroy in Council. A Chief Commissioner presides over each of the following: Delhi, Coorg, Ajmer-Merwara, British Baluchistan, and the Andaman Islands. Powers to create legislative councils in districts under a Chief Commissioner are granted by the Government of India Act, 1915. In addition, there are some smaller tracts under the direct administration of the Governor-General. Within the provinces, and under the control of the secretariat, or central provincial bureau, the actual unit of administration is the district, which forms the charge of an officer, usually styled Collector or Deputy-Commissioner. His principal duties are executive, magisterial, and fiscal; but he also exercises supervision over police, jails, schools, public works, forests, etc. There are 267 districts in British India. As to justice, the collector in each district is usually judge both of first instance and appeal. Madras, Bombay, Bengal, and Agra have each a High Court, from which there is an ultimate appeal to the Privy Council in England. The Punjab has a Chief Court, and Burma, the Central Provinces, Oudh and Sind have each a Judicial Commissioner's Court, Burma having also a Chief Court. For local government purposes there are 712 municipal bodies, appointed on the elective principle as to the majority, but with some Government members in all cases, and having charge of municipal business generally, including the care of roads, fairs and markets, open spaces, water supply, drainage, education, hospitals, etc. Their aggregate income amounts to about £6,500,000. In the rural districts there are 1,134 district and local boards, and committees having charge of local roads, sanitation, education, hospitals, etc. Port trustees have charge of harbour works, pilotage, etc.

The staff of administration* consists of: (1) the covenanted civil service, appointed after competitive examination in England; (2) the statutory civil service, selected from among natives; (3) military officers of the staff corps in civil employ; (4) a miscellaneous class of uncovenanted civil servants of different grades, who may be either Europeans or natives.

Candidates for the covenanted Civil Service are required to pass a competitive examination in England—the examinations being as a rule held annually during August in London. Candidates must be above 22 and under 24 on Aug. 1 of the year in which the examination is held; but during the continuance of the war, and for two years

* Viceroy of India under the Crown:

Sir John (Lord) Lawrence	1861-69
Lord Mayo	1869-72
Lord Northbrook	1872-76
Lord Lytton	1876-80
Marquess of Ripon	1880-84
Marquess of Dufferin	1884-88
Marquess of Lansdowne	1888-94
Lord Elgin	1894-99
Lord Curzon	1899-1905
Lord Minto	1905-10
Lord Hardinge	1910-16
Lord Chelmsford	1916-

• The offices reserved to the covenanted Civil Service are: (1) secretaries, joint secretaries, deputy secretaries, and under secretaries to the several Governments in India, except the secretaries, deputy secretaries, and under secretaries in the Army, Marine, and Public Works Departments; (2) accountants-general; (3) members of the Board of Revenue in the Presidencies of Bengal and Madras, the United Provinces, and the Province of Bihar and Orissa; (4) secretaries to those Boards of Revenue; (5) commissioners of customs, salt, excise, and opium; and in the "Regulation Provinces," (7) district and sessions judges; (8) additional district or sessions judges and assistant sessions judges; (9) district magistrates; (10) joint magistrates; (11) assistant magistrates; (12) commissioners of revenue; (13) collectors of revenue, or chief revenue officers of districts; and (14) assistant collectors.

thereafter, by a special Act of 1915, appointments can be made without examination. Applications for information as to the India Forest Service and India Police Force should be addressed to the Secretary, Judicial and Public Department, India Office, London, S.W.1.

Educational institutions are of two kinds—public, which are under the Department of Public Instruction, and private, which are not. There are five non-teaching universities (Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Punjab, and Allahabad), and a sixth, with residential colleges, at Decca. A seventh is being constructed at Benares; it also will be residential, and will have special facilities for instruction in the Hindu religion. In addition, there are 197 arts and professional colleges, teaching 47,337 scholars; 6,876 secondary schools, teaching 1,075,724 scholars; 131,444 primary schools, teaching 5,522,043 scholars; 7,208 institutions for special instruction (training schools, art, law, medical, engineering, technical and industrial, commercial and agricultural schools), teaching 206,062 scholars; and 39,859 private institutions, teaching 680,349 scholars. The number of natives able to read and write rose in the last census decennium from 98 males and 7 females per 1,000 to 106 males and 11 females.

In order to assist Indian students in the United Kingdom (of whom there are in normal times some 1,500 or 1,600), the India Office has established a Students' Department under an Educational Adviser for Indian Students to the Secretary of State, Dr. T. W. Arnold, C.I.E. (£1,000). Mr. N. O. Sen (£600) acts as Educational Adviser in London, Mr. E. Murray Wrong, B.A., at Manchester, Dr. J. Miller at Edinburgh, and Mr. H. Bamford, M.Sc., at Glasgow—all as officers of this department. At 21 Cromwell Road, S.W.7, the Secretary of State has leased a large house, which is the headquarters of several activities connected with Indian students, and here students arriving from India can find accommodation, and receive information and advice. At Oxford a Delegacy for Oriental Students (S. M. Burrows, C.I.E. M.A., secretary) has been created, and at Cambridge an Intercollegiate Indian Students Committee (E. A. Benians, M.A., secretary) has been appointed, to deal with applications for admission to these Universities and to be responsible for the charge and guardianship of Indian students there.

Indian National Congress

The *Chairman of the British Committee* is Sir W. Wedderburn. The official report of the various sessions of the Congress may be obtained from the British Committee, 14 Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, W.C.2. A weekly journal, named *India*, is published at the same address.

London All-India Moslem League

The League is established to promote concord and harmony among the different nationalities of India, to work in the furtherance of the general interests of the country so far as possible in concert with other communities, and to safeguard and prosecute by all constitutional and loyal methods the special interests of the Moslems of India.

Presidents, H. H. The Aga Khan, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., and the Rt. Hon. Ameer Ali, P.C., C.I.E., LL.D.

Vice-President, C. A. Latif.

Hon. Sec. H. M. Ispahani.

Treasurer, A. S. M. Auk.

Offices, 41 Sloane Street, S.W.1.

Industries

The large majority of the population are engaged in agricultural pursuits, nearly 200,000,000 being either engaged in tilling the soil or dependent upon

those so engaged; and the land-tax is, next to the income from railways, the chief source of Indian revenue. There is an Agricultural Department in every large province, for the purpose of improving agricultural methods and disseminating information, with an Inspector-General of Agriculture appointed by the Supreme Government.

Co-operative credit societies are making headway. In 1914-15 there were 16,295 societies (of which 16,016 were agricultural), with a membership of 761,935, and a working capital of £5,718,380. Metal and textile workers, glass and pottery workers, with their dependants, number close on 20,000,000, and there are large numbers employed in service. Great irrigation works have been carried out, the area irrigated being 46,836,019 acres.

The principal crops cultivated are rice, wheat, millet, pulse, and other food grains, oil-seeds, tea, cotton, sugar-cane, tobacco, and indigo. The acreage and yield of wheat in 1915-16 was 30,143,000 acres, yielding 8,518,000 tons, of rice 76,792,000 acres, yielding 32,877,000 tons, of sugar 2,375,000 acres, yielding 2,636,000 tons. The area devoted to tea in 1915-16 was 636,200 acres, chiefly in Assam and Bengal, and the production was 371,836,700 lb., the greater part of which was exported to the United Kingdom. There were 3,328,900 acres under linseed, the yield being 394,800 tons. The indigo crop greatly increased owing to the high prices on account of the war. The acreage under indigo in 1915-16 was 314,300 acres. The cultivation of opium is a Government monopoly. The area under cultivation is 170,503 acres, but is contracting as the result of an agreement with China to restrict the export. The Government receive the crop and manufacture it at the factories at Patna and Ghazipur for the foreign market. Malwa opium is grown in Baroda and in some of the Native States, and heavy duties are levied on the exports of this opium, a duty being also paid to the Indian Treasury. All salt imported into or manufactured in India has to pay duty. There were in 1915-16 17,967,000 acres under cotton, the yield being 3,819,000 bales. The cotton mills of India represent a paid-up capital of £13,045,000. There are 101,017 looms and 6,263,000 spindles. Of the 266 cotton mills at work, 104 are exclusively spinning and 21 exclusively weaving mills. The majority of the mills are in the Bombay Presidency, and the industry as a whole is largely in the hands of Indians. 2,377,000 acres were under jute in 1915-16, the yield being 7,345,000 bales. The jute industry represents a paid-up capital of £9,295,000, and the 70 mills have 40,000 looms and 812,000 spindles. Other industries in 1915-16 included 5 woollen mills (1,104 looms and 38,876 spindles, producing goods valued at £763,200), 9 paper mills (producing 30,400 tons of paper, valued at £597,466), 18 breweries, and various other factories.

There are two kinds of tenure under which the land is held. The first, the *zamindári* tenure, prevails principally in Bengal, the Punjab, and the United Provinces, while it also exists in the Central Provinces, Madras, and Assam. Under this system the land is held in large estates, averaging about 800 acres, by zamindári and by village communities, and the state revenue is assessed and paid on each estate as a whole for stated periods. About 318,000,000 acres are held under this system. The *ryotwári* system prevails in Bombay, Madras, Sind, Burma, Assam, and to some extent in the Central Provinces. Under this system the land is held by petty proprietors direct from the Government, and the revenue is

assessed with each holding, and is paid directly to the State. About 278,000,000 acres are held under this system.

Special attention is paid to afforestation, and huge forest tracts have been demarcated and reserved in recent years, while the Forest Department has a less complete control over the "protected" and "unclassed" forests. The forest area in 1916 was 82,621,975 acres. The country is rich in coal, though little mining has as yet been done. The production in 1916 was 17,103,932 tons, of which more than four-fifths came from Bengal and Bihar and Orissa. The production of gold was 616,728 oz., the greater part coming from the Mysore gold-fields. The production of petroleum was 287,000,000 gall. Since the introduction of European drills the production of petroleum in Burma has rapidly risen. Other minerals are manganese (450,000 tons), mica (of which India is the leading producer, although the output returns are unreliable), tungsten, iron-ore, lead, chromite, tin-ore, and monazite. Of wolfram, of which Burma is the chief source of the world's supply, 2,645 tons were produced. The railways of India have been constructed either by private companies to which the State guarantees interest, or directly by the State. The chief exports are wheat, rice, jute, cotton, hides and skins, opium, tea, and oil-seeds.

Besides the three Presidency banks, there are 513 joint-stock banks, as well as small native banks.

Budget, 1917-18

The closed accounts of 1916-17 showed a surplus over the Budget estimate of nearly £5,000,000, the principal items of revenue contributing to this being railways, opium, salt, income tax, and mint. To meet a possible decline in receipts from various sources, owing to the war—particularly railways, whose receipts reached an unprecedented figure in 1916-17, new taxes were introduced: the export duty both on jute raw and manufactured, was doubled; the import tariff on cotton manufactures raised to 7½%; a railway surcharge on coal, coke, and firewood at 1 pie per maund, and at double the rate on other articles, as well as an income super-tax. The Budget Estimate for 1917-18 anticipated an expenditure of £98,721,100.

Burden of Taxation.—On the assumption that the whole of the taxation, including that on salt, excise, and customs, is paid by the inhabitants of British India, the payment per head works out at: 1914-15, 2s. 0·9d.; 1915-16, 2s. 0d.; 1916-17, 2s. 3·3d.

Debts and Assets.—On March 31, 1916, the debt of India amounted to £286,145,008 (viz. rupee debt, converted into sterling at 1s. 4d. the rupee, £103,973,179, and sterling debt £182,171,829). Other obligations (savings bank balances, etc.) amounted to £29,485,613, as well as the annual charge on railway annuities of £961,160. Up to the same date the Government of India had devoted £176,991,786 to the construction of railways, and £42,536,900 to the construction of irrigation works. It had purchased nine railways, on which, at the time of purchase, £108,092,386 had been spent from capital raised by the companies. It had advanced to railway companies £476,320, and had lent £12,739,717 to native states, etc. Other assets were the gold standard reserve, consisting of £238,734 held in rupees in India, £4,000,000 temporarily advanced to Treasury Balances in India, sterling securities of a market value of £16,218,692, and £5,792,631 in cash at short notice in London, cash balances in India of £11,980,000, and cash balances in England, £7,032,121.

Railways.—The total length of railways in India open for traffic on March 31, 1916, was 35,285 miles, of which 629 miles were opened in the preceding year. The total mileage under construction or sanctioned for construction was 2,233 miles. The increase in the railway revenue was due to (1) a diversion of traffic from sea routes to rail routes owing to a scarcity of freights; (2) an active internal trade in cotton, and (3) enhanced coaching receipts from the constant movement of troops.

Irrigation.—The capital outlay on irrigation works up to March 31, 1916, amounted to £40,281,476. The net earnings in 1914-15 gave a return of 7·79% on the capital expenditure.

Home Charges.—The net expenditure in England charged on the revenue of the year amounted in 1915-16 to £19,539,900, the principal items being: Interest on debt, £2,118,600; railway revenue account, £9,297,200; non-effective charges (including India Office pensions), civil £1,483,500, army and marine £2,943,400; furlough, £428,500; and India Office, £226,300.

Currency.—Up to 1893 the standard of value in India was silver. In view of the embarrassment arising from the depreciation in the sterling value of silver, it was decided in that year that silver should no longer be coined on presentation by the public, but the right was given to the public to demand from Government rupees in exchange for gold at the rate of 15 rupees for £1 without limit of amount (i.e. 1s. 4d. to the rupee). Since 1898-9 the exchange value of the rupee has remained steady at about 1s. 4d. In 1914 a Royal Commission on Indian Finance and Currency made a number of recommendations on particular aspects of Indian currency (see ANNUAL for 1915), but a decision on the main questions has been deferred in view of the abnormal conditions arising out of the war. In Aug. 1915 the silver branch of the Reserve was abolished, in accordance with the Royal Commissions proposal and the 6 crores of rupees held therein were exchanged for a corresponding amount in gold (£4,000,000) from the Paper Currency Reserve. Up to 1906 practically the whole amount was remitted to England and applied to the purchase of British Government securities, but in that year it was decided that a portion of the reserve should in future be held in silver in India. In 1907-9 half the profits were applied to capital expenditure on railways. In June, 1912, it was decided to form a gold standard reserve, and that no portion of the profits on coinage should be used for railway purposes until the total sterling assets of the gold standard reserve amounted to at least £25,000,000. The constitution of the reserve on March 31, 1916, was: sterling securities held in England, £16,218,692; cash held in England on account of the Reserve, £5,792,631; gold held in India, £238,734; temporary loan from the Reserve to Treasury Balances in India, £4,000,000—total, £26,251,383. India has a paper currency, paper notes of 1, 2½, 5, 10, 50, and 100 rupees being legal tender throughout India, whilst 500, 1,000, and 10,000 rupee notes are legal tender in seven currency circles. The total value of the notes in circulation is £45,155,625. The reserve to meet the paper issue comprises: gold, £16,112,000; silver coin, £15,710,000; Indian Government securities, £6,666,663; British Government securities, £6,666,962.

The principal Indian journals are largely the organs representative of the services or the English trading classes living at the centres of government. There are a large number of vernacular papers published in India. The total number of newspapers is 673, and of periodicals, 2,395.

FINANCES

The following statement shows the revised estimated Revenue and Expenditure for 1916-17, compared with the results of 1915-16.

Revenue			Expenditure		
	1915-16.	1916-17.		1915-16.	1916-17.
Principal Heads of Revenue:	£	£	Direct Demands on the Revenues:	£	£
Land Revenue	22,031,161	22,023,500	Refunds and Drawbacks	344,446	473,000
Opium	1,913,514	3,153,100	Assignments and Compensation	1,280,870	1,275,100
Salt	3,647,587	4,785,900	Collection Charges, viz.:		
Stamps	5,433,632	5,800,900	Land Revenue	3,903,714	3,851,300
Excise	8,632,209	9,149,200	Opium	1,144,331	1,011,300
Provincial Rates	41,845	30,500	Salt	376,722	399,700
Customs	5,873,886	8,625,800	Stamps	147,150	169,400
Income Tax	2,090,109	3,601,400	Excise	470,740	478,100
Forest	2,074,425	2,314,900	Customs	262,264	271,400
Registration	518,879	541,900	Income Tax	34,426	37,500
Tributes (Native States)	609,128	604,100	Forest	1,242,867	1,260,300
Total	£52,866,375	60,631,200	Registration	259,840	264,600
Interest	1,096,417	1,110,100	Total	£9,465,370	9,491,700
Posts and Telegraphs	3,787,478	4,176,700	Interest	1,190,364	770,500
Mint	101,918	624,800	Posts and Telegraphs	3,149,680	3,555,600
Receipts by Civil Depts.:			Mint	89,373	172,500
Law and Justico	712,770	748,400	Exp. on Civil Depts.:		
Police	143,199	153,800	Gen. Administration	1,968,738	2,081,400
Ports and Pilotage	125,394	119,700	Law and Justice	4,396,458	4,424,300
Education	295,036	299,300	Police	5,353,615	5,429,600
Medical	77,248	82,200	Ports and Pilotage	210,609	202,300
Other Departments	226,257	290,000	Education	3,111,127	3,179,000
Total	£1,579,904	1,694,400	Ecclesiastical	131,046	130,600
Miscellaneous	679,488	806,500	Medical	873,750	863,000
Railways (Net Receipts)	17,885,689	20,882,700	Political	1,168,027	1,653,000
Subsidised Cos.	91,414	98,900	Other Departments	1,654,845	1,666,900
Total	£17,977,103	20,931,600	Total	£18,868,215	19,630,100
Irrigation:			Miscellaneous Civil Charges:		
Major Works, Direct Receipts	2,737,991	2,920,500	Territ. & Pol. Pensions	219,075	209,800
Major Works, Portion of Land Revenues due to Irrigation	1,773,720	1,742,300	Furlough & Absentee Allowances	235,834	261,900
Minor Works	267,368	303,400	Superannuation	3,470,283	3,492,700
Total	£4,779,079	4,966,200	Stationery & Printing	731,044	792,200
Other Public Works	304,035	313,400	Miscellaneous	472,439	630,000
Military Services	1,241,740	1,469,800	Total	£5,128,675	5,336,600
Total Revenue	£84,413,537	96,774,500	Famine Relief & Insrnce.	1,000,000	1,000,000
			Railway Rev. Account	13,901,665	14,185,300
			Irrigation	3,721,096	3,678,600
			Other Public Works	5,451,727	4,683,100
			Military Services	23,503,093	26,624,300
			Excess or Deficiency on Provincial Adjustments	— 130,940	— 1,607,000
Total Revenue	£84,413,537	96,774,500	Total Expenditure	£85,602,198	90,785,800

The figures in the foregoing statement are of gross revenue, and include the net receipts of railways without any deduction on account of interest charges, the total receipts (without any deduction on account of interest charges, working expenses, etc.) derived from the other commercial undertakings of the Government of India, i.e. irrigation works, post-office and telegraphs, and from the sale of opium, and the receipts of certain spending departments; while the figures of

expenditure are also gross, and include refunds and assignments, the interest charges of railways, the working expenses and interest charges of other commercial undertakings, and the cost of cultivation and manufacture of opium. The revenue and expenditure available for administrative purposes appear, therefore, much greater than they really are. The following are the latest figures published giving the net revenue and expenditure:

NET

Revenue		1914-15	1915-16
	£	£	£
I. Land Revenue, etc.:			
1. Land Revenue	20,434,944	21,259,748	
2. Forest	1,971,218	2,065,265	
3. Tributes	402,882	404,233	
Total	£22,809,044	23,729,236	
II. Opium	912,793	765,581	
III. Taxation:			
1. Salt	3,640,805	3,372,798	
2. Stamps	5,020,149	5,376,750	
3. Excise	8,747,748	8,498,271	
4. Provincial Rates	37,468	41,816	
5. Customs	6,157,060	5,720,307	
6. Assessed Taxes	2,019,939	2,074,056	
7. Registration	484,433	517,913	
Total	£26,107,602	25,601,911	
IV. Commercial Undertakings:			
1. Posts and Telegraphs	339,710	637,798	
2. Rly. Rev. Acc.	2,158,034	4,075,438	
3. Irrigation	926,701	1,057,983	
Total	3,424,445	5,771,219	
V. Mint	72,184*	12,545	
VI. Exchange	1,729	74,254	
Total Net Revenue	£53,183,429	55,954,746	

* Deficit.

Trade.—The following table gives a summary of the sea-borne trade of India for the years 1913-14, 1914-15, and 1915-16:

Imports		1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
	£	£	£	£
Merchandise:				
Private	122,165,300	91,952,600	87,562,400	
Government	5,373,400	4,667,800	4,122,100	
	127,538,700	96,620,400	91,684,500	
Treasure:				
Gold	18,817,600	7,135,900	3,521,100	
Silver	10,142,100	7,403,000	4,444,300	
	£28,959,700	£14,538,900	£7,965,400	
Grand Total of Imports	156,498,400	111,159,300	99,649,900	
Exports		£	£	£
Ind. Produce	162,801,000	118,323,300	128,249,400†	
Foreign goods, etc., exported	3,118,200	2,737,800	3,230,600	
Govt. Stores	85,800	389,600	1,400,200	
	166,005,000	121,450,700	132,880,200	
Treasure:				
Gold	3,268,400	2,037,600	4,260,500	
Silver	1,453,500	1,483,700	1,223,300	
Grand Total of Exports	170,729,900	124,977,000	138,364,000	

† Includes £4,599,300, being the value of wheat exported on Government account.

Expenditure		1914-15	1915-16
	£	£	£
I. Debt Services (excluding interest on railways and irrigation)	167,950	93,947	
II. Military Services:			
1. Army	19,240,368	20,953,257	
2. Marine	265,255	522,250	
3. Works	915,689	772,332	
	13,603	13,514	
Total	£20,434,915	22,261,353	
III. Collection of Rev.	6,626,776	6,697,723	
IV. Civil Services:			
1. Civil Depts.	17,404,857	17,288,311	
2. Miscellaneous	4,635,363	4,523,441	
3. Works	6,888,990	5,147,692	
Total	£28,929,210	26,959,444	
V. Famine Relief	1,000,000	1,000,000	
VI. Adjustments	2,190,152*	130,940†	
Total Net Expenditure	£54,968,699	57,143,407	
	1,785,270*	1,188,661*	

* Deficit.

† Surplus.

The following were the principal items imported 1915-16.

Imports	£
Fruits and Vegetables	826,900
Liquors	1,069,400
Provisions	1,408,500
Spices	1,248,100
Sugar	11,078,500
Raw Materials:	
Oils	2,833,800
Textile Materials	1,005,500
Manufactured Articles:	
Apparel	1,175,900
Carriages and Carts	1,058,000
Chemicals and Drugs	1,915,200
Cutlery and Hardware	2,725,400
Dyes and Colours	864,500
Glass and Earthenware	1,033,500
Machinery	3,504,700
Metals	7,431,700
Yarns and Textile Fabrics	32,460,300

The following were the principal articles exported in 1915-16.

Exports	£
Food:	
Grain	19,380,800
Tea	13,320,700
Raw Materials:	
Gums and Resins	1,178,500
Hides and Skins	6,529,500
Seeds	6,748,400
Textile Materials	30,350,100
Manufactures:	
Chemicals and Drugs	1,627,700
Hides and Skins	3,758,700
Yarns and Textile Fabrics	31,912,300
Dyes and Colours	2,093,300

The following were the principal countries sharing the private sea-borne export trade of India in 1915-16:

Europe

United Kingdom	£48,782,600	Russia	£3,622,700
France	6,273,200	Spain	1,397,100
Italy	5,937,500	Sweden	204,000

Other Countries

United States	£14,089,200	Egypt	£1,436,100
Japan	12,271,000	West Indies	1,107,300
Ceylon	6,119,400	Canada	1,061,600
China	3,576,000	Aden	833,200
Australia	3,568,800	Persia	826,600
Straits Settlements	3,337,300	Mauritius and Seychelles	790,700
South America	3,290,300	Natal	676,900
Hong Kong	2,749,100	Arabia	639,000
Dutch East Indies	1,441,500	Siam	615,000

Supreme Government, Delhi

Viceroy and Governor-General, His Excellency the Rt. Hon. Lord Chelmsford, P.C., G.M.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.M.I.E. (assumed charge of office, April 4, 1916) (per mensem) Rs. 20,833

Private Sec. J. L. Maffey, C.I.E. Rs. 2,250
Comptroller, Major J. Mackenzie, C.I.E. Rs. 1,450
Military Sec. Lt.-Col. R. Verney Rs. 1,500
Assist. Private Sec. B. J. Gould
Aides-de-Camp, Lt. W. A. Brown, Capt. W. Holland Hibbert, Lt. J. A. Denny, Capt. C. A. Lord Carnegie
Indian A.D.C.'s, Muhi-ud-din Khan, Risaldar Major, Sardar Bahadur, 31st Lancers; Risaldar Major Karm Singh, 13th Lancers.
Surgeon, Lt.-Col. H. Austen-Smith, M.B., I.M.S. Rs. 1,200
Council of the Governor-General.—Ordinary Members, Sir W. S. Meyer, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.; Sir C. H. A. Hill, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.; Sir C. Sankaran Nair, Kt., C.I.E.; G. R. Lowndes, K.C.; Sir W. H. H. Vincent, Kt.; Sir G. S. Barnes, K.C.B. each Rs. 6,667
Extraordinary Member, His Excellency Lt.-Gen. (temp. Gen.) Sir C. C. Munro, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief in India Rs. 8,333

Secretariat

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT

Secretary, R. A. Mant Rs. 4,000
Under do. A. E. Gilliat Rs. 1,300
Insp.-Gen. of Forests, G. S. Hart, C.I.E. Rs. 2,650
Assist. do. R. S. Troup Rs. 1,250

FINANCE DEPARTMENT

Secretary, H. F. Howard, C.I.E. Rs. 4,000
Deputy do. G. Rainy Rs. 2,520
Under do. A. A. L. Parsons Rs. 1,300
Assist. Sec. A. V. V. Alayr Rs. 9,501
Registrar, E. W. Baker, I.S.O. Rs. 800
Financial Adviser (Military Finance), G. B. H. Feli C.I.E., C.S.I. Rs. 3,000
Deputy do., W. C. Ashmore, C.I.E. (on leave) Rs. 1,700
Additional do. Lt.-Col. E. B. Peacock, I.A. Rs. 1,700
Assist. do. E. Burdon Rs. 1,000-1,300
Assist. Finan. Adviser, Maj. W. D. Gray Rs. 1,000-1,300
Registrar, W. C. Gleeson.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT

Political Sec. Hon. J. B. Wood, C.S.I., C.I.E. Rs. 4,000
Foreign Sec. Hon. A. H. Grant, C.S.I., C.I.E. Rs. 4,000
Deputy do. (Foreign), D. de S. Bray, C.I.E. Rs. 2,250

Deputy do. (Political), C. C. Watson, C.I.E.

Under Sec. R. R. Maconachie Rs. 2,000
Assist. do. Maj. W. G. Neale Rs. 1,300
Addl. Assist. Sec. Maj. A. M. Cardew, R.E. Rs. 1,600
Registrar, T. G. B. Waugh.

HOME DEPARTMENT

Secretary, Sir James Du Boulay, K.C.I.E. Rs. 4,000
Deputy do. S. R. Hignell, C.I.E. Rs. 2,000
Under-Sec. G. M. Young Rs. 1,300
Officer on Special Duty, W. Booth-Gravely.
Registrar, G. F. Winn, I.S.O.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

Secretary, Sir E. MacLagan, K.C.I.E., C.S.I. Rs. 3,583/5/4
Senior Assist. do. G. Anderson Rs. 1,000
Junior Assist. Rai J. M. Mitra Bahadur Rs. 850
Registrar, R. H. Blaker, I.S.O. Rs. 800
Educational Commissioner, H. Sharp, C.S.I., C.I.E. Rs. 2,500-3,000
Curator Bureau of Education, G. R. Kaye Rs. 600-1,000

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

Secretary, A. P. Muddiman, C.I.E. Rs. 3,000
Deputy do. H. Moncrieff Smith Rs. 2,000
Legal Assist. S. C. Gupta Rs. 1,200-1,500
Attachés, V. Dawson, F. G. Rowland.
Registrar, C. H. Pereira.

ARMY DEPARTMENT

Secretary, Lt.-Gen. Sir W. R. Birdwood, K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., C.B., C.I.E., D.S.O.; Maj.-Gen. A. H. Bingley, C.B., C.I.E. (sec. sub. pro tem.) Rs. 3,500
Deputy do. sub. pro tem. Lt.-Col. A. H. O. Spence Rs. 2,100
Addl. Dep. Sec. Lt.-Col. A. Sharp, C.M.G.
Assist. Sec. A. A. Whelan, ditto, sub. pro tem. Maj. G. C. Ogilvie; ditto sub. pro tem. Capt. T. Moss.
Addl. Assist. Sec. G. W. Marshall.
Registrar, R. Tharle-Hughes.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

Secretary (Irrigation, Roads, and Buildings), F. C. Rose Rs. 3,500
Deputy do. A. J. R. Hope Rs. 2,000
Under do. D. G. Harris Rs. 1,050
Under do. E. M. Duggan Rs. 1,800
Insp.-Gen. of Irrigation, T. R. J. Ward, C.I.E., M.V.O. Rs. 3,500
Consulting Architect, J. Begg Rs. 2,450
Electrical Adviser, J. W. Meares Rs. 1,550
Registrar, W. J. Drake, I.S.O. Rs. 800

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT

Secretary, C. E. Low, C.I.E. Rs. 4,000
Deputy ditto, A. H. Ley
Under Secretaries, I. D'O. Elliott, G. S. Hardy each Rs. 1,300
Registrar, E. P. Jones Rs. 800

RAILWAY BOARD

President, Sir R. Gillan, K.C.S.I., B.A., LL.B. Rs. 5,000
Members, F. D. Couchman, G. C. Godfrey Rs. 4,000
Secretary, F. H. Hadow Rs. 2,000
Chief Engineer, G. Richard Rs. 2,500
Controller of Traffic, Lt.-Col. H. A. Cameron, C.I.E., R.E.
Assist. Secs. A. T. Stowell (Rs. 1,500); S. C. Tomkins (Rs. 1,300); B. Stanley (Rs. 1,150); W. R. Horn Rs. 900
Registrar, R. Thomas Rs. 800

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE, CALCUTTA

Chief Justice, Sir Lancelot Sanderson, Kt., K.C. Rs. 6,000
Puisne Judges, Sir J. George Woodroffe, Kt., Sir A. Mukharji, Kt., C.S.I., Sir O. W. Chitty, Kt., E. E. Fletcher, Nalini Ranjan Chatterjee, W. Teunon, T. W. Richardson, Asutosh Chaudhuri, O. P. Beachcroft, H. Walmsley, W. B. Greaves, B. B. Newbould, Nawab Sir Shams-ul-Huda, K.C.I.E., and A. H. Cuming . . . each Rs. 4,000
Advocate-Gen. Sir Satyendra Prasanna Sinha (offg.) Rs. 4,000

Govt. Solicitor, C. H. Kesteven . . . Rs. 5,000

Director-Gen. of Posts and Telegraphs, Sir W. Maxwell, K.C.I.E., M.V.O. . . . Rs. 3,500-4,000

Mini Master, Calcutta, Lt.-Col. A. L. C. McCormick, R.E. . . . Rs. 3,000

Mini Master, Bombay, Maj. G. H. Willis Rs. 2,000

Surveyor-Gen. of India, Col. Sir S. G. Burrard, K.C.S.I. . . . Rs. 3,000

Director, Geological Survey, H. H. Hayden, C.I.E. Rs. 2,000

Director, Botanical Survey, Maj. A. T. Gage Rs. 1,850

Director-Gen. of Archaeology, Sir J. H. Marshall, Kt., C.I.E., Litt.D. . . . Rs. 1,700

Agricultural Adviser, J. Mackenna, M.A. Rs. 1,500

Director-Gen. Indian Medical Service, (vacant) Rs. 3,000

Sanitary Commissioner, Lt.-Col. W. W. Clemesha, M.B., I.M.S. . . . Rs. 2,000

Chief Insp. of Mines, G. F. Adams . . . Rs. 1,800

Controller of Patents and Designs, H. G. Graves Rs. 1,400-1,800

Commr. N.I.S.R. J. F. Connolly (on leave); J. C. Ferguson (offg.) . . . Rs. 2,500

Dir.-Gen. of Commercial Intelligence, H. A. F. Lindsay.

Chief Insp. of Explosives, Lt.-Col. O. A. Muspratt-Williams, R.A. . . . Rs. 2,000

Control of Printing, Stationery, and Stamps, M. J. Oogswell . . . Rs. 2,250

Actuary to the Govt. of India, H. G. W. Meikle Rs. 1,750-2,000

Director of Statistics, G. Findlay-Shirras, M.A. Rs. 1,200-1,400

PROVINCES OF INDIA

Delhi, proclaimed the capital of India in 1911, was constituted a province in 1912. It has an area of 573 sq. m., and a pop. of 412,821, the population of Delhi city being 229,144.

Chief Commissioner, Hon. William Malcolm Hailey, C.S.I., C.I.E. . . . Rs. 3,000

Madras (officially styled Fort St. George), with the native states of Mysore, Travancore, Banganapalle, and Pudukkotal, occupies the entire south of the Indian peninsula; it is the oldest of the three original Presidencies, although the territories comprising it were acquired at different dates. The greatest accession of territory was that of the dominions of the Nawab of the Carnatic in 1801. The total area is 142,330 sq. m., with a pop. of 41,405,404, of whom 36,806,978 are Hindus, 2,740,408 Mohammedans, and 1,191,266 native Christians. The languages principally spoken are Tamil (16,692,417) and Telugu (15,735,835). The province is very hilly and artificial irrigation is impossible over the greater part of the area, but in the deltas of the Godavari, Kistna, and Cauvery rivers good and profitable results have been obtained from irrigation. Rice, millet, and other food-grains, oil-seeds, coffee, indigo, tea, cotton, and cinchona are grown. The mineral wealth of

the Presidency is undeveloped, but manganese is mined and exported. Garnets are abundant, and diamonds of moderate value. There are few manufactures, but the sea-coast, 1,730 m. in length, has helped to create a widely-diffused trade; there are not, however, any natural harbours, and Madras, through which comes the bulk of the trade, is purely artificial. Large sums of money have been spent on it without much success, and it is practically an open roadstead, protected by two breakwaters. The Governor is assisted by an Executive Council of three members. The Legislative Council consists of a maximum of 50 members, part nominated and part elected. The CAPITAL is Madras city (518,660), and other towns are Madura (134,130) and Trichinopoly (122,028). The *Laccadive Islands* (pop. 10,274) for administrative purposes form a part of the Presidency.

Governor, H.E. Rt. Hon. Lord Pentland, P.C., G.C.I.E. (Oct. 1912), b. '60 . . . Rs. 10,000

Private Sec. T. E. Moir, C.I.E. . . . Rs. 1,500

Military Sec. Lt.-Col. R. G. Munn, 36th Sikhs, A.D.C.s. Capt. L. M. Peet, 6th Jat. L.I.; Lt. D. L. G. Carleton-Smith, 1st D.G.; Lt. J. E. Monins, $\frac{1}{4}$ Bufts.

Hon. A.D.C. Commdr. A. S. Balfour, R.I.M.

Indian A.D.C. Risaldar Major Malik Sher Bahadur, Sirdar Bahadur, 26th K.G.O. Lt. Cav.

Hon. Indian A.D.C. Hon. Capt. Shaikh Ismail Sirdar Bahadur, 2nd Q.V.O. Sappers and Miners.

GOVERNOR'S COUNCIL: Hons. Sir Alexander Cardew, K.C.S.I.; H. F. W. Gillman, C.S.I.; Diwan Bahadur P. Rajagopala Achari, C.I.E. Rs. 5,333

SECRETARIES TO GOVERNMENT

Chief Sec. L. Davidson, C.S.I. . . . Rs. 3,750

Revenue Dept. Sec. A. R. Knapp . . . Rs. 3,000

Local, etc., Departs. R. A. Graham . . . Rs. 2,750

Home Dept. Diwan Bahadur R. Ramaehundra Rao . . . Rs. 1,760

Public Works, Col. W. M. Ellis, R.E., C.I.E. Rs. 3,000

Public Works (Joint Sec.), S. B. Murray Rs. 2,750

Board of Revenue, Sir R. B. Clegg, K.C.I.E. (Rs. 3,750); L. E. Buckley (Rs. 3,500); C. G. Todhunter (Rs. 3,000); M. E. Couchman Rs. 3,000

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE

Chief Justice, Hon. Sir J. E. P. Wallis, Kt. Rs. 5,000

Judges, Hons. Abdur Rahim, Sir W. B. Ayling, F. Du Pre Oldfield, T. S. Ayyar, C. G. Spencer, V. M. O. Trotter, T. V. S. Ayyar, J. H. Bakewell, W. W. Phillips, C. V. Kumaraswami, C. Krishnan . . . each Rs. 4,000

Bombay.—The first English settlement in Bombay was in 1618, when a factory was established at Surat. In 1661 the island of Bombay was ceded to the English Crown, as part of the dower of the Infanta Catherine of Portugal on her marriage with Charles II, and, as it was not esteemed of much value, it was made over, in 1668, to the East India Company, for an annual payment of £10. The present territory of the Presidency was obtained by conquest over the Mahrattas, and by lapse of various native states. The area, including Sind (conquered in 1843) and Aden, is 123,059 sq. m., with a pop. of 19,672,642; of whom 14,922,965 are Hindus, 4,024,485 Mohammedans, and 233,246 Christians. The principal languages spoken are Marathi (9,016,228), Gujarati (3,347,490), Sindhi (2,897,267), and Kanarese (2,462,195). Millet, rice, wheat, and barley are cultivated. Cotton is largely grown—the American varieties having been introduced with great

success—and is manufactured into finished goods in the numerous factories in the neighbourhood of Bombay city, Ahmedabad, and Khandesh. Deccan hemp is of great importance. Other manufactures include silk-weaving, pottery, and brass ware. The chief railways are the Great Indian Peninsula, Indian Midland, Bombay, Baroda & Central India, and the North Western. The Governor has an Executive Council of three members, while the Legislative Council has a maximum of 50 members, part nominated and part elected. The CAPITAL is Bombay (979,445), and other chief towns are Ahmedabad (216,777), Poona (158,856), Surat (114,868), and Karachi (151,903).

Governor, H.E. Rt. Hon. Lord Willingdon, G.C.I.E.

	Rs. 10,000
<i>Private Sec. J. Crerar, C.I.E., M.A.</i>	Rs. 1,500
<i>Military Sec. Maj. J. G. Greig</i>	Rs. 1,000
<i>A.D.C.s. Capt. A. K. McEwen, R.F.A.; Lt. G. A. Laverton, Wilts. R.</i>	

COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR: George Carmichael, C.S.I.; G. S. Curtis, C.S.I.; M. B. Chaudal, C.S.I.

SECRETARIES TO GOVERNMENT

<i>Chief Sec., Revenue, Finance, and Separate Departs.</i>	
<i>P. R. Cadell</i>	
<i>Under-Sec. J. A. Pope</i>	
<i>Political and Judicial. L. Robertson, C.S.I.</i>	Rs. 3,125
<i>Under-Sec. A. F. Kindersley</i>	
<i>Legal Remembrancer. G. D. French</i>	Rs. 2,500
<i>Assistant. J. Nissim</i>	
<i>General, Educational, Marine, and Ecclesiastical.</i>	
<i>P. W. Monie</i>	Rs. 2,500
<i>Public Works, H. F. Beale (Rs. 2,750), and R. J. Kent</i>	Rs. 2,500

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE

<i>Chief Justice, Hon. Sir Basil Scott</i>	Rs. 5,000
<i>Judges, Hons. Sir S. L. Bachelor, Sir F. O. O. Beaman, Sir J. J. Heaton, N. O. Macleod, L. A. Shah, A. B. Marten</i>	Rs. 4,000
<i>Judicial Commissioner of Sind, E. M. Pratt</i>	Rs. 3,000
<i>Additional, H. N. Crouch</i>	

Bengal.—The Presidency of Bengal comprises the deltas and lower valleys of the Ganges, and has a total area of 78,412 sq. m., and a pop. of 45,483,077, or, with the native states of Cooch Behar and Hill Tippera the area is 83,805 sq. m. and the pop. 46,305,655. The old Bengal Presidency, which formerly included Eastern Bengal and Assam, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, and Bihar, was under the immediate control of the Governor-General of India until 1854, when a lieutenant-governor was appointed. Assam was made a separate province in 1874, and in 1905 a further distribution took place, Eastern Bengal and Assam being formed into a new province. To this new province certain districts were transferred, and the arrangement existed until 1912, when the Presidency was re-created, and a new province—that of Bihar and Orissa—formed. Of the inhabitants 23,989,719 are Mahomedans and 20,380,720 Hindus. Bengali is spoken by the bulk of the people (41,899,210), the other chief language being Hindi, spoken by 1,712,602. Owing to the richness of the soil and a regular and copious rainfall, agriculture flourishes, the chief products being rice, jute, maize, wheat, barley, grain, millet, oilseeds, sugar-cane, and tobacco; tea is cultivated at Darjeeling. Muslin and cotton goods are manufactured, and jute is worked up into gunny-bags, salls, and quilts. 4,443,000 tons of

coal were mined in 1915. The chief town and port is CALCUTTA (1,222,313); Ohittagong, which is older than Calcutta, is concerned with the shipment of jute, rice, and tea; Dacca (108,551), the second city in size, lies inland on a branch of the Meghna.

<i>Governor, H.E. the Earl of Ronaldshay, K.C.I.E.</i>	
<i>(app. 1917)</i>	Rs. 10,000
<i>Private Sec. W. R. Gourlay, O.I.E.</i>	Rs. 1,500
<i>Military Sec. Capt. H. G. Vaux</i>	Rs. 1,000

COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR

Hons. N. D. Beatson Bell, C.S.I., O.I.E.; Sir Henry Wheeler, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.; Sir Satyendra Prasanna Sinha, Kt.

each Rs. 5,333

SECRETARIES TO GOVERNMENT

<i>Chief Sec. J. G. Cumming, O.I.E., O.S.I. (on deputation); J. H. Kerr (sub. pro tem.)</i>	Rs. 3,750
<i>Financial, J. Donald</i>	Rs. 2,750
<i>Revenue, J. H. Kerr, C.I.E., C.S.I. (Chief Sec. pro tem.); L. Birley (sub. pro tem.)</i>	Rs. 2,750
<i>General and Municipal, L. S. S. O'Malley</i>	Rs. 2,750
<i>Legislative Sec. and Sec. to the Legislative Council.</i>	
<i>A. W. Watson (on deputation); O. Tindall (sub. pro tem.)</i>	Rs. 2,500
<i>Public Works, C. P. Walsh</i>	Rs. 2,750
<i>Irrigation and Marine, F. A. A. Cowley.</i>	

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE

<i>Chief Justice, Hon. Sir Lancelot Sanderson</i>	Rs. 6,000
<i>Puisne Judges, Hons. Sir J. G. Woodroffe; Sir A. Mukharji, C.S.I.; Sir O. W. Chitty; E. E. Fletcher; N. R. Chatarji; W. Teunon; T. W. Richardson; Sir A. Chaudhuri; C. P. Beachcroft; H. Walmsley; W. E. Greaves; B. B. Newbould; Nawab Sir Syed Shams-ul-Huda.</i>	
<i>K.O.I.E.</i>	each Rs. 4,000

The United Provinces of Agra and Oudh

The province of Agra was first formed in 1834; in 1836 its name was changed to that of the "North-West Provinces"; Oudh was annexed in 1856, and in 1902 the provinces received their present name. The provinces occupy the upper basins of the Ganges and Jumna, and have an area of 107,494 sq. m.; the two native states, Rampur and Tehri, have an area of 5,079 sq. m. The total pop. is 47,182,044, of whom 40,253,433 are Hindus and 6,658,373 Mahomedans. The Hindi or Western Hindi languages are universal. About 66% of the people are dependent on pasture and agriculture. The chief products are rice, wheat, barley, gram, maize, pulse, and oilseeds. The provinces contain the richest wheat-growing country in India, and the natural fertility has been increased by a magnificent series of irrigation works. The sugar-cane and indigo are also grown. There are over 13,000 sq. m. of forests. Iron and copper are found in the Himalayan districts, but they are not worked with commercial success. The chief city of Agra is ALLAHABAD (171,697), the capital of the provinces; Lucknow (259,798) is the chief city of Oudh; other important cities are Agra (185,449), which contains the Taj Mahal and other well-known architectural works; the sacred city of Benares (203,804), a great manufacturing centre; Bareilly (129,462); Meerut (116,227).

<i>Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. Sir Spencer Harcourt</i>	
<i>Butler, K.C.S.I. (app. 1917)</i>	Rs. 8,333
<i>Private Sec. W. K. Porter</i>	Rs. 991
<i>A.D.C. S. V. L. de M. Gordon, I.P.</i>	

SECRETARIES TO GOVERNMENT

<i>Chief Sec.</i> Hon. R. Burn, O.S.I.	Rs. 3,000
<i>Financial Sec.</i> Hon. A. W. Pim	Rs. 2,250
<i>Judicial Sec.</i> Hon. S. P. O'Donnell	Rs. 1,833
<i>Public Works Secs., Buildings, Roads and Railway,</i> (vacant); <i>Irrigation</i> , Hon. G. T. Barlow, C.I.E.	each Rs. 2,500

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE

<i>Chief Justice</i> , Hon. Sir H. G. Richards	Rs. 5,000
<i>Puisne Judges</i> , Hon. Sir G. E. Knox; Sir Pramada Charan Banerji; W. Tudball; Muhammad Taftiq; T. O. Piggett; C. E. Walsh	each Rs. 4,000
<i>Judicial Commr. of Oudh</i> , B. Lindsay	Rs. 3,500
<i>1st Addit. ditto</i> , L. Stuart	Rs. 3,333
<i>2nd Addit. ditto</i> , Rai Kanhaiya Lal Bahadur	Rs. 3,333

Punjab.—The Punjab, or land of the five rivers, occupies the extreme north-west corner of the Indian Empire, and with the exception of the North-West Frontier Province, comprises all of British India north of Sind to Rajputana, and west of the river Jumna, except the Delhi enclave. Inclusive of the 34 feudatory states which form part of the administration, most of them of small importance, the Punjab includes an area of 136,330 sq. m., with a pop. of 24,187,750. The main elements of the population are Mohammedans, who comprise one-half; Hindus three-eighths, and Sikhs one-eighth, the last-named forming a distinctive feature of the province. Punjabi and Hindi are the chief languages. The British portion of the Punjab is divided into 28 districts, with an area of 99,779 sq. m. and a pop. of 19,974,956. The climate is of the most pronounced continental character, extreme heat alternating with great winter cold. Earthquakes of a severe character are not uncommon. Agriculture is the main industry, occupying 56% of the people. The rainfall is not plentiful, and artificial irrigation is required, mainly from wells and canals. The principal crops are wheat (of which about 500,000 tons are exported annually), barley, maize, rice, cotton, oilseeds, hemp, sugar-cane, tea, and indigo. The Punjab is not rich in minerals; saltpetre, carbonate of soda, and sal-ammoniac are produced in the plains. Coal is mined near Dandot, and iron and copper ores could be worked but for difficulties of carriage and absence of fuel. There are rich deposits of rock-salt. Cotton-spinning is the great domestic industry, cotton cloth, cotton rugs, and cotton-pile carpets being produced, as well as blankets and woollen rugs. The carpets of Amritsar, made of *pashm*, the fine hair of the Tibetan goat, have a great reputation. The town and surrounding area of Delhi were separated from the Punjab and constitution on Oct. 1, 1912, and formed into a separate administration, reducing the area and population given above by some 500 sq. m. and 380,000 souls respectively. The capital of the Punjab is LAHORE (228,687), but during part of the year Simla is shared with the Supreme Government as the summer headquarters.

Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. Sir Michael Francis O'Dwyer, G.C.I.F., K.C.S.I. (app. 1913) Rs. 8,333
Private Sec. and A.D.C. Lt.-Col. E. O. Bayley, C.I.E.

SECRETARIES TO GOVERNMENT

<i>Chief Secretary</i> , Hon. J. P. Thompson	Rs. 3,000
<i>Financial Sec.</i> , Hon. O. F. Lumsden	Rs. 2,050
<i>Revenue Sec.</i> , Hon. H. D. Craik	Rs. 1,850
<i>Addit. Sec.</i> A. French, C.I.E.	Rs. 2,050
<i>Public Works Secs., Buildings and Roads</i> , W. F. Hoima, P. W. Woods; <i>Alkman</i> , C.I.E.	each Rs. 2,750
<i>Financial Commissioners</i> , Hon. H. J. Maynard, G.S.I., P. J. Fagan, C.S.I.	Rs. 3,500

CHIEF COURT

<i>Chief Judge</i> , Hon. H. A. B. Rattigan	Rs. 4,000
<i>Judges</i> , Hon. Mian Muhammad Shah Din, W. Chevis, H. S. Smith, R. B. Shadi Lal, W. A. Le Rossignol, L. H. Leslie Jones	each Rs. 3,500

Burma.—Burma comprises a vast tract of country in southern Asia, bounded on the N. and N.E. by the mountainous ranges of Tibet, Assam, and Manipur, on the W. and S. by the Indian Ocean, and on the S.E. by Siam. It has an area of 230,839 sq. m. and a pop. of 12,115,217. There are nine main racial groups in the country, the chief being the Burman, which, with its allied groups, is derived from the great prehistoric invasion of Burma by the Tibeto-Burman family of tribes which probably started originally from the interior of Tibetan China. The Chin, Kachin, and numerous other tribes inhabit the outlying highlands that skirt Upper Burma. The Shan States lie on the east between Burma and China.

Burmese (7,883,299) and Karen (1,067,363) are the chief languages. In the neighbourhood of the Irrawaddy delta and the plains round Mandalay is practically the only level ground in the country. The climate had at one time an unenviable notoriety for unhealthiness, but jungle-clearing and conservancy have very greatly improved it. Agriculture is the main industry, rice being grown everywhere where there is sufficient moisture; the export of rice in 1916-17 amounted to 2,055,688 tons; it is milled at Rangoon. Other crops grown are wheat, cotton, tobacco, chillies, sugar-cane, onions, plantains, mango-trees, pine-apples, and oranges. There are extensive forests of teak, and the minerals include petroleum, wolfram (2,645 tons in 1916), rubies, and jade-stone. The capital of Lower Burma is RANGOON (293,316), and of Upper Burma, Mandalay (138,299).

Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Reginald Henry Craddock, K.C.S.I. (app. 1917) Rs. 8,333
Private Sec. T. Lister Rs. 833

SECRETARIES TO GOVERNMENT

<i>Chief Sec.</i> W. F. Rice, O.S.I.	Rs. 3,000
<i>Revenue Sec.</i> W. J. Keith, C.I.E.	Rs. 2,250
<i>Secretary</i> , O. M. Webb	Rs. 2,250
<i>Secs. Public Works Depart.</i> O. H. Wollaston (Rs. 2,750); H. E. W. Martindale	Rs. 2,750
<i>Financial Commissioner</i> , H. Thompson, C.S.I.	Rs. 3,500

CHIEF COURT OF LOWER BURMA

<i>Chief Judge</i> , Sir D. H. R. Twomey, Kt.	Rs. 4,000
<i>Judges</i> , E. W. Ormond, S. M. Robinson, L. M. Parlett, Maung Kiu	each Rs. 3,500
<i>Judicial Commissioner, Upper Burma</i> , L. H. Saunders	Rs. 3,500

Bihar and Orissa.—The Province of Bihar and Orissa, constituted in 1912, comprises the Patna, Tirhut, Bhagalpur, Chota-Nagpur, and Orissa divisions. It has an area of 83,181 sq. m., with a pop. of 34,490,084. Hindus constitute 81% of the population, Mohammedans 10%, and Animists 3%. The languages spoken chiefly are Hind, (24,146,192), Oriya (4,905,470), Bengali (2,186,020), and Santali or Har (1,172,460). The climate is somewhat similar to that of Bengal; there have been, on several occasions, disastrous famines, as well as earthquakes of considerable violence. The rainfall is copious and regular, and irrigation is not so necessary as in some other parts of India. Rice is the principal crop, Patna being the centre of the great rice-growing areas; wheat, barley, oilseeds, tobacco, and sugar are also grown.

Coal is the chief mining industry, over 85% of the total output of coal in India is mined in this province (9,669,000 tons in 1915); iron is smelted at Barakar; mica is found in the Gaya, Hazarihagh, and Monghyr districts; some saltpetre is also worked. The capital is PATNA (136,153). The town of Puri contains the famous shrine of Juggernaut.

Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. Sir Edward Albert Gait.
K.C.S.I., C.I.E. (app. 1915) . . . Rs. 8,333

COUNCIL OF THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR

Hon. Walter Maude, C.S.I.; Hon. Havilland Le Mesurier, C.P.I., C.I.E.; Hon. Saiyid Sharf-uddin . . . each Rs. 5,000

SECRETARIES TO GOVERNMENT

Chief Secretary, H. McPherson . . . Rs. 3,000
Revenue and Judicial Sec., H. Coupland . . . Rs. 2,250
Financial and Municipal, J. D. Sifton . . . Rs. 1,500
Public Works Secs., *Irrigation*, F. Clayton; *Buildings and Roads*, G. E. Stanley . . . each Rs. 2,500

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE

Chief Judge, Hon. T. F. Dawson Miller Rs. 5,000
Judges, Hons. Sir Saiyid Ali Imam, E. P. Chapman, B. K. Mullick, F. R. Roe, C. Atkinson, Rai Bahadur Jwala Prasad . . . each Rs. 4,000

Central Provinces.—The Central Provinces comprise a large portion of the broad belt of hill and plateau country which lies between the plains of Hindustan and the Deccan. Berar, permanently leased to the British Government by the Nizam of Hyderabad, is attached to the Central Provinces for administrative purposes; the area of the whole is 130,997 sq. m., of which 99,823 are British territory, and the remainder held by feudatory chiefs. The pop. is 16 033,310 including 2,117,002 in native states. The bulk of the population is Hindu, and the languages spoken comprise Hindi (8,906 073), Marathi (5,012,099), Eastern Hindi (999,472), and Gond (1,167,015). 75% of the population are either wholly or partially engaged in agriculture: rice, juar, cotton, and wheat are the most important crops, but gram, linseed, and millets are also grown. Coal is found and worked at Ballarpur in the Chanda district, Mohpani in the Narsinghpur district, and in the Pench Valley in the Chhindwara district (total, 236,000 tons in 1915). The only important manufactures are cotton spinning and weaving, while pottery and cement are manufactured on a small scale in Jabulpore; but the industry of extracting and exporting manganese ore is of great importance, and industries connected with cotton are rapidly expanding.

The capital is NAGPUR (101,415).
Chief Commissioner, Sir Benjamin Robertson, K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., C.I.E., LL.D. . . . Rs. 5,667
Financial Commissioner, Hon. H. A. Crump, C.S.I. . . . Rs. 3,500

Chief Sec., Hon. F. S. A. Slocock, C.I.E. . . . Rs. 2,700
Second Sec., Hon. J. Hullah . . . Rs. 2,000
Third Sec., Hon. J. F. Dyer . . . Rs. 1,650
Legal Sec., Hon. C. S. Findlay . . . Rs. 2,500
Public Works Secs., Hon. A. J. Wadley (*Irrigation*), Lt.-Col. S. G. Rivett-Carnac (*Roads and Buildings*) . . . each Rs. 2,650

Commissioner of Settlements and Director of Land Records, P. Henningway . . . Rs. 2,500
Judicial Commissioner, Sir H. V. Drake-Broekman, Kt. . . . Rs. 3,500
Addit. Jud. Commisn., J. K. Batten; H. F. Hallifax (on military duty), F. W. A. Prideaux (actg.), J. C. Mitra . . . each Rs. 3,000

The North-West Frontier Province comprises five British districts and also the tribal areas under the political control of the British Government which stretch northward and westward towards Afghanistan. In 1901 it was constituted a separate administration and placed under the control of a Chief Commissioner with his headquarters at PESHAWAR (pop. 1911, 97,935). The total area of the province is 38,918 sq. m., and the pop. at census 3,819,027. The British districts, from north to south, are Hazara, Peshawar, Kohat, Bannu, and Dera Ismail Khan, all but the first-named being situated west of the Indus. The tribal area is divided for administrative purposes into five political agencies, viz. Dir, Swat and Chitral, Khyber, Kurram, Tochi and Wana; and there are in addition certain tracts under the political control of the Deputy Commissioner in charge of the adjoining British district. The tribal area, which comprises some 25,500 sq. m., is mountainous and barren, except in certain favoured spots, and only contributes 1,622,094 to the total pop. of the province. In the British districts the soil is fertile and water abundant, except in Dera Ismail Khan. The principal crops are wheat, barley, and gram in the spring, and maize and various varieties of millet in the autumn.

Chief Commissioner, Hon. Sir George Roos-Kepell, G.O.I.E., K.C.S.I. . . . Rs. 4,000
Resident in Waziristan, Hon. Sir John S. Donald, K.C.I.E., C.S.I. . . .
Revenue Commissioner, Lt.-Col. D. B. Blakeway, C.I.E.
Judicial Commissioner, W. P. Barton, O.I.E.
Sec. to the Chief Commissioner, E. H. Kealy.
Military Sec., Lt.-Col. G. J. Davis, D.S.O.
Public Works Secs., Col. W. J. D. Dundee, C.I.E., R.E. (*Roads and Bldgs.*), F. W. Carne (*Irrigation*)
Insp.-Gen. of Police, H. A. Close, O.I.E.
Chief Med. Officer, Lt.-Col. T. W. Irvine
Inspecting Officer Frontier Corps, Lt.-Col. J. S. Kemball
Commandant Frontier Constab., R. C. Boyle
Director of Public Instruction, C. E. W. Jones, M.A.
Supt. Archaeological Survey, Sir Aurel Stein, K.C.I.E. (on deputation), Pandit Aiyar V. Natesa (offg.).

Assam, which in 1905 was united with Eastern Bengal to form a Lieutenant-Governorship, was in 1912 again made a separate province under a Chief Commissioner. It has an area of 53,015 sq. m. and a pop. of 6,713,635, of whom 3,637,828 are Hindus, 1,886,528 Mahomedans, and 1,109,187 Animists. Bengali is the principal language (3,224,130), but Annamese is spoken by 1,532,332. The cultivation and manufacture of tea is the great commercial industry of the province; in 1916 there were 786 gardens, the total area under crop being 389,172 acres, producing 242,184,571 lb. of manufactured tea. The capital is SHILLONG (13,639).

Chief Commissioner, Hon. Sir Archdale Earle, K.C.I.E. . . . Rs. 5,000
Chief Secretary, Hon. J. E. Webster, O.I.E. Rs. 2,650
Second Sec., Hon. A. W. Botham . . . Rs. 2,400
Sec. Public Works, Hon. F. O. Lechmere-Oertel . . . Rs. 2,650

The Andaman and Nicobar Islands lie in the Bay of Bengal. They have an area of 3,143 sq. m., and a pop. of 24,801, including 1,882 Andamanese, 6,310 Nicobarese, and 17,331 resident in the convict settlement. They are administered by a Chief Commissioner. The Andamans contain valuable forests, and the Nicobars produce coco-

nuts. The convict settlement is at Port Blair in the Andaman Islands.

Chief Commissioner, Lt.-Col. M. W. Douglas, C.I.E.
I.A. Rs. 3,000

Ajmer-Merwara is a British district in Rajputana, and has an area of 2,711 sq. m. with a pop. of 501,395, consisting mainly of Hindus, though there are 81,000 Mahomedans. The principal crops produced are millet, wheat, cotton, and oil-seeds, but the value of the harvests is dependent upon the monsoons, which are very variable.

Chief Commissioner and Agent to Gov.-Gen. Sir Elliot G. Coivn, K.C.S.I. . . . Rs. 4,000

Coorg, a province on the plateau of the Western Ghats, has an area of 1,582 sq. m. with a pop. of 174,976. It is for the most part under forest, but rice is cultivated.

Chief Commissioner, Hon. H. V. Cobb, C.S.I., C.I.E.
Rs. 4,000

Baluchistan is a country in southern Central Asia, lying to the south of Afghanistan, and extending to the Persian Gulf. Persia is on the west and British India on the east. It includes (1) **British Baluchistan**, consisting of the tahsils of Shahrigh, Sibi, Duki, Pishin with Shorard, and the Chaman subdivision; (2) the **Agency territories**, consisting of the Quetta, Loralai (excluding Duki tahsil), Zhob and Chagal districts, the Nasirabad subdivision, the Kohlu subtahsil, and the Bolan Pass; (3) the **tribal areas**, inhabited by the Marri and Bugti tribes; and (4) the **Native States of Kalat and Las Bela**. The districts of Sibi and Pishin were assigned to Britain by the Treaty of Gandamak. Quetta, the Bolan, the Nasirabad subdivision, including the Manjithi lands and Nushki, are held on a perpetual lease from the Khan of Kalat. The total area is about 134,638 sq. m.; population 834,703. The British territory is administered from Quetta, the headquarters of the Province, by a Chief Commissioner, and the Agency territories and other portions of Baluchistan by the same officer as Agent to the Governor-General. This administered territory has an area of 54,228 sq. m.; pop. 414,412. There are six administrative districts under Political Agents, one of whom is also Agent for Kalat. The principal chief of the *native states* is H.H. Sir Mir Mahmud Khan, G.C.I.E., Khan of Kalat, who receives an annual subsidy from the Indian Government of 100,000 rupees, and enjoys a salute of 19 guns. He succeeded his father in '93. The ruling chief of Las Bela is Jam Mir Kamal Khan, C.I.E., who succeeded in '96 (personal salute of 9 guns). Kalat has an area of 73,278 sq. m.; pop. 359,086. Area of Las Bela 7,132 sq. m.; pop. 61,205. Baluchistan is of great strategic importance, commanding the numerous passes to the south of the great caravan route through the Gomal to Ghazni, Kabul, and Kandahar. The railways include the Quetta-Nushki line (83 miles), and their total length is 482 miles. The trans-frontier trade in 1916-17 amounted to: **imports** into India, £123,375; **exports** from India to Afghanistan and Persia, £165,838.

Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General, Hon. Lieut.-Col. Sir J. Ramsay, K.C.I.E.
C.S.I. Rs. 4,000

Judicial and Rev. Commr. H. R. C. Dobbs, C.S.I., C.I.E. Rs. 2,750

Bhutan is a state in the Eastern Himalayas, whose external relations are controlled by the Government of India. It is bounded on the north-east and north-west by Tibet and on the south

by British India, and has an area of 18,000 sq. m. with a pop. estimated at 400,000. The population is mostly Buddhist. Part of Tibet runs between Sikkim and Bhutan, and forms the valley of Obumbi, through which is the best route from India to Tibet. The Indian Government pay to Sir Ugyen Waughchuk, K.C.I.E., Maharaja of Bhutan, a subsidy of £6,666.

Nepal.—A kingdom in the Himalayas, with Tibet on the N., Sikkim on the E., and British India on the S. and W., which is independent, but maintains friendly relations with the Indian Government, who have a Resident at the capital, **Katmandu** (pop. 50,000). It has an area of 54,000 sq. m. and a pop. estimated at 5,939,092, mostly of mixed character, but the Ghoorkas predominate. The titular ruler is the Maharajahdiraja, but the real power is in the hands of the Prime Minister.

Resident at Katmandu, Lieut.-Col. S. F. Bayley.
I.A. Rs. 2,750

Sikkim is a state in the Himalayas, bounded on the N. and E. by Tibet, on the S. by Darjeeling, and on the W. by Nepal. It has an area of 2,818 sq. m. and a pop. of 87,920. It is under the protection of Great Britain, which controls both its foreign relations and internal affairs, a *Political Officer* advising the Maharaja and his Council. Trade from Bengal to Tibet is carried on through Sikkim. *Political Officer, C. A. Bell, C.M.G.*

The Native States.—The native or feudatory states occupy more than one-third of the country. The British Government has control over them, but not of the direct character which it exercises over the wholly British territory. Some, but not all, of these states pay tribute to the Supreme Government. The nature of British control over these states varies, and is exerted chiefly through a Political Resident, who assists the native prince. These princes can manage their internal affairs, but have no power to make war or peace. Their external relations are in the hands of the Supreme Government, and they can only maintain a limited military force. They have a total area of 709,583 sq. m., with a pop. of 70,888,854. The states may be divided into two main heads: (1) states having direct political relations with the Government of India, and under the direct supervision of the Governor-General in Council; (2) states having direct political relations with the several local Governments of India. Those belonging to Class I are Hyderabad, Mysore, Baroda, Kashmir and Jammu, Baluchistan Agency (which includes Kalat, Kharan, and Las Bela), Rajputana Agency (includes 17 Rajput states, 2 Jat, and 1 Mahomedan—the chief states are Jaipur, Jodhpur, and Udaipur), the Central India Agency (includes 3 principal states—Gwalior, Indore, Bhopal, etc.), Sikkim (*see ante*), Bhutan, Nepal (*see ante*), and North-West Frontier Province.

Hyderabad is the premier state in India with an area of 82,698 sq. m. and a pop. of 13,374,676. The ruling dynasty is of Turkoman origin, the first sovereign, Asaf Jah, having been appointed Viceroy of the Deccan with the title of Nizam-ul-Mulk in 1712. Telugu and Marathi are the principal languages, but over 3,000,000 speak either Kanarese or Western Hindi. Wheat, rice, and cotton are produced. **Mysore**.—This state is situated in Southern India, and has an area of 29,433 sq. m., with a pop. of 5,449,800, of whom more than 94% are Hindus. Kanarese is the chief language. In early times Mysore was the chief seat of the Jains. Owing to the misrule of

the native chief, the administrative control of the province was resumed by the British Government from 1831 to 1881, when it was handed over to the native diwan, and a political resident appointed to represent British interests. Millet, pulse, and rice are the chief crops; there are some important goldfields. *Baroda* consists of four isolated divisions, interlaced in the most intricate fashion with British territory, situated in Western India, three in Gujarat and the fourth in Kathiawar. The total area is 8,099 sq. m., with a pop. of 1,952,692, over 79% of whom are Hindus. The reigning Gaekwar, who was adopted on the deposition for misrule of the previous Gaekwar in 1875, is a descendant of the founder of the family. *Kashmir* and *Jammu* include, in addition to the district of Kashmir proper, Jammu, Pooneh, and the governorships of Ladakh and Gilgit; subordinate to it are the petty chieftships of Hunza and Nagar. The area is 80,900 sq. m., with a pop. of 3,157,352, three-fourths of whom are Mahomedans, chiefly of the Sunni sect, but the ruling family is Hindu. After the victory of the British against the Sikhs in 1846, the possession of the kingdom was confirmed to Gulat Singh, the first Maharaja. *Rajputana* has, within the limits given to the district, 20 native states, together with the British district of Ajmer-Merwara. The combined area is 127,541 sq. m. with a pop. of 10,530,432. The more important of these are Jaisalpur (pop. 2,644,072), Jodhpur or Marwar (pop. 2,050,131), and Udaipur or Mewar (pop. 1,276,472). The states of *Central India* comprise an area of 78,772 sq. m. with a pop. of 9,356,980. The principal states are 8 in number: Gwalior (pop. 2,933,001), Indore, Bhopal, Rewa (pop. 1,327,385), Dhar, Jaora, Datia, and Orchha; besides these there are a multitude of petty states held by their rulers under the immediate guarantee of the British Government, but having feudal relations with one or other of the larger states. The total number of states amounts to 153. The *Madras Presidency* includes 5 native states having an area of 10,087 sq. m., with a pop. of 4,811,841. The more important of these are *Travancore* and *Cochin*, which represent ancient Hindu dynasties, and *Pudukattai*, which is the inheritance of a chieftain called the Tondiman. The native states in the *Bombay Presidency* number 377, and have an area of 65,761 sq. m. with a pop. of 7,411,675. The largest is *Kolhapur*, with a pop. of 910,011. Under the Government of *Bengal* are two states—*Cooch Behar* (area, 1,307 sq. m., pop. 592,965) and *Hill Tippera* (area, 4,086 sq. m., pop. 229,613). *Cooch Behar* is inhabited by a mongoloid people, the Cooch. Under the Government of *Bihar* and *Orissa* are 24 native states, the inhabitants being mostly hill-men of Holarian or Dravidian origin, and their condition is still very primitive. Under the Government of the *United Provinces of Agra and Oudh* there are two native states, *Rampur*, with a Mahomedan dynasty, and *Tehri* or *Garhwal*, with a Hindu dynasty. Under the Government of the *Punjab* are 34 native states, varying considerably in size and importance. The whole have an area of 36,532 sq. m., with a pop. of 4,212,794. 23 of the states are hill states. By far the most important of all the states in Bengal is *Patiala*, with a pop. of 1,407,669. Under the Government of *Burma* are 4 Shan states, with an area of 7,374 sq. m. and a pop. of 67,061, mostly Buddhists. There are in addition 48 petty states, 5 in the Northern Shan States, 38 in the Southern Shan States, and 5 in Karsuni, with an area of 58,835 sq. m. and a pop. of 1,358,498 Buddhists and Animists. The Shan

States are, properly speaking, not Native States, the territory being part of British India. They are administered, however, through the Sawbwas or hereditary chiefs. In *Assam* there is *Manipur*, with an area of 8,456 sq. m. and a pop. of 575,835, as well as 15 petty chieftships. In the *Central Provinces* there are 15 native states with an area of 31,114 sq. m. and a pop. of 2,117,002. The principal states are *Bastar* and *Suguja*.

Table of Salutes to Ruling Chiefs Salutes of 21 guns

Baroda, The Maharaja (Gaekwar) of	Hyderabad, The Nizam of Mysore, The Maharaja of
Salutes of 19 guns	
*Bhopal, The Begam (or Nawab) of	*Jammu and Kashmir, The Maharaja of
†Gwalior, The Maharaja (Sindhia) of	Kalat, The Khan (Wali) of
*Indore, The Maharaja (Holkar) of	†Kolhapur, The Maharaja of
	†Mewar (Udaipur), The Maharaja of
	†Travancore, The Maharaja of
Salutes of 17 guns	
Bahawalpur, The Nawab of	Karaul, The Maharaja of
Bharatpur, The Maharaja of	Kotah, The Maharaja of
Bikaner, The Maharaja of	Marwar (Jodhpur), The Maharaja of
Bundi, The Maharaja Raja of	Patiala, The Maharaja of
†Cochin, The Raja of	Rewa, The Maharaja of
Cutch, The Rao of	Tonk, The Nawab of
†Jalpur, The Maharaja of	

Salutes of 15 guns

Alwar, The Maharaja of	Dungarpur, The Maharaja of
Banswara, The Maharawal of	Idar, The Maharaja of
Bhutan, The Maharaja of	†Jaisalmer, The Maharawal of
Datia, The Maharaja of	Khalpur, The Mir of
Dewar, The Senior Raja of	Kishanghar, The Maharaja of
Dewas, The Junior Raja of	†Orchha, The Maharaja of
Dhar, The Raja of	Partabgarh, The Maharaja of
Dholpur, The Maharaja Rana of	Sikim, The Maharaja of
	†Sirol, The Maharaja of

Salutes of 13 guns

Benares, The Raja of	Jaora, The Nawab of
Cooch Behar, The Maharaja of	Rampur, The Nawab of
	Tippera, The Raja of

Salutes of 11 guns

Ajaigarh, The Maharaja of	Mandl, The Raja of
Baoni, The Nawab of	Manipur, The Raja of
Bhavnagar, The Thakur Sahib of	Morvi, The Thakur Sahib of
Bijawar, The Maharaja of	Nabha, The Maharaja of
Cambay, The Nawab of	Narsinghar, The Raja of
Chamba, The Nawab of	Nawanagar, The Jam of
Charkhari, The Maharaja of	†Palanpur, The Diwan of
Chhatarpur, The Raja of	Panna, The Maharaja of
Dhrangadhra, The Raj Sahib	Porbandar, The Rana of
Faridkot, The Raja of	Pudukkottai, The Raja of
†Gondal, The Thakur Sahib of	Radhapur, The Nawab of
Janjira, The Nawab of	Rajgarh, The Raja of
Jhabua, The Raja of	Rajpipla, The Raja of
Jhalawar, The Raj-Rana of	Ratlam, The Raja of
Jind, The Maharaja of	Sailana, The Raja of
Junagadh, The Nawab of	Santhar, The Raja of
Kahlur (Bilaspur), The Raja of	Sirmur (Nahan), The Raja of
Kapurthala, The Maharaja of	Sitamaru, The Raja of
	Suket, The Raja of
	Tehri (Garhwal), The Raja of

There are also 31 other chiefs entitled to salutes of 9 guns. As to other salutes, the major ones are: the Imperial Salute to the King and Emperor when present in person, 101 guns; to members of the Royal Family, the Royal Standard and Royal Salute, and the Viceroys and Governor-General in India, 31 guns; the Governors of Presidencies, 17 guns; Lieutenant-Governors of provinces, 15 guns; General and Admirals, or their flags, 15 guns; Chief Commissioners of provinces, 13 guns; Residents, 13 guns.

* Within their own territories these chiefs have salutes of 21 guns permanently.

† The present chief has a personal salute of 2 additional guns, or, in the case of Jaisalpur, of 4 additional guns.

BRITISH DOMINIONS BEYOND THE SEAS

The area of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, exclusive of India, is 9,451,000 square miles—seventy-eight times the area of the United Kingdom. The population at the 1911 census was 56,845,000, the population of the United Kingdom being then 45,217,000.

COLONIES IN EUROPE

Gibraltar

Gibraltar is a rocky promontory $2\frac{3}{4}$ m. long with an extreme breadth of $\frac{3}{4}$ m., on the south of Spain, connected with Andalusia by a low isthmus. The name is a corruption of *Jebel el Tarik*, the Mount of Tarik. It has an area of $1\frac{1}{2}$ sq. m. and a pop. (1917) of 16,499, excluding the navy and garrison. The rock rises to 1,439 ft. and is strongly fortified; it was under the dominion of the Moors until the 14th century, when it was incorporated with the Spanish kingdom of Granada. It was captured by the British in 1704, and ceded by the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713. It was successfully defended in the great siege of 1779–83, by General Elliott (afterwards Lord Heathfield). It is ruled as a Crown colony by a military governor. The town lies within the bay, on the western side. There are small port and harbour dues (maximum £4), and a small duty is paid on wines, spirits, and tobacco imported otherwise. The port is free, and is the *entrepôt* of a considerable trade between North Africa and the United Kingdom. It is also an important coaling-station. The customs, post office and rents of Crown property are the principal sources of revenue. The naval harbour contains a water area of 440 acres; there are three large graving docks for naval purposes, and a small dock for merchant vessels of light draught.

	1914	1915	1916
Revenue . . .	£39,721	£95,544	£100,611
Expenditure . . .	121,420	142,119	119,570
Exports to U.K. . .	25,556	74,383	20,533
Imports from (and of) U.K.	789,210	915,598	1,294,279

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Gen. Sir Herbert S. G. Miles, G.C.B., G.O.M.G., C.V.O. £4,500 from civil sources and £500 military.
Assist. Mil. Sec. Maj. O. H. Pedley . . . £292
A.D.C. Capt. S. P. Carrington, Wilts. R. . . £192
A.A. and Q.M.G. Col. F. W. N. Wogan-Browne . . . £529
Garrison Adj. and *Q.M.* Maj. E. Banks . . £401
Chief Engineer, Lt.-Col. A. T. Moore (*actg.*) . £748
Commanding Royal Artillery, Maj.-Gen. J. I. Johnston, C.B.
Assist. Director of Ordnance Stores, Lt.-Col. E. L. H. James . . . £639
Officer commanding A.S. Corps, Lt.-Col. H. C. Wilder.
Dep. Dir. Medical Services, Lt.-Col. G. Dansey-Browning.
Command Paymaster, Col. E. W. Newland.
Admiral Superintendent, R.-Adm. Heathcoat S. Grant, C.B.

Colonial Secretary, Sir Frederik Evans, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O. (*actg.*) . . . £1,000
Assist. Sec. J. Porral . . . £450
Treasurer and Collector, A. C. Greenwood £400–600
Chief Justice, B. H. T. Frere, LL.B. . . £1,000
Attorney-General, C. J. Griffin, K.C. . . £800
Captain of the Port and Shipping Master, (vacant) . . £500
Govt. Engineer, J. Rowland Crook . . £500–600
Police Magistrate, W. P. Michelin . . £500–600
Postmaster-General, C. W. Hill . . £400–500
Registrar, Supreme Court, J. Discombe £400–500
 Mail transit : 4 days.

Malta

An island in the Mediterranean Sea, 58 m. from Sicily and about 180 from the African coast; about 17 m. in length, by 9 m. in breadth, and having an area of $91\frac{1}{2}$ sq. m. The colony includes the adjoining island of Gozo (area 25.8 sq. m.) and Comino (about 1 sq. m.), the whole having an area of 117 sq. m. The civil pop. in 1917 numbered 223,741. Malta alone contains about 196,866 inhabitants. The religion of the island is Roman Catholic. The Maltese dialect, which is generally spoken, is of Semitic origin, and considered to be derived from the Carthaginian and Arabic tongues, but contains a large admixture of Italian terms. The inhabitants of the country districts are of Phœnician origin, but the upper classes are of Norman, Spanish, and Italian origin. The Maltese order of nobility consisted at the British occupation of about two dozen families, bearing titles of nobility granted or recognised by the Grand Masters. The climate of the island is equable and very healthy in winter. In August the heat is, however, almost tropical. The mean maximum temperature during the three coldest months (Dec. Jan. Feb.) is 58° 8', and the mean minimum 50° 6'; during the four hottest months (June, July, Aug. Sept.) the maximum is 81° 6' and the minimum 70° 6'. Malta is the chief coaling-station of the British Mediterranean Fleet, and is provided with extensive dockyard accommodation. It is a port of call for nearly all the Mediterranean lines of steamers, and for vessels passing to Egypt and the East. Internal communications include a railway of $7\frac{3}{4}$ m. and an electric tramway service. The government is administered by a Governor (military), advised and assisted by an Executive Council. Legislation is carried on by a Council of Government, consisting of the Governor (President), a Vice-President, the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Secretary to Government, the Crown Advocate, with other official and elected members. Education is free in the day and night elementary schools—1915–16 enrolment, 24,188—while secondary education is provided at a very moderate rate. The Lyceum is attended by about 500 boys, and the University by about 180 students. There are also many private schools. The island is highly cultivated, the principal products exported being potatoes, onions, cummin-seed, and oranges. The CAPITAL is Valletta (civil pop., with suburb of Floriana, 30,028); it is a fine city, commanding two noble harbours, and surrounded by massive fortifications which are picturesque, but antiquated. The old capital, Citta Vecchia, is in the interior of the island, and has a pop. of 8,896. The number of vessels which entered the port of Valletta in 1915–16 was 1,532, with a tonnage of 2,372,512, while 1,501, with a tonnage of 2,366,055, cleared.

The earliest inhabitants of Malta were a race from Northern Africa, who were the original builders of the megalithic monuments found in the island; after them came the Phœnicians. In the 6th century B.C. the Carthaginians came to the island, to be subsequently displaced by the Romans. Publius was chief of the island when St. Paul was shipwrecked in A.D. 58 and converted the island to Christianity. It was for a time under the domination of the Moors, but in 1090 was

conquered by Count Roger the Norman, master of Sicily. Under the rule of that kingdom and subsequently of the Aragonese it remained until 1530, when it was handed over to the Knights of St. John. In 1565 began the great siege of Malta which made the island and its knights famous. The Turks, with a force of some 40,000, were finally repulsed by the valour of the Grand Master, de la Valette. Under the rule of the Knights much money was expended in fortifying the island and carrying out many magnificent works, until, in 1798, they were expelled by Napoleon. Before the year was out the Maltese rose in rebellion against the French, and Nelson, with the assistance of Neapolitan troops, compelled the French to capitulate in 1800. The Treaty of Amiens (1802) provided for the restoration of the island to the Order of St. John, but the inhabitants strongly protested against this, and the Treaty of Paris (1814), with the strong assent of the Maltese, confirmed the British in possession of the island.

	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
Revenue . . .	£410,725	£463,002	£460,165
Expenditure . . .	382,283	410,389	462,469
Imports . . .	2,069,187	3,213,890*	3,318,412
Exports . . .	662,412	558,749†	539,552
Exports to U.K.	£22,469	£70,492	£45,922
Imports from (and of) U.K.	832,920	1,595,489	1,425,070

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency
F. M. Lord Methuen, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., C.M.G.
 (Residences: Valletta, Verdala, and Sant Antonio Palaces) . . . £5,000

A.M.S. Capt. Hon. A. P. Methuen.
A.D.C.'s, Temp. Lt. R. Ingham, 2nd Lt. Hon. L. P. Methuen.

Colonial A.D.C. Capt. J. Teuma Castelletti.
Contino, M.V.O., K.O., Malta Mil.

Commanding R.A. Maj.-Gen. W. C. Hunter-Blair.
 C.B.

A.Q.-M.-G. Lt.-Col. W. S. W. Radcliffe.
D.A.Q.-M.-G. (vacant).

Chief Engineer, B.-Gen. A. C. Painter.
Director of Medical Services, (vacant).

Assist. Dir. of Supplies and Transport, Col. J. C. L. Black, C.M.G.

Assist. Dir. of Ordnance Services, Col. C. Purchas.
Adm. Superintendent, R.-Adm. George A. Ballard,
 C.B.

King's Harbour Master, Capt. F. A. L. Andrews.
Chief Engineer, Eng.-Capt. A. R. Emdin.

Naval Chaplain, Rev. M. Longridge, M.A.
Fleet Surg. Ernest S. Tuck.

Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Secretary to Government, W. C. F. Robertson (Residence, Casa Leoni, Hamsun) . . . £1,600

Assist. ditto, E. L. Bonavia . . . £450
Crown Advocate, Prof. Michel Angelo Refalo, B.A., LL.D. . . £750

Supt. Public Works Dept., L. Gatt, C.M.G. . . £500
Director of Public Instruction, Prof. E. Magro, M.D.

Collector of Customs and Supt. of Ports, R. J. Briffa . . . £400

Treasurer, Joseph Huber . . . £400
Chief Govt. Med. Off. G. Caruana Scieluna, M.D. . . £500

Auditor, J. C. Fisher . . . £400-450
Supt. of Posts, Lt.-Col. H. W. Fengerer . . £400

Chief Justice and Pres. of Court of Appeal, Sir V. Frendo-Azopardi, C.M.G., LL.D. . . £1,000

* Exclusive of bullion and specie, £238,179.

† Exclusive of bullion and specie, £4,769.

Judges, G. Pullicino, A. Micallef, S. Micallef, A. Parnis, G. Agins . . . each £600

Supt. of Police, C. W. Duncan . . . £500

Mail transit: 4 days.

Cyprus

An island in the Eastern Mediterranean, lying between 34° 33' and 35° 41' N. and 32° 20' and 34° 35' E., 40 m. south of Asia Minor and 60 m. west of Syria; for the most part it has an average width of from 35 to 50 m., but towards the north-east it narrows to about 10 m., from whence a long, narrow tongue of land runs out, to about a distance of 46 m. The total area of the island is 3,584 sq. m., with a pop. (1911) of 274,108, of whom 214,480 were Greek Christians, 56,428 Turks, and 144 military. From 1439 to 1571 Cyprus belonged to the Republic of Venice, when it was conquered by the Turks, who retained possession of it until 1878, when it was ceded to Great Britain for administrative purposes. Under the Convention an annual tribute of £92,800 was payable to the Sultan. On the outbreak of war with Turkey in 1914 the island was formally annexed by proclamation (Nov. 5, 1914). The island is administered by a High Commissioner with an Executive Council of 7 members and a Legislative Council of 13 members, of whom 12 are elected—3 by Moslems and 9 by non-Moslems on separate registers. The island is divided into six districts. An annual grant of £50,000 is made from the Imperial Exchequer.

The climate is varied, being hot and dry in the plains in the summer and damp on the coast, but on the hills bracing and healthy. The rainy and cool season is from October to March. Agriculture is the chief industry, the soil being remarkably fertile; methods and appliances, however, are still in a primitive state, but a great deal of instructional and experimental work is now being undertaken by the government. Cyprus was noted in antiquity for its forests, but these in course of years were destroyed; the government has taken in hand reforestation, and mulberry, olive, carob, and other fruit trees are increasing rapidly. Efforts are being made to revive the tobacco industry, which was once flourishing. In the past the island has suffered much from plagues of locusts, but the "screen and pit" system was successful in combating them, and now there are only scattered locusts, which are purchased alive by the government. Cyprus wine, which is pure and strong, enjoys a considerable reputation; the practice of storing it in tarred skins, which spoiled the flavour, is being gradually given up. A large amount of copper was produced in the island at one time, but little has been extracted of recent years; salt, gypsum, and asbestos are at present mined. The chief products of the island are cotton, wine, currents, wheat, barley, wool, silk, spirits, asbestos, sponges, and raisins. A new harbour has been made at Famagusta, and a railway runs from Famagusta to Evryehou, a distance of 76 m. *Principal towns:* Nicosia (16,052) the capital; Larnaca (9,262); Limassol (10,302).

	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
Revenue . . .	£540,110	£363,692	£332,585
Expenditure . . .	409,214	387,118	318,376
Public debt . . .	—	200,800	195,720
Imports . . .	£569,216	£496,744	£967,780
Exports . . .	550,239	650,490	708,446
Exports to U.K. . .	216,313	366,080	263,806
Imports from (and of) U.K. . .	146,835	188,518	227,909

<i>High Commissioner, His Excellency Major Sir J. E. Clauson, K.C.M.G., C.V.O. (b. '66)</i>	£3,000
<i>Chief Secretary, M. Stevenson</i>	£870
<i>Chief Assist. Secretary, J. C. D. Fenn</i>	£450
<i>Commissioners:</i>	
<i>Nicosia, C. S. Cade</i>	£600
<i>Larnaca (vacant)</i>	£650
<i>Limassol, Maj. W. N. Bolton</i>	£580
<i>Famagusta, F. R. S. Baxendale</i>	£550
<i>Paphos, Maj. G. C. Bayly</i>	£500
<i>Kyrenia, E. E. McDonald</i>	£450
<i>Treasurer, W. A. Bowring</i>	£660
<i>Chief Collector of Customs, W. J. Mackay</i>	£550
<i>Registrar-General, F. O. J. Ongley</i>	£610
<i>Auditor, E. du Boulay</i>	£575
<i>Chief Justice, Sir O. R. Tyser</i>	£1,080
<i>Puisne Judge, S. Fisher</i>	£820
<i>Presidents of District Courts:</i>	
<i>Nicosia, J. R. Holmes</i>	£580

<i>Larnaca, A. L. C. Stuart</i>	£580
<i>Limassol, (vacant)</i>	£580
<i>Famagusta, J. C. Macaskie</i>	£550
<i>Paphos, H. C. W. Grimshaw</i>	£500
<i>Kyrenia, H. A. Bros</i>	£500
<i>King's Advocate, W. A. Russell</i>	£820
<i>Chief Commdt. of Police, Capt. A. E. Gallagher, D.S.O.</i>	£550
<i>Chief Medical Officer, Dr. R. A. Cleveland</i>	£550
<i>Principal Forest Officer, A. K. Bovill, I.S.O.</i>	£600
<i>General Manager Railways, G. A. Day</i>	£600
<i>Director Public Works, E. H. D. Nicolls</i>	£600
<i>Director of Agriculture, W. Bevan</i>	£450
<i>Island Postmaster, E. H. Hore</i>	£475
<i>Chief Inspector of Schools, Canon F. D. Newham</i>	£390
<i>Curator of Ancient Monuments, G. E. Jeffery</i>	£365
Mail transit: 7 days.	

COLONIES IN ASIA

Aden

A town and territory on the south coast of Yemen, Arabia, 100 m. east of the Straits of Babel-Mandeb. It has a total area of 75 sq. m., and a pop. of 46,165. A Resident acts as military and civil governor, subject to the Government of Bombay. The harbour is the *entrepôt* of trade between Europe and America on the one hand, and India, Southern Arabia, and the east coast of Africa on the other. It is a coaling station for the British Navy, and as such is strongly fortified. The islands of *Perim* and *Kuria-Muria* off the coast of Arabia, and *Socotra* off the coast of Africa, are dependencies of Aden. Perim has an area of about 5 sq. m., and is used as a coaling depot for the mercantile marine. Socotra has an area of 1,382 sq. m. and a pop. of 12,000 of Arab descent. CAPITAL, Hadibo. Products, aloes, dates, figs, etc.

	1914	1915	1916
Exports to U.K.	£231,554	£501,743	£520,055
Imports from (and of) U.K.	377,791	337,780	384,838

Political Resident, Maj.-Gen. J. M. Stewart, C.B. (Rs. 3,500 per mensem).

First Assistant Resident, Lt.-Col. H. F. Jacob, C.S.I., I.A. (on leave).

Second ditto, Maj. W. M. P. Wood (actg. First).

Third ditto, Maj. H. S. Strong.

Fourth ditto, Capt. B. R. Reilly.

Fifth ditto, Capt. H. M. Wightwick.

Chairman, Port Trust and Aden Settlement, J. B. S. Thubron.

Reg. of Court and 1st Class Magistrate, Khan Bahadur Syed Rustomali.

Bahrain Islands

These islands in the Persian Gulf have been under British protection since 1847. They have a pop. of 103,000. The chief town is Muharrak, on the island of that name (pop. 30,000), but the commercial capital is Manama (pop. 20,000). The ruling chief is Sheikh Esa bin Ali Al Khalifa, C.S.I. Since 1904 a British officer has resided at Manama, as Political Agent of the Government of India, working under the Resident in the Persian Gulf. The chief industry is pearl fishing, but there is a large transit trade with Arabia.

	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
Imports	£758,418	£1,172,764	£1,529,758
Exports	461,624	368,903	779,943

Resident in the Persian Gulf, Hon. Maj.-Gen. Sir Percy Cox, K.C.I.E., K.C.S.I. (Bagdad).
Deputy Resident, Persian Gulf, Lt.-Col. A. P. Trevor, C.I.E. (Bushire).
Political Agent, Capt. P. G. Loch (Manama).

Mesopotamia, Occupied Territories of

The rich country at the head of the Persian Gulf was occupied by the British in view of the military expedition to Baghdad. It is the former Turkish vilayet of Basra, and has an area of 53,580 sq. m. with a pop. of 600,000. The country is one of the most fertile in the middle east, but its cultivation has been entirely hampered by Turkish methods. CAPITAL, Basra.

Resident in the Persian Gulf, Hon. Maj.-Gen. Sir Percy Cox, K.C.I.E., K.C.S.I. (Bagdad).

Principal Military Governor, Lt.-Col. d'Arcy Charles Brownlow, C.I.E.

Adviser to ditto, R. W. Bullard, C.I.E.

Deputy Military Governor, Lt.-Col. F. W. Radcliffe, C.I.E.

Assist. Political Officer, Maj. G. E. Leachman, C.I.E.

Revenue Commissioner, H. R. C. Dobbs, C.S.I.

Telegraph Officer, E. L. Bagshawe, C.I.E.

Postal Officer, C. J. E. Clerici, C.I.E.

British North Borneo

British North Borneo comprises the northern portion of the island of Borneo (q.v.). It is a British Protectorate, the property of the British North Borneo Company, to whom a royal charter was granted in 1881. In 1888 the formal protectorate was proclaimed over the territory. It has an area of 31,000 sq. m. and a pop. of 208,183. Acting under the instructions of the Court of Directors, the administration of the territory is in the hands of a Governor, assisted by a Council of 7 official and 5 unofficial members. Residents preside over the 5 residences into which the territory is divided; these again are subdivided into districts. The laws are based on the Indian Penal, Criminal and Civil Procedure Codes.

The chief wealth of the country at present lies in its jungle produce. There is a great profusion of excellent timber, and gutta-percha, rattans, mangrove bark, edible birds' nests, guano, are also largely exported. The principal cultivated products include tobacco (export in 1916, £177,235), sago, coconuts, coffee, pepper, gambier, and sugar-canes. The export of rubber, now the principal commodity, in 1916 was £506,259. Coal of

excellent quality is being worked in the neighbourhood of Cowle Harbour and elsewhere.

A railway, 125 m. long, inclusive of sidings, runs from Jesselton, Gava Bay, on the west coast, to Melalap in the interior; a branch some 20 m. long runs from Beaufort Junction to Weston, Brunel Bay. Wireless telegraph stations have been constructed at Jesselton, Sandakan, Tawao-Sebatik, and Kudat.

The chief town and seat of the administration is SANDAKAN (pop. 8,256) on the east coast; Jesselton, on the west coast, is the other important town.

	1914	1915	1916
Revenue*	£207,944	£232,408	£248,523
Expenditure†	119,018	120,864	126,622
Total imports	554,783	522,648	500,933
Total exports	730,366	865,561	1,014,142
Exports to U.K.	103,853	164,479	286,586
Imports from (and of) U.K.	43,039	26,753	32,549

The British North Borneo Company

Court of Directors

Rt. Hon. Sir West Ridgeway, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I. (Chairman).
Edward Dent (Vice-Chairman).
Vice-Admiral Sir Bouverie F. Clark, K.C.B.
The Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone.
Sir Montagu F. Ommauney, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., I.S.C.
Maj.-Gen. Sir A. E. Turner, K.C.B.
G. E. B. Bromley-Martin.
London Office: 37 Threadneedle Street, E.C.2.
Secretary, Harlington G. Forbes.

Establishment

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency A. O. Pearson	£1,600
Government Secretary, F. W. Fraser	\$8,500
Asst. Gov. Sec. A. N. M. Garry (actg.)	\$1,780
Finance Commissioner, J. McDowell	£1,000
Commissioner of Lands, G. C. Woolley	\$5,100
Chief Surveyor, E. A. Pavitt	\$6,000
Judicial Commissioner, S. Sawrey-Cookson	\$6,400
Asst. Finance Commissioner, B. McEnroe	\$4,800
Auditor, C. P. Van Kinschot	\$4,800
Commandant, Col. C. H. Harlington	\$6,700
Protector of Labour Contracts, R. G. L. Horton (actg.)	\$3,960
Principal Medical Officer, Lt.-Col. H. Cobb	£1,000
Supt. of Posts and Telegraphs, R. Scott-Atkinson	\$5,100
Supt. Public Works, A. Johnston	\$5,400
Residents:	
Sandakan, W. W. Smith (actg.)	\$4,200
Kudat, P. J. Moysey (actg.)	\$4,200
East Coast, G. C. Irving	\$4,500
West Coast, E. H. Barratt	\$6,600
Interior, H. W. L. Bunbury	\$4,800
Commissioner of Customs and Excise, M. M. Clark	\$5,200
Gen. Manager Railways, J. W. Watson	£1,000
Mail Transit: 24 days.	

Brunel

Brunel, or Borneo Proper, is a state in the island of Borneo, lying N.E. of Sarawak. It has an area of 4,000 sq. m. and a pop. of 30,000. The CAPITAL is Brunel, with a pop. of about 12,000. It is ruled by a Sultan, Mohamed Jemahuleam, C.M.G. (b. '89). A protectorate was proclaimed over Brunel by England in 1888, and in 1906 a British Resident

* In Borneo, excluding land sales.

† In Borneo.

was appointed with governors to control the general administration of the State.

	1914	1915	1916
Revenue	\$126,647	\$129,529	\$127,615
Expenditure	163,352	114,518	113,317
Debt	—	439,750	439,750
Exports to U.K.	£435	£2,610	nil
Imports from (and of) U.K.	299	192	£386

High Commissioner, The Governor of the Straits Settlements.

British Resident, G. E. Cator.

Correspondence Clerk, T. Godang.

CEYLON

Ceylon is an island in the Indian Ocean off the southern extremity of India, lying between 6° 55' and 9° 51' N. and 79° 41' and 80° 54' E.; it is almost joined to the mainland by a chain of reefs and sandbanks, called Adam's Bridge, now surmounted by a viaduct. Its extreme length is 266 m. and its width 140 m. It has a total area of 25,481 sq. m., and a pop. in 1916 of 4,546,896; more than half of the population are Buddhists, the Hindus number 1,010,070, and the Mahomedans and Christians number about 308,101 and 418,771 respectively. The bulk of the population are Sinhalese, then Tamil, Moormen (Arabs), Burghers, Eurasians, and Malays. An aboriginal nomadic race, the Veddahs, occupy the interior, and number about 5,000. Europeans number 7,300.*

The Government is in the hands of a Governor nominated by the Crown, an Executive Council of 7, and a Legislative Council of 21 members, which is composed of the Executive Council, 4 other official members, and 10 non-official members, of whom 6 are nominated and 4 elected. Colombo, Kandy, and Galle have municipal government, and there are 21 local boards. The basis of the law is Roman-Dutch, but the criminal law has been remodelled from the Indian Penal Code. Education is unsectarian, and in the case of vernacular schools, free.

The climate is comparatively healthy, the temperature being cooler than on the mainland. There is hardly a month without rain, so that the vegetation is luxuriant. Coffee was formerly Ceylon's principal product for export; but the tea industry has developed by leaps and bounds, the export in 1916 being 293,256,347 lb.; rubber has also remarkably developed of late years, 54,599,267 lb. being exported in 1916, and these, with the products of the coconut, are now the chief staples. Other products are plumbago (668,214 cwt. in 1916), cocoa, grain, rice, and cinnamon. Experiments are being made with cotton in the dry zones. Railways, owned and worked by the Government, extend 705½ m. The total number of all vessels which entered the ports of Ceylon in 1916 was 4,580, with a tonnage of 8,874,843; this shows an increase of 308 vessels and an increase of 891,575 tons as compared with 1915.

The Maldivé Archipelago is tributary to Ceylon; it consists of groups of islets 400 m. west of Ceylon, inhabited by a Mahomedan population estimated at 72,237. Malé is the chief island. The produce consists of millet, fruit, and coconuts.

CHIEF TOWNS: COLOMBO (259,451), the capital of the island, has an excellent harbour, at which most ships for the East and for Australasia call; there are graving-dock, patent slip and a coaling depot. Other towns are Galle (41,510) and Jaffna (44,436); Kandy (21,973).

* Exclusive of Europeans who left on war service.

	*1914	1915	1916
Revenue .	£4,481,464	£3,436,365	£4,400,867
Expenditure .	4,624,493	3,343,200	3,702,884
Public debt .	—	5,750,862	5,573,148

	1914	1915	1916
Total Imports	£11,487,836	£10,909,184	£14,100,050
Total exports	14,557,589	18,225,066	19,833,727
Exports to U.K.	8,084,791	12,197,417	10,729,512
Imports from (and of) U.K.	2,849,609	1,956,498	2,746,084

Governor, Sir John Anderson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B. (b. 1858)	£7,000
Colonial Secretary, R. E. Stubbs, C.M.G.	£2,000
Principal Assist. ditto, John Scott	£900
2nd Assistant, A. G. Clayton	£900
3rd Assistant, R. H. Whitcorn	£500
4th Assistant, A. N. Huft	£450
Office Assistant, W. S. Christoffelsz, I.S.O.	£400
Controller of Revenue, A. S. Pagden, C.M.G. Rs. 20,250	
Colonial Auditor, W. W. Woods	£950
Treasurer, B. Senior, C.M.G., I.S.O.	£1,450

Government Agents:

Western Province, J. G. Fraser, C.M.G.	Rs. 19,687
Northern Province, B. Horsburgh	Rs. 18,000
Central Province, C. S. Vaughan	Rs. 19,687
Southern Province, R. B. Hellings	Rs. 20,250
Eastern Province, R. A. G. Pesting	£900
N.W. Province, Bertram Hill	Rs. 18,000
N.C. Province, H. R. Freeman	Rs. 20,250
Uva, F. Bartlett	Rs. 17,437
Sabaragamuwa, B. Constantine	Rs. 17,437
Chief Justice, Sir A. Wood Renton	£2,250
Puisne Judge, G. F. M. Ennis	£1,400
Junior Puisne Judges, W. S. Shaw, T. de Sani-payo	each £1,400
Attorney-General, Sir A. Bertram, K.C.	£1,450
Solicitor-General, T. F. Garvin	£1,200

District Judges:

Colombo, H. A. Loos	£1,200
Kandy, F. R. Dias	£1,200
Galle, L. W. C. Schrader	Rs. 6,875
Jaffna, P. E. Picris	£1,200
Principal Collector Customs, F. Bowes, O.M.G.	Rs. 18,000

Director Public Works, T. H. Chapman	£1,400
Surveyor-General, W. O. S. Ingles	£1,100
Settlement Officer, H. O. Fox	Rs. 18,000
Registrar-General, W. L. Kindersley	Rs. 17,437
Postmaster-General, F. J. Smith	Rs. 17,437
Director of Public Instruction, E. B. Denham	£1,100
Assist. ditto, E. Evans	£800
Director of Agriculture, F. A. Stockdale	£1,000
Conservator of Forests, H. F. Tomalin	£1,150
Prin. Medical Officer, G. J. Rutherford	£1,300
Inspector-General Police, H. L. Dowbiggin	£1,200
Prisons, Maj. A. W. de Wilton	£1,200
Manager Railways, G. P. Greene	£1,400

Mall transit: 16 days.

HONG-KONG

An island and Crown colony, situated close to the mouth of the Canton river, and divided from the southern coast of China by the Ly-ee-moon pass, about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile in breadth. It lies between $22^{\circ} 9'$ and $22^{\circ} 1' N.$, and $114^{\circ} 5'$ and $114^{\circ} 18' E.$ and has an area of 35 sq. miles. It was ceded to Great Britain in 1841, being then a desolate island, inhabited by a few fishermen. *Kowloon Peninsula*, with various small adjacent islands, was added in 1860, and other territory on the

mainland (356 sq. miles) in 1898. The total area of the colony is 392 sq. miles with a pop. (in 1917) of 528,990. The island of Hong-Kong itself is mainly composed of granite, and rises in irregular masses to a height, in Victoria Peak, of 1,825 ft. The CAPITAL, Victoria, built on the slope of the hills, and facing the sea, is very picturesque; the harbour, with its area of 10 sq. miles, is one of the most magnificent in the world. The Praya reclamation or esplanade, completed in 1903, is more or less devoted to shipping and shipping interests. The Government buildings are situated midway up the island, and at the top, or "Peak" District, are the summer quarters of the wealthier inhabitants. The temperature has a yearly range of from $39^{\circ} 3'$ to $92^{\circ} 4'$, and the mean rainfall is about 80 in., the greater portion of which falls in June. Hong-Kong is a free port, and the centre of a vast distributive trade for China and the East, cottons, coal, iron and steel, and other manufactured articles being the principal imports, whilst tea, silk, sugar, flax, rice, salt, amber, sandalwood, ivory, betel, etc., are the chief exports.

Government is in the hands of a Governor, with executive (eight members) and Legislative Councils (fourteen members), the latter including seven official and six unofficial members, four of whom are nominated by the Crown on the recommendation of the Governor (two being usually Chinese); one is nominated by the Justices of the Peace from their body, and one by the Chamber of Commerce. The island is a naval and military station, with an Imperial garrison; it is strongly fortified. Education is grant-aided. The Hong-Kong University was opened in 1912; it had 189 students in 1916—108 taking engineering, 52 medicine, and 29 arts. In the various schools subject to Government supervision there were 19,856 pupils in 1915. The shipping entered and cleared in 1916 was 642,794 vessels, with a tonnage of 36,381,457.

	1914	1915	1916
Revenue	\$11,007,273	\$11,786,107	\$13,833,387
Expenditure	10,756,225	15,149,268	11,079,915
Public debt	—	£908,783	—
Exports to U.K.	£598,876	921,801	£1,038,040
Imports from (and of) U.K.	3,629,409	2,093,409	3,983,636

Governor, His Excellency Sir Francis Henry May, K.C.M.G. (b. 1860)	£6,000
Private Secretary, Richard Ponsonby-Fane	£300
Commanding the Forces, Maj.-Gen. F. Ventres	
Colonial Secretary, Claud Severn, C.M.G.	£1,600
Secretary for Chinese Affairs, E. R. Hallifax	\$7,200
Auditor, H. R. Phelps	£800
Treasurer, A. M. Thomson	£7,200
Director of Public Works, W. Chatham, C.M.G.	\$7,800
Postmaster-General, S. B. O. Ross	\$5,400
Harbour Master, Commdr. B. R. H. Taylour	£900
Chief Justice, Sir W. Rees-Davies	£2,000
Puisne Judge, H. H. J. Gompertz	\$8,400
Police Magistrate and Coroner, E. D. C. Wolfe	£7,200
Attorney-General, J. H. Kemp	£1,500
Crown Solicitor, G. H. Wakeman	£1,080
Superintendent of Police, C. McI. Messer	\$7,200
Principal Civil Medical Officer, J. T. C. Johnson	£1,000

Director of Education, E. A. Irving	£1,000
Superintendent Imports and Exports, R. O. Hutchison	£720

Mall transit: 27–30 days.

* Owing to the decision that the financial year of the Colony should in future run from Oct. 1 to Sept. 30, instead of from July 1 to June 30, the figures for 1914 are for a period of 15 months.

SARAWAK

Sarawak is a state on the north-west coast of Borneo, with a sea-bound extending 500 m., an area of about 50,000 sq. m., and an estimated pop. of 600,000.

In 1888, while remaining an independent state, it came by treaty under the protection of Great Britain, all its foreign relations being conducted by H.M. Government. The government of Sarawak was handed over by the Sultan of Brunei in 1842 to Sir James Brooke, who ruled as Raja until 1868, when he was succeeded by his nephew, H.H. the Raja Sir Charles Johnson Brooke, G.C.M.G., who ruled for nearly 50 years, and died in May 1917. His son, the present Raja, Charles Vyner Brooke (b. Sept. 26, 1874), married in 1911 the Hon. Sylvia Brett, d. of Viscount Esher, and his brother the Tuan Muda (Capt. Bertram Brooke, R.N.A.) in his heir apparent. Under the just and equitable rule of the Brookes, Sarawak has been reclaimed from barbarism. Further concessions of territory have been obtained from time to time—in 1861, 1882, 1884, and in 1890, when the Limbang River was obtained. The Lawas River was added in 1904. The Borneo Company possesses a monopoly of the mineral rights, other than coal and oil, over most of Sarawak. The output of gold in 1916 was \$1,209,050. Oil is worked by the Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Company at Miri, 86,940 tons having been exported in 1916. The output of coal in 1916 was 42,387 tons. Pepper, sago, and rubber are extensively cultivated, and other products include diamonds, antimony, cutch, wild rubber, nuts, canes, rattans, camphor, bees' wax, birds' nests, tapioca, and gambier.

CAPITAL: Kuching (pop. 25,000), on the Sarawak River, about 23 m. inland; it is the headquarters of the Bishop of Lahuan and Sarawak. Sibn has a large population of Chinese traders.

	1914	1915	1916
Revenue	\$1,410,797	\$1,536,762	\$1,624,143
Expenditure	1,403,918	1,313,328	1,500,853
Debt	—	nil	—
Imports	7,885,442	8,432,848	9,532,421
Exports	7,709,372	10,287,506	11,755,829
Exports to U.K.	£5,202	£7,692	£15,345
Imports from (and of) U.K.	18,739	9,153	19,598

Residents: Hon. A. B. Ward (\$7,200); Hon. J. Baring-Gould (\$6,700); Hon. R. Stair Douglas (\$6,600); Hon. H. S. B. Johnson . \$5,760
Treasurer, Hon. G. C. Gillan . \$5,700
Commissioner of Works, E. L. Grove . \$6,600
Postmaster-General, Hon. C. C. Robison . \$5,700
Principal Med. Officer, D. L. Greene, M.B. \$5,700
Chief of Police, H. A. Adams . \$4,200

In 1912 a Government Agency was established in London.

Advisory Council in England

Bertram Brooke (H.H. the Tuan Muda).
 O. A. Bampfylde.
 H. F. Deshon.
 O. H. Willes Johnson.
Offices, Millbank House, Westminster, London, S.W.1.
Secretary, J. F. Rowlett.

Mail transit: 25–30 days.

WEI-HAI-WEI

The territory of Wei-hai-wel was leased to Great Britain by China by a Convention signed at Peking, July 1, 1898; it lies in latitude 37°

30' N., longitude 122° 10' E., on the Shantung promontory, about 40 miles east of Chefoo, and nearly opposite Port Arthur. The harbour is sheltered, and can accommodate a large number of vessels, which are able to lie close to the shore. The climate is one of the best in China—the winter being cold and bracing, and the summer heat not excessive. With the town and harbour there passed under British jurisdiction the island of Liu-Kung, on the north side of the bay, and all other islands and waters in the bay, together with a belt of land 10 miles wide along the entire coast-line of the bay. The area is 285 sq. miles, and the Chinese pop. 150,000; while the sphere of influence over which the British Government holds military rights has an area of 1,500 sq. miles. Gold and other minerals exist, but have not yet been worked to any extent. The territory is administered by a Commissioner under the Colonial Office, residing at Port Edward, on the mainland.

	1914–15	1915–16	1916–17
Revenue	\$109,687	\$115,662	\$126,909
Expenditure	148,145	156,697	139,299
Imports from U.K.	£4,164	£1,771	£1,937
Commissioner, Sir. J. H. Stewart Lockhart, K.C.M.G.	£1,500 and house		
Senior District Officer and Magistrate (South Division), R. F. Johnston	£550*		
Junior District Officer and Magistrate (North Division), E. A. Sly	£500*		
Medical Officers, W. M. Muat, H. W. Bell	£400*		
Financial Assistant, P. D. Crawley	£300*		
Inspectors of Police, A. Whittaker, F. Forcey, G. H. Jennings	£250*		

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS

The Straits Settlements, comprising Singapore, Penang, and Malacca, were transferred from the control of the Indian Government to that of the Secretary for the Colonies in 1867. The Colony derives its name from the Straits of Malacca, which form the great trade route between India and China. The total area of the colony is about 1,600 sq. m., with a pop. of 778,160, including 397,508 Chinese, 248,304 Malays, and 87,268 natives of India. The capital of the colony and seat of Government is Singapore. The Governor is assisted by *Executive and Legislative Councils*, the first consisting of seven official members, and the second of ten official and eight non-official members, two of whom are nominated by the chambers of Commerce of Singapore and Penang. The law in force is that contained in local ordinances, and in such English and Indian Acts and Orders in Council as have been made applicable to the colony. The Indian Penal Code, with slight alterations, has been adopted, and there is a Civil Procedure Code based on the English Judicature Acts. There is a Supreme Court, which holds assizes at Singapore and Penang every two months, and quarterly at Malacca; and which holds civil sittings, monthly at Singapore and Penang, and quarterly at Malacca. The climate varies but little during the year, the mean maximum and minimum temperatures being between 87° 9' and 75° F. The rainfall is pretty evenly distributed throughout the year, the average in Singapore being 102·95 in. The chief exports are tin, gums, spices, gambier, sago and tapioca, gutta, para rubber, rattans, hides, phosphates of lime, and pine-apples. The export of cultivated rubber for 1915 was 34,891 tons, and for 1916 57,530 tons. The chief imports are rice, cotton

* And quarters.

piece goods, opium, petroleum, and coal. A railway through the peninsula connects Singapore with Penang. The shipping which entered and cleared the ports in 1916 was of a total tonnage of 19,528,671, as compared with 20,896,952 in 1915.

	1914	1915	1916
Revenue	\$14,016,882	\$14,131,691	\$17,325,695
Expenditure	10,180,189	10,196,560	11,046,352
Public debt	—	£6,913,352	£6,913,352*
Imports	£45,660,197	£51,037,088	63,242,074
Exports	38,981,369	47,124,918	57,436,365
Exports to			
U.K.	13,821,381	16,570,930	16,014,766
Imports from			
(and of) U.K.	4,520,568	3,670,796	5,233,765

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency
 Capt. Sir A. H. Young, G.C.M.G. (b. 1854) £5,000
 + duty allow. . . £1,500
Private Sec. and A.D.C. M. E. Sherwood (actg.) £350

G.O. Commdg. Troops, M.-Gen. D. Ridout, C.M.G., R.E. £650-750

Colonial Secretary, F. S. James, C.M.G. £1,500 + 300

Assist. ditto and Clerk of Councils, E. C. H. Wolff, (actg.) £800-1,000

2nd Assist. ditto, R. Crichton . . . £650-750

Registrar of Companies and Official Assignee, C. J. Saunders . . . £1,050-1,200

Treasurer, A. M. Pountney; H. Marriott (actg.) £1,050-1,200

Assist. ditto, T. W. Stubbs (actg.) . . . £400-540

Auditor-General, H. Marriott; G. P. Bradney (actg.) . . . £800-1,000

Director of External Audit, G. P. Bradney . . . £800-1,000

Colonial Engineer and Surveyor-General, F. J. Pigott . . . £1,050-1,200

Executive Engineer, H. V. Townner . . . £600-720

Master Attendant, Commdr. B. A. Cator, R.N. . . . £750-900

Postmaster-General, F. M. Baddeley . . . £1,050-1,200

Chief Justice, Sir J. A. S. Bucknill . . . £2,000

Puisne Judges, L. M. Woodward . . . £1,300

Do. L. P. Ebdon . . . £1,200

Do. A. Earnshaw . . . £1,200

Do. R. O. Edmonds . . . £1,200

Do. P. J. Sproule . . . £1,200

Registrar, F. H. V. Gottlieb . . . £800-1,000

Attorney-General, G. A. Goodman . . . £1,500

District Judge and First Magistrate, G. A. Hail; W. Langham-Carter (actg.) . . . £6,000

District Judge, E. L. Taima; R. Scott (actg.) . . . £800-1,000

2nd Magistrate, E. W. F. Gliman; J. S. Sugars (actg.) . . . £650-750

Colonial Chaplain, Ven. F. G. Swindell . . . £700

Director of Education, H. W. Firmstone . . . £1,050-1,200

Principal Civil Medical Officer, W. Gilmore Ellis . . . £1,050-1,200

Chief Medical Officer, General Hospital, F. B. Croucher . . . £750-900

Senior Health Officer, Singapore, W. S. Sheppard . . . £600-720

Surgeon, C. J. Smith . . . £600-720

Chief Health Officer, G. E. Brooke . . . £750-900

Government Pathologist, G. A. Finlayson . . . £750-900

Insp.-Gen. of Police, Capt. A. R. Chancellor . . . £1,050-1,200

Supt. of Police, C. Hannigan . . . £720-840

Insp. of Prisons, S. Codrington . . . £650-750

Director of Gardens, I. H. Burkill . . . £650-750

* And War Loan, £647,115.

Supt. Government Monopolies, R. D. Acton; G. G. Wilsou (actg.) . . . £800-1,000
Resident Councillor, Penang, (vacant); R. Peel (actg.) . . . \$9,600
Solicitor-General, Penang, A. B. Voules £800-1,000
District Judge and 1st Magistrate, Penang, W. C. Micheil; R. D. Acton (actg.) . . . \$6,000
Resident, Malacca, L. E. P. Wolferstan £800-1,000

Singapore is an island off the southern extremity of the Malay Peninsula, about 27 m. long by 14 m. wide, having an area of 206 sq. m. and a pop. of 203,321. It is hilly and forested, fertile, and not unhealthy for Europeans. The island was scarcely inhabited until taken possession of by Sir Stamford Raffles by virtue of a treaty with the Johore princes. The city of Singapore, on the south side of the island, is a great commercial centre for the East. It has a commodious harbour, protected by fortifications. It is the headquarters of H.M. military forces in these regions.

Penang, or Prince of Wales' Island, lies 360 m. north of Singapore and about 2 m. off the coast of Province Wellesley. Area, 107 sq. m.; pop 141,569. Penang was the first British settlement in the Malay Peninsula, having been acquired by the East India Company from the Raja of Kedah in 1786. The port and capital is Georgetown, better known as Penang.

Province Wellesley, a strip of land 45 m. along the mainland, was originally acquired from the Raja of Kedah in 1800 in consequence of the prevalence of piracy. It has been gradually enlarged from time to time to its present size. It is politically one with Penang. It has an area of 288 sq. m. and a pop. of 128,978. It is fertile plain, largely covered by rice-fields and sugar plantations; between Oct. and Feb. there is excellent snipe-shooting in the paddy-fields.

The Dindings, area about 265 sq. m., pop. 7,466, about 80 m. south of Penang, consist of the island of Pangkor and a small strip of territory on the mainland, where is Lumut, the headquarters, with a fine harbour. Politically this settlement is part of Penang. They are sparsely inhabited and financially unimportant.

Malacca is a town and territory 240 m. south of Penang, with an area of 659 sq. m. and a pop. of 124,081. It is one of the oldest European settlements in the East, having been captured by the Portuguese in 1511, under whose tenure it remained until 1641, when it fell to an attack of the Dutch. It was retained by the Dutch till 1795, when it was taken from them by Great Britain, but was restored to them in 1818. In 1824, however, it was again transferred to British rule, being exchanged for the British settlements in Sumatra. It is administered by a Resident, subject to the Governor of the Colony. The chief exports are tapioca, rubber, copra, and gambler.

The Cocos, or Keeling Islands, are a small coral group lying some 700 m. S.W. of Java, with an area of 9 sq. m. and a pop. of 749. They were annexed to the Straits Settlements, 1903. There are large coconut plantations on the islands, and copra, oil, and nuts are exported. In 1902 a station on the Cape-Australia cable route was established on Direction Island, in the N.E. part of the group. The *Emden* was destroyed off these islands.

Christmas Island lies 200 miles S.W. of Java, and was annexed to Singapore in 1900. The island is densely wooded and has an area of about 62 sq. m. The pop. is about 1,100—all, with the exception of the District Officer and his staff, employees of the Christmas Island Phosphate

Company, which works the extensive deposits of phosphates of lime.

Labuan is an island situated in a bay on the N.W. coast of Borneo. It was administered by the British North Borneo Company from 1889-1905; it was then put under the administration of the Governor of the Straits Settlements, and in 1906 was made part of the Straits Settlements. It has an area of 31 sq. m. and a pop. of 6,546, mostly Malays. Port and town, Victoria (1,579). Extensive coal beds exist in the island.

Mail transit: Singapore, 22 days; Penang, 20 days; Malacca, 23 days.

THE MALAY STATES

1. THE FEDERATED MALAY STATES

On the mainland there are several protected Malay States, which, though not part of the Colony, are subject to the supervision of a *High Commissioner* (the Governor of the Straits Settlements), which is exercised through British Residents, who assist the native rulers in the administration of the States. Perak, Selangor, Pahang, and Negri Sembilan agreed to form one administrative federation under a British Resident-General (now known as the Chief Secretary to Government) in July 1896. The total area of the Federation is 27,506 sq. m. with a pop. in 1913 of 1,117,625. A Federal Council was constituted in 1909. Each native State is represented on the Council, and special representation has also been arranged for the rubber and tin interests. The Council deals with matters of general concern to the States. Care has been taken to preserve the autonomy of the chiefs in local affairs. These countries are exceptionally rich in natural resources, and for several years have exported the greater part of the Straits tin. In 1916 the exports of tin and tin ore amounted to 43,870 tons, valued at £7,365,772. The tin output of the States is smelted locally, and is exported to Europe and America. The soil is fertile, and there are vast areas of forest land available for plantations. Rubber and coconuts are most cultivated at present. In 1916, 62,764 tons of rubber of various kinds, valued at £17,243,121, were exported. Copra exports were £249,870. There are (1916) 876 m. of railway, chiefly in Perak and Selangor, all owned and managed by the Government. At present, considerable railway extension is in progress, which will result in the eventual linking up of Singapore, Penang, and Bangkok. The Malay States Guides, a regiment of Sikh troops, are maintained by the Government.

Perak, on the western coast of the peninsula, has an area of 7,800 sq. m. and a pop. of 494,057. *Sultan*, H.H. Sir Abdul Jalil Nasruddin Mukhtaram Shah, K.C.M.G. Capital, Taiping (21,577). The ports are Teluk Anson and Port Weld. Ipoh (27,875) is the chief commercial centre.

Selangor adjoins Perak along its southern frontier. Area, 3,156 sq. m.; pop. 294,035. *Sultan*, H.H. Sir Ala-ldin Suleiman, K.C.M.G. The capital is Kuala Lumpur (58,107), the largest town on the mainland and the seat of the Federal Government. Port Swettenham provides accommodation for ocean steamers.

Negri Sembilan is the name given to a federation of small states lying between Selangor, Malacca, Pahang, and Johore. Area, 2,550 sq. m.; pop. 130,189. They are administered by one resident, who resides at Seremban (10,594). *Ruler*, H.H. Sir Muhammad, K.C.M.G. The port is Port Dickson.

Pahang is less opened up, but contains much mineral and agricultural wealth. Area, 14,000 sq. m.; pop. 118,708. *Sultan*, H.H. Sultan Abdullah.

	1914	1915	1916
Revenue	£4,352,826	£4,757,081	£5,964,216
Expenditure	6,417,837	4,997,840	3,729,435
Public debt	—	—	1,750,000
Total imports	8,416,334	7,001,859	8,122,463
Total exports	14,345,675	18,881,114	25,660,093
Exp'ts to U.K.	2,566,995	3,432,624	£6,284,418
Imports from (and of) U.K.	1,170,352	616,233	798,065

High Commissioner, The Governor of the Straits Settlements (*Singapore*)

Chief Secretary, Sir Edward L. Brockman, K.C.M.G. (Kuala Lumpur) £2,500

Chief Judicial Commissioner, J. R. Innes (actg.) £1,800

British Residents:

Perak, R. G. Watson, C.M.G.	£1,900
Selangor, E. G. Broadrick	£1,600
Negri Sembilan, A. H. Lemon	£1,500
Pahang, C. W. C. Parr	£1,500
Judicial Commissioners, J. R. Innes, L. P. Ebdon, R. C. Edmonds, P. A. F. Manby, A. Earnshaw	each £1,400

Under-Secretary, M. S. H. McArthur £1,250

Legal Adviser, F. Belfield £1,400

Commndt. Malay States Guides, Lt.-Col. C. H. B. Lees £1,220

Treasurer, H. A. Smallwood £1,400

Auditor-General, F. W. Talbot £1,175

Controller of Labour, J. R. O. Aldworth £1,400

Director of Public Works, R. O. N. Anderson £1,400

Government Architect, A. B. Hubback, C.M.G. £1,000

General Manager Railways, P. A. Anthony £1,600

Chief Resident Engineer, G. H. Fox; F. D. B. Openshaw (acting) £1,320

Surveyor-General, Col. H. M. Jackson, R.E.; J. P. Harpur (acting) £1,400

Assist. ditto, J. P. Harper; H. R. Shaw (acting) £900

Commissioner of Police, W. L. Conlay £1,400

Conservator of Forests, G. F. S. Cubitt £1,400

Deputy ditto, B. H. F. Barnard £950

Director of Posts and Telegraphs, C. H. Allin £1,175

Director of Education, H. W. Firmstone £1,400

Senior Warden of Mines, W. E. Kenny £1,175

Commissioner of Trade and Customs, E. Burnside £1,400

Principal Med. Officer, C. L. Sansom, C.M.G. £1,400

Senior Health Officer, S. H. R. Lucy £1,175

Dir. Institute Med. Research, (vacant) £1,000

Director of Agriculture and Govt. Mycologist, L. Lewton-Brain £1,175

Geologist, J. B. Scrivenor £950

Director of Museums and Fisheries, H. C. Robinson £760

Agricultural Chemist, B. J. Eaton £700

Supt. of Printing, J. E. Wallace (actg.) £690

Mail transit: Kuala Lumpur, 21 days (via Penang).

(The Malay States Information Agency, 88 Cannon Street, London, E.C.4., has been established by the Government of the Federated Malay States to furnish information to inquirers interested in the States, and to act for firms and individuals established or resident in the Malay Peninsula.)

* The salaries given represent the maximum salary with duty allowance of the appointment.

2. THE MALAY STATES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FEDERATION

The Malay States not included in the Federation consist of five, namely, Johore, Kedah, Perlis, Kelantan, and Trengganu. The relations of Johore with Great Britain are defined in the Treaty of 1885, as amended in 1914, whereby the Sultan agrees to accept, and to act upon the advice of a British officer called the General Adviser. In respect of the other four States, the Siamese Government, by the Treaty of 1909, transferred to the British Government all rights of suzerainty, protection, administration, and control which they possessed.

Johore occupies the southern extremity of the peninsula. It has an area of 9,000 sq. m. and a pop. of 250,000. CAPITAL, Johore Bahru. The most important industry is rubber; gambier, pepper, copra, arecanuts, and some tin are also exported.

	1914	1915	1916
Revenue	\$4,352,896	\$5,790,393	\$7,976,862
Expenditure	3,899,698	3,645,421	4,602,433
Public debt	—	6,750,000	4,000,000
Imports	8,692,734	9,163,665	12,565,727
Exports	16,535,450	28,917,800	41,825,980

Sultan, H.H. Ibrahim, G.C.M.G. (b. 1873).

General Adviser, F. J. Weld (acting).

Legal Adviser, M. H. Whitley.

Kedah lies on the west coast, and has an area of 3,800 sq. m. and a pop. of 255,000. North Kedah, where the soil is heavy fertile clay, is almost entirely given over to rice cultivation; coconut, betel-nut, and rubber are the products of the south; there is a small export of wolfram. CAPITAL, Alor Star (12,000).

	1914	1915	1916
Revenue	\$2,197,527	\$2,592,024	\$3,276,732
Expenditure	2,396,477	2,273,522	3,021,873
Public debt	2,989,518	—	—

Regent, H.H. Tengku Ibrahim.

British Adviser, G. A. Hall (acting).

Perlis lies to the north of Kedah on the coast. Area, 305 sq. m.; pop. 37,796. Principal product, rice. There are tin and ground deposits. CAPITAL, Kangar.

	1916
Revenue	\$224,774
Expenditure	178,593

Raja, H.H. Saiyid Alwi.

British Adviser, H. C. Eckhardt.

Kelantan is situated on the east coast of the peninsula. Area, 5,500 sq. m.; pop. 287,000. The state is flat and fertile in the north, but mountainous and uncultivated in the south. The chief industry is agriculture; exports include live stock, rice, copra, betel-nuts and rubber. Gold, pyrites, and tin are mined. CAPITAL, Kota Bharu (12,000).

Sultan, H.H. Muhammad, K.C.M.G.

British Adviser, R. J. Farrer.

	1914	1915	1916
Revenue	\$762,772	\$692,556	\$822,860
Expenditure	805,965	753,586	722,125

Trengganu lies south of Kelantan on the east coast. Area, 6,000 sq. m.; pop. 155,000. Exports consist of tin ore, padi, copra, pepper, and wolfram. CAPITAL, Kuala Trengganu (14,000).

Sultan, H.H. Zainal-Abidin, K.C.M.G.

British Agent, J. L. Humphreys.

	1914	1915	1916
Revenue	\$166,380	\$183,723	\$236,798
Expenditure	178,424	183,470	234,687

EGYPT AND THE SUDAN

Sultan, H.H. Ahmad Foad Pasha, b. 1863, *suc.* Oct. 9, 1917, on the death of his brother, Hussein Kamil, 1st Sultan. On the declaration of a British protectorate over Egypt on Dec. 18, 1914, and the deposition of the late Khedive, the Khedivate was offered, with the title of Sultan of Egypt, to His Highness Prince Hussein Kamil Pasha, and accepted by him. Brothers of the Sultan are: Prince Ibrahim Hilmi, b. 1860; Prince Mahmud Ihamdi, b. 1863.

The area of Egypt (excluding the provinces reconquered in the Sudan) is about 363,000 sq. m., of which about 12,976 sq. m. are settled. The pop., according to the census of 1917, was 12,566,000; of those 62,793 were Greeks, 34,926 Italians, 20,653 British, and 11,591 French.

Egypt was formerly nominally dependent on Turkey. From 1879 to 1883 the country was under the dual control of France and Great Britain, but in the latter year Great Britain intervened after Arabi Pasha's rebellion, and from that date until 1914 practically governed the country. The British occupation, at first regarded as temporary, by force of circumstances became firmly established, and the predominant position of Great Britain was formally recognised by France by the Anglo-French Agreement (signed April 8, 1904). The French, German, and other Governments also assented to very considerable modifications in the international arrangements established in Egypt for the protection of foreign bondholders, the modifications being contained in a draft Khedivial Decree annexed to the Agreement. H.M. Government gave an assurance to those Powers that the commerce with Egypt should enjoy most-favoured-nation treatment for thirty years.

There is a High Commissioner at Cairo, who has a seat in the Council of Ministers, in which, with the Sultan, rests the real legislative authority. There are, however, provincial councils for local affairs. In July 1913 the previously existing General Assembly and Legislative Council were amalgamated into one, termed the Legislative Assembly. The new body consists of 89 members, 66 being elective. The whole system of representation was at the same time improved by the introduction of elections in two degrees, with one elector-delegate for every 50 inhabitants. In the event of a minimum representation not being secured at the elections, an Organic Law requires the Government to secure such representation. The Legislative Assembly is given a certain power of initiative which was not possessed by the previous bodies, but certain matters are reserved from the Legislative Assembly, such as the service of the Civil List, and all questions concerning foreign powers and the relations of Egypt with them [see Cd. 6875 of 1913]. The judicial system, as existing before the declaration of the protectorate, was somewhat complex, but will in due course be revised. The Consular Courts try cases of crime brought against foreigners, and civil cases between foreigners of the same nationality; the Native Courts, instituted 1884-9, are occupied with civil actions between natives, and crimes by natives; and there are also courts of religious law for Mahomedans. The Mixed Tribunals, which were instituted in 1875, deal with civil actions between persons of different nationalities, or between natives and foreigners, and to some extent with criminal offences of foreigners. They were set up for a period of five years, and have been renewed periodically for periods of five years, but now that Egypt has become a British Protectorate, it is in-

tended to abolish them. The chief religion is that of Islam, the Moslems numbering over 9,000,000, but there are about 730,000 Christians, of whom 608,000 are Copts with the Patriarch of Alexandria at their head. In 1897 only 5·8% of the population over 7 years of age could read and write. The remainder were illiterate, but progress is being made. In 1906 a Supreme Council of Education was reconstituted and a department of Agriculture and Technical Education established, and in 1910 local education was handed over to the Provincial Councils. There are many Government Coptic and Mahomedan schools. The Indian rupee has been made legal tender by a Decree of March 1916.

Suez Canal

This waterway is the property of an Egyptian company, authorised by the Viceroy in 1856, and confirmed by the Sultan ten years later, the concession having been granted to the late M. de Lesseps for 99 years from Nov. 1869. A proposal to extend the concession from 1969 to 2008 was put forward in 1910, but was rejected by the Egyptian National Assembly. The length of the waterway is 90 miles, of which 66 miles are canal and 24 miles natural lakes. The cost of construction and enlargement was £24,000,000. The width of the canal is 120 ft., and the depth is sufficient for vessels drawing up to 30 ft. The depth when first opened in 1870 was 24 ft. 4 in. It was increased in 1890, 1902, 1906, and again in 1908 (to 28 ft.). In 1914 the depth was increased to 29 ft., and in 1915 to 30 ft. The *Franconia*, of the Cunard Line, and the *Ceramic*, of the Ocean S.N. Co., of a gross tonnage of 18,685 and 18,659 respectively, passed through the Canal for the first time in 1915 without difficulty. The general management is conducted from Paris, and the statutes are framed in accordance with French Company Law. In 1875 the British Government purchased the Khedive's shares for nearly £4,000,000 sterling. Their present value is £29,993,000. The affairs of the Canal are carried on by an **Administrative Council** of 32 members, of whom 10 are British, 3 of the latter being nominated by the Government. *President*, M. Jonnart; *Hon. President*, Prince d'Arenberg. British members: Sir H. A. Lee, K.C.M.G., C.B., H. T. Anstruther, Sir W. E. Garstin, G.C.M.G. (nominated by the Government); R. S. Donkin, Sir P. Green, Lord Inchcape, G.C.M.G., Lord Rathmore, J. W. Hughes, Sir T. Sutherland, G.C.M.G., and D. Sanderson. Transit dues, 8·50 fr. per ton; for ships in ballast, 8·50 fr. (The transit dues were increased in 1916 by over 100 centimes per ton.) The transit receipts in 1869 were £2,178; in 1913, £5,066,037; in 1914, £4,889,954; in 1915, £3,740,904, and in 1916 £3,234,496. The following table shows the traffic:

Year.	No. of Vessels.	Net tons.	British Vessels.	Percent. British tonnage.
1911 .	4,969	18,324,794	3,089	64
1912 .	5,373	20,275,120	3,335	63·4
1913 .	5,085	20,033,884	2,951	60·2
1914 .	4,802	19,409,495	3,078	66·5
1915 .	3,708	15,266,155	2,736	76·3
1916 .	3,110	12,325,347	2,388	79·4

Industries.—The development of the country's commerce and industry has been most marked in recent years, and her prosperity is steadily increasing; about two-thirds of the population

are engaged in agriculture, but the cultivated area can never extend beyond the region which is capable of being watered by the Nile. Of late years extensive reservoir works have been completed, consisting of a dam at Aswân, a barrage at Esna, and a lock at Asyût, greatly increasing the storage capacity of the existing reservoir; irrigation is now assured to a very wide area of land. The total cultivable area is reckoned at 7,975,258 foddans (1 feddân = 1·033 acre). The fellahs, or small cultivators, receive advances from the Agricultural Bank up to £307.10s., or in a few cases to £512.10s., the loans being limited to 50% of the selling value of the land on which the advance is made. The Government guarantees interest at the rate of 3% on the Bank's capital, and the Bank charges 9% interest on its advances to the cultivators. The Bank takes all responsibility, but the Government through its tax-gatherers collects the money due to the Bank with the land tax. The fellahs are also protected by the five-feddân law, which prevents distraint being levied on the agriculture property of cultivators consisting of five foddans or less. There are three seasons or crops in the year. Cereals are the winter crops, sown in November and harvested in May and June; cotton, sugar, and rice are sown in March and harvested in October and November; and rice, maize, millet, and vegetables are sown in July and harvested in September and October. In 1915 the area of wheat was 1,592,085 acres; of barley, 462,577 acres; of maize and millet, 2,194,031 acres; and of rice, 330,923 acres. In 1915 the export of sugar amounted to 26,257 tons, valued at £1573,615, and of cotton 6,899,192 kantars (kantar = 99·05 lb.), valued at £19,145,644. On Sept. 9, 1917, a decree was issued limiting the cotton acreage to one-third of the whole cultivable area so as to encourage the growing of cereals; this means a limitation of about 200,000 foddans (207,000 acres) under cotton. Petroleum is now being worked in increasing quantities. There were, in 1915, 2,065 miles of *State railways*, and 816 miles of light agricultural railways owned by companies.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS.—CAIRO (785,075), the capital; Alexandria (413,611), the principal port; Port Said (58,804); Tanta (57,623); Damahour (44,841); Mansourah (44,273); Assiout (42,751); Fayoum (40,499); Zag-a-Zig (38,152); Damietta (35,407).

	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18
	££	££	££
Revenue	14,756,000	16,530,000	19,525,000
Expenditure	15,900,000	16,630,000	19,525,000
Public debt	94,028,840	—	—

££ = £1.0.6¼.

	1914	1915	1916
	££	££	££
Imports	21,724,606	19,328,993	30,854,000
Exports	24,091,796	27,046,872	37,462,000

Exports to U.K., 1914, £17,096,154:

Cotton, raw	£13,682,095	Eggs	£387,776
Cotton seeds	1,735,778	Onions	209,832

Exports to U.K., 1915, £21,791,363:

Cotton, raw	£15,186,631	Eggs	£547,970
Cotton seeds	3,343,497	Onions	572,715

Exports to U.K., 1916, £26,605,965:

Cotton, raw	£18,927,829	Eggs	£974,658
Cotton seeds	3,102,323	Maize	652,229
Oil-seed cake	774,284	Onions	591,272

Imports from (and of) U.K., 1914, £7,758,671 :

Coal and Coke . . .	£1,988,447	Metals and manuf. . .	£461,326
Cotton goods . . .	2,585,431	Woollens: goods . . .	133,127
Machinery . . .	547,141	.. others . . .	71,354

Imports from (and of) U.K., 1915, £8,052,552 :

Coal and Coke . . .	£1,231,769	Metals and manuf. . .	£395,389
Cotton goods . . .	2,908,207	Woollens: goods . . .	176,073
Machinery . . .	199,644	.. others . . .	76,251

Imports from (and of) U.K., 1916, £11,225,052 :

Coal and Coke . . .	£1,071,982	Metals and manuf. . .	£614,671
Cotton goods . . .	4,571,938	Woollens: goods . . .	422,574
Machinery . . .	191,126	.. others . . .	97,917

Ministry*President of the Council and Minister of the Interior,*

Hussein Rushdi Pasha, G.O.M.G.

*Adviser, J. Haines.**Under Secretary, Gaafar Wali Pasha.**Minister of Justice, Ahd el-Khalek Sarwat Pasha.**Adviser, Sir W. E. Brunyate, K.O.M.G.**Under-Secretary, Mohammed Shukri Pasha.**Minister of Education, Adli Yeghen Pasha.**Adviser, Douglas Dunlop, LL.D.**Under-Secretary, Ismail Hassanein Pasha.**Minister of Finance, Yusuf Wahha Pasha.**Adviser, Lord Edward Cecil, K.C.M.G., D.S.O.**Under-Secretary, Hon. R. C. Lindsay, M.V.O.**General Manager Govt. Railways, Sir G. B.*

Macaulay, K.C.M.G.

*Director-General Customs, A. King-Lewis, O.M.G.**Dir.-Gen. Ports and Lighthouses, R.-Adm. H. R.*

Robinson, R.N.

*Postmaster-General, N. T. Borton Pasha.**Director-Gen. Survey Dept., B. M. Dowson.**Minister of Public Works and War, Ismail Sirri Pasha.**Under-Sec. Public Works, Sir M. Macdonald, K.C.M.G.**Minister of Waqfs (Pious Foundations), Ibrahim Fathl Pasha, K.C.M.G.**Under-Secretary, Mohammad Shafiq Pasha.**Minister of Agriculture, Ahmed Hilmi Pasha.**Under-Secretary, G. Langley.***Cairo—British Representatives***High Commissioner for Egypt, Gen. Sir Fraunce*

Reginald Wingate, G.C.B., G.O.V.O., K.C.M.G.,

D.S.O. £7,600

Minister Plenipotentiary, Sir Milne Cheetham,

K.C.M.G. £900

Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. J. K. Watson, O.M.G.,

C.V.O., D.S.O.

*2nd Secretary, Hon. Mervyn Huhert.**3rd Secretaries, H. Lloyd Thomas, Hon. John Cecil.**Oriental Secretary, Ronald Storrs, C.M.G. £700**Archivist, A. R. Craig £300-400**Consul, A. D. Alban.**Vice-Consul, G. G. Knox.**Birket-es-Sab—Consular Agent, A. W. Murdoch.**Manura—Cons. Agent, F. T. Murdoch.**Zag-a-Zig—Vice Consul, G. Diacono.**Alexandria—Consul-General, D. A. Cameron, C.M.G.**Vice-Consul, A. B. Geary.**Tanta—Consular Agent, (vacant).**Port Said—Consul, F. G. Freeman.**Vice-Consul, R. E. W. Chafy.**Suez—V.-Consul, W. A. Fox-Strangways.***Mall transit : Cairo, 5-7 days.****THE ANGLO-EGYPTIAN SUDAN**

By the campaigns of 1898-99 the Government re-established its authority over the provinces in the Sudan, temporarily abandoned in 1882, and during the rule of the Mahdi, and his successor,

the Khalifa. A convention between the British and Egyptian Governments, settling the details for the administration of the Sudan, was signed in 1899. The area is estimated at 950,000 sq. m., with a pop. of 3,000,000, including 3,104 Europeans, and 9,815 Abyssinians, Egyptians, and Indians. The supreme military and civil command is vested in a Governor-General appointed by the Sultan, with the consent of H.M. Government. The Sudan is divided into 15 provinces, each under a Governor. The provinces are divided into districts under British officers or officials, assisted by Egyptian and Sudanese officials.

Darfur, which had been conquered after a stout resistance in 1874, was left under the rule of its Sultan. This country has an area of 150,000 sq. m. and a pop. of 750,000. The inhabitants are mostly negroes and Arabs. The Sultan, prompted by German emissaries, revolted during the great war. An expedition was sent against him, and he was defeated and killed in 1916, and in November of the same year it was announced that all his sons had been captured and the rebellion completely crushed. The territory is now included as the 15th province of the Sudan.

The civil and criminal codes in force are based on those of India. Appeals in civil matters lie to the Court of Appeal in Khartoum; in criminal matters to the Governor-General through the Legal Secretary. The Headquarters of the Education Department, the Research Sections, the higher schools and Training College are at Khartoum in the Gordon Memorial College, and there are now about 6,000 pupils in attendance at other schools under the control of the Department.

A railway runs from Cairo to Khartoum, with a break covered by steamers between Shellal and Halfa. From Khartoum the railway continues southward to Sennar on the Blue Nile, and thence across to the White Nile, and on to El Oheid, the capital of Kordofan, about 500 m. south-west of Khartoum. The Nile—Red Sea Railway, 331 m. long and 3½ ft. gauge, has been built from Port Sudan to the mouth of the Athara River, about 20 m. south of Berber, where it joins the railway to Berber and Khartoum.

Products.—Gum arabic and ivory are the principal products, producing the bulk of the world's supply. Cotton, ostrich feathers, palm-nuts, dates, senna leaves, ground-nuts, hides, skins, and gold are also produced. Durra, a species of millet, used for making bread, is largely grown. There are large forests of ebony, gum acacia, and hammoo. Cotton growing is being successfully undertaken, the crops comparing favourably with those grown in Egypt proper.

	1914	1915	1916
	£E	£E	£E
Revenue . . .	1,543,549	1,490,000	1,857,856
Expenditure . . .	1,531,346	1,470,000	1,745,532
Imports . . .	1,891,494	1,704,250	2,661,468
Exports . . .	1,020,260	1,577,991	2,288,403
Exports to U.K.	415,813	529,389	850,810
Imports from (and of) U.K.	415,432	321,084	425,883

Sudan Government*Governor-General (acting) Maj. Gen. L. O. FitzM.*

Stack, C.M.G.

*Private Secretary, Maj. M. J. Wheatley.**Assist. ditto, A. B. B. Howell.**Civil Secretary, Maj. R. M. Fadden.**Assist. ditto, B. N. Corhyn.**Assist. ditto, R. K. Winter.**Military Secretary, Maj. C. A. Barker.*

Director of Intelligence and Sudan Agent, B.-Gen.

G. F. Clayton, C.B., O.M.G.

Assist. ditto, Capt. C. A. Willis.

Legal Secretary, W. Sterry.

Financial Secretary, Col. E. B. Bernard, C.M.G.

Director Agriculture and Forests (vacant).

Director of Customs, Capt. C. McKey.

Director of Education, J. W. Crowfoot.

Director of Med. Dept. Dr. E. S. Orispin.

Director of Posts and Telegraphs, Lt.-Col. J. P. Moir, D.S.O.

Director of Public Works, Capt. M. R. Kennedy, C.M.G., D.S.O.

Director of Steamers, (vacant.)

Director of Stores and Prisons, Maj. M. Coutts.

Director of Surveys, Maj. H. D. Pearson.

Director of Veterinary Dept. Maj. F. U. Carr.

General Man. Sudan Govt. Railways, Capt. E. C. Midwinter, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.

GOVERNORS OF PROVINCES

Bahr-el-Ghazal, Maj. E. W. Viscount Hawarden.

Berber, C. P. Browne.

Blue Nile, G. E. Iles.

Darfur, Lt.-Col. R. V. Savila.

Dongola, Col. H. W. Jackson, C.B.

Halfa, S. A. Tippetts.

Kassala, O. E. Lyall.

Khartoum, R. E. More.

Kordofan, J. W. Sagar.

Mongalla, Capt. R. O. R. Owen, O.M.G.

Nuba Mountains, Capt. R. S. Willson.

Red Sea, Lt.-Col. O. E. Willson, D.S.O.

Sennar, Maj. A. Cameron.

Upper Nile, Maj. O. H. Stigand.

White Nile, K. C. P. Struve.

Mali transit : Khartoum, 9½-11½ days.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

AREA AND POPULATION

Provinces and Capitals.	Area, Sq. Miles.	Population.	
		1904.	Census of 1911.
Cape of Good Hope (Cape Town).	276,995	2,409,804	2,564,965
Natal (Pietermaritzburg)	35,290	1,108,754	1,194,043
Transvaal (Pretoria)	110,426	1,269,951	1,685,212
Orange Free State (Bloemfontein)	50,389	387,315	523,174
Total	473,100	5,175,824	5,973,394

Of the total 5,973,394 persons (1911), 3,069,392 were males and 2,904,002 females. The increase for the Union (1904-11) was 15·41%. For the Provinces it was as follows: Cape, 6·44%; Natal, 7·69%; Transvaal, 32·78%; Orange Free State, 36·37%.

The population comprised (1911) 1,276,242 Europeans or whites (591,078 females); 4,019,006 natives (1,996,057 females); and 678,146 other coloured races (316,867 females). In 1904 the figures were: Europeans, 1,116,806 (increase 1904-11 of 14·28%); natives, 3,491,056 (increase 1904-11 of 15·12%); and other coloured races, 567,962 (increase 1904-11 of 19·40%). The total non-European increase (1904-11) was 15·72%. The proportion of Europeans in the total population in 1904 was 21·58%; in 1911, 21·37%.

Physical Features

Boundaries.—In the geographical sense South Africa, which lies between 16° and 35° S. and 12° and 36° E., includes the Provinces of the Cape of Good Hope, Natal with Zululand, Orange Free State, Transvaal, Basutoland, Bechuanaland, Swaziland, and Southern Rhodesia.

The coast-line is for the most part low-lying, and behind it rise ramparts of hills shutting off the interior. In places the mountains, which run parallel to the coast, run down close to the sea, as at Table Bay (3,582 ft. high). In the south-east is the great range of the Drakensbergen, which in places rise to a height of 10,000 to 11,000 ft. The various ranges lead, as it were, by a succession of steps to the great table-land of the interior, the Transvaal Province being practically a large plateau at an altitude of from 4,000 to 6,000 ft. The highest part of the Transvaal—the High Veld—has consequently a healthy, cool, and bracing climate. The drainage of South Africa is effected by the Orange River flowing into the Atlantic, the Zambesi, Limpopo, and other streams into the Indian Ocean, as well as numerous small streams. Owing to the steep fall, and the intermittent supply of rain, only the Zambesi is at all available for navigation. A large part of the interior plateau is covered by the great Kalahari Desert, and other parts are largely or wholly semi-desert or arid (Karoo). The most fertile regions lie on the southern and eastern coastlands.

GOVERNMENT

By the South Africa Act, 1909, the colonies of the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, the Transvaal, and the Orange River Colony were united in a Legislative Union under one Government under the name of *The Union of South Africa*. Provision was made for other territories, such as the British South Africa Company's territory, joining the Union later. The Governor-General of the Union of South Africa is appointed by the King at a salary of £10,000 a year. There is an Executive Council to advise the Governor-General in the government of the Union. The members of the Council are chosen and summoned by the Governor-General and sworn as Executive Councillors, and hold office during his pleasure. The Parliament consists of a Senate and House of Assembly. Cape Town is the seat of Legislature, Pretoria the seat of the Executive Government. The English and Dutch languages are

official languages of the Union, and are treated on a footing of equality and possess and enjoy equal freedom, rights, and privileges. The **Senate** consists of 40 members, 8 elected by the Legislature of each province and 8 members nominated for 10 years by Governor-General. The membership of the **Union House of Assembly** is: Cape, 51; Natal, 17; Transvaal, 45; and Orange Free State, 17. The membership of either House is limited to persons of European descent. Parliament may by law prescribe the qualifications of voters; but no such law shall disqualify any person in the province of the Cape of Good Hope who, under the laws existing in the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope at the establishment of the Union, is or may become qualified to vote, by reason of his race or colour only, unless the Bill be passed by both Houses of Parliament sitting together and at the third reading be agreed to by not less than two-thirds of the total number of members of both Houses. No person who, at the passing of any such law, is registered as a voter in any province shall be removed from the register by reason only of any disqualification based on race or colour. The control and administration of native affairs and matters affecting Asiatics in the Union is vested in the Governor-General in Council. The command in chief of the **naval and military** forces within the Union is vested in the King or in the Governor-General as his representative. Bills passed by the Union Parliament require the assent of the Governor-General, and may be disallowed within one year by the King. The four original colonies became provinces of the Union, all, except the Orange River Colony—which became the Orange Free State—retaining their names. The Union assumed the Colonial debts and the control of railways, ports, and harbours. In each of the provinces an Administration, appointed for five years by the Governor-General in Council, represents the executive authority. There is a Council for each province, consisting of twenty-five members or as many more as the number of members the province is entitled to send to the Union Parliament. Four members are elected by each Provincial Council to form, with the Administrator of the province, an executive committee. The election of senators and of members of the executive committees of the Provincial Councils is according to the principle of proportional representation, each voter having one transferable vote. In June 1915 a Commission was appointed to inquire into the system under which the provincial administrations are carried on. The first Union Parliament was opened by H.R.H. Duke of Connaught, K.G., in 1910.

<i>Governor-General (Pretoria), His Excellency Rt. Hon. Viscount Buxton, P.C., G.C.M.G.</i>	£10,000
<i>Secretary (acting), P. Horsfall</i>	£800
<i>Comptroller, A. du Cane</i>	£450
<i>Aides-de-Camp, Capt. C. A. E. FitzRoy, Lt. C. W. M. Wynn</i>	£300
<i>Chief Clerk, G. E. Birch</i>	£600

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

H.E. the Governor-General

<i>Prime Minister and Minister for Native Affairs, Gen. Rt. Hon. Louis Botha, P.C.</i>	£3,500
<i>Minister of Defence, Gen. Rt. Hon. J. C. Smuts, P.C., K.O.</i>	£2,500
<i>Minister of Mines and Industries and of Education, Hon. F. S. Malan</i>	£2,500
<i>Minister of Finance and of Railways and Harbours, Hon. Henry Bartou, K.O.</i>	£2,500
<i>Minister of Justice, Hon. N. J. de Wet, K.C.</i>	£2,500
<i>Minister of Public Works and Interior, Hon. Sir Thomas Watt, K.O.M.G.</i>	£2,500
<i>Minister of Agriculture, Hon. H. O. van Heerden</i>	£2,500
<i>Minister of Lands, Col. Hon. H. Mentz</i>	£2,500
<i>Minister without Portfolio, Hon. Sir J. A. C. Graaff, K.C.M.G.</i>	

<i>Sec. and Clerk of Executive Council, H. Gordon Watson</i>	£800
--	------

<i>President of the Senate, Hon. F. W. Reitz</i>	£1,200
<i>Clerk of the House and Tacking Officer, E. M. O. Clough</i>	£1,050
<i>Clerk-Assistant, John Fairbairn</i>	£700
<i>Committee Clerk, M. J. Green</i>	£500

<i>Speaker of House of Assembly, Hon. C. J. Krige</i>	£2,000
<i>Clerk of the House, G. R. Hofmeyr, C.M.G.</i>	£1,500
<i>Clerk-Assistant, D. H. Visscr</i>	£750
<i>Serjeant-at-Arms, Maj. T. L. de Havilland</i>	£575

<i>High Commissioner for the Union in London, Rt. Hon. W. P. Schreiner, P.O., K.O., C.M.G.</i>	
<i>Secretary, T. Slingsby Nightingale, C.M.G.</i>	
<i>Office, 32 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.</i>	
<i>Trade Commissioner for the Union in London, C. du P. Chiappin, 90 Cannon Street, London, E.C.4.</i>	

GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

<i>Secretary for Agriculture, F. B. Smith</i>	£1,500
<i>Under-Secretary, P. J. du Toit</i>	£1,000
<i>Chief Clerk, G. N. Williams</i>	£650
<i>Deputy Accounting Officer, J. Collie</i>	£1,000
<i>Under-Sec. for Agriculture (Education), A. Holm</i>	£1,000
<i>Principal Vet. Surgeon, O. E. Gray</i>	£1,200
<i>Assist. ditto, J. D. Borthwick</i>	£775
<i>Director of Veterinary Research, Sir A. Theiler, K.O.M.G.</i>	£1,500
<i>Assist. ditto, (vacant)</i>	£750
<i>Chief of Sheep Division, B. J. Enslin</i>	£800
<i>Chief of Tobacco Division, W. H. Scherffius</i>	£1,200
<i>Horticulturist, R. A. Davis</i>	£800
<i>Chief of Entomology Division, O. P. Lousbury</i>	£800

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

<i>Secretary for the Interior, E. H. L. Gorges, M.V.O.</i>	£1,500
<i>Under-Secretary, H. B. Shawe</i>	£1,100
<i>Medical Officer of Health, Dr. F. A. Arnold</i>	£1,200
<i>Government Printer, P. W. Knightly</i>	£1,100

DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND INDUSTRIES

<i>Sec. for Mines, H. Warrington Smyth</i>	£1,500
<i>Under-Sec. for Mines, F. Moss Blundell</i>	£1,000
<i>Chief Inspector of Mines, U. P. Swinburne</i>	£1,300
<i>Chief Inspector of Machinery, J. A. Vaughan</i>	£1,200
<i>Mine Surveyor, A. C. Sutherland</i>	£1,200
<i>Chief Inspector of Explosives, Maj. A. B. Denner</i>	£1,200
<i>Registrar of Mining Titles, Hy. C. Fleischer</i>	£1,200
<i>Inspector of White Labour, R. Shanks</i>	£600

SUPREME COURT OF SOUTH AFRICA

APPELLATE DIVISION

<i>Chief Justice of South Africa, Sir James Rose-Innes, K.O.M.G.</i>	£3,000
--	--------

Judges of Appeal, Sir W. H. Solomon, K.C.M.G., £3,000; C. G. Maasdorp £2,750
Additional Judges of Appeal, J. de Villiers and Sir Henry H. Juta.
Registrar, Taxing Officer and Librarian, J. Esser £800

Cape of Good Hope Provincial Division

Judge President and Additional Judge of Appeal, Sir Henry H. Juta £2,500
Puisne Judges, Sir E. J. Buchanan, Sir J. G. Kotze, M. W. Searle, F. G. Gardiner each £2,250
Registrar, Taxing Officer and High Sheriff, H. R. Dale £800

Eastern Districts Local Division

Judge President, T. L. Graham £2,500
Puisne Judges, F. A. Hutton, J. Sampson, each £2,250
Registrar, R. G. Russouw £700

Griqualand West Local Division

Puisne Judge, J. H. Langej £2,250

Solicitor-General's Office, Grahamstown

Solicitor-General, Howel Jones, K.C. £1,000

Transvaal Provincial Division

Judge President and Additional Judge of Appeal, J. de Villiers £3,250
Puisne Judges, Sir J. W. Wessels, A. W. Mason, L. S. Bristowe, J. S. Curlewski, O. G. Ward, each £3,000; R. Gregorowski £2,250
Registrar, Taxing Master and Sheriff of the Transvaal, F. L. O. B. Juta £775

Witwatersrand Local Division

Crown Prosecutor, R. J. L. Tindall £1,100

Natal Provincial Division

Judge President, J. O. Dove Wilson, K.C. £2,500
Puisne Judges, W. Broome, T. F. Carter, K.C., K. H. Hathorn, K.C. each £2,250
Registrar, K. W. McAlister £650

Native High Court, Natal

Judge President, H. G. Boshoff £1,300
Judges, J. O. C. Chadwick, C. G. Jackson each £1,200
Registrar, W. H. Aentt £600

Orange Free State Provincial Division

Chief Justice, Sir A. F. S. Maasdorp £2,750
Puisne Judges, D. Ward, A. J. McGregor £2,250
Registrar, W. Mungam £800

Masters of the Supreme Court

Master (Transvaal Provincial Division), U. S. Barrett £910
Master (Cape Provincial Division), J. G. B. Heyneman £940
Master (Natal Provincial Division), R. J. Barry £725
Master (Orange Free State Provincial Division), M. L. Neethling £750

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Sec. for Justice and Director of Prisons, J. de V. Roos, B.A., LL.B. £1,800
Under-Sec. for Justice, G. D. Rainier £1,070
Chief Clerks, R. J. Gill, £750; D. D. Keay, £800; one vacancy.
Law Advisers, E. L. Matthews, C.M.G., £1,500; L. G. Nightingale, £1,100; Dr. W. E. Bok £1,000
Attorney-General (Transvaal), O. W. de Villiers £1,800
Professional Assistant, (vacant) £800

Attorney-General (Cape), E. W. Douglass.

Professional Assistant, O. W. H. Lansdown £800
Attorney-General (Natal), J. Barelay Lloyd £1,200
Attorney-General (Orange Free State), S. J. de Jager £1,200
Inspecting Magistrate and Insp. of Prisons (Transvaal and Bechuanaland), James Young £800
Inspecting Magistrate and Insp. of Prisons (Cape, Western), W. B. Magennis £800
Inspecting Magistrate and Insp. of Persons (Cape, Eastern, and Orange Free State) R. O. Lloyd £700
Inspecting Magistrate and Insp. of Prisons (Natal and Zululand), J. S. Ente £800

Commissioner of Patents, Transvaal

Commissioner and Registrar of Companies and Trade Marks, O. W. T. B. Juta £800
Assistant-Director of Prisons, W. S. Bateman £1,000
Commissioner, South African Police, T. G. Truter £1,500.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Under-Sec. for Education, G. M. Hofmeyr £970
Adviser on Technical Education, P. Coleman, M.A. £750

DEPARTMENT OF FORESTS

Chief Conservator of Forests, O. E. Legat, B.Sc. £940

TREASURY

Secretary for Finance, James R. Leisk, C.M.G.
Under-Sec. for Finance, A. P. McLaughlin.
Chief Clerk, W. Patrick Jones.

Inland Revenue Department

Commissioner for Inland Revenue, Lt.-Col. F. O. Bigger, I.S.C. £1,060

Controller and Auditor-General's Department

Controller and Auditor-General, Walter E. Gurney £2,000
Assist. Controller and Aud.-Gen., (vacant) £1,500
Assist. Auditor (Railways and Harbours), E. Davies £900
Deputy Assist. Auditor, R. J. Hunter £800

Department of Customs and Excise

Commissioner of Customs and Excise, H. R. R. Eaton £1,380
Deputy ditto, G. Owen-Smith £850

DEPARTMENT OF LANDS

Secretary for Lands, G. R. Hughes £1,260
Surveyors-General:
Transvaal, H. E. Schoch.
Cape, A. H. Cornish-Bowden.
Orange Free State, W. P. Murray (actg.).
Natal, F. J. Lewis.

NATIVE AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT

Secretary for Native Affairs, E. E. Dower £1,350
Under-Secretary, E. Barrett £940
Chief Clerk, G. A. Godley £800
Chief Magistrate, Transkeian Territories, J. B. Moffatt £1,500
Chief Native Commissioner, Natal, O. A. Wheelwright £1,000
Director of Native Labour, S. A. M. Pritchard £1,500
Assist. Director, H. S. Cooke £800

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

Secretary for Public Works, G. Murray £1,500
Chief Clerk, J. A. Macphail.

DEPARTMENT OF POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS

<i>Postmaster-General and Secretary for Posts and Telegraphs</i> , J. Wilson . . .	£1,500
<i>Under-Secretary</i> , H. W. Twyeross . . .	£1,100
<i>Assist. Under-Secs.</i> E. A. Sturman, S. J. Gold . . .	each £950
<i>Chief Clerk</i> , F. Easton . . .	£750
<i>Accountant</i> , J. Fair . . .	£750
<i>Engineer-in-Chief</i> , N. Harrison . . .	£1,000
<i>General Plant Supt.</i> , A. J. Drakes . . .	£750

DEFENCE

The South Africa Defence Act, 1912, became law on June 14, 1912. This Act provides for the establishment of Defence Forces, comprising:

- (1) a Permanent Force,
- (2) a Coast Garrison Force,
- (3) a Citizen Force,
- (4) a Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, and
- (5) Special Reserve.

Every citizen between the ages of 17 and 60 is liable to render personal service in time of war, and those between 21 and 25 are liable to undergo a prescribed peace training with the Active Citizen Force spread over a period of four consecutive years. The Act states, however, that only 50% of the total number liable to peace training shall actually undergo that training unless Parliament makes financial provision for the training of a greater number. The establishment of Rifle Associations is a marked feature of the Act; citizens between the ages of 21 and 25 who are not entered for peace training with the Active Citizen Force are to be compelled to undergo training during these four years in a Rifle Association, thus ensuring that, in course of time, all citizens will at least know how to handle and use a rifle. Provision is also made in the Act for the cadet training of boys between 13 and 17 in urban and other populous areas where facilities can conveniently be arranged.

The permanent force—South African Mounted Riflemen—was established on April 1, 1913.

The Union has been divided into 15 military districts. To each military district has been allotted various units of different arms, to which the citizens entered for peace training in their 20th and 21st years are posted. The establishments of units for peace time have been fixed, regulations prepared and a Garrison Artillery formed. A cadet organisation is always in existence and Rifle Associations have been formed.

EDUCATION

In the South Africa Act, s. 85 (iii), it is provided that "Education, other than higher education, for a period of five years and thereafter until Parliament otherwise provides," shall be and remain under the jurisdiction of the respective Provincial Councils. For practical purposes it has been provisionally determined that all post matriculation instruction shall be deemed to constitute higher education. The Department of Education, under the Minister, is therefore concerned with:

(1) The University of the Cape of Good Hope, Capetown, established in 1873—it is empowered to grant degrees, but it has no attached teaching institutions; (2) the South African College, Capetown, founded in 1829; (3) Victoria College, Stellenbosch, incorporated in 1881; (4) Rhodes University College, Grahamstown, incorporated in 1904; (5) Huguenot College, Wellington, incorporated in 1907; (6) Grey University College,

Bloemfontein, incorporated in 1910; (7) Transvaal University College, Pretoria, incorporated in 1910; (8) South African School of Mines and Technology, Johannesburg, incorporated in 1910; (9) Natal University College, Pietermaritzburg, incorporated in 1909. The department has also under its administration the training of first-class teachers.

Proposals were brought forward in 1916 for the establishment of a new university at Pretoria, comprising the Cape University and all the university institutions, except the South African College at Cape Town, and the Victoria College at Stellenbosch, which are to be separate universities. The seat of the Cape Town University is proposed to be at Groote Schuur.

The total number of students at the above Colleges in 1915 was 1,358, and the State expenditure on higher education during 1915-16 was £108,790.

FINANCE

The Revenue and Expenditure of the Union for the past five years are:

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1911-12 . . .	£17,228,418	£16,547,380
1912-13 . . .	£17,292,519	£17,064,386
1913-14 . . .	£17,108,550	£17,623,747
1914-15 . . .	£15,329,230	£17,401,197
1915-16 . . .	£17,680,536	£17,487,456
1916-17* . . .	£18,726,580	£19,263,401

PUBLIC DEBT

The Public Debt of the Union at March 31, 1916, was £150,832,734, composed as follows:

<i>Permanent Debt</i>		
3% loans . . .	£54,105,113	
3½% loans . . .	£26,650,761	
3¾% " . . .	£3,000,000	
4% " . . .	£36,888,475	
4½% " . . .	£4,024,465	
5% " . . .	£419,506	
	<u>£125,088,321</u>	

Floating Debt

3½% from Imperial Government . . .	£2,335,790
4½% " . . .	£15,263,636
Treasury Bills . . .	£8,144,982
	<u>£25,744,413</u>

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY

The development of agriculture in South Africa has been overshadowed by the extraordinary progress of mining. Agriculture, however, suffers from lack of rainfall, and the problems of the future are water conservation and irrigation. Much was being done in the way of irrigation schemes, but matters have practically not changed since 1913, owing to the outbreak of the European war and the disturbed state of the country. Loans for irrigation purposes have been practically suspended except in cases where funds have been necessary to complete schemes which were already begun, or settled upon. There are 45 co-operative irrigation schemes in operation. Of the exporting agricultural industries, wool and mohair are the most considerable. The export of mohair is about

* Estimates.

19,000,000 lb. per annum, the 1916 export being valued at £1,115,685. South Africa is the chief source of supply of mohair to the British market, its main rival being European Turkey. Of wool, the export is increasing; in 1914 it amounted to a value of £4,238,205, in 1915 to a value of £5,380,031, and in 1916 to £6,601,657, whilst cattle hides and sheep and goat skins to a value of £2,331,928 were also exported. Ostrich farming, previously a successful industry, is now rapidly declining, owing to the war, change of fashion, and drought; feathers to the value of £486,362 were exported in 1916, as compared with £743,772 in 1915, £1,342,717 in 1914 and £2,953,587 in 1913. The export of maize in 1916 reached the highest total recorded for six years—viz. £877,368. Practically the whole of the export was in response to orders within the British Empire. The potentialities of maize production in the Union are enormous. Cotton-growing is being undertaken, but the export at present is small. There are 5,037 acres under tea, giving a production of 5,010,091 lb. The last census showed the live-stock to be as follows:

Stock.	Cape.	Natal.	Trans.	O.F.S.
Cattle	2,715,330	456,087	1,339,298	1,286,234
Horses	333,962	75,567	89,160	220,725
Sheep	18,594,746	2,031,146	5,024,898	10,060,053
Pigs	505,730	110,332	302,882	162,656

There were also 11,762,979 goats, 746,736 ostriches, and 10,533,909 poultry.

Manufactures.—South Africa is not yet to any extent a manufacturing country, although the increasing output of the Natal and Transvaal coal mines will enable more to be done in this direction in the future. Furniture making is carried on in many of the coast towns, and the Cape lobster-canning industry is a growing one.

Mines and Minerals.—The coal deposits are enormous, particularly in the Transvaal, but comparatively undeveloped; the gold-mining industry is centred in the Transvaal, and since its rise, less than thirty years ago, has contributed over £400,000,000 to the world's stock, and its output is nearly 40% of the world's total annual output of gold. There are various base metals, such as asbestos, lime, graphite, magnesite, lead, flint, etc., produced, as well as bricks, cement, coke, tar, etc. Particulars of the exports of raw gold from South Africa will not be made known until the cessation of hostilities. Figures are, however, published as to the output, which, with other metals, was:

	1914.		1915.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Gold fine ozs.	8,396,068	35,664,230	9,096,398	38,639,043
Silver " "	890,781	102,433	968,168	100,244
Coal " tons	8,477,923	2,225,041	8,281,311	2,121,884
Base minerals, other than coal	—	1,147,659	—	1,342,480
Total . £	—	39,139,363	—	42,209,651

The war had a serious effect on the diamond industry in 1914, the mines being immediately closed down, but a large portion of the white staff was retained. The discharge of the natives involved no real difficulty, as there is always a

demand in other industrial centres for native labour. The output of diamonds was:

	1914.		1915.	
	Carats.	£	Carats.	£
Transvaal	1,142,683	1,162,031	35,674	128,067
Cape	1,350,536	3,544,072	66,471	266,198
Natal	—	—	—	—
Or. Free S.	307,798	781,091	1,241	5,545
Total	2,801,017	5,487,194	103,386	399,810

The total value of diamonds in South Africa, to the end of 1915, has been £169,742,678.

The labour employed in gold mining in 1916 was 23,069 whites and 223,761 coloured. The labour employed in diamond mining at the outbreak of the war was Transvaal, 367 whites, 222 coloured; Cape, 1,552 whites, 3,339 coloured; Orange Free State, 147 whites, 53 coloured; total, 2,066 whites, 4,114 coloured.

EXTERNAL TRADE

The total value of the imports and exports (exclusive of specie) was as follows:

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total Trade.
	£	£	£
1909	27,355,877	49,296,673	76,652,550
1910	36,727,367	53,609,340	90,336,707
1911	36,925,384	57,024,000	93,949,384
1912	38,838,960	62,974,219	101,813,179
1913	41,828,841	66,569,364	108,398,205
1914	35,354,971	39,933,612	75,288,583
1915	31,810,717	16,664,991	48,475,708
1916	40,399,945	23,759,191	64,159,136

The principal articles imported and exported in 1914 and 1915 were:

IMPORTS

	1915.	1916.
	£	£
Apparel	1,938,727	2,882,096
Arms and Ammunition	171,390	347,998
Bags	642,547	689,526
Cotton Manufactures	3,278,719	5,354,687
Drugs and Chemicals	1,072,957	1,164,077
Electrical Wire & Fittings	293,981	535,405
Food and Drink	6,113,337	5,809,075
Furniture	357,782	517,794
Glycerine	363,133	375,299
Haberdashery	932,881	1,227,048
Hardware and Cutlery	1,004,082	1,395,519
Hats and Caps	209,667	342,121
Implement: agricultural	259,924	446,618
Indiarubber manufs.	325,348	520,145
Iron and Steel	898,501	1,233,065
Leather manufactures	1,272,981	1,709,041
Machinery	1,897,089	2,138,790
Oils	826,522	1,108,301
Stationery and Books	578,163	867,356
Tobacco	109,026	134,023
Vehicles	707,066	1,125,885
Wax (Candle)	198,483	324,534
Wood and Timber	636,615	1,002,254
Woollen manufactures	717,472	954,067

* Excluding tyres imported separately (included under rubber manufactures).

EXPORTS

	1915.	1916.
	£	£
Angora Hair	687,635	1,115,685
Bark	195,244	257,433
Blasting Compounds	160,767	529,271
Coal	1,139,645	2,311,270
Copper	702,058	980,306
Diamonds	1,676,138	5,279,976
Feathers, Ostrich	743,772	486,362
Fish	132,252	161,267
Fodder	58,361	—
Hides and Skins	1,678,467	2,331,928
Maize	631,646	877,368
Meats	152,941	387,295
Tin	385,901	238,890
Tobacco	81,157	120,235
Wines	29,744	43,089
Wool	5,380,281	6,601,657

70% of the exports were shipped to the United Kingdom in 1916, and 63·2% in 1915.

The following table gives the total values and percentages of general merchandise imported, according to countries, in 1915 and 1916:

Country of Origin.	1915.		1916.	
	Value.	% of Total.	Value.	% of Total.
	£		£	
Un. Kingdom	17,686,780	58·3	23,340,967	57·8
Australia	458,939	1·5	1,309,743	3·2
India	1,301,038	4·3	1,498,971	3·7
Canada	1,005,160	3·3	887,664	2·2
Other Brit. Possessions	384,322	1·3	526,014	1·3
Total, British Possessions	3,149,459	10·4	4,222,392	10·4
Total, British Empire	20,836,239	68·7	27,563,359	68·2

Country of Origin.	1915.		1916.	
	Value.	% of Total.	Value.	% of Total.
	£		£	
For. Countries	4,532,053	14·9	6,240,381	15·4
United States	359,560	1·2	1,059,086	2·6
Belgian Congo	466,874	1·5	914,693	2·3
Sweden	521,391	1·7	536,243	1·3
Holland	492,291	1·6	521,246	1·3
Brazil	494,153	1·6	517,113	1·3
France	232,774	0·8	555,575	1·4
Japan				
Other Foreign Countries	2,505,260	8·4	2,493,951	6·2
Total, For. Countries	9,491,411	31·3	12,838,283	31·8
Total Imports	30,327,650	100·00	40,401,647	100·00

CITIES AND TOWNS

(With white population)

Cities.	Census, 1904.	Census, 1911.
Johannesburg	83,363	119,953
Durban	31,302	31,783
Cape Town	44,203	29,863
Pretoria	21,114	29,618
Port Elizabeth	21,987	18,190
Woodstock	21,530	17,957
Germiston	9,123	15,579
Maritzburg	15,086	14,737
Bloemfontein	15,501	14,720
Kimberley	13,556	13,598
Krugersdorp	6,946	13,132
East London	14,686	12,279
Boksburg	4,175	11,529

Communications.—The total open mileage at the end of 1915 was 8,942 miles (comprising Cape, 3,964; Orange Free State, 1,265; Transvaal, 2,491; and Natal, 1,203). The mileage under construction amounts to 641½ miles.

The total capital expenditure up to the end of 1915 was £86,990,340. The total receipts were £12,197,890, and the net profit, after payment of interest, £1,310,380. The total working expenses were £7,499,306, or 61·5% of the gross revenue.

Posts and Telegraphs.—At the end of 1915 there were in the Union 2,478 post offices, and 1,656 telegraph offices. 195,407,943 articles of inland mail matter were dealt with, and 1,698,105 inland registered packets; 6,165,568 telegraph messages, 1,651 wireless messages, and 62,076,867 telephone calls were handled; 394,983 money orders of a total value of £2,430,167 were issued, and 330,608 of a value of £1,954,554 were paid; postal orders issued numbered 3,467,201, amounting to £2,149,800, and those paid 2,870,576, valued at £1,712,362. The revenue and expenditure in respect of the postal service amounted to £1,042,325 and £985,818 respectively, and the telegraph and telephone revenue was £703,199 against an expenditure of £657,220. 54,256 miles of telegraph line, and 21,625 telephone exchange lines were open. The number of depositors in the Government Savings Bank was 254,361, and the total amount standing to their credit £6,553,819.

Shipping.—Excluding coastwise movements, the number of vessels which entered Union ports in 1916 was 1,789 with a net registered tonnage of 5,933,234 tons, as compared with 1,100 vessels with a tonnage of 3,323,215 in 1915, and 1,513 vessels with a tonnage of 5,046,922 tons in 1914. The number of vessels which cleared in 1916 was 1,782, with a tonnage of 5,765,921, compared with 1,121, with a tonnage of 3,355,882 tons in 1915, and 1,478 vessels with a tonnage of 4,914,661 in 1914, and 1,577 vessels with a tonnage of 5,277,324 in 1913.

Harbours.—Harbour works on an extensive scale have been constructed at Table Bay (Cape Town), Port Elizabeth, East London, and Durban. These ports are now under the direct control of the Department of Railways and Harbours.

Railways and Harbours Board

Chairman, Hon. H. Y. Burton, K.O., Minister of Railways and Harbours; *Member,* Sir Thomas Hyslop, J.P.; *Secretary,* T. M. Berrange.

Chief Officers

General Manager, Johannesburg, Sir W. W. Hoy, Kt.
Assist. Gen. Man. Johannesburg, G. O. S. Clark, C.M.G.
Assist. Gen. Man. Bloemfontein, W. H. Barrett.
Assist. Gen. Man. Cape Town, H. Salmon.
Engineer-in-Chief, Johannesburg, A. M. Tippet, M.I.C.E.
Chief Mechanical Engineer, Pretoria, D. A. Hendrie.
Chief Accountant, Johannesburg, G. A. Reid.
Chief Ry. Storekeeper, R. B. Gettlife (actg.).
Catering Manager, Johannesburg, A. H. Simmons.

PROVINCES OF THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA**Cape of Good Hope**

The Cape of Good Hope was discovered on Sept. 14, 1486, by Bartholomew de Diaz. In 1652 it was taken possession of on behalf of the Dutch East India Company. In 1795, Holland having yielded to the French Revolutionary Government, it was taken possession of by the British, hut evacuated in 1803. In 1806 it was again captured by a British force, and at the General Peace of 1814 was ceded in perpetuity to the British Crown. The Province extends from 26° to 35° S. and from 17° to 30° E. The area and population of the province and its territories are:

	Sq. m.	Pop. 1911.
Colony proper	206,860	1,553,630
East Griqualand	7,594	249,088
Tembuland	4,129	236,086
Transkei	2,552	188,895
Walfish Bay, etc.	430	3,076
Pondoland	3,906	234,637
Bechuanaland	51,524	99,553
Cape Province	276,995	2,564,965

Of the coloured population (1,982,588 in 1911), 19,763 were Malays and 415,282 a mixture of various races; the rest are Hottentots, Flagocs, Kaffirs, and Bechuanaas. Of the white population in 1911, 301,268 were males and 281,109 females; of the coloured population 954,403 were males, and 1,028,185 females. Of the European population in 1911, 24,245 were professional, 143,925 domestic, 37,796 commercial, 87,795 agricultural, 50,031 industrial, 232,730 were dependants, and 5,855 indellnite and unspecified. Of the coloured population, the great majority are engaged in agricultural or domestic employments.

Religion.—In 1911 there were 1,437,688 Christians, 479,825 Dutch churches, 282,619 Anglican Communion (including Church of England, Church of Province of South Africa, Church of Ireland, Episcopal Church of Scotland, Episcopalian), 74,005 Presbyterians, 147,378 Independents or Congregationalists, 285,283 Wesleyans, 19,161 other Methodists, 21,506 Lutherans, 21,167 Moravians, 22,953 Rheuish Mission, 12,234 other Lutherans, 13,704 Baptists, 35,934 Roman Catholics, 21,919 other Christians. Mahommedaus, 24,189; Jews, 16,744; "No religion," 1,077,998, of whom 1,047,233 were natives.

Administration.—The Province is administered by an Administrator, appointed for five years by the Governor-General, and a Provincial Council—consisting of 51 members. The electors are qualified, whether white men, Indians, or natives, as occupiers of property worth £75, or receiving a salary equivalent to £50. The Province possesses a complete system of local self-government, 82 elective councils maintaining the roads, and having powers as to public works, licensing, and

police in all the 82 divisions. There are also 123 municipal councils and 86 village management boards.

Education.—The Province is divided into 121 school districts, each under the control of a school Board. Education is compulsory for children of European extraction. The necessary grants are provided from the general revenue to supplement local contributions of at least equal amount. Aided schools, 1917, 4,734; enrolment, 250,930; attendance, 216,721. There are 109,076 European pupils and 141,854 non-European; teachers, 9,743. Provincial expenditure on education, £917,856.

There is no system of poor-law relief, but there are various charitable institutions, hospitals, etc.

The chief diamond fields are at and near Kimberley, in Griqualand West. Minerals worked are copper, coal, and gold. Agricultural operations include the production of wool, wine, wheat, and other cereals, and the breeding of horses, cattle, sheep, and ostriches. The principal exports are gold, diamonds, wool, mohair, ostrich feathers, hides and skins, Turkish tobacco, copper ore, and aloes.

CAPITAL, Capetown (pop. white and coloured, 67,159; with suburbs, 161,579); other towns are Port Elizabeth (pop. 30,688), the chief commercial port; Grahamstown (13,330), the capital of the eastern province; Kimberley (29,525), the seat of the diamond trade; Beaconsfield (14,294); King Williamstown (9,028); and Panmure, or East London (21,292).

	1914-15	1915-16
Provincial revenue	£1,426,831	£1,269,050
Provincial expenditure	1,839,377	1,486,049

	1914	1915	1916
Exports to U.K. £7,547,731	£7,184,774	£7,753,332	
Imports from (and of) U.K.	9,215,507	8,084,219	9,367,017

Administrator, Hon. Sir N. F. de Waal, K.O.M.G.

<i>Provincial Sec. L. Mansergh, I.S.O.</i>	£2,740
<i>Assist. Provincial Sec. A. Weishecker</i>	750

Mail transit: Cape Town, 16 days.

Natal

Natal derives its name from its discovery by Vasco da Gama, on Christmas Day, 1497, and hence named Terra Natalis. The first English settlement was made in 1824, hut was broken up about four years later. Towards the close of 1837 a large body of Boers formed a settlement in the country, and for two years waged continuous war against the Zulus. Owing to these disturbances, the country was taken possession of by the British and annexed to Cape Colony; in 1856 it was erected into a separate colony. The province of Zululand was annexed to Natal in 1897. The districts of Vryheid, Utrecht, and part of Wakkerstroom, formerly belonging to the Transvaal, were annexed to the Colony in 1903. It lies on the south-east coast of Africa, and has a seaboard of about 376 miles, with an area of 35,290 sq. m.

	Population.	Census, 1904.	Census, 1911.
Europeans		97,109	98,114
Indians and Asiatics		100,918	133,439
Natives		910,727	962,490
Totals		1,108,754	1,194,043

The number of males in 1911 was 564,648, and of females 629,395.

The Provincial Council consists of 25 members elected by voters having a property qualification of £50, or paying £10 rent per annum, or having an income of £96. For local government there are municipal corporations at Durban, Pietermaritzburg, Newcastle, Ladysmith, Dundee, Pryheid, and Estcourt, and there are also 9 local boards in the Province.

Education.—There are Government schools as follows: 3 high schools, 2 preparatory schools, 73 primary schools, 2 art schools, 1 agricultural and trades' school, 5 Indian schools, and 2 schools for coloured children. There are besides 107 Government-aided schools and 163 Government-aided farmhouse schools for European children; also a large number of native schools, as well as private schools. At the Government high and preparatory schools there is an average daily attendance of 1,274 pupils. The direct Government expenditure on education in 1916 was £125,660.

Many natives live apart in locations provided for them by the Government, about 2,250,000 acres of land being vested for this purpose in the *Native Trust*. A Native High Court administers civil justice, and deals with all political crimes and crimes arising out of native law and custom—ordinary crimes falling under the ordinary criminal law. Natives can acquire the franchise under certain conditions.

The chief products of the Province are wool, wattle bark, fruit, cereals, coal (3,366,200 tons in 1916), iron, and sugar (1915-16 crop 112,000 tons). Tea is also grown, 1,800,000 lb. being manufactured in 1915-16. The coal deposits are in the northern portion of the colony, the Dundee district being the best developed area.

CAPITAL, Pietermaritzburg (30,555), the only port is Durban (70,710; with suburbs, 89,998).

	1914-15	1915-16
Revenue and expenditure	£689,280	£546,465

	1914	1915	1916
Exports to U.K.	£2,957,944	£3,513,455	£3,870,472
Imports from (and of U.K.)	4,560,822	4,753,369	6,011,295

Administrator, Hon. O. J. Smythe	£2,240
Provincial Secretary, G. T. Plowman, C.M.G.	£1,200
Chief Clerk, J. M. Hiersbensohn	£700
Supt. Education Dept. O. J. Mudie	£1,200
Executive Committee, W. Cochrane, F. O. Hollander, O. L. Lund, J. S. Wylie.	

Mail transit: Durban, 20 days.

Orange Free State

Founded by Boers who trekked from Cape Colony in 1836, and recognised in 1854 as an independent Dutch republic under the title of the Orange Free State. The Government of the Free State threw in their lot with the Transvaal Government in Oct. 1899, and the first act of hostility in the Boer war was committed by Free State forces. The country was, on May 28, 1900, formally annexed by Great Britain after its occupation by Lord Roberts, proclaimed as the Orange River Colony, and put under military rule. Executive and Legislative Councils were also established, the latter containing 6 official and 8 unofficial members. Letters Patent establishing a new Constitution were published at Bloemfontein (June 10, 1907). By the provisions of the South Africa Act, 1909, the Colony became a province of the Union, under the name of the Orange Free State Province.

The Province has a total area of 50,392 sq. m.

and a pop. at the last census of 523,174. Of these 175,189 were Europeans (94,488 males, 80,701 females), and 352,985 coloured persons. The predominant religion is that of the Dutch Reformed Church (175,311); others are Wesleyans, 88,857; Anglicans, 42,401; Presbyterians, 7,549; Congregationalists, 8,368; Lutherans, 8,727; Roman Catholics, 5,696; Jews, 2,808; and "No religion," 173,336 (173,192 natives).

Education.—There are about 800 Government or Government-aided schools in the Province, with a total enrolment of about 30,846; except where the parent objects, both official languages are taught.

Administration.—The Government is administered by an Administrator, aided by a Provincial Council of 25 members. There is an Executive Committee of 4 members.

The country is not well suited for agriculture, but good grazing is afforded by the rolling plains, of which it chiefly consists, and stock and sheep farming are extensively carried on. Coal is abundant in the north of the Province.

CAPITAL, Bloemfontein (26,929); other chief towns are Harrismith (5,306), Kroonstad (5,797), Jagersfontein (5,650), and Ladybrand (3,207).

	1914-15	1915-16
Revenue	£523,000	£463,650
Expenditure	691,642	575,766

	1914	1915	1916
Exports to U.K.	—	—	£2,008
Imports from (and of U.K.)	£421,936	£297,956	484,011

Administrator, Hon. O. H. Wessels . . . £2,000

Provincial Secretary, A. M. N. de Villiers . . . £1,000

Director of Education, W. J. Viljoen . . . £1,200

Transvaal

The Transvaal was founded in 1831 by Boers, who journeyed thither from Cape Colony, and gradually formed a settled Government, whose independence was acknowledged by Great Britain by the Sand River Convention in 1852. Serious difficulties with the natives arose from time to time, and in 1877 the country was annexed by the British Government. In 1880 the Boers took up arms to regain their independence. Majuba and the 1881 Convention followed, giving the Transvaal complete self-government subject to the suzerainty of Great Britain. Another Convention was signed in 1884, under which the country was renamed the South African Republic, the control over foreign relations, except with the Orange Free State, being reserved to the British Crown. In 1886 gold was discovered on the Witwatersrand range of hills, and these have since, after the first rush and the inevitable collapse, proved to be of immense value. It was the discontent amongst the "Outlanders" of Johannesburg—the centre of the gold fields—which ultimately led to the war between the Transvaal and Great Britain. Fighting began in Oct. 1899, and after some initial successes the Boers were driven back, Lord Roberts reaching Bloemfontein March 13, and Pretoria June 5, 1900. On Sept. 1, 1900, the country was formally annexed to the British Empire, though terms of peace were not signed till May 31, 1902.

The Province has a total area of 110,426 sq. m., divided into 24 districts. The census of 1911 showed a population of 1,686,212, of whom 971,555 were males, and 714,657 females. The population comprised 420,562 Europeans or whites, 1,219,845 natives and 45,805 other coloured

ances. In 1914 there were 15,160 European births and 4,483 European deaths.

Religions:

Churches.	Whites.	Others.
Dutch Churches	204,058	24,634
Anglican	89,805	51,355
Presbyterian	24,739	6,670
Methodists	27,938	92,969
Roman Catholics	22,312	6,439
Lutherans	6,618	101,271
Other Christians	13,801	24,253
Jews	25,892	—
Hindus, etc.	89	13,672
No religion	2,460	943,616

Education.—High schools, 11; town and village schools, 148; country schools and farm-aided schools, 622. Average daily attendance, 62,736.

Industries.—The gold mining industry takes foremost place; output, 1914, £35,588,075; 1915, £38,627,461; 1916, £39,484,934. The country offers great facilities for agriculture and stock-raising, but wants developing. Maize and tobacco grow well. The chief exports are gold, wool, cattle, hides, grain, and ostrich feathers. The output of coal is steadily rising, being nearly 6,000,000 tons yearly.

There is a Provincial Council of 36 members, and an Executive Committee of 4 members.

	1914-15	1915-16
Revenue	£1,308,900	£1,137,700
Expenditure	1,349,580	1,403,176

	1914	1915	1916
Exports to U.K.	£314,443	£345,707	£406,569
Imports from (and of) U.K.	4,630,483	5,155,764	7,216,093

Administrator, Hon. J. F. B. Rissik	£2,740
Provincial Secretary, A. B. Roberts	£1,440
Director of Education, J. E. Adamson	£1,500
Inspector of Secondary Education, W. E. C. Clarke	£1,000

Mail transit: Pretoria, 19 days.

South-West Africa Protectorate

This Colony, which formerly belonged to Germany, has a coast-line extending from the mouth of the Kunene river in the north to the Orange river in the south. It is bounded on the east by Bechuanaland. Its conquest was undertaken by South Africa, and the Union Forces under Gen. Botha hoisted the British flag on May 21, 1915, and on July 9 of the same year the Germans surrendered. The area is estimated at 322,450 sq. in. Before the war the white pop. numbered 14,830, of whom 12,292 were Germans. The natives, who are to some extent nomadic, number about 250,000. The Namib Desert separates the sea from the inland districts, where farming is carried on. Amboland in the north, Damaraland in the middle, and Namaqualand in the south are the three main divisions. The only good harbour, which is safe in all weathers, is Walvisch Bay, which was annexed to the Cape Province in 1884; it will, doubtless, on the adjustment of matters at the conclusion of the war, be transferred to the new Protectorate. The country has rather a lack of water, what rainfall there is being greatest in the north and east, diminishing towards the south and west; boring, however, is usually attended with good results. Copper mining is carried on successfully at Tsumeb and other places in the hinterland of Swakopmund, a northern port. The great industry is diamond

mining, which is carried on up and down the desert near Luderitzbucht, a southern port. The diamonds, which are small, averaging 1.5 carat, are found scattered in the sand, in no case more than 15 m. from the coast, and are believed to be of submarine origin. The first diamond in the territory was discovered in 1908. Since then, diamonds to the amount of 4,662,721 carats, realising £7,436,416, have been extracted. In 1913, the year before the outbreak of war, the output was 1,470,000 carats, valued at £3,517,351. Up to the present, neither coal nor gold have been found in the territory. A railway via Windhuk, the capital, and Keetmanshoop connects Swakopmund and Luderitzbucht. There is also a railway from Swakopmund to Tsumeb. The total railway mileage is about 1,318 m.

The territory is still under military occupation of the Union Forces, but civil administration will gradually supersede the military regime. It is divided into 18 chief districts with military magistrates, who are really civil officials holding temporary military rank, in charge of each.

	1914.	1915.	1916.
Exports to U.K.	£94,576	£326,006	£534,737
Imports from (and of) U.K.	239,621	155,673	342,773

Administrator, E. H. L. Gorges, C.M.G., M.V.O. A.D.C. to Administrator, Capt. J. M. Kennedy. Sec. for the Protectorate, Maj. J. F. Herbst. Officer Commanding Troops, Col. M. J. de Jager. Accounting Officer to the Administration, E. O. Hooper. Director of Railways, Lt.-Col. J. R. More. Inspector of Mines, O. E. H. Langley. Assist. Director of Veterinary Services, Lt.-Col. G. W. Lee. Medical Officer for Sanitation, Lt.-Col. A. Neethling. Director of Posts and Telegraphs, Lt.-Col. J. A. Venning. Director of Works, Maj. J. N. Cormack. Organising Inspector of Schools, J. G. R. Lewis. Crown Prosecutor, A. J. Waters. Resident Commissioner, Ovamboland, Maj. O. N. Manning. Dep. Assist. Quartermaster—Gen. Maj. E. Murray.
--

South African High Commission

The office of High Commissioner in and for South Africa was created by Letters Patent in 1878. The High Commissioner is Governor of Basutoland, and supervises the affairs of the Bechuanaland Protectorate and of Swaziland, and exercises the control provided by Order in Council over the administration of the British South Africa Company in Southern and Northern Rhodesia. The office of High Commissioner, which was formerly held by the Governor of Cape Colony, was, by a Commission of 1900, vested in Lord Milner, by a similar Commission of 1905 in Lord Selborne, by a similar Commission of 1910 in Lord Gladstone, and by a similar Commission of 1914 in Lord Buxton.

High Commissioner, His Excellency Rt. Hon. Viscount Buxton, P.C., G.C.M.G. (also receives £10,000 as Governor-General of the Union of South Africa)	£3,000
Imperial Secretary and Accountant, O. H. Rodwell, C.M.G.	£1,700
Chief Clerk, O. L. O'Brien Dutton	

Basutoland

A native territory of British South Africa, lying between Natal, the Orange Free State Pro-

vince, and the Cape Province. Its *area* is 11,716 sq. m. with a *pop.* of 404,507, including 1,396 Europeans. Basutoland was disannexed from Cape Colony in 1884, and has since been administered by a Resident Commissioner, under the High Commission for South Africa. A National Council was established in 1910. The *Paramount Chief* is Griffith Lerotholi, elected in 1913 on the death of Letsie. The chiefs adjudicate on cases between natives, appeals lying to the Magistrates' Courts, in which all cases between natives and Europeans are heard. A native tax of £1 on every adult male native is levied, and should the native have more than one wife, by native custom a further £1 per wife for each additional wife is levied, provided that the total payment is not to exceed £3. The amount produced by the native tax in 1916-17 was £102,746. There are 286 schools, with 22,410 scholars.

The country includes the finest grain-producing land in South Africa, and the climate is magnificent, the high altitude and pure atmosphere proving more invigorating. The chief products are wool, wheat, mealies, and Kaffir corn. The natives are intelligent, and when instructed are capable of the supervision of machinery. They keep large herds of cattle. The territory is included in the South African Customs Union.

CAPITAL: Maseru (pop. 1,300).

	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
Revenue . . .	£151,611	£176,202	£117,821
Expenditure . .	170,084	156,190	171,438
	1914	1915	1916
Imports from (and of) U.K. . .	£19,605	£15,038	£45,965

<i>Resident Commissioner</i> , Lt.-Col. C. F. Garraway, C.M.G.	£1,500
<i>Deputy Resident Commissioner</i> , (vacant)	£1,100
<i>Government Secretary</i> , O. E. Boyes	£840
<i>Financial Sec.</i> , T. A. Williams	£500
<i>Assistant Commissioners:</i>	
<i>Mafeteng</i> , J. P. Murray	£693
<i>Mohale's Hoek</i> , E. D'U. Blyth	£730
<i>Leribe</i> , R. M. B. Smith	£600
<i>Qacha's Nek</i> , A. T. Bond	£570
<i>Maseru</i> , F. L. Poord	£570
<i>Quthing</i> , L. Griffith	£570
<i>Berea</i> , E. H. Cole	£570
<i>Chief Vet. Officer</i> , F. A. Verney	£700
<i>Director of Public Works</i> , H. W. Gibson	£610
<i>Director of Education</i> , F. H. Dutton, M.A.	£540
<i>Principal Med. Officer</i> , E. C. Long	£800
<i>Comptroller of Stores</i> , S. Bernard Dutton	£435
<i>Clerk attached to High Commissioner's Office</i> , Shirley Eales	£485

BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE

The Bechuanaland Protectorate comprises the territory lying between the Molopo River on the S. and the Zambesi on the N., and extending from the Transvaal Province and Matabeleland on the E. to the South-West Africa Protectorate. It has an *area* of about 275,000 sq. miles, with a *pop.* in 1911 of 125,000, including 1,692 whites. The country is essentially pastoral and not agricultural. The natives, where possible, raise scanty crops of Kaffir corn and maize, but these are liable to failure, owing to the drought. The administration is carried on by a Resident Commissioner, whose headquarters are at Mafeking, under the High Commissioner, with two Assistant Commissioners, one at Francistown, and another at Gaborone. There is a small force of mounted

native police. A hut tax of £1 per annum is levied. Cattle form the chief wealth of the country.

	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
Revenue . . .	£56,414	£70,224	£69,348
Expenditure . .	71,234	68,623	65,077

There is no public debt, the deficiency in revenue in past years having been met by an Imperial grant-in-aid.

	1914	1915	1916
Imports of U.K. produce . . .	£8,773	£6,200	£5,003

<i>Resident Commissioner</i> , J. C. MacGregor	£1,300 and allow.
<i>Deputy Res. Commr.</i> Barry May, C.M.G.	£1,050
<i>Assistant Commissioners</i> , J. Ellenberger (£800); R. M. Daniel	£750
<i>Accountant</i> , Vernon Eason	£500
<i>Magistrate</i> , Ngamiland, A. G. Stigand	£700

SWAZILAND

Swaziland, which lies at the S.E. corner of the Transvaal, was transferred to the High Commissioner for South Africa by Order in Council of Dec. 1, 1906. It has an *area* of 6,536 sq. miles, and a *pop.* in 1911 of 99,959, of whom 98,733 were natives (of Zulu type), 143 other coloured persons, and 1,083 whites. The *Paramount Chief* Sobhuza, son of the late Paramount Chief Bunu, is a minor about 18 years of age, and the regency is in the hands of his grandmother, Nabotsibeni, widow of Mbandini. The numerous mineral and land concessions and monopolies granted by Mbandini, many of which carried exemption from customs dues or invested private individuals with powers properly exercisable by the Crown, rendered any satisfactory form of government difficult. A Proclamation, therefore, provided for the constitution of a Commission to inquire into the question of the concessions. The High Commissioner has, under this Proclamation, exercised the power to expropriate monopolies, compensation for which has been made out of loans raised for the purpose. Gold is subject to a tax of 10% on profits, base metals to a royalty of 2½% on output in addition to any rentals now payable. The rights of Europeans and natives have been delimited; a general survey of the territory in connection with concession claims and partition of native reserves has been carried out. By Proclamation certain laws of the Transvaal have been extended to Swaziland; other laws are promulgated by High Commissioner's Proclamations. A Special Court, having the full jurisdiction of a Superior Court, and Courts of Assistant Commissioners with a limited jurisdiction have been established. Native chiefs continue to exercise jurisdiction according to native law and customs in all civil matters between natives, subject to a final appeal to the Resident Commissioner. A local Swaziland police force was created in 1907. There are seven primary schools provided by Government, six for European children and one for natives. There are also numerous schools under the charge of the various native missions to which the Government contribute annual grants.

The agricultural products are malzo, millet, pumpkins, ground nuts, beans, and sweet potatoes, grown only in sufficient quantities for local supply. Tobacco is grown in parts, and experiments in cotton growing have met with success. Mining is carried on under the authority of concessions granted by Mbandini, the late King of Swaziland, and a Proclamation has been issued to enable the Government to throw open certain Crown mineral

areas. Alluvial tin and gold are being mined and shipped. For the year ended March 31, 1917. 459 tons of tin, valued at £46,732, and 4,633 oz. of fine gold, valued at £19,632, were exported. By arrangement with the Union of South Africa, Swaziland is treated for customs purposes as part of the Union, and receives a *pro rata* share of customs revenue. There is bi-weekly communication by coach between Mbabane and Breyten on the Springs-Ernelo Extension. Elsewhere communication is by runners. There are telegraph offices at Mbabane, Pigg's Peak, Bremersdorp, and Ezulweni. The present seat of the administration is at Mbabane; altitude 4,000 ft.

	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
Revenue	£59,199	£68,354	£71,498
Expenditure	62,170	61,969	67,621
Debt	—	92,500*	92,500*
Exports to U.K.	£28,046	nil	1916
Imports from (and of) U.K.	1,097	£1,855	£2,680

Resident Commissioner, D. Honey, £1,200
(and £380 allow.)
Deputy ditto and Gov. Secretary, B. Nicholson.

Rhodesia

On Oct. 29, 1889, a Royal Charter was granted to the **British South Africa Company**, conferring upon it large administrative powers in the region north of the Transvaal, now known as Rhodesia, authorising it to promote trade and commerce and to work mineral and other concessions in those regions. The authorised share capital of the Company amounts to £9,000,000, of which £8,937,533 has been issued. Rhodesia is divided into two portions by the river Zambesi.

Area and Population

	Area. Sq. m.	Population.
Southern Rhodesia (Salisbury)	149,000	777,882
Northern Rhodesia (Livingstone)	291,000	877,100
Totals	440,000	1,654,982

NORTHERN RHODESIA

is the British sphere lying between the Portuguese settlements, German East Africa, and the Congo Free State, excepting the Nyasaland Protectorate. Of the population, as given above, only 2,100 are Europeans. The exports include ivory and rubber, also tobacco and cotton, which are being grown with considerable success. This territory was previously divided into the two provinces of North-Eastern and North-Western Rhodesia; but by the Order in Council of May 4, 1911, they were amalgamated under the title of "Northern Rhodesia." The amalgamation took effect from Aug. 17, 1911.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA

Southern Rhodesia includes the two provinces Matabeleland and Mashonaland. The Europeans number approximately 32,882. It lies between the northern boundary of the Transvaal on the south, and the Zambesi on the north, with the Portuguese provinces of Manica and Sofala as the eastern boundary. The Rhodesia Railways

* Incurred in connection with the Concessions Commission, the partition of concessions, and the expropriation of monopolies.

include the following sections: Vryburg to Bulawayo, 588 miles, Bulawayo to Salisbury, 301 miles, Bulawayo to Victoria Falls, 280 miles, Victoria Falls to Kalomo, 94 miles, Heany Junction to West Nicholson, 103 miles, Gwelo to Selukwe, 24 miles, and Westacre Junction to Matopos, 9 miles—total, with sidings, 1,406 miles. The Mashonaland Railway includes the following sections: Untali to Salisbury, 170 miles, Kalomo to Broken Hill, 281 miles, Salisbury to Sinoia, 82 miles, Mount Hampden to Shamva, 73 miles—total, 606 miles. A branch line from Gwelo to Victoria, 123 miles, is owned by the Blinkwater Railway Co. A line has been constructed from Broken Hill to the Congo Border, a distance of 132 miles, by the Rhodesia Katanga Junction Railway and Mineral Co., Ltd., and a further extension in the Belgian Congo has been built by the Compagnie du Chemin de fer du Katanga to Tshilongo, a distance of about 458 miles north of Broken Hill. The output of gold from the mines amounted in 1912 to £2,707,368, in 1913 to £2,903,267, in 1914 to £3,580,209, in 1915 to £3,823,168, and in 1916 to £3,895,311. Other mineral exports include silver, lead, copper, coal, chrome ore, and asbestos.

The Government is conducted by the Executive Council of Southern Rhodesia, consisting of the **Administrator of Southern Rhodesia** and not less than three members appointed by the Company, with the approval of a Secretary of State, and by a **Legislative Council** consisting of the Administrator, the Resident Commissioner, and eighteen other members, of whom six are appointed by the Company with the approval of a Secretary of State and twelve elected by the registered voters of Mashonaland and Matabeleland. The Resident Commissioner is a member of both the Executive and Legislative Councils, but without a vote. The duration of each Council is three years. The ordinances of the latter are subject to confirmation by the High Commissioner and to disallowance by the Secretary of State. Native affairs are administered, under the Administrator, by a Chief Native Commissioner, assisted in each case by Commissioners and Assistant Commissioners. Land has been reserved for tribal settlements, and an annual poll tax of £1 is imposed. The **Judicial Establishment** consists of the High Court of Southern Rhodesia with two judges, the Attorney-General, Solicitor-General, and local magistrates. The territory is divided into magisterial districts, and appeal lies from the magistrate to the judges, from the High Court to the Supreme Court of the Union of South Africa, and thence to the Privy Council. There are magistrates at Salisbury, Bulawayo, Hartley, Victoria, Untali, Gwanda, Gwelo, Charter, and Melsetter. Civil cases between native and native are tried in accordance with native law, with certain restrictions. High schools have been opened at Salisbury, Bulawayo, and other centres, to provide a secondary education specially adapted to the needs of the future generation of Rhodesian farmers.

In Nov. of 1913 the Board of the Company issued a memorandum containing proposals for the encouragement of land settlement and immigration in Southern Rhodesia, proposals which were subsequently embodied in a draft Ordinance, and read a first time in the Legislative Council. The proposals caused considerable discussion on the ground that the scheme involved the admission that the unalienated land of Southern Rhodesia was the private property of the British South Africa Company, and that it involved the principle

of a public debt on the future Government of the country. It was agreed that the measure should not be further dealt with in the Legislative Council until the question had been submitted for decision to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT: Salisbury (3,979); it is also the capital of Mashonaland; Bulawayo (5,300) is the capital of Matabeleland.

	1914-15	1915-16	
Revenue .	£718,127	£744,629	
	(Southern Rhodesia)		
	134,906	119,168	
	(Northern Rhodesia)		
Expenditure .	848,611	768,954	
	(Southern Rhodesia)		
	209,450	197,921	
	(Northern Rhodesia)		
	1915	1916	
Exports (S. Rhodesia)	£987,604*	£1,297,411*	
	(N. Rhodesia)	197,843	
		156,446	
Imports (S. Rhodesia)	1,457,251	2,453,795	
	(N. Rhodesia)	285,259	
		160,371	
	1914	1915	1916
Exports to U.K.	£208,459	£419,562	£291,028
Imports from (and of) U.K.	768,369	697,473	986,065

Board of Directors, (vacant) (President); Sir Lewis Michell, C.V.O.; P. Lyttelton Gell; Sir H. Birch-

* Exclusive of raw gold.

enough, K.C.M.G.; Maj. Marquess of Winchester; Otto Beit; Rochfort Maguire; H. Wilson Fox, M.P.; Baron E. B. D'Erlanger; D. O. Malcolm; B.-Gen. Hon. E. Baring, C.V.O.; Capt. Duke of Abercorn.

Secretary, (vacant).

Assist. Secretary, A. P. Millar.

Registrar, R. C. Bolton.

Chief Accountant, P. J. Baird, A.C.A.

Head Offices, Rhodesia House, 2 London Wall Buildings, London, E.C.2.

Emigration and Information Office, 166 Strand, W.C.2.

Administration

Administrator of Southern Rhodesia, Sir F. Drummond Chaplin, K.C.M.G. (Salisbury).

Resident Commissioner, Herbert J. Stanley, C.M.G.

Administrator of Northern Rhodesia, L. A. Wallace, C.M.G.

Cape Town Agency, P. B. Philip, Rhodes Building, Cape Town.

Commercial Representative in South Africa (Bulawayo), W. Olive (acting).

Resident Mining Engineer in Rhodesia, A. H. Aekermann, Bulawayo.

Director of Land Settlement, P. W. Inskipp, Salisbury (acting).

BRITISH EAST AFRICA

NYASALAND PROTECTORATE

The Nyasaland Protectorate was known, until July 6, 1907, as the British Central Africa Protectorate. The Protectorate comprises the western shore of Lake Nyassa, with the high tablelands separating it from the basin of the Loangwa River, and the region lying between the watershed of the Zambesi and the Shire Rivers on the west, and the Lakes Chilwa and Chilwa and the River Ruw (an affluent of the Shire) on the east, including the mountain systems of the Shire Highlands and Manje.

The total area is 39,573 sq. m. with a pop. of 1,139,900 (1916). The European inhabitants number 785, Indians 379, and natives 1,138,736.

The administration is in the hands of a Governor, with Executive and Legislative Councils. The Protectorate is divided into 15 Districts, and these are managed by a number of Residents and Assistant Residents, judicial officers, etc. There is a High Court for the Protectorate. The armed forces consist of the 1st battalion of the King's African Rifles. The port is Chinde, at the mouth of the Zambesi, where a small concession has been granted by the Portuguese Government.

The principal occupation of the European settlers is planting; and many thriving plantations of coffee, Virginia tobacco (export, 1916, 3,706,203 lb.), and cotton (export, 1916, 3,065,248 lb.) have been established. Other products are tea, chillies, rubber, rice, maize, wheat, and fibre. The chief imports are provisions, cotton goods, earthenware, hardware, salt, silk and woollen goods, and agricultural machinery. 84% of the imports come from the United Kingdom and British Colonies. The chief towns are: Blantyre, Zomba (head-quarters of the Government), Fort Johnston (the principal port on Lake Nyassa and Marine Transport Department Depot), Karonga (north end of Lake

Nyasa), the starting-point for Tanganyika, and Kota-kota (west coast of Lake Nyasa). The Shire Highland Railway (113 m.) connects Port Herald and Chiromo on the Shire River with Blantyre, and will be continued to Lake Nyasa. An extension southward from Port Herald to the northern bank of the Zambesi at Chindio is now complete and open for traffic; and arrangements have been made for the construction of a line from the opposite bank, through Portuguese territory to Beira.

	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
Revenue	£124,849	£118,523	£137,911
Expenditure	133,106	143,161	125,666
Public debt	—	—	305,400
Total imports	189,201	202,798	253,400
Total exports	200,734	235,679	263,668

	1914	1915	1916
Exports to U.K.	£149,451	£129,867	£271,728
Imports from (and of) U.K.	95,965	119,885	285,454

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency

Sir George Smith, K.C.M.G. £2,000

Chief Secretary, H. L. Duff, C.M.G. £700-800

Assist. Chief Sec., A. M. D. Turnbull £500-600

Comdt. 1st. Bn. K.A.R. Lt.-Col. G. M. P. Hawthorn £844

Agent at Chinde, S. H. Fletcher £600

Judge (Blantyre), R. W. Lyall Grant £700-800

District Residents, 1st Grade, H. C. McDonald, C.M.G.; O. A. Cardew; A. D. Easterbrook; C. Grant; H. Armbruster . . . each £500-700

Attorney-General, A. F. Hogg £700

Treasurer, William Wheeler, C.M.G. £500-700

Comptroller of Customs, R. MacDonald £450-600

Director of Agriculture, J. S. J. McCall £500-700

Director of Public Works, T. I. Binnie, C.M.G. £500-700

Principal Medical Off. H. H. Hearsey £600-700
Supt. of Native Affairs, J. O. Casson £450-600
Inspector-Gen. of Protectorate Forces, (vacant).

EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE

The East Africa Protectorate extends about 400 miles along the coast northwards from Vanga, at the mouth of the Umba River, to the Juba River, and inland to the borders of Uganda. It adjoins the Italian and Abyssinian spheres of influence on the N., and German East Africa on the S. The Imperial British East Africa Company opened up the country, having in 1887 obtained a concession of territory from the Sultan of Zanzibar, and in 1888 a charter from the British Government. An arrangement for buying them out was, however, come to in 1895, and the direct administration of the country was undertaken by H.M. Government. The Protectorate has an area of 243,000 sq. m., with a pop. estimated at 2,786,000, including 5,485 Europeans. On the coast Arabs and Swahili predominate; further inland are races speaking Bantu languages, and non-Bantu tribes, such as the Masai, the Somalis, and the Gallas. The prevailing religious beliefs are Pagan, but on the coast Mahomedanism has made great strides. There are various Christian missions, supported by the societies of various countries. The Protectorate is administered by a Governor and Commander-in-Chief, who has the advice of Legislative and Executive Councils. A hut tax, and in some districts a poll tax, is levied upon the natives. There is a police force of about 2,260, of whom 75 are Indians and 80 Europeans. The so-called Uganda Railway (see Uganda) runs through the Protectorate and connects Mombasa with Lake Victoria Nyanza. There were 3,113 miles of telegraph and 1,089 miles of telephone line in 1916. The climate in the Lowlands, or districts near the coast, is fairly healthy for the tropics, while the Highlands, or central plateaux, have a temperate climate, with a mean average at noon of 78° F. Agricultural operations are increasing, particularly in the Highlands, where a large body of English farmers are devoting their efforts to stock-raising and general farming. The lowlands produce coconuts, rice, maize, and various native grains; cotton, sisal, rubber, and tobacco are also being cultivated. Experiments with a view to a large extension of cotton growing are being made, and the introduction of other seeds and plants of economic value is being tried. In the highlands, potatoes, fruit and vegetables, maize, sisal, simsim, and beans grow freely, and are now exported; coffee, wheat, and barley are successfully cultivated and on an increasing scale, and flax should soon figure in the exports; a certain amount is already exported. On the uplands extensive pasture-grounds are available for cattle, sheep, and ostriches. The forest products of the coast are mangrove bark, rubber, gum-copal, and timber, including ebony. The highland forests contain cedar, podocarpus, ironwood, croton, and many valuable timber trees. In 1911 the Imperial Government granted the colony a loan of £250,000, to be used in the construction of a small light railway to act as a feeder between Nairobi and the Thika River, the improvement of the harbour facilities at Kilindini, and the supplying of good water to Mombasa. A further loan of £375,000 was advanced in 1912 for the development of the Uganda Railway and the ports which it serves, and £1,868,000 in 1915 for the general improvement of the country.

CAPITAL: Nairobi (pop. 30,000) chief ports

are Mombasa (27,000), Lamu, Malindi, Vanga, and Kismayu.

	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
Revenue . . .	£984,756	£1,165,561	£1,533,783
Expenditure . . .	1,151,730	1,072,917	1,197,396
Total imports . . .	1,469,210	1,708,333	3,024,123
Total exports . . .	1,004,796	1,111,424	1,613,853
Exports to U.K. . .	£446,174	£392,042	£478,501
Imports from (and of) U.K. . .	845,562	707,524	1,258,067

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Sir Henry Conway Belfield, K.C.M.G. (duty allowance, £1,000) £3,000

Chief Secretary, C. C. Bowring, C.M.G. (duty all, £1,000) £1,000

Asst. Sec. W. J. Mouson (duty all, £60) £600-800

Provincial Commissioners. C. W. Hobley, C.M.G. (£860); J. Ainsworth, C.M.G. (£810); C. R. W. Lane, J. W. T. McClellan (£750 each); F. W. Isaacs (£675); H. R. Tate . . . £600

Chief Justice, R. W. Hamilton . . . £1,000

Judges, A. Ehrhardt (£800); T. D. Maxwell £700

Land Officer, R. B. Wright (duty all, £60) £600-800

Treasurer, H. P. Espie (duty all, £70) £700-900

Attorney-General, J. W. Barth (duty all, £90) £900

Chief of Customs, F. W. Major, C.M.G., I.S.O. (duty all, £60) £600-800

Commdt. K.A.R. B.-Gen. E. H. Llewellyn (duty all, £144) £700

Principal Medical Off. A. D. Milne, C.M.G. (duty all, £70) £700-900

Insp.-Gen. Police, E. Africa and Uganda, Col. W. F. S. Edwards, C.M.G., D.S.O. . . £600-800

Director of Public Works, W. M. Ross (duty all, £70) £700-900

General Manager, Uganda Ry. B. Eastwood (duty all, £150) £1,500-1,800

Director of Agriculture, A. C. Macdonald £800-1,000

Postmaster-General, J. Gosling (duty all, £60) £600-800

Conservator of Forests, E. Battiscombe (duty all, £50) £500-700

Director of Surveys, Maj. L. N. F. I. King, R.E. £800

Mall transit: about 21 days.

UGANDA PROTECTORATE

The Uganda Protectorate for administrative purposes is divided into five provinces, viz. (1) the Province of Buganda; (2) the Eastern Province; (3) the Western Province; (4) the Northern Province; and (5) the Rudolf Province. It lies between the Belgian Congo on the west and the East Africa Protectorate on the east, the southern boundary being 1° S. lat. and the Anglo-German frontier, and the northern the Egyptian Sudan. It has a total area of 109,119 sq. m., with a pop. in 1917 of 2,954,861, including 963 Europeans. The native capital of the country is Mengo, but the British administration, under a Governor, has its headquarters at Entebbe, on the N.W. shore of Lake Victoria. The Imperial Government took over the administration from the Imperial British East Africa Company in 1893, and Uganda was proclaimed a British protectorate on June 19, 1894. Its limits were extended to include the adjoining native confederacies of Bunyoro and Busoga in 1896; subsequent additions have been made to include Bukedi, Teso, Laugo, and Karamoja in the east, the countries to the north adjoining the Nile on the confines of Sudan and Belgian Congo territories and Ilgezi and Ankole in the western area of the Protectorate. A High Court for the Protectorate was established in 1902, with

an Appeal Court at Mombasa. The King, or "Kabaka," is H.H. Daudi Chwa (b. 1896), who attained his majority Aug. 8, 1914. He is assisted in his native administration by three native ministers. He receives a stated allowance from the Government, and has been educated by an English tutor at the expense of the British Government. He paid a visit to England in June 1913. There is also a Lukiko, or native council, of 80 chiefs.

The export trade is mainly in cotton (£245,426), coffee (£87,202), skins (£18,260), cotton seed (£9,760), ghee (£11,999), hides (£64,480), the trade in ivory has decreased owing to war. Iron ore abounds, and wheat grows well. Imports, chiefly cotton piece goods (£233,218), oils, fats and greases (£23,151), cotton blankets (£19,272), grain and flour (£18,967), vehicles and cycles (£16,969), machinery (£15,771), soap (£15,019). The Uganda Railway lies wholly in the East Africa Protectorate. It runs from Mombasa, on the coast, to Port Florence, on the north-east corner of the Victoria Nyanza, a distance of 584 miles. It was built by the Imperial Government at a cost of £5,500,000. A railway, 61 miles in length, runs from Jinja to Namasagali, connecting Lakes Victoria and Kioga. A railway, 7 miles in length, was opened for public traffic on June 1, 1915, between Kampala and Port Bell. Road motor services have been organised in the Buganda and eastern and northern provinces and steamers are now plying on Lakes Victoria, Albert, and Kioga, and a loan of £125,000 was granted in 1912 by the Imperial Government for the further development of communications. The prosperity of the country was threatened between 1906-8 by "sleeping sickness," which has destroyed thousands of natives, but the vigorous measures introduced by the administration have almost stamped out the disease.

	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
Revenue . . .	£282,836	£287,025	£315,458
Grant-in-aid . .	10,000	—	—
Expenditure . .	289,210	285,072	289,308
Total imports .	587,193	609,823	1,296,100
Total exports .	616,521	534,362	1,076,904
Exports to U.K.	1914	1915	1916
Imports from (and of) U.K. . .	£325,099	£342,609	£221,564
	66,002	61,920	69,304

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Sir Frederick J. Jackson, K.C.M.G., C.B. (duty all. £500) £2,000

Chief Secretary, H. R. Wallis, C.M.G. (duty all. £80) £800-900

Provincial Commissioners, F. Spire, C.M.G., C. W. G. Eden, S. Browning, F. W. Casper

Chief Justice, W. M. Carter . . . £500-700

Puisne Judge, F. O. A. Barrett-Leonard . . £900

Attorney-General, D. Kingdon . . . £700

Principal Med. Off. A. D. P. Hodges, C.M.G. . . £500-600

Assist. Chief Sec. E. B. Jarvis . . . £750-850

Deputy Prin. Med. Off. C. A. Wiggins . . . £500-600

Med. Sanitary Off. O. J. Baker . . . £500-600

Treasurer, G. D. Smith, C.M.G. . . . £500-700

Deputy Treasurer, A. E. Booty . . . £500-600

Director of Public Works, C. V. A. Esprout . £600-750

Assist.-Director of Public Works, A. McClure . £500-600

Director of Surveys and Land Officer, R. O. Allen, C.M.G. . . £700-800

Director of Agriculture, S. Simpson, B.Sc. . £500-700

Coast Agent, Mombasa, (vacant) . . . £500-600

Director of Uganda Transport, J. W. P. Russell . £500-600

Supt. Busoga Railway Marine, Commr. H. Hutchinson, R.N.R. . . £500-600

ZANZIBAR PROTECTORATE

The Zanzibar Protectorate consists of two islands of Zanzibar, which has an area of 640 sq. m. and a pop. of 114,069, and of the island of Pemba, which has an area of 380 sq. m. and a pop. of 83,130. Seyyid Said, Sultan of Muscat, transferred his capital to Zanzibar in 1832, and after his death in 1856 his son, Seyyid Majid, was confirmed in the African possessions by Lord Canning, then Governor-General of India. In the year 1890 the supremacy of British interests in the islands was recognised by France and Germany, and in the same year the mainland possessions which extended over the east coast of Africa were ceded to Italy, Great Britain, and Germany respectively. The present Sultan is Seyyid Khalifa bin Harub, K.C.M.G., b. about 1880, who succeeded on the abdication of his brother-in-law in 1911.

The government is conducted by a High Commissioner and a British Resident, who are appointed by commissions under His Majesty's Sign Manual and Signet, and are subject to the control of the Secretary of State for the Colonies. The legal status of slavery was abolished in April 1897, and domestic slavery in 1908. A railway 7 miles long runs from Zanzibar to Bububu. The clove industry is important, and forms 92% of the entire clove crop of the world. The industry dates from 1818; in 1872 the plantations were devastated by a hurricane, and consequently most of the trees in the island date from that time. Pemba, on the other hand, escaped, and the large plantations in that island are therefore much older, varying from 60 to 90 years. It is estimated that there are in both islands about 60,000 acres under clove cultivation, and about 5,500,000 trees in cultivation. The output varies considerably, the trees bearing heavy crops periodically—every three to five years. The average output of recent years has been about 14,000,000 lb., the largest crop recorded was that of the season 1911-12, yielding 28,000,000 lb., the smallest that of the season 1912-13, yielding only 4,750,000 lb. The average yield per annum from a plantation of about 3,000 trees of about 60 years old, is 8 lb. per tree; 98 trees are planted to the acre. The products are mainly cloves, copra, chillies, ivory, rubber, hides, and gum.

CAPITAL: Zanzibar (pop. 35,000), the port of which is one of the finest in Africa.

	1914	1915	1916
Revenue . . .	£234,701	£267,405	£281,162
Expenditure . .	213,091	203,968	280,203
Public debt . .	—	100,000	100,000
Total imports .	763,405	803,877	1,259,820
Total exports .	814,952	791,016	1,052,167
Exports to U.K.	97,978	216,561	333,410
Imports from (and of) U.K. . .	97,604	122,201	199,253
High Commissioner, Sir Henry Conway Belfield, K.C.M.G. . .			£1,200
British Resident, Maj. Francis Barrow Pearce, C.M.G. . .			£700-800
Chief Secretary, J. H. Sinclair, C.M.G. . .			£500-600
Assist. Chief Sec. R. H. Crofton . . .			£600-700
District Commissioners, Dr. L. A. Andrade (£600-700); Paul Sheldon . . .			£500-600
Treasurer, J. Corbett Davis . . .			£700-800
Chief of Customs, W. B. Swinard . . .			£500-600
Port Officer, Capt. F. S. Bardo . . .			£520-650

<i>Judge, J. W. Murison</i>	£1,000
<i>Assist. Judge, T. S. Tomlinson</i>	£800
<i>1st Magistrate, Haythorne Reed</i>	£600-700
<i>Attorney-General, P. Shearman-Turner</i>	£700-900
<i>Director of Education, S. Rivers-Smith, M.A.</i>	£500-700
<i>Director of Public Works, R. G. Crawley</i>	£500-600
<i>Director, Ry. and Electricity Dept. R. Withycombe</i>	£575-600
<i>Director of Agriculture, F. C. McClellan</i>	£500-600
<i>Prin. Medical Off. Dr. H. Curwen</i>	£600-700
<i>Commandant of Police, Maj. H. R. Cartwright</i>	£500-600

Mail transit: 20 days.

SOMALILAND PROTECTORATE

The British sphere of interest in Somaliland and on the coast of the Gulf of Aden, which has existed since 1884, is known by this name. It has an area of 68,000 sq. m. with a pop. of 300,000, and is administered by a Commissioner. It has about 400 miles of coast, and extends inland 300 miles at its deepest point. Within this territory lie the ports Zaila, Bulbar, and Berbera, but their trade is affected by the railway which runs from Jibuti in French Somaliland to Harrar. The boundaries were fixed by agreements with Italy in 1894 and with Abyssinia in 1897. The Somaliland Battalion of the King's African Rifles formed the military force originally. It was strengthened from 1908 to 1909 by reinforcements of Indian troops, owing to the threatening attitude of the Mullah Mohammed Abdullah, the restriction of whose activities from 1901 to 1904 had cost the British Government between £2,000,000 and £3,000,000. In January 1909 the Mullah was denounced at Mecca as an impostor, and in March 1910 the Government, adopting the view that his influence was declining and that the friendly tribes, if assisted with arms, would be able to defend themselves against his raids, announced that the regular troops were to be withdrawn to the coast. The 6th King's African Rifles (Somali Battalion) was then disbanded, and an Indian contingent 200 strong, with 4 British officers, was retained as the garrison of the coast towns. These troops were, however, dispensed with in April 1913, reliance

being placed on a new camel constabulary 500 strong. While the camel corps was engaged on a reconnaissance at Odwein in August 1913 it encountered a strong force of the Somaliland Mullah, and suffered a severe reverse, its commandant, Mr. R. O. Corfield, being killed. As a consequence, an Indian contingent 400 strong has been restationed in Somaliland, and the camel corps increased to 500. There is wireless communication with Aden. The products are chiefly cattle, coffee, skins and hides, ostrich feathers, and gum; cotton-growing is being experimented with.

CHIEF TOWN: Berhera (pop. 30,000).			
	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
Revenue	£23,831	£29,270	£40,400
Expenditure	113,283	124,467	125,614
Total imports	202,883	211,781	322,041
Total exports	176,226	190,596	241,639
Exports to U.K.	1914	1915	1916
Imports from (and of) U.K.	£12,230	£79	£134
	7,993	4,026	3,117
<i>Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief, Geoffrey F. Achee, C.M.G.</i> (duty all. £200) £800			
<i>Secretary to the Administration, D. J. Jardine</i> (duty all. £40) £400-500			
<i>Deputy Commissioner and Officer commanding Troops, Lieut.-Col. G. H. Summers</i> (duty all. £144) £700			
<i>Staff Officer, Captain H. L. Ismay</i> (duty all. £60) £500			
<i>District Commissioners, Maj. A. S. Lawrance, Capt. J. L. Berne, G. M. Castle Smith</i> each (duty all. £40) £400-500			
<i>Assistant ditto, R. R. Jehb, A. D. Bethell, and one vacancy</i> each £250-400			
<i>Treasurer, R. W. Taylor</i> £350-500			
<i>Assistant Treasurer, V. S. Bryan</i> £250-400			
<i>Staff Officer, Capt. H. L. Ismay (actg.)</i> £600			
<i>Commdt. of Indian Contingent, Maj. H. C. Dobbs</i> £600			
<i>Commandant, Camel Corps, (vacant)</i> £600			
<i>Medical Officers, Capt. R. H. Miller, J. T. Watt</i> (personal duty all. £80) £400-500			
<i>Chief of Customs, H. M. O'Byrne</i> £350-450			
<i>Director of Posts and Telegraphs, J. O. Hawkhead</i> £400			

BRITISH WEST AFRICA

GAMBIA

The Gambia is a great river of Western Africa, falling into the Atlantic Ocean by a large estuary 27 m. wide at some parts, but contracting to 10 m. between Bird Island and Cape St. Mary, and to about 2 m. between Barra Point and Bathurst on St. Mary's Island. The Crown colony and protectorate on the river Gambia consists of the Island of St. Mary, British Kombo, Albreda, the Ceded Mile, the territories of Brefet and Bajana, and MacCarthy Island—153 m. from the mouth. Its area is about 4,132 sq. m., with a pop. in 1916 of 146,101 (Europeans 147). The Gambia was discovered by Portuguese merchants in 1447, but no settlement was made. In 1588 a patent was granted by Queen Elizabeth to some London merchants to trade with the Gambia; in 1618 James I granted a Chabart to Sir Robert Rich and others, and Fort James was built by them on a small island; it is now being washed away gradually. In 1631 another, and in 1662 yet another company was chartered, but they were unsuccessful. In 1672 a fourth company was formed, but not until the Treaty of Versailles in 1763 abandoned to England the right of trade

did commercial prosperity arrive. The settlement was annexed to Sierra Leone in 1821, but was created an independent colony in 1843. The climate from the end of November to the middle of May is pleasant and fairly healthy, but during the rainy season the general conditions of the West African climate prevail. The government is vested in a Governor, assisted by an Executive Council of 3 members, and a Legislative Council of 8 members, 3 being non-official. The groundnut is the staple article of cultivation (value, 1916, £306,093), but calabashes, hides, ivory, palm-kernels, rubber, and wax are also exported. The chief imports are cotton goods, hardware, kola nuts, rice, spirits, sugar, salt, tobacco, and wines. The military force consists of the Gambia Company of the W.A.F.F. A hut tax of about 4s. per annum is levied.

	1914	1915	1916
Revenue	£86,070	£92,253	£103,075
Expenditure	120,921	89,028	83,218
Public debt	—	—	—
Total imports	688,007	521,151	884,554
Total exports	926,127	595,797	705,546

	1914	1915	1916
Exports to U.K.	58,194	347,195	£295,806
Imports from (and of) U.K.	136,849	100,157	216,675

CHIEF TOWN, Bathurst (7,700).
 Governor, Sir Edward John Cameron, K.C.M.G. (b. 1858) £2,500
 Private Sec. O. S. Masser £250 + allow.
 Colonial Secretary, (vacant) £600-700 + £120 allow.
 Assist. Colonial Sec. A. O. Knollys £400-500 + £50 allow.
 Judge of Supreme Court, F. A. Van der Meulen £750
 Receiver-General, Cecil Gwyn £500-600 + £100 al.
 Legal Adviser, E. St. J. Jackson £400-500
 Police Magistrate and Insp. of Schools, M. F. J. McDouneil £400-500
 Sen. Med. Off. E. C. Adams £600-750 + £240 allow.
 Supt. of Police, O. Grigg £400-500 + £80 allow.
 Travelling Commissioners. H. L. Pryce, C.M.G., E. Hopkinson, D.S.O. £500 + £100 allow.; J. K. McCullum, Capt. H. F. Sproston, £400-500;
 Capt. E. B. Leese £350-450
 Colonial Engineer, H. Hollis £500 + £100 allow.

GOLD COAST COLONY

The Gold Coast Colony, with Ashanti and the Protected Northern Territories, is situated on the Gulf of Guinea, between 3° 7' W. and 1° 14' E., and is bounded on the W. by the French colony of the Ivory Coast, on the E. by Togoland, on the N. by the French Sudan, and on the S. by the sea. The total area of the Colony is 24,200 sq. m., of Ashanti 20,000, and of the Northern Territories 35,800. The census of 1911 gave the pop. at 853,766, but the actual population is considered to be in excess of these figures. There are 2,206 Europeans (1916). The returns for Ashanti give 287,814, and for the Northern Territories 361,806. The first European settlement on the Gold Coast was in 1482, when the fort San Jorge da Mina (Elmina) was built and garrisoned by the Portuguese, who subsequently made several other settlements. The Dutch eventually ousted the Portuguese in 1637. In 1618 the first English settlement was established at Cormantyne, and various companies were formed for trading purposes. In 1672 the Royal African Company of England was incorporated, and under its influence English interests steadily advanced, and forts were established at Dixcove, Secondee, Commandah, Anamabu, Tantumquerry, Winnebah, and Accra. The Company gradually declined and dissolved in 1752. A new company, the African Company of Merchants, was subsequently formed, and received annual subsidies until 1821, when the Company was dissolved and its possessions vested in the Crown, and placed under the government of the West African Settlement, the seat of government being at Sierra Leone, from which they were finally separated in 1874. Hitherto the forts of the various nations were intermingled with one another, but in 1850 Great Britain bought the Danish forts. An interchange was effected with the Dutch in 1867 by which the portion of the coast lying to the west of the Sweet River was allotted to Holland, England taking the territory to the east of the river. In 1871 the Dutch transferred all their forts and possessions on the coast to Great Britain. The transfer of Elmina fort was greatly resented by the King of Ashanti, who in 1873 invaded the British Protectorate with a large army, his grievance being that Ashanti territory had been occupied by the British. In

this war, and in the subsequent ones of 1896 and 1900-1, the Ashantis were completely defeated and their territory added to the Empire. In 1897 the territories to the north of Ashanti were constituted a separate district with the title of the "Northern Territories," and placed in charge of a Commissioner.

Administration.—The Government includes a Governor, an Executive Council, and a Legislative Council of 21, 9 of whom are non-official. For defence there is the Gold Coast regiment of the West African Frontier Force, with headquarters in Ashanti. Education is chiefly in the hands of five missionary societies, but the Government has established nine primary schools, which contain 2,098 children and are entirely supported and equipped from Government funds.

The chief products of the colony are palm oil, rubber, palm kernels, lumber, cocoa, kola, gold, and manganese. The cultivation of cocoa was started in 1879 and has made rapid strides, the value in 1916 being £3,847,720. Gold has been exported more or less continuously since the discovery of the country. Up to 1874 the industry was almost entirely in the hands of the natives, but the formation of various English companies has brought about a remarkable development. The output in 1916 was 315,871 oz., valued at £1,200,868. Cotton is grown, and its cultivation is now being encouraged. A railway runs from the port of Secondee via Tarquah and Obuassi to Coomassie, a distance of 168 m., and a line from Accra to Akwapim has been constructed as far as Tafo.

The number of vessels which entered and cleared in 1916 was 340, as compared with 354 in 1915. The total tonnage was 766,315, of which 642,346 was British.

The Gold Coast is peculiarly free from many of the discomforts associated with tropical countries: hot nights and intense heat by day are the exception rather than the rule, while insects are comparatively unobtrusive. The poor quality of the food ordinarily obtainable by Europeans is in many cases accountable for their lowered vitality and renders them an easy prey to mosquito and water-borne diseases. The efforts of the sanitary and medical authorities in promoting hygiene and treatment of disease continue to exercise a beneficial effect on the general health of Europeans.

Native aspirants to various kinds of employment, skilled and unskilled, being plentiful, it is not the policy of Government to encourage European immigration; and, living being expensive, it is highly inadvisable for Europeans in search of employment to go to the colony without previous engagement by Government or representatives of mercantile firms in Europe.

CHIEF TOWN: Accra (pop. 20,000), which is the administrative centre of the colony.

	1914	1915	1916
Revenue	£1,331,713	£1,456,130	£1,835,989
Expenditure	1,755,850	1,627,015	1,465,946
Public debt	3,464,118	3,444,118	3,424,118
Total imports	4,456,968	4,509,538	5,999,749
Total exports	4,942,656	5,943,631	5,816,527
Exports to U.K.	876,330	2,358,895	3,308,695
Imports from (and of) U.K.	1,964,543	1,871,575	2,887,088

Governor, Sir Hugh Charles Clifford, K.C.M.G. (duty all. £1,000) £4,000
 Colonial Secretary, A. R. Slater, C.M.G. £1,200
 Chief Assist. Sec. O. H. Harper £700-800

<i>Senior Assist. Secs.</i> A. A. C. Finlay, A. Farrar	£500-600
<i>Assist. Secs.</i> C. W. Welman, C. W. Chaloner, C. E. Cookson	each £400-500
<i>Five Junior Assist. Secs.</i>	each £300-400
<i>Attorney-General, (vacant)</i>	£1,000
<i>Solicitor-General</i> R. W. H. Wilkinson	£600-700
<i>Treasurer</i> , S. S. Davis	£800-1,000
<i>Chief Assist. ditto</i> , H. M. Lewis	£500-600
<i>Assist. Treasurers</i> , P. F. Barton, R. E. Burns, D. B. Hinson	each £400-500
<i>Lt.-Col. Commdt. G.C. Regt.</i> Lt.-Col. R. A. de B. Rose, D.S.O.	£800
<i>Adj. Volunteers</i> , Capt. O. H. Hells	£400
<i>Prin. Med. Off.</i> T. E. Rice	£1,200
<i>Director of Works</i> , F. H. Loughurst	£1,000
<i>Gen. Man. of Railways</i> , E. M. Bland	£1,200
<i>Comptroller of Customs</i> , P. L. H. Archer	£700-900
<i>Deputy ditto</i> , C. A. Harrigan	£500-600
<i>Commissioners of Provinces</i> , J. Maxwell, J. T. Furley, F. W. F. Jackson, Col. Colin C. Harding, C.M.G.	each £700
<i>Sec. for Mines</i> , F. Cogill	£800
<i>Sec. Native Affairs, (vacant)</i>	£600-700
<i>Postmaster-General</i> , S. B. Gosling	£700-800
<i>Deputy ditto</i> , W. T. E. Wallace	£600-700
<i>Insp.-Gen. of Police</i> , D. Bettington	£700-900
<i>Director of Education</i> , D. J. Oman	£600-700
<i>Chief Justice</i> , Sir P. Crampton Smyly	£1,500
<i>Puisne Judges</i> , L. E. Hawtayne, E. C. Watson, S. C. King-Parlow, W. T. Porter	each £1,000
<i>Chief Registrar and Sheriff</i> , Andrew White	£600-700
<i>Ashanti:—</i>	
<i>Chief Commissioner</i> , F. C. Fuller, C.M.G.	£1,250
<i>Commissioners</i> , Maj. C. E. D. O. Rew, A. J. Philbrick, P. A. H. Pott	each £700

Northern Territories:—

<i>Chief Commissioner</i> , Capt. C. H. Armitage, C.M.G., D.S.O.	£1,250
<i>Commissioners</i> , Maj. B. M. Read, Capt. E. H. Hobart, Capt. T. W. Breckenridge	each £700

Mail transit: 15 days.

NIGERIA

The Colony and Protectorate of Nigeria includes the territories situated on the Bight of Benin, between Dahomey on the west and the Kameruns on the east. The Protectorate is in two main divisions, the Northern Provinces and the Southern Provinces, of which the northern group coincides with the former Protectorate of Northern Nigeria, and the southern group with the former Protectorate of Southern Nigeria. The headquarters of Government is at Lagos, but it is proposed to establish a new capital at Kaduna, in the heart of the country. The area of the whole territory is 336,000 sq. miles, and the population roughly 16,500,000.

The chief industry is agriculture, and crops consist of cotton, cocoa, ground-nuts, maize, guinea-corn, millet, rice, coffee, yams, cassava, and tobacco. The natural products exported are palm-oil and kernels, gum copal, rubber, mahogany, shea-nuts, hides, and skins; and the export of ground-nuts is steadily increasing. During the last few years a considerable industry has arisen in connection with tin-mining in the Northern Provinces. A railway is in operation between Lagos and Zungeru, a distance of 430 miles, crossing the Niger at Jebba; and a junction between this railway and the railway from Baro to Kano, in the Northern Provinces, is effected by means of an extension to Minna, 38 miles east

of Zungeru. There is thus direct rail communication between Lagos and Kano, over a total distance of 712 miles. Further railway extensions are contemplated, a line has been constructed from Port Harcourt, at the head of the Bonny estuary, to the coalfields in the neighbourhood of Udi, which it is proposed to extend later to Kaduna to form a junction with the main line from Lagos to Kano. **Centres of trade** are Lagos, Abeokuta, Ibadan, Oshogbo, Ilorin, Zaria, Kano, Onitsha, Lokoja, Warri, Bonny, Sapele, Calabar, Opo, Forcados, and Port Harcourt.

The principal imports are cotton goods, provisions, spirits, hardware, cutlery, cycles, kerosene, tobacco, building material, soap, and haberdashery.

	1914	1915	1916
Revenue	£3,048,381	£2,703,257	£2,943,184
Expenditure	3,596,764	3,434,215	3,609,638
Total imports	6,901,071	5,016,951*	5,780,118
Total exports	6,610,046	5,660,796*	6,096,586
Exports to U.K.	4,296,921	4,492,979*	4,739,215
Impts. from U.K.	5,145,603	4,184,089*	4,768,109

Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir Frederick John Dealtry Lugard, G.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O. (b. 1858) . . . £6,000
Political Sec. (vacant) . . . £800-900

Central Departments

<i>Central Secretary</i> , D. C. Cameron	£800-1,000
<i>Chief Justice</i> , Sir E. A. Speed	£1,600
<i>Attorney-General</i> , R. M. Combe	£1,400
<i>Auditor</i> , C. A. Pickwood	£700-900
<i>Treasurer</i> , D. S. Macgregor	£1,000-1,200
<i>Comptroller of Customs</i> , T. F. Burrows	£900-1,100
<i>Director of Marine</i> , Lieut. J. Perceval, D.S.O., R.N.R.	£1,000-1,200
<i>Director of Medical and Sanitary Services</i> , T. Hood, C.M.G.	£1,200
<i>Surveyor-General, (vacant)</i>	£900-1,000
<i>Chief Conservator of Forests</i> , H. N. Thompson	£1,000-1,200
<i>Director of Railways and Works</i> , Sir J. Eaglesome, K.C.M.G.	£1,500-1,800
<i>General Manager Nigerian Railway, (vacant)</i>	£1,100-1,300
<i>Postmaster-General</i> , J. Somerville	£700-900
<i>Commandant Nigerian Regt.</i> , Brig.-Gen. F. H. G. Cunliffe, C.B., C.M.G.	£1,100

Colony

<i>Administrator, (vacant)</i>	£1,500
<i>Commissioner of Lands</i> , O. W. Alexander	£500-600
<i>Colonial Chaplain</i> , Rev. L. S. Noble, M.A.	£400-500

Northern Provinces

<i>Lieut.-Governor</i> , H. S. Goldsmith, C.M.G.	£2,000
<i>Secretary</i> , G. R. Mathews	£700-900
<i>1st Class Residents</i> , Capt. U. F. H. Ruxton; W. F. Gowers; F. B. Gall; E. J. Arnett; (1 vacancy)	£800-1,000
<i>Inspector-General of Police and Sheriff</i> , Capt. A. E. Johnson, D.S.O.	£600-700
<i>Director of Agriculture</i> , P. H. Lamb	£600-800
<i>Principal Medical Officer</i> , J. A. Pickals	£1,100
<i>Government Inspector of Mines</i> , E. A. Lanslow-Cock	£600-800
<i>Director of Education</i> , H. Vischer	£600-800
<i>Director of Public Works</i> , A. C. Ridsdalo	£800-1,000

Southern Provinces

<i>Lieut.-Governor</i> , A. G. Boyle, C.M.G.	£2,000
<i>Secretary</i> , Maj. H. O. Moorhouse, C.M.G., D.S.O.	£800-1,000

* Including specie.

1st Class Residents. H. Bedwell, C.M.G.; R. A. Roberts; J. C. Maxwell, C.M.G. . £800-1,000
Inspector-General of Police, C. E. Johnson £700-900
Inspector of Prisons, Maj. W. H. Boverley £600-700
Director of Agriculture, W. H. Johnson £600-800
Principal Medical Officer, Maj. W. G. H. Best £1,200
Director of Education, H. J. Hyde-Johnson £600-800
Director of Public Works, H. F. Pect £900-1,000
Transit to Lagos from Liverpool, 16 days.
 Cable communication to Lagos and Bonny.
 Inland telegraphic communication with all important places.

SIERRA LEONE

Sierra Leone is a British colony on the West African coast, founded in 1787. Sierra Leone proper is a peninsula, containing about 300 sq. m., but the colony has a coast-line of 210 miles in length. Area, with the Protectorate in the hinterland, 31,000 sq. m.; according to the census of 1911, the population of the Colony amounted to 75,572, while that of the Protectorate is estimated at 1,327,560; Europeans, 1,267. It is bounded on the N. and N.E. by French Guinea; on the S.E. by the Republic of Liberia; and on the W. by the Atlantic Ocean. On the east the frontier was settled by an agreement made between Great Britain and France in Jan. 1895, by which the colony relinquished all control of the head waters of the Niger, and became luclosed on every side. By the Anglo-French Agreement, April 8, 1904, the Los Islands (pop. 1,422) were ceded to France to form part of French Guinea. The interior is divided into 5 districts—Karene, Ronietta, Railway, Koinadugu, Northern Sherbro—each under a District Commissioner. A house tax is levied on the natives. The leading tribes are the Temnes in the west, the Mendis in the south, the Korankos and Yalunkas in the north. A railway runs from Freetown to Pendembu, a distance of 227 miles. It was completed in August 1905. From Boia Junction, 64½ miles from Freetown, a branch line runs to Kamabai, a distance of 104 m. from Bola, and a further extension to

Baga in the Koinadugu District will be undertaken. There are 546 miles of combined telegraph and telephone lines. The military forces include the West African Regiment and a battalion of the West African Frontier Force. There is also a police force 285 strong, and an establishment for victualling and coaling ships of the Royal Navy. The chief exports are palm oil (exports, 1916, 557,751 gall., value £53,622), palm kernels (exports, 1916, 45,316 tons, value £680,708), kola nuts, hides, piassava, and ginger. The colony is administered by a Governor, assisted by an Executive Council composed of 5 official members, and by a Legislative Council with an official majority.

CAPITAL: Freetown, with a pop. of 34,000 and municipal government.

	1914	1915	1916
Revenue . . .	£675,689	£504,425	£551,106
Expenditure . . .	680,146	546,771	532,940
Public debt . . .	—	1,730,048	1,649,020
Total imports . . .	1,405,049	1,255,755	1,290,827
Total exports . . .	1,250,478	1,254,621	1,223,544
Exports to U.K. . .	313,784	810,343	4918,729
Imports from (and of) U.K. . .	667,162	554,036	664,241

Governor, R. J. Wilkinson, C.M.G.	(duty all. £1,000)	£2,500
Chief Justice, Sir G. K. T. Purcell . . .		£1,200
Colonial Secretary, A. O. Hollis, C.M.G. . .		£1,000
Attorney-General, R. A. Maudo . . .		£700-900
Colonial Treasurer, E. O. Johnson, F.S.O. . .		£700-800
Comptroller of Customs, O. Mitchell . . .		£600-700
Circuit Judge, E. V. Parodl . . .		£900
Principal Med. Off. T. E. Rico . . .		£1,000
Solicitor-General, E. Greenwood . . .		£500-700
Registrar-Gen. and Police Mag. K. J. Beatty . .		£500-700
Director of Public Works, (vacant) . . .		£800-1,000
Postmaster-Gen. and Savings Banks, H. T. March . .		£500-600
General Manager, Railways, H. C. Morcom . .		£1,000

Mall transit: 11-13 days.

* Exclusive of allowances.

THE DOMINION OF CANADA

Area and Population

Province.	1911 Census.					
	Area, Acres.	Area, Sq. Miles.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Increase over 1901.
Alberta	163,382,400	255,285	223,989	150,674	374,663	413'08
British Columbia	227,747,200	355,855	251,619	140,861	392,480	119'68
Manitoba	161,172,298	251,832	250,056	205,558	455,614	78'52
New Brunswick	17,910,498	27,985	179,867	172,022	351,889	6'27
Nova Scotia	13,713,771	21,428	251,019	241,319	492,338	7'13
Ontario	260,647,636	407,262	1,299,290	1,223,984	2,523,274	15'58
Prince Edward Island . . .	1,397,991	2,184	47,069	46,659	93,728	— 9'23
Quebec	452,373,601	706,834	1,011,502	991,730	2,003,232	21'49
Saskatchewan	161,088,000	251,700	291,730	200,702	492,432	439'48
North-West Territories . .	795,023,360	1,242,224	9,346	9,135	18,481	— 8'18
Yukon	132,528,640	207,076	6,508	2,004	8,512	—68'73
Totals	2,386,985,395	3,729,665	3,821,995	3,384,648	7,206,643	34'17

Canada is bounded by three oceans, and has 13,000 miles of coast line; it is 3,500 miles by 1,400 in area, and is almost as large as Europe. At the 1911 Census the rural population was 3,925,502;

the urban, 3,281,141. Three-fourths of the population is British-born. Of the 3,821,995 males at the Census of 1911, 2,369,766 were single. The population is estimated at the end of 1915 as 8,075,000.

Origins and Religions

Origins.	1901.	1911.	Religions.	1901.	1911.
English	1,260,899	1,823,150	Roman Catholics	2,229,600	2,833,041
Irish	988,721	1,050,384	Presbyterians	842,442	1,115,324
Scottish	800,154	997,880	Methodists	916,886	1,079,892
Welsh	13,135	24,848	Church of England	681,494	1,043,017
Other	286	723	Baptists	318,005	382,666
Total British	3,063,195	3,896,985	Lutherans	92,524	229,864
French	1,649,371	2,054,890	Greek Church	15,630	88,507
German	310,501	393,320	Jews	16,401	74,564
Austro-Hungarian	18,178	129,103	Mennonites	31,797	44,611
Scandinavian	31,042	107,535	Oongregationalists	28,293	34,054
Indian	127,941	105,492	Eastern Religions	15,570	28,418
Jewish	16,131	75,681	Disciples	14,900	11,329
Dutch	33,845	54,986	No religion	4,810	26,027
Italian	10,834	45,411	Salvation Army	10,308	18,834
Russian	19,825	43,142	Mormons	6,891	15,971
Negro	17,437	16,877	Adventists	8,058	10,406
Chinese	17,312	27,774	All others	50,672	68,155

The native Indians in Canada numbered 103,861 in 1911, and 103,531 in 1915. They own 2,415,569 acres, of which 192,478 acres are under cultivation, and the whole valued at \$46,530,823. The number of Eskimos in 1911 was 4,600, and in 1915, 3,447.

Chronology

Canada was first discovered by John Cabot on June 24, 1497, and in 1534 a French expedition under Jacques Cartier ascended the St. Lawrence as far as Hochelaga (Montreal). Subsequently it was visited by Samuel de Champlain, who founded Quebec, and spent many years of his life in developing the colony. In 1713, Acadia (Nova Scotia) was ceded to England by the Treaty of Utrecht. In 1766 began the Seven Years War between England and France, and 1759 (Sept. 18) saw the capture of Quebec by General Wolfe. In 1763 the Treaty of Paris was signed, by which Canada was finally ceded to Great Britain. In 1837 occurred the rebellion in Upper and Lower Canada. In 1841 Upper and Lower Canada were united. In 1843 Victoria, British Columbia, was founded. In 1851 responsible government was given to Prince Edward Island, and in 1858 parliamentary government established in British Columbia, which was united with Vancouver Is. in 1866. In 1867 the British North America Act was passed, uniting Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick under one federal government. Dominion Day was established on July 1 of that year. In 1870 Manitoba and the North-West Territories were added to the Dominion, the latter by purchase from the Hudson's Bay Company for £300,000. British Columbia joined in 1871 and Prince Edward Island in 1873. In 1880 an Order in Council annexed to the Dominion such British possessions in North America, other than Newfoundland, as were not previously in the Dominion. The North-West Rebellion and execution of Louis Riel occurred in 1885. The unnamed portions of the North-West Territories were named as Ungava, Franklin, Mackenzie, and Yukon Districts, in 1895. In 1898 the Canadian preferential tariff in favour of Great Britain came into force. 1903 saw the settlement of the Alaskan Boundary. In 1905 new provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta were created. In 1912 the boundaries of Quebec, Ontario, and Manitoba were extended. 1915 saw the first Canadian Contingent of nearly 33,000 men, 7,500 horses, and 70 pieces of artillery, the largest military force that ever crossed the Atlantic, come to the help of the Mother Country.

Physiography

Canada may be conveniently divided into five sections: (1) the peninsula which in Canada forms the Gaspé and the three Maritime provinces; (2) the lowlands of southern Ontario and southern Quebec, with the Great Lakes and the Ottawa and St. Lawrence Rivers draining the interior into the Atlantic Ocean; (3) the Central plain; (4) the Laurentian highland; (5) the western Cordillera. In the western Cordillera are found the highest mountain ranges and peaks in Canada. In the Yukon is Mount Logan, 19,539 ft., the highest known point in Canada. In the Rocky Mountains are many high peaks, Mount Robson, in the Yellowhead Pass, being the highest, 13,700 ft. Canada has a fine series of rivers—the Mackenzie 2,525 m., St. Lawrence 1,900 m., Yukon 1,765 m., Nelson 1,600 m., Saskatchewan 1,205 m., Columbia 1,150 m., Peace 1,065 m., and Churchill 1,000 m. The interior continental plain or Red River Valley was once part of the bed of a great lake which reached southward into the United States and northward 100 m. beyond Lake Winnipeg; it is the great grain-producing part of Canada, and owes its fertility in part to the mineral constituents of the soil, and in part to the great accumulation of nitrogenous organic matter, the remains of ages of vegetable growth.

Climate

The climate of such a large country as Canada, ranging from lat. 42° to the Arctic regions, and touching three oceans, shows great variations. In the east it is cold but clear in winter, warm in summer; while the climate of the British Columbian coast resembles that of England. Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba are subject to great extremes of temperature, Saskatchewan having registered a maximum of 107° and a minimum of — 56°. The Chinook, or westerly wind, is a characteristic of the Alberta climate, and it keeps the prairies usually bare of snow in the winter.

Governors-General of Canada, 1867-1917

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Date of Assumption of Office.
Viscount Monck	June 1, 1867	July 1, 1867
Lord Lisgar (Sir John Young)	Dec. 29, 1868	Feb. 2, 1869
Earl of Dufferin	May 22, 1872	June 25, 1872
Marquess of Lorne	Oct. 5, 1878	Nov. 25, 1878
Marquess of Lansdowne	Aug. 18, 1883	Oct. 23, 1883
Lord Stanley of Preston (Earl of Derby)	May 1, 1888	June 11, 1888
Earl of Aberdeen	May 22, 1893	Sept. 18, 1893
Earl of Minto	July 30, 1898	Nov. 12, 1898
Earl Grey	Sept. 26, 1904	Dec. 10, 1904
H.R.H. Duke of Connaught	Mar. 21, 1911	Oct. 13, 1911
Duke of Devonshire	1916	1916

GOVERNMENT

Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency the Duke of Devonshire, K.G., P.C., G.O.V.O., G.O.M.G.

Military Secretary and Secretary, Lt.-Col. Hon. H. G. Henderson.

Comptroller of the Household, Lord Richard P. Nevill, C.M.G.

A.D.C.'s, Capt. A. A. Mackintosh, R.H.G.; Capt. R. O'R. Kenyon-Slaney, G.G.; Capt. V. F.

Bulkeley-Johnson, R.B.; Capt. M. A. T. Ridley, G.G.

Private Sec. A. F. Sladen, C.V.O., C.M.G.

THE EXECUTIVE (COALITION GOVERNMENT)

<i>Prime Minister and Secretary for External Affairs</i> , Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Laird Borden, P.C., G.C.M.G., K.C., LL.D. (b. '54)	<i>Under-Sec. & Deputy Reg.-Gen.</i> Thos. Mulvey, K.C. \$5,000
. \$12,000	<i>Assist. ditto</i> , P. Pelletier \$3,700
<i>Minister of Trade and Commerce</i> , Rt. Hon. Sir George Eulas Foster, K.C.M.G., D.C.L. (b. '47)	<i>Accountant</i> , F. Colson \$3,150
. \$7,000	<i>Asst. Dep. Reg.-Gen.</i> I. W. Storr \$3,100
<i>Minister of Justice</i> , Hon. Charles Joseph Doherty, D.C.L., LL.D. (b. '55)	<i>Chief Clerk, Naturalisation Branch</i> , Arthur Brophy \$2,700
<i>Postmaster-General</i> , Pierre Edouard Blondin (b. '74)	<i>Dominion Archivist</i> , A. G. Doughty, C.M.G., LL.D. \$2,700
. \$7,000	<i>Secretary of Board of Publication</i> , William Smith, I.S.O. \$3,500
<i>Secretary of State and Minister of Mines</i> , Hon. Martin Burrell (b. '58)	
<i>Minister of Finance</i> , Hon. Sir William Thomas White, K.C.M.G., B.A. (b. '66)	Department of Public Printing and Stationery
. \$7,000	<i>King's Printer and Controller of Stationery</i> , Joseph de L. Taché \$5,000
<i>Minister of Marine and Fisheries and Minister of the Naval Service</i> , Hon. Col. Ballantyne \$7,000	<i>Assist. ditto</i> , Fred Cook \$4,000
<i>Minister of Public Works</i> , Hon. F. B. Carvell, K.C.	<i>Supt. of Printing</i> , F. R. Boardman \$3,600
. \$7,000	<i>Supt. of Stationery</i> , J. O. Patenaude \$3,600
<i>Minister of Railways and Canals</i> , Hon. John Dowsley Reid, M.D. ('59)	
. \$7,000	Department of External Affairs
<i>Minister of Overseas Military Forces</i> , Hon. Sir Albert Edward Kemp, K.C.M.G. (b. '58)	<i>Secretary of State for External Affairs</i> , Rt. Hon. Sir Robert L. Borden, P.C., G.C.M.G., K.C., LL.D., Prime Minister
<i>Minister of the Interior and Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs</i> , Hon. A. Meighen	<i>Parliamentary Sec.</i> Col. Hugh Clark, M.P.
. \$7,000	<i>Under-Sec. of State for External Affairs</i> , Sir Joseph Pope, K.C.M.G., C.V.O., I.S.O. \$5,000
<i>Minister of Agriculture</i> , Hon. T. A. Crerar \$7,000	<i>Assist. Under-Sec.</i> W. H. Walker, I.S.O. \$3,300
<i>Minister of Customs</i> , Hon. A. L. Sifton	
. \$7,000	Department of the Interior
<i>Minister of Inland Revenue</i> , Hon. Albert Seigny (b. '81)	<i>Minister of the Interior</i> , Hon. A. Meighen \$7,000
. \$7,000	<i>Deputy Minister</i> , W. W. Cory, C.M.G. \$5,000
<i>President of the Privy Council</i> , Hon. N. W. Rowell	<i>Assist. Deputy ditto</i> , J. A. Côté \$4,000
<i>Minister of Militia</i> , Hon. Gen. Mcburn.	<i>Superintending Accountant</i> , C. H. Beddoe \$3,500
<i>Minister of Colonization and Immigration</i> , Hon. J. A. Calder	<i>Secretary</i> , L. O. Pereira \$2,700
<i>Ministers without Portfolio</i> , Hon. Sir James Alexander Loughheed, K.C.M.G., K.C. (b. '54); Hon. F. Cochrane	<i>Lao Clerk</i> , T. G. Rothwell \$3,100
<i>Solicitor-General</i> , Hon. Hugh Guthrie	<i>Dominion Lands Commissioner</i> , J. W. Greenway \$4,000

GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS

Office of the Privy Council

<i>Clerk of the Privy Council</i> , Rodolphe Boudreau	\$5,000
<i>Assist. ditto</i> , F. K. Bennetts	\$3,400
<i>Secretary for Imperial and Foreign Correspondence</i> , Wm. Mackenzie	\$3,550

Department of Secretary of State

<i>Secretary of State for Canada</i> , Hon. Martin Burrell	\$7,000
--	---------

<i>Cont. & Reg. Dominion Lands Patents</i> , N. O. Côté, I.S.O.	\$3,550
<i>Supt. Ry. & Swamp Lands Branch</i> , F. C. C. Lynch	\$2,400
<i>Surveyor-General</i> , E. Deville, LL.D.	\$4,000
<i>Chief Geographer</i> , J. E. Chalifour	\$2,800
<i>Chief Astronomer</i> , (vacant)	\$3,850
<i>Supt. of Immigration</i> , W. D. Scott	\$4,000
<i>Assist. ditto (England)</i> , John O. Smith	\$4,400
<i>Inspector of U.S. Agencies</i> , W. J. White	\$4,000
<i>Medical Inspector</i> , P. H. Bryce, M.D.	\$3,950

<i>Commissioner of Immigration, Winnipeg, J. Bruce Walker</i>	\$3,500
<i>Director of Forestry, R. H. Campbell</i>	\$3,700
<i>Cont. of Mining Lands and Sec. of the Yukon, H. H. Rowatt</i>	\$3,400

Department of Indian Affairs

<i>Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs, Hon. A. Meighen, Minister of the Interior</i>	
<i>Deputy ditto, Duncan C. Scott</i>	\$5,000
<i>Asstt. Deputy & Sec. John Douglas McLean</i>	\$3,550
<i>Asstt. Sec. Samuel Stewart</i>	\$2,800

Department of Finance

<i>Minister of Finance, Hon. Sir William T. White, K.C.M.G.</i>	\$7,000
<i>Deputy Minister and Sec. of the Treasury Board, Thomas Cooper Boville, C.M.G.</i>	\$5,000
<i>Asstt. Deputy Minister, John C. Saunders</i>	\$4,500

Department of Insurance

<i>Supt. of Insurance, G. D. Finlayson</i>	\$5,000
<i>Chief Clerk, A. O'Reilly</i>	\$2,800

Audit Office

<i>Auditor-General, John Fraser, I.S.O.</i>	\$5,000
<i>Chief Clerks, E. D. Sutherland, I.S.O., John Gorman, \$3,300; Fredk. Hayter, \$3,300.</i>	

Department of Public Works

<i>Minister of Public Works, Hon. F. R. Carvell, K.C.</i>	\$7,000
<i>Deputy Minister, James Blake Hunter</i>	\$5,000
<i>Asstt. Deputy, A. St. Laurent</i>	\$4,000
<i>Secretary, R. C. Desrochers</i>	\$3,300
<i>Accountant, Alfred Geo. Kingston</i>	\$3,550
<i>Chief Architect, E. L. Horwood</i>	\$7,000
<i>Chief Engineer, E. D. Ladleur</i>	\$4,000

Department of Trade and Commerce

<i>Minister of Trade and Commerce, Rt. Hon. Sir George B. Foster, K.C.M.G.</i>	\$7,000
<i>Deputy Minister, Francis C. Trench O'Hara</i>	\$5,000
<i>Chief Asstt. & Accountant, Thos. J. Code</i>	\$3,400
<i>Dominion Statistician and Controller of Census, R. H. Coats</i>	\$3,700
<i>Chief Grain Commissioner, Robert Magill</i>	\$6,500

Department of Inland Revenue

<i>Minister of Inland Revenue, Hon. Albert Seignyn</i>	\$7,000
<i>Deputy Minister, Jos. U. Vincent</i>	\$5,000
<i>Asstt. ditto & Secretary, Geo. W. Taylor</i>	\$3,300
<i>Chief Accountant, (vacant)</i>	\$3,000
<i>Chief Analyst, Anthony McGill, LL.D.</i>	\$3,600
<i>Chief Electrical Engineer, O. Higman</i>	\$3,400
<i>Chief Insp. of Weights and Measures, E. O. Way</i>	\$2,900

Department of Mines

<i>Minister of Mines, Hon. Martin Burrell, Secretary of State</i>	
<i>Deputy Minister, Richard G. McConnell, M.A.</i>	\$5,000
<i>Director of Mines, E. Haanel, Ph.D.</i>	\$3,750
<i>Asstt. Dir. of Geological Survey, John Macoun</i>	\$3,400

Department of Customs

<i>Minister of Customs, Hon. A. L. Sifton</i>	\$7,000
<i>Commissioner of Customs and Chairman Board of Customs, John McDougald, C.M.G.</i>	\$5,000
<i>Asstt. Commissioner, Robinson R. Farrow</i>	\$4,000
<i>Chief and Gen. Insp. S. W. McMichael, I.S.O.</i>	\$4,000
<i>Chief Dominion Appraiser, J. A. Watson</i>	\$3,000

Department of Railways and Canals

<i>Minister of Railways and Canals, Hon. John D. Reld, M.D.</i>	\$7,000
<i>Deputy Minister, Archibald W. Campbell</i>	\$5,000
<i>Gen. Manager, Govt. Railways, F. P. Gutelius</i>	\$20,000
<i>Chief Engineer, W. A. Bowden</i>	\$5,000
<i>Asst. Deputy Minister & Sec. L. K. Jones, I.S.O.</i>	\$3,950

Post Office Department

<i>Postmaster-General, Hon. P. E. Blondin</i>	\$7,000
<i>Deputy ditto, R. M. Coulter, C.M.G., M.D.</i>	\$5,000
<i>Asstt. Deputy ditto, H. B. Verret</i>	\$4,000
<i>Asstt. Deputy Minister, R. Fowler</i>	\$2,800
<i>Supt. Government Annuities, Samuel T. Bastedo</i>	\$4,000
<i>Financial Superintendent, W. J. Johnstone</i>	\$3,850
<i>Supt. Rural Mail Delivery Branch, A. Bolduc</i>	\$3,800
<i>Controller of Postal Stores, Sidney Smith, I.S.O.</i>	\$3,500
<i>Accountant, W. J. Glover</i>	\$3,300
<i>Supt. Postage Stamp Branch, E. J. Lemaire</i>	\$3,100
<i>Controller Ry. Mail Service, B.M. Armstrong</i>	\$3,500
<i>Supt. Money Order Branch, F. E. S. Grout</i>	\$2,900
<i>Supt. Savings Bank Branch, W. H. Harrington</i>	\$3,500
<i>Supt. Mail Contract Branch, Geo. Clayton Anderson</i>	\$3,500
<i>Supt. Dead Letter Branch, Geo. J. Binks</i>	\$3,100
<i>Secretary, A. W. Throop</i>	\$3,000

Department of Justice

<i>Minister of Justice and Attorney-General, Hon. Charles Jos. Doherty, K.O.</i>	\$7,000
<i>Solicitor-General, Hon. Hugh Guthrie</i>	\$6,000
<i>Deputy Minister, E. L. Newcombe, C.M.G., K.C.</i>	\$10,000
<i>Asstt. ditto and Secretary, W. S. Edwards</i>	\$4,000
<i>Inspectors of Penitentiaries, D. Stewart</i>	\$3,850
<i>W. St. P. Hughes, \$3,800.</i>	
<i>Chief Commissioner of Police of Canada, Lt.-Col. Sir A. P. Sherwood, K.C.M.G., M.V.O., A.D.C.</i>	\$5,000

The Roya North-West Mounted Police Office

<i>Comptroller, Angus Macdonald</i>	\$5,000
<i>Asstt. Comptroller, O. F. Hamilton</i>	\$3,000
<i>Commissioner, Aylsworth B. Perry, C.M.G.</i>	\$4,000

Department of Agriculture and Statistics

<i>Minister of Agriculture, Hon. T. A. Crerar</i>	\$7,000
<i>Deputy Minister, George F. O'Halloran</i>	\$6,000
<i>Asstt. ditto & Secretary, A. L. Fitzgerald Jarvis, I.S.O.</i>	\$3,500
<i>Director of Experimental Farms, Joseph H. Grisdale</i>	\$3,200
<i>Director-General of Public Health, F. Montizambert, C.M.G., I.S.O., M.D.</i>	\$5,000
<i>Veterinary Director-General, F. Torrance</i>	\$5,000
<i>Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner, J. A. Ruddick</i>	\$4,000
<i>Registrar Trade Marks and Copyright, P. E. Ritchie</i>	\$3,500
<i>Exhibition Commissioner, Wm. Hutchison</i>	\$4,500
<i>Chief Clerk Patents, W. J. Lynch, I.S.O.</i>	\$3,100

Department of Marine and Fisheries

<i>Minister, Hon. Col. Ballantyne</i>	\$7,000
<i>Deputy Minister, Alexander Johnston</i>	\$5,000
<i>Asstt. ditto, Cameron Stanton</i>	\$4,000
<i>Chief Engineer, Lt.-Col. W. P. Anderson, C.M.G.</i>	\$4,000

<i>Supt. of Meteorological Service (Toronto), Sir R. F. Stupart</i>	\$4,000
<i>Chief Accountant, Alexander Boyle</i>	\$3,200

Department of the Naval Service

<i>Minister of the Naval Service, Hon. Col. Ballantyne (Minister of Marine and Fisheries)</i>	
<i>Deputy Minister and Comptroller, G. J. Desbarats, C.M.G.</i>	\$6,000
<i>Director of Naval Services, V.-Adm. O. E. Kingsmill</i>	\$5,000
<i>Commander and Chief of Staff, Lieut. R. M. T. Stephens, C.M.G., R.N.</i>	
<i>Engineer-Commander, Arthur C. Darley</i>	\$4,000
<i>Supt. Radio-Telegraph Service, C. P. Edwards</i>	\$2,800
<i>Chief Hydrographer, W. J. Stewart</i>	\$3,750
<i>Supt. of Tidal Surveys, Dr. W. Bell Dawson</i>	\$3,200
<i>Commissioner of Fisheries, Edward E. Prince</i>	\$4,000
<i>Supt. of Fisheries, Wm. A. Found</i>	\$3,200
<i>Accountant, L. J. Beausoleil</i>	\$2,900

Department of Labour

<i>Deputy Minister, F. A. Acland</i>	\$5,000
<i>Assist. ditto, G. H. Brown</i>	\$3,300

High Commissioner in London

<i>High Commissioner (Offices: 19 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1), Hon. Sir George E. Perley, K.C.M.G. (actg.)</i>	\$10,000
<i>Secretary, William Linney Griffith</i>	\$6,000

Commissions

Permanent Railway Commission

<i>Chief Commissioner, Sir Henry L. Drayton, K.C.</i>	\$12,500
<i>Assist. ditto, D'Arcy Scott</i>	\$9,000
<i>Deputy ditto, Hon. Wilfrid B. Nantel</i>	\$8,000
<i>Commissioners, S. J. McLean, A. S. Goodeve, one vacancy</i>	each \$8,000
<i>Chief Engineer, G. A. Mountain</i>	\$5,000
<i>Secretary, A. D. Cartwright</i>	\$4,000

Transcontinental Railway Commission

<i>Commissioner, Hon. John Dowsley Reid, M.D. (Minister of Railways)</i>	
<i>Chief Engineer, Gordon Grant</i>	
<i>Secretary, (vacant)</i>	

Civil Service Commission

<i>Commissioners, W. J. Roche, Michel G. La Roche, K.C.</i>	each \$5,000
<i>Secretary, Wm. Foran</i>	\$3,500

Conservation Commission

<i>Chairman, Hon. Sir Clifford Sifton, K.C.M.G.</i>	
<i>Assist. Chairman and Sec. James White</i>	\$5,000
<i>Medical Adviser to Committee on Public Health, Chas. A. Hodgetts, M.D.</i>	\$4,000
<i>Mining Engineer, W. Dick</i>	\$2,500
<i>Hydro-Electric Engineer, L. G. Denis</i>	\$2,500
<i>Agriculturist, F. O. Nunnick</i>	\$2,500

International Joint Commission, Canadian Section

<i>Chairman, Charles A. Magrath</i>	\$7,500
<i>Commissioners, H. A. Powell, K.C., Pierre U. Mignault, K.C.</i>	each \$7,500
<i>Secretary, L. J. Burpee</i>	\$4,000

The Legislature

Parliament consists of the King, a Senate, and a House of Commons. The Senate now consists of 96 members nominated for life by the Governor-General, so chosen that 24 belong to Ontario, 24 to Quebec, 10 to Nova Scotia, 10 to New Brunswick, 4 to Prince Edward Island, 6 to British Columbia, 6 to Manitoba, 6 to Saskatchewan, and 6 to Alberta. Each Senator must be in the possession of property worth \$4,000, age of thirty years, and resident within the province for which he is appointed. The House of Commons at present consists of 221 members. The basis on which the number of members allotted to each province is regulated, is that Quebec shall always have 65, and the other provinces such a number of members as will bear the same proportion to the number of their population, as ascertained at each decennial census, as the number 65 bears to the population of Quebec. Parliament lasts for five years, unless dissolved sooner, and on the dissolution of the present (12th) Parliament, which was elected for the period 1910-16, the House of Commons will consist of 234 members, distributed as follows: P.E.I., 3; N.S., 16; N.B., 11; Que., 65; Ont., 82; Man., 15; Sask., 16; Alberta, 12; B.C., 13; Y.T., 1. Each member of the Senate receives \$2,500 per annum, and each member of the Commons a maximum of \$2,500 per session, with certain deductions for days of non-attendance. Election is by ballot, and the franchise is regulated by the several Provincial Legislatures, which also regulate the polling divisions and the voters' lists. The session usually extends from Nov. to May. The limits of federal and provincial jurisdiction are regulated by the British North America Act, 1867. The Dominion Parliament has exclusive legislative power in all matters, including finance, trade, postal service, currency, banking, navigation, defence, etc., except those specifically delegated to the provincial legislatures. Bills passed by the Dominion Parliament require the assent of the Governor-General, and may be disallowed within two years by the King.

<i>Speaker of the Senate, Hon. Joseph Boldue</i>	\$4,000
<i>Clerk of the Parliaments and of the Senate, Austin Blount</i>	\$5,000
<i>Law Clerk, J. G. A. Oreginton, C.M.G., K.O.</i>	\$4,000
<i>Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, Ernest J. Chambers</i>	\$3,100
<i>Sergeant-at-Arms, J. de St. Denis Le Moine, I.S.O.</i>	\$2,600
<i>Clerk of Routine and Proceedings, J. C. Young</i>	\$3,100
<i>Accountant, Harrison Gross</i>	\$2,900

<i>Speaker of the House of Commons, Hon. Edgar N. Rhodes</i>	\$4,000
<i>Deputy Speaker, J. H. Ralvillo</i>	\$2,000
<i>Clerk, T. B. Flint, D.C.L.</i>	\$5,000
<i>Clerk Assistant, A. Beauchesne, K.C.</i>	\$4,000
<i>Sergeant-at-Arms, Lt.-Col. H. R. Smith, C.M.G., I.S.O., A.D.C.</i>	\$4,000
<i>Parliamentary Counsel, F. H. Gisborne, I.S.O., K.O.</i>	\$5,000
<i>Joint Librarians of Parliament, A. D. De Celles, C.M.G.; M. G. Griffin, C.M.G.</i>	each \$5,000
<i>Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, Jas. G. Foley</i>	\$3,500

The Judicature

The judges are appointed by the Governor-General in the superior, district, and county courts

throughout the Dominion, except in the probate courts of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

THE SUPREME COURT OF CANADA

<i>Chief Justice of Canada, Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, P.C., G.C.M.G., LL.D.</i>	\$10,000
<i>Puisne Judges, Hon. Sir Louis H. Davies, K.C.M.G., John Idington, Lyman P. Duff, Frank Anglin, L. P. Brodeur</i>	each \$9,000
<i>Registrar, E. R. Cameron, K.C.</i>	\$5,000
<i>Reporter, Chas. H. Masters, K.C.</i>	\$3,100

COURT OF EXCHEQUER OF CANADA

<i>Judge, Hon. Sir Walter G. P. Cassels</i>	\$8,000
<i>Assist. Judge, Hon. L. A. Audette</i>	\$6,000
<i>Registrar, Charles Morse, K.C.</i>	\$3,500

Defence

By the Militia Act of 1904 service in the militia is universal and compulsory on all male inhabitants who are British subjects between the ages of 18 and 60. The Militia is divided into the *active* and the *reserve*; the latter, organised in 1915, has not yet been developed. The male population is divided into four classes, who are called into service in succession: unmarried men and widowers (without children) between 18 and 30; unmarried men and widowers between 30 and 45; married men and widowers (with children) between 18 and 45; all men between 45 and 60. The authorised establishment in 1914 was: officers, 5,615; non-com. officers and men, 68,991; horses, 17,044. The total *war strength* of all classes would be 2,153,000.

The Naval Service of Canada was established by the Naval Service Act, 1910. For the branches of the Department see *ante*. Owing to a division of opinion (see Ed. 1914) no steps have yet been taken for the formation of a Canadian Navy. There is a Royal Naval College at Halifax for the training of cadets, and graduates of the college who have joined Imperial ships have been most favourably reported on by the commanding officers.

<i>Minister of Militia, Hon. Gen. Mewburn</i>	\$7,000
<i>Parliamentary Sec. Fleming B. McCurdy, M.P.</i>	
<i>Deputy Minister, Surg.-Gen. Eugène Fiset, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.D.</i>	\$5,000
<i>Accountant and Paymaster-General, J. W. Porden</i>	\$3,950

<i>Assist. Deputy Minister and Sec. of Militia Council, Ernest P. Jarvis</i>	\$3,650
<i>Director of Contracts, H. W. Brown</i>	\$3,650

Chief of the General Staff, Col. W. Gwatkin
Quartermaster-General, Maj.-Gen. D. A. Macdonald, C.M.G., I.S.O.

Master-General of the Ordnance, Col. H. M. Elliot
Adjutant-General, Col. V. A. S. Williams; Maj.-Gen. W. E. Hodgins (actg.)
Inspector-General, Eastern Canada, Maj.-Gen. F. L. Lessard, C.B.; Western Canada, Maj.-Gen. S. B. Steele, C.B., M.V.O.

Education

Education is under the control of the provincial governments; it is aided by local taxation, and liberally supported by grants from the several governments. There are 26,000 public schools of all grades, with 37,889 teachers and 1,281,048 pupils. There are 22 universities, with 500 professors and teachers, and about 10,000 pupils.

Cities

The following table shows the population of the larger Canadian cities, with their increase at various censuses:

Cities.	Census Population.		
	1871.	1901.	1911.
Montreal, <i>Que.</i>	115,000	267,730	470,480
Toronto, <i>Ont.</i>	59,000	208,040	376,538
Winnipeg, <i>Man.</i>	241	42,340	136,035
Vancouver, <i>B.C.</i>	..	27,010	100,401
Ottawa, <i>Ont. (Cap.)</i>	24,141	59,928	87,062
Hamilton, <i>Ont.</i>	26,880	52,634	81,969
Quebec, <i>Que.</i>	59,699	68,840	78,710
Halifax, <i>N.S.</i>	29,582	40,832	46,619
London, <i>Ont.</i>	18,000	37,976	46,300
Calgary, <i>Alta.</i>	..	4,392	43,704
St. John, <i>N.B.</i>	41,325	40,711	42,511
Victoria, <i>B.C.</i>	3,270	20,919	31,660
Regina, <i>Sask.</i>	..	2,249	30,213
Edmonton, <i>Alta.</i>	..	2,626	24,900
Brantford, <i>Ont.</i>	8,107	16,619	23,132
Kingston, <i>Ont.</i>	12,407	17,961	18,874
Maisonnette, <i>Que.</i>	..	3,958	18,684
Peterborough, <i>Ont.</i>	4,611	11,239	18,360
Hull, <i>Que.</i>	3,800	13,993	18,222
Windsor, <i>Ont.</i>	4,253	12,153	17,829
Sydney, <i>N.S.</i>	..	9,009	17,723
Glace Bay, <i>N.S.</i>	..	3,633	16,562
Fort William, <i>Ont.</i>	..	3,633	16,499
Sherbrooke, <i>Que.</i>	4,432	11,765	16,405
Kitchener, <i>Ont.</i>	2,743	9,747	15,196
Guelph, <i>Ont.</i>	6,878	11,495	15,175
Westmount, <i>Que.</i>	200	8,856	14,579
St. Thomas, <i>Ont.</i>	2,197	11,485	14,054
Brandon, <i>Man.</i>	..	5,620	13,839
Moosejaw, <i>Sask.</i>	..	1,558	13,823
Three Rivers, <i>Que.</i>	7,570	9,981	13,691
New Westminster, <i>B.C.</i>	..	6,499	13,199
Stratford, <i>Ont.</i>	4,313	9,959	12,946
Owen Sound, <i>Ont.</i>	3,369	8,776	12,558
St. Catharines, <i>Ont.</i>	7,896	9,946	12,484
Saskatoon, <i>Sask.</i>	..	113	12,004
Verdun, <i>Que.</i>	..	1,898	11,629
Moncton, <i>N.B.</i>	600	9,026	11,345
Port Arthur, <i>Ont.</i>	..	3,214	11,220
Charlottetown, <i>P.E.I.</i>	8,807	12,080	11,198
Sault Ste. Marie, <i>Ont.</i>	879	7,169	10,984
Chatham, <i>Ont.</i>	5,873	9,068	10,770
Laehine, <i>Que.</i>	1,696	5,561	10,699
Galt, <i>Ont.</i>	3,827	7,866	10,299

Finance

The net Revenue and Expenditure of Canada, 1909-16:

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	\$	\$
1909 . . .	85,549,580	84,064,233
1910 . . .	101,616,476	79,411,747
1911 . . .	117,884,328	87,774,198
1912 . . .	136,108,217	93,161,441
1913 . . .	168,690,427	112,059,537
1914 . . .	163,174,395	127,384,473
1915 . . .	133,073,482	135,523,206
1916 . . .	172,147,838	130,350,727

Details of the Revenue and Expenditure for the years 1915-16:

RECEIPTS

Items.	1915.	1916.
	\$	\$
Customs . . .	75,941,220	98,649,409
Excise . . .	21,479,731	22,428,492
Post Office . . .	13,046,665	18,858,690
Railways . . .	12,953,487	19,286,418
Miscellaneous . . .	9,652,379	12,926,385
Total . . .	133,073,482	172,147,838

EXPENDITURE

Items.	1915.	1916.
	\$	\$
Debt Charges . . .	17,937,284	23,926,442
Provincial Subsidies . . .	11,451,673	11,451,673
Civil Government . . .	6,157,967	6,408,857
Public Works . . .	19,343,532	12,039,252
Defence . . .	10,060,618	4,681,503
Collection of Revenue . . .	42,232,953	47,902,301
Miscellaneous . . .	28,339,180	23,940,699
Total . . .	135,523,207	130,350,727

Public Debt

Year.	Gross Public Debt.	Net Public Debt.
	\$	\$
1909 . . .	478,537,427	323,930,279
1910 . . .	470,663,046	336,268,546
1911 . . .	474,941,487	340,042,052
1912 . . .	508,338,592	339,919,461
1913 . . .	483,232,555	314,301,625
1914 . . .	544,391,369	335,996,850
1915 . . .	700,473,814	449,376,083
1916 . . .	936,987,802	615,156,171

Industries

Agriculture is the main industry in the Dominion, and in Manitoba and the North-West the wheat-growing as well as general farming capabilities are immeasurable. For the whole of Canada the area sown to field crops in 1915 was 37,063,455 acres as compared with 33,436,675 acres in 1914; in 1916 the area was:—wheat, 12,880,000 acres; oats, 9,835,000; barley, 1,651,000; rye, 145,000; peas, 150,000; beans, 32,500; buckwheat, 342,000; mixed grains, 398,000; flax, 710,000; corn for husking, 173,000; potatoes, 448,800; turnips, mangolds, etc., 156,000; hay and clover, 7,974,000; fodder corn, 297,000; sugar beet, 15,000; and alfalfa, 90,000; representing a total value of \$845,000,000. The yield of these crops was in 1916:

Crop.	Yield.	Crop.	Yield.
	Bush.		Bush.
Wheat . . .	220,367,000	Potatoes . . .	61,128,000
Oats . . .	351,174,000	Turnips . . .	
Barley . . .	41,318,000	Mang'ds, &c. . .	41,256,000
Rye . . .	2,896,000		
Peas . . .	2,166,000		
Beans . . .	541,000		
Buckwheat . . .	6,720,000	Hay and . . .	
Mixed grains . . .	10,333,000	Clover . . .	14,799,000
Flax . . .	7,122,000	Fodder corn . . .	1,977,000
Corn for . . .		Sugar beet . . .	71,000
husking . . .	6,271,000	Alfalfa . . .	261,000

The record Canadian wheat crop was in 1915, when the yield was 376,303,800 bush. The live-stock in Canada in 1916 comprised 2,990,635 horses, 2,608,645 milk cows, 3,826,519 other cattle, 1,965,101 sheep, and 2,814,065 swine. At the census of 1911 there were 3,625 factories and creameries producing 199,904,205 lb. of cheese and 64,698,165 lb. of butter. There were also 11 factories for condensed milk products, with an output of 27,831,596 lb.

The fisheries of the east and west coasts are very productive—salmon, cod, herring, mackerel, and lobsters being the fish chiefly caught, though halibut and anehovies are also exported. The total value of the catch in 1915-16 was \$35,860,708.

Forestry.—The total estimated area of the Canadian forests is between 500,000,000 and 600,000,000 acres, of which between 200,000,000 and 300,000,000 acres are covered by timber of commercial size. Nova Scotia has an area of 5,000,000, New Brunswick 9,000,000, Quebec 100,000,000, and Ontario 70,000,000 acres. Lumber, lath, and shingles production was valued at \$70,000,000 in 1916 and firewood at \$65,000,000, the total value of all forest products in 1916 being \$190,000,000. Spruce is mostly used for lumber and pulp; maple for firewood, as well as for furniture, cars, agricultural implements, hardwood flooring and distillation; cedar for poles, fence-post and rails, cross ties and shingles; white pine and Douglas fir for lumber; white beech, poplar, and jack pine are used in largest quantities for firewood. The production of pulpwood in 1916 was valued at \$19,971,127, of which \$6,866,669 was exported.

Manufactures.—A census of manufactures of 1915 showed 21,291 establishments, with a total capital of \$1,984,991,427, the value of the products being \$1,392,616,953. 515,203 persons were employed, receiving salaries and wages amounting to \$241,008,416.

Minerals.—The value of the mineral production in Canada in 1916 was \$177,417,574, an increase of \$40,000,000 over 1915, due mostly to increased production of copper and lead in British Columbia. Canada now produces over 80% of the world's nickel production. The mineral output of 1916 included gold \$19,162,025, silver \$16,854,635, copper, \$32,580,057, nickel \$29,035,497, lead \$3,540,870, and pig iron \$1,328,595; the non-metallic minerals included coal \$38,857,557, Portland cement \$6,529,861, asbestos and asbestie \$5,133,332, petroleum \$6,529,861, natural gas \$3,924,632, clay products \$4,196,933, and stone \$3,868,059.

Commerce

The following table shows the external trade of Canada for certain years (\$186 = £1 sterling):

Fiscal Year.	Exports.	Imports.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$
1870 . . .	73,573,490	74,814,339	148,387,829
1880 . . .	87,911,458	86,489,747	174,401,205
1885 . . .	89,238,361	108,941,486	198,179,847
1890 . . .	96,749,149	121,853,241	218,607,390
1895 . . .	113,638,803	110,781,682	224,420,485
1900 . . .	191,894,723	189,622,513	381,517,236
1905 . . .	203,316,872	266,834,417	470,151,289
1910 . . .	301,358,529	391,852,692	693,211,221
1913 . . .	393,232,057	692,032,392	1,085,264,449
1914 . . .	478,997,928	650,746,797	1,129,744,725
1915 . . .	490,808,877	629,444,894	1,120,253,771
1916 . . .	882,872,502	564,505,796	1,447,378,298
1917 . . .	1,375,758,148	892,585,566	2,268,343,714

**Classes of Merchandise
The Produce of Canada**

Class.	1916.	1917.
	\$	\$
Agricultural Produce	249,661,194	373,413,701
Animals and their Produce	102,882,276	127,795,468
Fisheries Produce	22,377,977	24,889,253
Forest Produce	51,271,400	55,907,209
Manufactures	242,034,998	477,399,676
Mineral Produce	66,589,861	85,616,907
Miscellaneous Produce	6,792,932	6,353,554
Total	741,610,638	1,151,375,768

**Imports and Exports of Merchandise
According to Countries, 1917**

Countries.	Total Exports.	Imports for Consumption.
<i>British Empire</i>	\$	\$
United Kingdom	742,147,537	107,071,181
Australia	6,549,546	762,113
British South Africa	4,447,802	221,476
British West Indies	5,163,278	14,239,005
India	1,455,263	6,899,783
Newfoundland	6,517,529	2,146,958
New Zealand	3,302,240	2,242,515
Total British Empire	775,580,151	144,096,175
<i>Foreign Countries</i>		
Argentina	1,673,575	2,702,071
Brazil	1,028,163	1,062,485
Cuba	2,967,053	610,807
France	64,039,192	6,480,476
Holland	1,561,480	1,234,993
Italy	11,226,051	1,227,007
Japan	1,205,067	8,122,735
Russia	3,755,569	—
Switzerland	672,508	4,499,321
United States	280,616,330	664,219,653
Total For. Countries	375,795,617	701,234,728
Grand Total	1,151,375,76	845,330,903

Communications

Railways.—There were in 1916, 37,434 m. of railway, the net earnings being \$81,346,395, and the working expenses \$180,542,259; there were also 1,590 m. of electric railway, with a capital of \$150,344,002, earning \$26,922,900, with working expenses \$18,131,842. The Canadian Pacific has the greatest mileage (12,823), the Canadian Northern, which the Government announced their intention in Aug. 1917 to nationalise, coming next with 7,980 m.; the Grand Trunk has 3,651 m., the Grand Trunk Pacific 2,228 m., the National Transcontinental 1,993 m., and the Intercolonial 1,450 m.

Canals.—There are six canal systems under the control of the Dominion government in connection with navigable lakes and rivers, having a total length of 1,594 m. The volume of traffic through the canals for 1915 amounted to 15,198,803 tons, of which 6,789,423 tons belonged to Canadian vessels and 8,409,380 tons to U.S. vessels. The merchandise was for the most part grain, coal, and iron.

Posts and Telegraphs.—The number of post-offices in 1915 was 13,348, dealing with 684,901,000 letters (15,500,000 registered), and 64,493,000 postcards. 6,990,813 money orders of a value of \$89,957,906 were issued, and 6,047,882 postal notes of a value of \$10,603,894; 790,743,370 postage stamps of a value of \$14,783,049 were issued. The net revenue of the Post Office Department was \$13,046,650, and the expenditure \$15,961,191. At the end of the year there were 3,432 rural mail delivery routes, on which were erected 154,183 boxes. The length of Government telegraph lines was 11,497 m., of which 288 knots were submarine cables. The number of offices was 870, and the messages sent numbered 377,849. Of chartered telegraph companies operating, there were 3,342 offices, sending 10,348,295 messages; they had 38,503 m. of wire and 184,606 m. of line. There were in 1915 57 radio-telegraph stations, of ranges from 100 to 750 m., including a long-range station of 3,000 m. at Glace Bay, Cape Breton. The messages handled numbered 174,017. The number of telephones in 1915 was 533,090, with a wire mileage of 1,452,360; of the latter 1,009,147 was urban and 443,213 rural. The earnings amounted to \$17,601,673 and the expenditure to \$12,836,715.

Shipping.—The number of vessels on the Registry of Shipping, Canada, in 1915 was 8,772 (which included 4,054 steamers and 2,650 schooners), with a tonnage of 932,422. The number of sea-going vessels which entered and cleared at Canadian ports in 1916 was 37,762 (6,817 British, 12,386 Canadian, and 18,559 foreign), of a tonnage of 24,827,850.

Immigration

The war has had a serious effect on immigration into Canada, as will be seen from the following figures:

Year.	Number of Immigrants.			
	British.	U.S.	Other Countries.	Total.
1912	138,121	133,710	82,406	354,237
1913	150,542	139,009	112,881	402,432
1914	142,622	107,530	134,726	384,878
1915	43,276	59,779	41,734	144,789
1916	8,664	36,937	2,936	48,537

Commercial Tariffs

By the **Tariff Act 1897** a rebate of 12½% of the Customs Duties was granted to countries whose tariff was judged as favourable to Canada as the Canadian tariff so reduced, and the United Kingdom and New South Wales were at once given the benefit of the reduction, with the result that the concession had to be extended to all countries entitled to most-favoured-nation treatment in Canada. The Commercial Treaties of the United Kingdom with Germany and Belgium were, however, denounced in view of this, and on Aug. 1, 1898, a rebate of 25% was given to the United Kingdom and the West Indies, and to such other countries in the British Empire as accorded reciprocal treatment to Canada. In 1900 the preferential treatment was increased from 25% to 33½%.

Under the Budget proposals introduced Nov. 29, 1906, a new tariff was established on a new system. There is a General Tariff substantially the same as the old tariff. The British Preferential Tariff

was altered from a flat rate and particularised for every item imported. The Canadian Government said that on the whole the preference to Great Britain was larger than before. An Intermediate Tariff was also set up for application to countries giving reciprocity to Canada. In order to qualify for the British Preference, imports must have 25% of their value made up of British labour.

A Commercial Convention with France was signed on Sept. 19, 1907, ratified by Canada, to April 3, 1908, and by France a year later. In gave Canada the benefit of the French minimum tariff, and extended to France the benefit of Canada's intermediate tariff for certain products and a special tariff for others. A supplementary Convention, signed in Jan. 1909 and put in force a year later, admitted certain French exports on terms generally identical with and in some few cases lower than those accorded to British goods by the preferential tariff. In 1910 the provisions of the intermediate tariff on the articles covered by the French treaty were extended to Belgium and the Netherlands, and, to a limited extent, to Italy. Some concessions were also made to the United States.

In 1912 an agreement was entered into with the West Indies for mutual trade preference. It has been of great advantage to the West Indian sugar industry, in particular. In 1913 the preference granted to British goods was extended to the products of the remaining colonies and dependencies of the Empire which had not hitherto enjoyed it.

PROVINCES OF CANADA

ONTARIO

Ontario, formerly called Upper Canada, has a total area of 407,263 sq. m., with a pop. (1911) of 2,523,274 (1,096,640 males, and 1,086,307 females). It extends along the north shores of the River St. Lawrence and the Great Lakes, and northward to Hudson's Bay. The district of Patricia, added in 1912, has an area of 157,400 sq. m. The province is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor and responsible Ministry. There is only one chamber, the Legislative Assembly, which has 108 members elected by manhood suffrage for 4 years.

Cities and Towns.—The chief cities, with populations in 1915, are OTTAWA, the federal capital (100,163); Toronto (534,322), the second city in Canada in wealth and population, it has 1,500 factories with 90,000 employees, 90,235 buildings, 50 parks, 95 public schools, 10 high schools, 32 colleges, 10 public hospitals, 263 churches, it has a police force of 626, and 334 firemen, it is Canada's greatest live-stock market; Hamilton (101,344), with 415 manufacturing industries; London (70,000), through which pass 4 trunk and 7 branch railways; Brantford (25,420), with 73 industrial establishments, and a cost of living the lowest of any city in Canada; Port William (25,000), almost as old as Quebec; Kingston (21,325), with municipally controlled water, light, and power plants; Peterborough (23,000); Windsor (25,000); Port Arthur (25,000), a great grain shipping and grain storage port—has an elevator with a capacity of 9,500,000 bush.; Kitchener (19,266); Guelph (20,000); and St. Thomas (16,000).

Agriculture and Live-stock.—Ontario is the leading agricultural province in the Dominion. The land is very fertile and produces cereals and mixed crops in abundance. There are over 14,500,000 acres of cleared farm land, the farms

averaging 115 acres in extent, of which 81% are owned by the occupants. The average value of farm products per acre is greater than in any other province, and the total annual production is placed at \$200,000,000. The yield of field crops in 1916 was: wheat, 17,156,011 bush.; oats, 71,297,528 bush.; barley, 12,358,969 bush.; mixed grains, 13,297,354 bush.; potatoes, 7,408,429 bush.; turnips and mangolds, 34,154,838 tons; the total value of field crops in 1916 was \$190,646,000. 1,150 cheese factories produced cheese valued at \$19,304,096. 151 creameries produced butter valued at \$6,928,923. There were in 1916 775,732 horses, 1,045,029 milch cows, 1,689,738 other cattle, 908,066 sheep, 1,735,251 swine, and 14,377,844 poultry. All the fruits grown in the temperate zone are produced in Ontario to a very high degree of excellence. From 700,000 to 1,000,000 barrels of apples are exported annually.

Manufactures and Mining.—Practically half the manufactures of Canada are produced in this province. The Government-formed Hydro-Electric Commission sells electric power at cost price, and has materially stimulated industry in recent years. Mining resources cover practically the entire list of metallics and non-metallics, with the exception of coal. The value of the mineral production in 1916 was \$59,463,775, and included gold \$10,339,259, silver \$12,622,849, nickel \$20,649,279, copper \$8,299,051, Portland cement \$2,242,433, natural gas \$2,235,513. The lumber trade, mostly spruce, pine, and poplar, is a very important one, and was valued at \$20,767,844 in 1915.

Lieutenant-Governor, His Honour Col. Sir J. S. Hendrie, K.C.M.G., C.V.O. (b. '57, app. 1914) \$10,000

Official Sec. Lt.-Col. Alex. Fraser . . .

Executive Council

<i>Premier and President of the Council, Hon. Sir W. H. Hearst, K.C.M.G.</i> . . .	\$9,000
<i>Attorney-General, Hon. Isaac B. Lucas</i> . . .	\$6,000
<i>Deputy, J. R. Cartwright, K.C.</i> . . .	\$4,400
<i>Master of Titles, J. G. Scott, K.C.</i> . . .	\$4,000
<i>Education, Hon. R. A. Pyne, M.D.</i> . . .	\$6,000
<i>Deputy, A. H. V. Colquhoun, LL.D.</i> . . .	\$4,000
<i>Superintendent, John Seath, LL.D.</i> . . .	\$4,100
<i>Public Works, Hon. Finlay G. Macdormid</i> . . .	\$6,000
<i>Deputy, R. P. Fairbairn</i> . . .	\$4,000
<i>Secretary, Hon. W. D. Macpherson</i> . . .	\$6,000
<i>Assistant, S. A. Armstrong</i> . . .	\$3,600
<i>Deputy Reg.-Gen. J. W. S. McCullough, M.D.</i> . . .	\$4,000
<i>Treasurer, Hon. T. W. McGarry</i> . . .	\$6,000
<i>Assistant, O. H. Sproule</i> . . .	\$4,000
<i>Prov. Auditor, James Clancy</i> . . .	\$4,500
<i>Agriculture, Hon. Sir W. H. Hearst, K.C.M.G.</i> . . .	\$6,000
<i>Deputy, W. R. Roadhouse</i> . . .	\$3,250
<i>Lands and Forests, Hon. G. Howard Ferguson</i> . . .	\$6,000
<i>Deputy, Albert Grigg</i> . . .	\$4,100
<i>Mines Deputy, T. W. Gibson</i> . . .	\$4,000
<i>Without Portfolio, Hons. R. P. Preston, W. J. Hanna</i> . . .	

Clerk Executive Council, J. Lonsdale Capröl \$2,900

<i>Speaker, Legislative Assembly, Hon. D. Jamieson, M.D.</i> . . .	\$2,500
<i>Clerk, A. H. Sydere</i> . . .	\$2,600
<i>Librarian, A. Pardoe</i> . . .	\$2,700
<i>Law Clerk, A. H. Dymond</i> . . .	\$2,400

Agent-General in Great Britain, Richard Reid, 163 Strand, London, W.C.2.

THE JUDICATURE

Appeal Division

Chief Justice of Ontario, Hon. Sir W. R. Meredith, Kt. \$8,000
Puise Judges, Hons. J. J. MacLaren, J. Magee, F. E. Hodgins, W. N. Ferguson each \$3,000

High Court Division

Chief Justice of Exchequer Division, Hon. Sir Wm. Mulock, K.C.M.G. \$3,000
Chief Justice of King's Bench, Hon. Sir Glenholme Falconbridge, Kt. \$8,000
Chief Justice Common Pleas, Hon. R. M. Meredith \$8,000
Puise Judges: Hons. B. M. Britton, R. F. Sutherland, R. C. Clute, W. R. Riddell, F. R. Latchford, W. E. Middleton, H. T. Kelly, H. I. S. Lennox, C. A. Masten, H. E. Rose each \$7,000
Master in Ordinary, G. O. Alcorn, K.C. \$4,000
Master in Chambers, J. A. C. Cameron \$3,500
Senior Registrar, G. S. Holmsted, K.C. \$3,000
Clerk of Crown and Pleas, M. B. Jackson, K.C. \$3,000

QUEBEC

The Province of Quebec (formerly called Lower Canada) lies eastward of Ontario, occupying both banks of the St. Lawrence. It has an area of 706,834 sq. m., with a pop. of 2,003,232 (1,011,502 males and 991,730 females), mostly descendants of original French colonists. In 1912 the boundaries were extended northwards to Hudson's Bay and Straits, so as to embrace the whole of the peninsular except the coast-strip of Labrador which belongs to Newfoundland.

Government.—The government of the Province is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor and responsible Ministry. A Legislative Council of 24 members appointed for life by the Lieutenant-Governor. The Legislative Assembly has 81 members, elected for five years.

Cities and Towns.—The principal cities are QUEBEC (100,000), the capital, a picturesque and very strong fortress, with historic associations—proposals have been mooted to develop Quebec as a premier port and railway terminal; Montreal (617,130), a splendid city on the St. Lawrence, the chief seaport and the most populous town in the Dominion—it is the head of ocean navigation—total tonnage arrived in 1915 2,261,274 tons; St. Hyacinthe (11,116); Hull (20,689); Sherbrooke (19,314); and Westmount (14,573).

Agriculture and Live-stock.—The farm land occupied amounts to 1,202,347 acres. All cereals and fruits are produced in abundance, but the lumber trade is the great industry of Quebec. The yield of the principal crops in 1916 was: wheat, 960,000 bush.; oats, 24,411,000 bush.; barley, 1,456,000 bush.; buckwheat, 1,919,000 bush.; mixed grains, 1,843,000 bush.; potatoes, 14,672,000 bush.; turnips and mangolds, 2,650,000 bush.; and hay and clover, 5,224,000 tons. The live-stock numbered in 1916 372,567 horses, 720,420 milch cows, 612,500 other cattle, 554,491 sheep, and 632,729 swine. There were 1,947 butter and cheese factories, with an output of butter and cheese of \$16,156,022. The wood-pulp industry is growing fast, producing more than half of the Canadian total, in 1914 31 mills with a production of 515,499 tons. The value of the mineral production was asbestos and asbestic, \$3,544,302; copper, \$1,020,603; cement, \$2,805,374; brick, \$463,406; and limestone, \$1,477,302.

Lieutenant-Governor, His Honour Sir Pierre Evaristé Leblanc, K.C.M.G. (app. 1915) \$10,000
Aide-de-Camp, Maj. V. Peletier

Executive Council

Premier and Attorney-General, Hon. Sir Lomer Gouin, K.C.M.G. \$5,000
Assist. Att.-Gen. O. Lanctot \$5,000
Lands and Forests, Hon. L. J. Allard \$5,000
Deputy, E. Miville-Duchesne
Colonisation, Mines and Fisheries, Hon. Honoré Mercier \$5,000
Deputy, S. Dufault
Public Works and Labour, Hon. L. A. Taschereau \$5,000
Deputy, S. Sylvestre
Provincial Secretary and Registrar, Hon. J. L. Décarie \$5,000
Deputy, O. J. Simard
Agriculture, Hon. J. E. Caron \$5,000
Deputy, A. Grenier
Provincial Treasurer, Hon. Walter Mitchell \$5,000
Deputy, Alex. Hyde
Roads, Hon. J. A. Tessier
Deputy, B. Michaud
Without Portfolio, Hon. V. Pérodeau

Clerk to Executive Council, A. Morisset
Supt. of Public Instruction, O. F. Delage
Law Clerk, R. Rocher

Speaker Legislative Council, Hon. A. Turgeon \$2,000
Clerk, R. Campbell, K.C. \$2,000
Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, A. St. Jacques
Speaker Legislative Assembly, Hon. M. A. Gailpeault \$3,000
Clerk, L. P. Geoffrion \$2,400
Assist. Clerk, L. N. Patenaude
Sergeant-at-Arms, O. Delisle
Librarian, E. Myrand

JUDICIAL AND LEGAL DEPARTMENTS

Chief Justice, Hon. Sir H. Archambeault, Kt. \$8,000
Puise Judges, King's Bench, Hons. H. G. Carroll, A. G. Cross, J. Laverigne, N. W. Trenholme, L. P. Pelletier each \$7,000
Chief Justice Superior Court, Hon. Sir F. X. Lemieux \$8,000
Acting Chief Justice, Montreal, Hon. J. S. Archibald \$8,000
District Puise Judges, Hons. Ed. Guérin, J. H. Robidoux, W. Mercier, T. Fortin, H. C. Saint-Pierre, A. Malouin, R. S. Cooko, M. Hutchinson, P. G. Martineau, L. J. Cannon, J. C. McCormick, L. P. Demers, E. Lafontaine, A. Bruneau, D. Monet, A. Tessier, L. J. A. Désy, L. R. Roy, P. O. Dugas, W. A. Weir, J. C. Pouliot, B. Letellier, A. Globensky, C. E. Dorion, J. M. McDougall, J. B. G. Lamothe, C. Archer, R. A. E. Greenshields, C. Lane, F. S. Maclellan, L. E. Panneton, J. N. Belleau, N. L. Du Plessis, T. H. Chavuin, F. X. Drouin, E. J. Flynn, L. F. Marchal, L. Coderre, M. F. Hackett, V. Allard, C. A. Ducloux each \$5,000-7,000
Judges, Circuit Court, District of Montreal, C. Lebeuf, \$5,000; A. Dorion, J. D. Purcell, J. B. Archambault each \$4,500
Recorders of Montreal, A. Geoffrion, G. H. Semple

Agent-General for Quebec in England, Lt.-Col. P. Pelletier, 38 Kingsway, London, W.C.2.

NOVA SCOTIA (including Cape Breton Island)

Nova Scotia is a peninsula between 43° 46' N. and 61° 67' W., connected with New Brunswick by an isthmus about 14 m. wide. The colony was originally French and called Acadia. It was ceded to the British Crown in 1714. It has an area of 21,428 sq. m. and a pop. at the last census of 492,338 (251,019 males and 241,319 females).

Government.—The Government is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, assisted by an Executive Council, a Legislative Council of 21 members and a Legislative Assembly of 43 members.

Cities and Towns.—HALIFAX (53,000), the capital, has one of the finest, best buoyed, and lighted harbours in the world—it is open for navigation all the year round, and the slight rise and fall of the tide, 5 to 6 ft., enable the largest ships to enter at all times—its harbour and pilotage dues are exceptionally cheap, and its distance of only 2,422 m. from Liverpool (as compared with New York's 3,100) make it the ideal trade route to Europe—it is the terminus of the Canadian Government railway and the contemplated Atlantic terminus of the other important Canadian lines; Sydney (25,000) and New Glasgow (9,000) are important towns with extensive steel, iron, and coal plants, and have been designated the Pittsburgs of Canada; Amherst (10,000), a large manufacturing centre; Truro (7,500); Yarmouth (6,600).

Agriculture and Live-stock.—Nova Scotia is particularly favoured in her climate, which is not subject to extremes of temperature, and is eminently suitable for agriculture in all its branches, especially that of dairying and stock raising, owing to extensive pasture land. The province has long been noted for its apples and has been described as "Britain's apple orchard." The annual output is in the neighbourhood of 1,000,000 barrels; in one favourable season, however, 2,000,000 barrels were gathered and exported. The most important grain crop is oats, the 1916 product being 4,794,430 bush. Potatoes (7,139,160 bush.) and turnips and mangolds (7,456,520 bush.) were other important crops; hay yielded 1,030,620 tons. The value of agricultural products was \$33,886,962. The live-stock in 1916 numbered 73,914 horses, 151,378 milch cows, 174,317 other cattle, 233,198 sheep, and 62,523 swine.

Minerals.—The principal mineral is coal, of which the supply may be said to be practically inexhaustible, the output being over 50% of the total production of the Dominion. The coal-mines of Nova Scotia are the only ones situated on the Atlantic coast of the North American continent. Gold, iron, copper ore, etc., are also found; there are practically inexhaustible deposits of gypsum and tungsten has lately been discovered.

Fisheries.—The fisheries of the province are the most extensive in Canada. Some \$6,000,000 are invested in the industry, and 40,000 persons employed; the total catch of cod, lobsters, mackerel, herring, and haddock in 1914 was \$9,500,000.

Lumber.—The average annual cut is about 400,000,000 ft., of which 300,000,000 ft. are exported.

Lieutenant-Governor, His Honour J. McCallum
Grant (app 1916) \$9,000
Private Sec. John Hicks, R.N. \$1,250

Executive Council

Premier and Provincial Secretary, Hon. George H. Murray \$6,000

Deputy and Clerk of the Executive Council, F. F. Mathers \$3,000
Attorney-General, Hon. O. T. Daniels, K.C. . . . \$5,000
Deputy, Stuart Jenks \$3,000
Commissioner of Public Works and Mines, Hon. B. H. Armstrong \$5,000
Deputy, Hiram Donkin
Without Portfolio, Hons. J. M. Mack, G. E. Faulkner, J. W. Comeau, R. M. MacGregor

President Legislative Council, Hon. Monson H. Goudge

Speaker Legislative Assembly, (vacant)

The Judicature

Chief Justice (vacant) \$7,000
Puisne Judges, Hons. B. Russell, J. W. Longley, A. Drysdale, J. J. Ritchie, R. E. Harris, J. A. Chisholm each \$6,000

Agent-General for Nova Scotia in England, John Howard, 57a Pall Mall, London, S.W.1.

NEW BRUNSWICK

New Brunswick is situated between 45° 2' and 48° 3' N. and 63° 46' and 69° 3' W. It has an area of 27,965 sq. m., and a pop. of 351,869 (179,867 males and 172,022 females).

New Brunswick was part of the old French province of Acadia, and was ceded to England in 1713, but full possession was not gained of it until 1759. It was first colonised by British subjects from New England in 1762, and in 1783, at the close of the Revolutionary War, it received a large body of loyalists from the Thirteen Colonies.

Government.—The province is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, aided by an Executive Council of 7 members, and a Legislative Assembly of 48 members, elected on a liberal franchise.

Cities and Towns.—FREDERICTON (7,208) is the capital; St. John (58,650) is the winter port of Canada, a new harbour, at a cost of some \$5,000,000, is being constructed at Courtenay Bay, now known as East St. John—St. John is the commercial centre of the colony, and was the first city in Canada to adopt a town-planning law; Moncton (12,260); Chatham (4,666).

Agriculture and Live-stock.—The climate of New Brunswick is healthy, and the extremes of temperature are not so great as in the interior of Canada, the mean summer temperature being 60° F. and in winter 19° F. The country offers splendid advantages to intending immigrants, especially farmers, farm labourers, and skilled mechanics in all branches of industry. In 1916 14,000 acres were under wheat, 198,000 under oats, 53,000 under buckwheat, and 1,900 under barley. The product in 1916 was 262,000 bush. of wheat, 6,417,080 bush. of oats, 1,299,000 bush. of buckwheat, and 52,000 bush. of barley. There were also produced 7,488,000 bush. of potatoes, and 2,633,000 bush. of turnips and mangolds. The live-stock comprised 65,103 horses, 247,212 milch cows, 127,073 other cattle, 136,193 sheep, and 88,338 swine. Cheese made amounted to 1,002,026 lb., and butter to 1,090,501 lb. The fishing-grounds are among the richest in the world, employing 20,000; the catch includes salmon, cod, mackerel, herring, and shad.

Manufactures.—In 1915 there were 712 industrial establishments, with a capital of \$46,050,000, employing 17,548 persons, and paying in wages \$3,794,000. The value of the output was \$37,656,000. The lumber industry is important in 1915 291,000,000 board feet were cut in Crown

lands; pulp and paper mills have been erected. Copper, coal (especially in the Grand Lake region—118,953 tons in 1915), and iron are abundant, and antimony, lead, manganese, gypsum, petroleum, natural gas, oil shales, and other valuable minerals exist in large quantities.

Lieutenant-Governor, His Honour W. Pugsley (app. 1917) \$9,000

Executive

Premier and Minister of Agriculture, Hon. Jas. A. Murray \$2,100
Attorney-General, Lt.-Col. Hon. J. B. M. Baxter, K.C., D.C.L. \$2,100
Provincial Secretary and Treasurer, Hon. D. V. Landry, M.D. \$2,100
Public Works, Hon. B. F. Smith \$2,100
Lands and Mines, Hon. A. R. Slipp \$2,100

Clerk of the Council, J. Howe Dickson \$1,800

Speaker House of Assembly, Hon. Oliver M. Melanson

Clerk House of Assembly, H. B. Rainsford

Representative of the Province in London, Frederick W. Sumner, 37 Southampton St., Strand, W.C.2.

Chief Supt. of Education, W. S. Carter, LL.D. \$3,000
Deputy Provincial Sec., Reg.-Gen. and King's Printer, R. W. L. Tibbits \$2,000
Deputy Provincial Treasurer, Wm. Cruikshank \$2,500
Deputy Minister Lands and Mines, T. G. Loggie \$2,500
Chief Engineer, A. Rainsford Wetmore \$2,500
Auditor-General, Wilson A. Loudoun
Deputy Commissioner of Agriculture, J. B. Daggett \$1,800

The Judicature

Chief Justice of New Brunswick, Hon. J. D. Hazen \$7,000
Chief Justice, King's Bench, Hon. H. A. McKeown, \$7,000
Puisne Judges, Hons. J. H. Barry, A. S. White, W. C. H. Grimmer, O. S. Crockett, Wm. B. Chandler each \$6,000
County Court Judges, J. R. Armstrong (\$3,500); Wm. Wilson, J. L. Carleton, H. F. McLatchy, W. B. Jonah, Robert A. Borden each \$3,000
Registrar Supreme Court, T. C. Allen, K.C., D.C.L. \$3,300

MANITOBA

Manitoba, formerly known as the Red River Settlement, bounded on the N. by the 60th parallel of latitude, is situated in the centre of the Dominion, of which it became a province in 1870. It has an area of 251,832 sq. m., its boundaries being extended in 1912 to the shores of Hudson's Bay. Its pop. is 455,614 (250,056 males and 205,558 females).

Government.—The Government is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, assisted by an Executive Council of 7 members, and a Legislative Assembly of 49 members, elected by districts for 5 years.

Cities and Towns.—WINNIPEG (242,000), the third city in Canada, and the greatest grain market on the continent, surpassing Chicago and Minneapolis—its manufacturing output in 1915 was \$43,000,000, it had over 400 factories and workshops employing 18,000 in 1915—assessable value, £324,944,610; Brandon (13,839); St. Boniface (7,483); Portage La Prairie (5,892).

Agriculture and Live-stock.—The climate is healthy, but there are great extremes of temperature. The soil is very fertile, being a rich, black loam, the surface deposit showing a very high content of nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and potash. It is, therefore, peculiarly adapted to the growth of cereal grains, and owing largely to the nitrogen in the soil, the wheat grown possesses a high percentage of gluten. "Manitoba No. 1 Hard" is the world's standard wheat. The 1916 grain crop produced 96,662,912 bush. of wheat, 101,077,991 bush. of oats, and 35,423,495 bush. of barley; other crops were rye, 364,572 bush.; flax, 739,809 bush.; potatoes, 7,736,368 bush.; turnips and mangolds, 1,157,000 bush.; and hay and clover, 317,000 tons. The live-stock numbered in 1916 665,686 cattle, 341,496 horses, 89,475 sheep, and 261,774 swine. There were 35 creameries and 21 cheese factories with an output of \$3,845,183.

Manufactures.—The value of Manitoba's manufactures in 1915 was \$61,594,000; there is now developed on the Winnipeg River electric power for transmission to and use in Winnipeg 60,000 h.p.; there is possible of development within easy transmission distance of Winnipeg 500,000 24-hour h.p.

Lieutenant-Governor, His Honour Sir J. A. M. Aikins, K.C.M.G. (b. 1854, app. 1911) \$9,000
Private Sec. D. L. Cameron

Executive

President of the Council and Commissioner of Railways and Lands, Hon. T. O. Norris \$6,000
Provincial Treasurer, Hon. Edward Brown \$5,000
Minister of Public Works, Hon. Thos. H. Johnson \$5,000
Attorney-General, Hon. A. B. Hudson \$5,000
Minister of Education, Hon. D. S. Thornton, M.D. \$5,000
Minister of Agriculture, Hon. Valentine Winkler \$5,000
Provincial Secretary and Municipal Commissioner, Hon. J. W. Armstrong, M.D. \$5,000
Speaker Legislative Assembly, J. W. Fleming \$1,500

Deputy Provincial Treasurer, W. J. Ptolemy
Deputy Minister of Agriculture, J. H. Evans (actg.)
Deputy Provincial Secretary, B. L. Baldwinson
King's Printer, James Hooper
Deputy Minister of Public Works, S. C. Oxtan
Clerk of Executive Council, P. Whimster
Deputy Attorney-General, John Allen
Comptroller General, J. Gordon Steele
Deputy Municipal Commr. E. M. Woods
Deputy Commr. of Provincial Lands, L. J. Howe
Deputy Minister of Education, Robert Fletcher

The Judicature

Chief Justice of Manitoba, Hon. H. M. Howell
Chief Justice of King's Bench, Hon. T. G. Mathers
Puisne Judges Court of Appeal, Hons. A. E. Richards, W. E. Perdue, J. D. Cameron, A. Haggart
Puisne Judges King's Bench, Hons. T. L. Metcalfe, D. A. Macdonald, J. P. Curran, A. O. Galt, J. E. P. Prendergast

BRITISH COLUMBIA

British Columbia, Canada's maritime province on the Pacific, extends from the U.S. boundary to 60° N. lat., and is bounded on the E. by the province of Alberta. It has an area of 395,610 sq. m. with a pop. of 392,480 (251,619 males and 140,861 females) (1917 total pop. 396,800).

Government.—The Government is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, assisted by an Executive Council of 8 members, and a Legislative assembly of 47 members, elected by manhood suffrage.

Cities and Towns.—VICTORIA (55,000), the capital, on Victoria Island, the leading tourist city in Canada on the Pacific coast, with an unequalled temperate climate (highest, 1914, 82°; lowest, 26°)—it is also the second largest port in Canada according to tonnage; Vancouver (101,000), on the mainland, a young city of rapid growth—it has 80 m. of water-front and 40 m. of anchorage; New Westminster (17,000), on the Fraser River, an important freshwater port, has a million-dollar bridge, and great lumber mills, one of them the largest in the world; Nanaimo (8,000); North Vancouver (8,000); Nelson (7,000); Prince Rupert (6,000); Kamloops (6,000).

Agriculture and Live-stock.—Although mountainous in character, the province contains many tracts of good farming land, best adapted to mixed farming. The total production of agriculture in 1916 was \$32,182,915, and included 495,680 bush. of wheat, 3,753,994 bush. of oats, 2,423,633 bush. of potatoes, and 1,611,100 bush. of turnips and mangolds. The fruit-growing industry is well established, and exported in 1915 787,000 boxes of apples, 200,000 crates of plums and prunes, 85,000 crates of peaches, 60,000 crates of cherries, 50,000 crates of apricots, 35,000 crates of pears, and 165,000 crates of small fruits; in 1916 the value of all fruits exported was \$1,412,125. The live-stock in 1916 included 65,000 horses, 170,000 beef cattle, 89,100 dairy cattle, 50,000 sheep, and 39,055 swine.

Manufactures and Industries.—The estimated product of manufactures in 1916 was \$55,000,000. The 1915 census showed capital invested \$158,623,000 on 1,003 plants having 28,846 employees on salary and wages of \$15,880,000, with value of products \$73,607,000. A large proportion of British Columbia's wealth is in standing timber estimated at 350 billion feet. The lumber production in 1916 was \$35,528,000. The mineral wealth of the province is great, the minerals consisting chiefly of coal, copper, silver, gold, and iron. Vancouver Island contains large deposits of good steam coal, and there are other large deposits in East Kootenay and other parts. Gold has been found in the Kootenay, Cariboo, and Cassiar districts, near the Columbia River, in great abundance. The mineral production in 1916 was \$42,290,462. The salmon, halibut, cod, whale, and herring fisheries produced during 1916 \$14,538,320. There are 3,419 m. of railway in operation and 439 m. under construction.

	1915-16
Imports	\$33,142,569
Exports	39,153,586

Lieutenant-Governor, His Honour Frank S. Barnard \$9,000
Private Sec., H. J. S. Muskett . . . \$2,100

Executive Council

Premier and President of the Council, Hon. H. O. Brewster . . . \$7,500
Minister of Mines, Hon. William Sloan . . \$6,000
Provincial Sec. and Minister of Education, Hon. J. D. MacLean . . \$6,000
Minister of Lands, Hon. T. D. Pattullo . . \$6,000
Minister of Public Works, Hon. J. H. King . \$6,000
Minister of Finance, Hon. John Hart . . \$6,000
Minister of Agriculture and Railways, Hon. John Oliver . . . \$6,000

Attorney-General and Minister of Labour, Hon. J. W. de B. Farris . . . \$6,000

Speaker Legislative Assembly, Hon. J. W. Weart

Deputy Provincial Sec., A. O. Reddie . . \$3,360
King's Printer, W. H. Cullin . . . \$2,620
Sec. Bureau Provincial Information, E. McGaffey . \$3,000
Supt. of Education, A. Robinson, LL.D. . . \$3,820
Deputy Att.-Gen., A. M. Johnson . . . \$4,020
Reg.-Gen. of Titles, S. Y. Wootton . . . \$3,120
Deputy Min. of Lands, G. R. Naden . . . \$3,580
Surveyor-General, J. E. Umbach . . . \$4,000
Deputy Min. of Works, J. E. Griffith . . . \$3,360
Deputy Min. of Finance, W. J. Goepel . . . \$3,570
Comptroller-General, A. N. Mouatt . . . \$3,950
Deputy Min. of Agriculture, W. E. Scott . . \$3,120
Deputy Min. of Mines, R. F. Tolmie . . . \$3,420
Provincial Mineralogist, W. F. Robertson . \$4,120

Agent-General in London, J. H. Turner, Salisbury House, Finsbury Circus, E.C.2.

The Judicature

Supreme Court, Chief Justice, Hon. Gordon Hunter . \$7,000
Puisne Judges, Hons. D. Murphy, F. G. Gregory, W. N. P. Clement, Anlay Morrison, W. A. Macdonald . . . each \$6,000
Court of Appeal, Chief Justice, Hon. J. A. Macdonald . . . \$9,000
Puisne Judges, Hons. A. Martin, W. A. Gallagher, Albert E. McPhillips, D. M. Eberts each \$7,000
Local Judge in Admiralty, Hon. Archer Martin . \$1,000

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Prince Edward Island, admitted into union with the Dominion in 1873, lies between 46° and 47° N., and between 62° and 64½° W. It has an area of 2,184 sq. m., with a pop. of 93,728 (47,069 males and 46,659 females).

Government.—It is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor with an Executive Council, and a Legislative Assembly of 30 members, half elected by real-property holders and half by manhood suffrage.

Cities and Towns.—CHARLOTTETOWN (11,203), the capital, on the shore of Hillsborough Bay. Other towns are Georgetown, Summerside, Sauris, Kensington, and Alberton.

Agriculture and Live-stock.—The climate is milder than the neighbouring provinces and the soil is fertile, agriculture being the staple industry. The Island claims the title of the "Garden Province." The production of crops in 1916 was: wheat, 578,000 bush.; oats, 7,413,000 bush.; barley, 105,000 bush.; mixed grains, 330,000 bush.; potatoes, 6,386,000 bush.; turnips and mangolds, 3,816,000 bush.; and hay and clover, 338,000 tons. The live-stock included 38,562 horses, 46,032 milch cows, 57,260 other cattle, 88,797 sheep, and 33,300 swine. Black fox and silver fox breeding has become an important industry; according to information published by the Silver Black Fox Breeders' Association at the end of Mar. 1916 there were about 100 fox ranches, estimated to contain about 4,000 silver black foxes, and 2,000 cross and red foxes, but the Report gives no figures covering valuation; in 1912, however, it was estimated that the valuation of foxes was about double that of all the cattle, sheep, horses, swine, and poultry shown in the official census of 1911. Recently the industry has emerged from a purely breeding proposition

to a pelt basis, and a considerable number of skins were sold, mainly in the U.S., with satisfactory results. As agriculture continues to develop and flourish, the value of this new industry to the province is great, and the taxation on foxes furnishes a large increase to the ordinary revenue of the Provincial Government.

Lieutenant-Governor, His Honour Augustine C. Macdonald (app. 1915) . . . \$7,000

Executive Council

Premier and Attorney-General, Hon. Aubin E. Arsenault . . . \$2,700
Provincial Sec.-Treasurer and Commissioner of Agriculture, Hon. Murdoch McKinnon . . \$1,500
Commissioner of Public Works, Hon. James A. McNeill . . . \$1,500
Without Portfolio, Hons. Murdoch Kennedy, Stephen R. Jenkins, Chas. E. Dalton, H. D. McEwen, L. Wood.

Speaker Legislative Assembly, John S. Martin

Assist. Provincial Sec.-Treas. Arthur Newbery . . \$1,500
Provincial Auditor, John Anderson . . . \$1,500
Reg. of Deeds and Commr. Public Lands, Francis Koughan . . . \$1,200
Sec. Public Works, L. B. McMillan . . . \$1,500
Chief Engineer Public Works and Acting Supt. of Education, H. H. Shaw . . .
King's Printer, Archibald Irwin . . .
Collector of Customs, W. B. Robertson . . \$1,700

Agent-General in London, (vacant), 72 Basinghall Street, E.C.2. . .

The Judicature

Chief Justice and Judge of Vice-Admiralty, Hon. John A. Mathieson, K.C. . . \$6,800
Master of the Rolls and Assist. Judge of the Supreme Court, Hon. Francis L. Hazard . . \$5,200
Vice-Chancellor and Assist. Judge of the Supreme Court, Hon. R. R. Fitzgerald . . \$5,200
Clerk of the Crown and Prothonotary, W. A. O. Morson . . . \$1,250
County Judges, W. S. Stewart, \$3,500; A. L. Fraser, N. McQuarry . . each \$3,000

SASKATCHEWAN

Saskatchewan, which became a province in 1905, comprises the greater portion of the territorial divisions formerly known as Assiniboia, Saskatchewan, and Athabasca. It has an area of 251,700 sq. m. and a pop. in 1911 of 492,432 (291,730 males and 200,702 females); the 1915 pop. is estimated at 691,000.

Government.—The province is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, assisted by an Executive Council of 7 members and a Legislative Assembly of 54 members. The Dominion Government retains control of the public lands, and in consideration thereof pays an annual allowance to the Provincial Government.

Cities and Towns.—REGINA, the capital, "the City of Certainties," was incorporated as a city in 1903—its pop. in 1882 was 200, and in 1915 50,000; Moose Jaw (24,000); Saskatoon (25,000); Prince Albert (10,000); North Battleford, Swift Current, Weyburn (each 5,000).

Agriculture and Live-Stock.—The agricultural capabilities of Saskatchewan are similar to those described under Manitoba (*q.v.*). It stands first amongst the wheat-producing provinces of Canada. Free grants of land can still be had, and there are millions of acres awaiting settlement and cultivation.

The crop production for 1916 was: wheat, 73,151,000 bush.; oats, 109,389,000 bush.; barley, 7,340,000 bush.; flax, 6,543,000 bush.; potatoes, 5,280,000 bush.; turnips and mangolds, 2,936,000 bush.; and hay and clover, 148,000 tons. The number of *live-stock* in 1915 was 667,443 horses, 353,540 milch cows, 573,021 other cattle, 192,024 sheep, 392,246 swine, and 5,049,612 poultry.

The province has 6,101 m. of railway. In 1915 an Act came into force absolutely abolishing all public-houses and hotel-bars in the province.

Manufactures.—The value of manufactures in the province was, according to the 1915 census, \$15,163,000.

Lieutenant-Governor, His Honour Richard S. Lake (app. 1915) . . . \$9,000

Executive Council

Premier and Minister of Education, Hon. W. M. Martin . . . \$86,000
Minister of Railways, Hon. J. A. Calder . . \$5,000
Attorney-General and Provincial Secretary, Hon. W. F. A. Turgeon . . . \$5,000
Minister of Agriculture, Hon. W. R. Motherwell . . . \$5,000
Minister of Public Works, Hon. A. P. McNab . \$5,000
Provincial Treasurer and Minister of Telephones, Hon. C. A. Dunning . . . \$5,000
Minister of Municipal Affairs, Hon. George Langley . . . \$5,000
Clerk Executive Council, J. W. McLeod . . \$3,200
Deputy Attorney-Genl. T. A. Colclough . . \$3,500
Deputy Provincial Sec. E. J. Wright . . . \$3,000
Deputy Provincial Treasurer, A. Perring Taylor . \$3,000
Deputy Minister Public Works, J. M. Smith . \$2,500
Deputy Minister of Agriculture, F. H. Auld . \$3,500
Deputy Minister of Education, A. H. Ball . \$3,200
Deputy Minister Railways and Telephones, D. C. McNab . . . \$4,000
Deputy Municipal Minister, J. N. Bayne . . \$3,500
Provincial Auditor, G. L. Hopkins . . . \$2,700
Government Printer, John W. Reid . . . \$2,400
Chairman Board of Highway Commissioners, H. S. Carpenter (*actg.*) . . \$6,000
Commissioner of Public Health, Dr. M. M. Seymour . . \$4,000
Supt. of Fire Insurance, A. E. Fisher . . . \$2,700
Civil Service Commissioner, F. J. Reynolds . \$3,000
Chairman Local Govt. Board, S. P. Grosch . \$6,000

The Judicature

Chief Justice Supreme Court, Hon. Sir F. W. G. Haultain, Kt. . . \$7,000
Puisne Judges, Hons. H. W. Newlands, J. H. Lamont, J. T. Brown, E. L. Elwood, J. Mackay . each \$6,000
District Court Judges, R. Rimmer, T. C. Gordon, E. A. McLaugh, A. G. Farrell, J. W. Hannan, F. A. G. Oaseley, J. F. Maclean, C. E. D. Wood, A. D. Dickson, A. E. Doak, W. J. Leahy, C. H. Bell, E. R. Wylie, J. O. Baldwin, W. O. Smyth . each \$3,000

ALBERTA

Alberta, a province proclaimed Sept. 1, 1905, was carved out of the North-West Territories. It includes the former district of Alberta, the southern half of Athabasca, and a strip of the western side of Assiniboia and Saskatchewan districts. The total area is about 253,000 sq. m., with a pop. in 1911 of 374,663 (223,989 males and 150,674 females); estimated pop. 1915, 550,000.

Government.—Government is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, assisted by an Executive Council of 8 members and a Legislative Assembly

of 55 members elected for 5 years. There is equal suffrage, also prohibition, and a moratorium for soldiers.

Cities and Towns.—EDMONTON (80,000), the capital, is the principal railway centre between Winnipeg and the Pacific Coast—assessment 1915, \$163,923; Calgary (75,000), Medicine Hat (10,000), with a large supply of natural gas, 16 wells drilled by city; Lethbridge (10,170) under commission government; Wetaskiwin (3,000); and Red Deer (3,000).

Agriculture and Live-stock.—Agriculture is the chief industry of the province; there are free homesteads available for thousands of settlers in desirable localities. The 1916 production of crops was: wheat, 41,500,000 bush.; oats, 72,000,000 bush.; barley, 9,000,000 bush.; rye, 250,000 bush.; flax, 555,000 bush.; potatoes, 10,000,000 bush.; turnips and mangolds, 3,000,000 bush.; and hay and clover, 230,000 tons. The live-stock comprised 621,200 horses, 394,233 milch cows, 753,791 other cattle, 539,100 sheep, and 440,310 swine. Packing houses have been established at Edmonton and Calgary, and have much increased the hog industry. The butter output was 11,000,000 lb. from creameries and farm dairies; the cheese output was 373,000 lb.

Minerals.—The mineral outlook is promising, there being large quantities of coal, petroleum, and asphalt. The coal output in 1916 was 4,648,604 tons. Length of railways, 4,200 m.

Lieutenant-Governor, His Honour R. G. Birtt (app. 1915)

Private Sec. J. Pace . . . \$9,000

Private Sec. J. Pace . . . \$1,200

Executive Council

Premier and Minister of Railways and Telephones,

Hon. Arthur Lewis Sifton . . . \$8,500

Attorney-General, Hon. Charles W. Cross . . . \$6,000

Provincial Treasurer, Hon. O. R. Mitchell . . . \$6,000

Minister of Public Works, Hon. Chas. Stewart . . . \$6,000

Minister of Agriculture, Hon. Duncan Marshall . . . \$6,000

Provincial Secretary, Hon. Archibald J. McLean . . . \$6,000

Minister of Education, Hon. J. R. Boyle . . . \$6,000

Minister of Municipal Affairs, Hon. W. Garipey . . . \$6,000

Acting Deputy Att.-Gen. A. G. Browning . . . \$2,700

Deputy Minister of Public Works, L. O. Charlesworth . . . \$4,800

Deputy Minister of Education, D. S. MacKenzie . . . \$3,300

Deputy Minister of Agriculture, H. A. Craig . . . \$3,600

Deputy Minister Railways and Telephones, W. J. Harmer . . . \$3,600

Deputy Provincial Treasurer, W. V. Newson . . . \$3,300

Deputy Provincial Sec. E. Trowbridge . . . \$3,300
Clerk of Executive Council, J. D. Huut . . . \$4,800
Provincial Auditor, E. W. Burley . . . \$3,300
Government Printer, J. W. Jeffery . . . \$2,500

The Judicature

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Hon. Horace Harvey . . . \$7,000
Puisne Judges, Hons. D. L. Scott, G. A. Stuart, N. D. Beck, W. C. Simmons, W. L. Walsh, J. D. Hyndman, W. C. Ives, M. S. McCarthy each \$6,000

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES

The North-West Territories comprise those territories formerly known as Rupert's Land and the North-Western Territory (except the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta and the Yukon Territory), together with all British territories and possessions in North America and all islands adjacent to any such territories or possessions, except Newfoundland and its dependencies. They have an area of 1,242,224 sq. m. and a pop. of 19,481 (9,346 males and 9,135 females). They are governed by a Commissioner appointed by the Governor-General, with a Council of not more than 4 members.

Commissioner, Frederick White, C.M.G.

YUKON TERRITORY

The Yukon Territory was in 1898 constituted a separate Territory, and is administered by a Commissioner. It has an area of 196,976 sq. m. and a pop. of 8,512 (6,508 males and 2,004 females). There is a Legislative Council composed of 10 elected members. The Klondyke district, which is only a small section of Yukon, is the scene of the rich placer gold discoveries. Promising finds of quartz have also been made, and much copper and quartz development is in progress around Whitehorse. Valuable copper properties have been located at the head of White River. The total production of minerals from 1896 to 1914 has been \$135,138,335. An excellent system of roads has been made, and there is a railway (102 m.) and steamboat service from Dawson (3,013), which is situated at the junction of the Klondyke and Yukon Rivers, to the Pacific coast.

Commissioner, Hon. George Black . . . \$6,000

Gold Commissioner and Crown Timber and Land Agent, G. P. MacKenzie . . . \$5,000

Assist. Gold Commr. R. C. Miller, Whitehorse . . . \$2,500

Legal Adviser and Public Administrator, John Black . . . \$3,000

Registrar, Albert B. Lamb . . . \$3,800

Comptroller, G. A. Jeckell . . . \$2,700

Deputy Minister Municipal Affairs, J. Perrie . . . \$3,300

NEWFOUNDLAND

The island of Newfoundland—the oldest British colony—is situated between 46° 37' and 51° 39' N. and 52° 35' and 59° 25' W., on the north-east side of the Gulf of St. Lawrence; its greatest length from north to south is 350 m., and its average breadth about 130 m.; its area is 42,734 sq. m.

Population.

	Males.	Females.	Labrador.	Total.
1901 .	111,311	105,726	3,947	220,984
1911 .	122,578	116,092	3,949	242,619
1914 .	126,239	121,471	4,016	251,726
1915 .	127,472	123,235	4,043	254,750
1916 .	128,436	124,400	4,073	256,909

The coasts of Newfoundland appear from the sea to be bleak and rocky; they are, however, indented at frequent intervals by deep fjords and large bays, which are the seats of prolific fisheries. The climate is not so severe as that of the neighbouring continent, although the north and east coasts are chilly in winter owing to the Arctic currents, and fogs prevalent through the influence of the Gulf Stream; the thermometer rarely sinks below zero in winter, and then only for a few hours, in summer it ranges between 70° and 80° F.; the inhabitants are an exceptionally healthy race. In the Codroy valley and on the west coast the climate is favourable to agriculture,

and there are large forests of pine, spruce, birch, juniper, and larch.

Newfoundland was discovered by John Cabot in 1497; it was as early as 1500 frequented by the Portuguese, Spanish, and French for its fisheries. In August 1533 Sir Humphry Gilbert took possession of it in the name of Queen Elizabeth, but the effort to colonise it was not successful. In 1634 and subsequently parties of English colonists settled in the island, whilst the French had established a station at Placentia in 1620. At the Peace of Utrecht, 1713, the exclusive sovereignty of Great Britain over the island was acknowledged, certain rights being granted to French fishermen, the extent of which being long a matter of dispute between the two countries. The dispute was finally settled by the Anglo-French Convention of 1804.

The government is administered by a Governor, with a *Legislative Council* of 24 members appointed by the Crown, and a *House of Assembly* of 36 members elected for four years, from 13 districts, by manhood suffrage and the ballot. A branch of the *Royal Naval Reserve* has existed in the island since 1900.

The religious bodies are: Church of England, 78,616; Church of Rome, 31,177; Methodists, 63,042; other denominations, 14,784. Education is purely denominational and fees are charged; in 1914 there were 1,183 schools, with 52,824 scholars; grants are made for higher and technical education.

Cities and Towns.—ST. JOHN'S (33,779), the capital, the most easterly city of America, 1,700 m. from Queenstown and 2,030 m. from Liverpool; has a well-equipped dry dock and two fine cathedrals, Anglican and Roman Catholic—through it passes practically all the commerce of the island. Other towns are Harbour Grace (4,279); Carbonear (3,540); Twillingate (3,348), and Bonavista (3,911).

Production, Industry, etc.—The chief agricultural crops are oats, potatoes, and turnips. The live-stock at the last census comprised 13,283 horses, 40,427 cattle, 100,447 sheep, and 27,575 swine. The island abounds in copper and iron, particularly at Bell Isle, in Conception Bay; the output of iron ore in 1915-16 was 917,741 tons, and of copper ore 9,405 tons. Coal is abundant, but the output is still inconsiderable. There are fine pine forests in the north, and the new railways laid down have given great impetus to the pulp and paper manufacture, as well as to mining, lumbering, and general trade. At Grand Falls and Bishop's Falls there are extensive paper mills in operation, and another has been erected at Deer Lake. Most of the paper is exported to England; the paper and pulp exports in 1913-14 amounted to £268,936, in 1914-15 to £451,317, and in 1915-16 to £599,875. Newfoundland is a great place for sport; caribou shooting is excellent, and there is good fishing for salmon and trout.

Fisheries.—The seal, cod, and herring fisheries are the mainstay of the island, but there are still thousands of miles of fisheries which have never been touched; there is room for an immense trade in fish between Newfoundland and Europe by means of cold storage. The exports of codfish in 1915-16 amounted to 1,421,327 quintals; the catch of whales in 1915-16 was 161, and of seals 196,228.

Railways.—The railway was begun in 1881 and has now been extended across the island to Port aux Basques, and steamship connection with the railway system of Canada and the United States

is maintained. Branches from the main line extend to all important towns and connect with the steamers which ply in the great bays. Total length of railways, 723 miles. At the present time additional extensions of the railway are under construction, the cost of which will approximate \$4,000,000.

Post and Telegraphs.—There were 736 post offices in 1915, dealing with 3,843,000 letters and postcards, 3,510,000 newspapers and books, and 162,230 parcels. There are 4,524 miles of telegraph line and 926 of telephone wire. Newfoundland is also practically the resting-place for the cables connecting Europe with North America.

Shipping.—In 1916 the mercantile marine consisted of 3,363 sailing vessels of 136,553 tons, and 103 steam vessels of 21,673 tons. The total tonnage of vessels entered and cleared was 2,083,629, of which 1,337,947 were British.

	Revenue	Expenditure	Public Debt
	\$	\$	\$
1910-11	3,527,126	3,354,747	—
1911-12	3,736,456	3,524,653	—
1912-13	3,919,040	3,803,561	—
1913-14	3,618,329	3,920,178	—
1914-15	3,920,178	4,008,623	31,426,765
1915-16	4,600,272	4,110,885	34,489,665

	Imports	Exports
	\$	\$
1910-11	13,383,910	11,975,747
1911-12	14,733,490	13,874,809
1912-13	16,012,365	14,672,889
1913-14	15,193,735	15,134,543
1914-15	12,350,786	13,136,880
1915-16	16,427,336	18,969,493

	1914	1915	1916
Imports to U.K.	£890,121	£1,217,697	£1,943,792
Exports from (and of) U.K.	546,166	344,181	457,270

Governor, His Excellency Sir Charles Alexander Harris, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.M.G. (b. '55; app. 1917) \$12,500

Private Sec. (vacant) . . . \$900

Executive Council

Prime Minister, Rt. Hon. Sir E. P. Morris, K.C.M.G.	\$2,000
Colonial Secretary, Hon. R. A. Squires, K.C.	\$2,000
Minister of Justice, Hon. W. F. Lloyd, K.C., D.C.L.	\$2,000
Minister of Agriculture and Mines, Hon. W. W. Halfyard	\$2,000
Minister of Finance and Customs, Hon. M. P. Casbin	\$2,000
Minister of Militia, Hon. J. R. Bennett	\$2,000
Minister of Marine and Fisheries, J. G. Stone	\$2,000
Without Portfolio, Hon. M. P. Gibbs, K.C., J. O. Crosbie, J. A. Clift, K.C., W. F. Coaker, W. J. Ellis, A. E. Hickman.	

President of the Legislative Council, Hon. Patrick McGrath	
Speaker of the House of Assembly, Hon. John R. Goodison	

Deputy Colonial Secretary, Arthur Mews	\$1,600
Postmaster-General, Hon. J. A. Robinson, LL.D.	\$2,000
Commissioner Public Charities, R. H. O'Dwyer	\$1,800
Hospital Surgeon, L. E. Keegan	\$2,300
Medical Health Officer, St. John's, Dr. R. A. Brehm	\$2,000

<i>Deputy Finance Minister</i> , J. S. Keating	\$1,500
<i>Deputy Minister Customs</i> , H. W. Le Messurier, C.M.G.	\$1,800
<i>Deputy Minister Marine and Fisheries</i> , Alan Goodridge	\$1,400
<i>Minister of Public Works</i> , W. Woodford	\$2,000
<i>Secretary Public Works</i> , James Harris	\$1,500
<i>Government Engineer</i> , T. A. Hall	\$4,000
<i>Comptroller and Auditor-General</i> , F. C. Berteau, I.S.O.	\$2,000

Judicial Establishment

<i>Chief Justice</i> , Hon. Sir W. H. Horwood	\$5,000
---	---------

Judges, Hon. G. M. Johnson, J. M. Kent ea. \$4,000
Mail transit : 9 days.

Labrador.—A great peninsula on the east coast of British North America, lying between the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Hudson's Bay. From Capo Chidley (Hudson's Strait) to Blanc Sablon (Strait of Belle Isle), including the basin of the Hamilton, it belongs to Newfoundland, the remainder of the peninsula forming part of Quebec. The area is about 120,000 sq. m., and pop. about 4,000, the number being greatly increased in summer by fishermen and sportsmen.

NORTH ATLANTIC COLONIES

BERMUDA

The Bermudas or Somers Islands form a group or cluster of about 300 small islands, situated on the Western Atlantic Ocean, 32° 15' N. and 64° 51' W., about 580 m. to the eastward of Cape Hatteras in North Carolina, the nearest point of the neighbouring American Continent. The area of the group is 19 sq. m., the principal island containing 16 sq. m. with a pop. of 7,282 whites and 13,933 coloured persons, excluding the garrison. The islands were discovered in 1515 by the Spanish Juan Bermudez, after whom they were called. The Spaniards made no attempt to colonise them and they were entirely uninhabited when, in 1609, Admiral Sir George Somers, on his way to Virginia, was wrecked upon one of the numerous sunken reefs which surround the islands on every side. Somers died in Bermuda the following year, and his companion called the group after him. The largest island, generally known as the Main Land, is about 14 m. in length, and about 1 m. in average width; it contains about 9,000 acres of land, the highest point being only 240 ft. above the sea. The city of Hamilton, now the seat of Government, is situated about the centre of the main island, where a deep inlet, running up for two or three miles into the land from the sheltered waters, forms a safe and convenient harbour. The other principal islands of the group are St. George, Ireland Island (entirely given up to the accommodation of H.M. Dockyard and a number of other naval establishments), Boaz and Watford Islands (exclusively occupied by military depôts and garrisons), Somerset, Smith's, St. David's, Cooper's, Nonsuch, Rivers, Ports, and Godets, all inhabited by a civil population. The colony is administered by a Governor with an executive Council of 6 members, a Legislative Council of 9 members, and an elected House of Assembly of 36 members. The climate is celebrated for its mildness and salubrity; there is no winter, and the summers are never very hot. The soil is poor in quality, and three-fourths of the area is quite unfit for cultivation. But as there is no fear of winter frosts, large crops of early potatoes, onions, tomatoes, and other vegetables are raised for the New York market. Small quantities of arrowroot, lily bulbs, and cut flowers are also exported. A number of Boer prisoners of war were confined in the colony during the South African War. Of late years the islands have become a favourite winter resort for Americans seeking to escape the rigours of the winter climates of the continent. Large hotels have sprung up; the number of tourists arriving in 1916 was 11,382, as compared with 10,531 in 1915 and 14,773 in 1914. There is a total want of streams and wells of fresh water, and the inhabitants are dependent on the rain, which they collect and

store up in tanks. The total tonnage of vessels which entered and cleared in 1916 was: British, 973,403 tons; foreign, 656,960 tons.

CAPITAL: Hamilton (pop. 2,627).

	1914	1915	1916
Revenue	£80,504	£106,467	£107,055
Expenditure	89,575	97,643	109,652
Public debt	—	40,000	40,000
Total imports	565,611	579,828	734,799
Total exports	106,661	107,666	139,825
Exports to U.K.	1,931	2,896	2,177
Imports from (and of)			
U.K.	131,959	128,606	122,766

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Gen. Sir James Willcocks, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.S.I., D.S.O. (b. '57). £3,300

Colonial Secretary and Registrar-General, W. E. F. Jackson (and fees) £500

Receiver-General and Compt. of Customs, Allan F. Smith, I.S.O. (and fees) £500

Colonial Postmaster, C. H. Tueker . . . £400

Colonial Surveyor, H. H. Hallett . . . £475

Director of Education, Prof. G. S. Patton, M.A. £400

Director of Agriculture, E. J. Wortley . . . £350-400

Chief Justice, (vacant) . . . (and fees) £800

Assist. Judges, O. V. Ingham; A. W. Bluck . . . fees

Solicitor-General, (vacant) . . . fees

Commanding R.A., Lt.-Col. St. L. M. Moore.

Commanding R.E., Lt.-Col. H. B. Des Voeux, C.M.G., R.E.

Senior Med. Off. Maj. M. D. Ahern, R.A.M.C.

Mail transit : 9 days.

BRITISH GUIANA

British Guiana is a portion of the South American continent, extending from east to west about 270 m. and from north to south about 540 m. It includes the settlements of Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice, and is bounded on the E. by Dutch Guiana, on the S. by Brazil, on the W. by Venezuela, and on the N. and N.E. by the Atlantic Ocean. Its area is about 90,277 sq. m., of which only 130 sq. m. are under cultivation. The pop. in 1913 was 304,149, exclusive of aborigines; East Indians numbered 126,517, Portuguese 10,084, and Europeans other than Portuguese 3,937. The climate is hot, but not unhealthy. Rich, alluvial low-lying plains extend 40 to 70 m. from the coast, and are the seat of cultivation and settlement. The staple products in former years were sugar, rum, molasses, cotton, and coffee. The latter two industries have given place to the cultivation of the sugar-cane and allied products—rum, molasses, and molasses or cattle foods—which at present is the chief industry of the colony, and furnished 73% in value of its domestic exports. There are 37 sugar estates in active operation, with a total area of 175,915 acres under cultivation. During 1916 101,650 tons of sugar, 4,386,834 gall.

of rum, and 998 tons of molascuit were exported. Further attention is being given to the planting of coconuts, cocoa, and coffee on the vegetable soils on the banks of the rivers, and especially to the cultivation of Para rubber. Rice is being grown to a considerable extent, chiefly by the coolies (export, 29,141,056 lb. in 1916). Gold and diamond working is carried on by about 10,000 diggers. Of gold, 36,245 oz. were exported in 1916, valued at \$649,025, and diamonds (16,180 carats) valued at \$143,044. Other articles exported are timber (in which the colony abounds), balata, and charcoal.

The Executive is in the hands of a Governor and Executive Council; legislation is conducted by a Court of Policy of 16 members—the Governor (President), 7 official and 8 elected. For finance measures 6 elected representatives are added, forming Combined Court. Civil law is modified Roman-Dutch; criminal law is English.

CAPITAL: Georgetown (Demerara), pop. 60,000, a picturesque, well-built city and port, provided with various excellent modern institutions; second town and port., New Amsterdam (Berbice), pop. 7,000.

	1914-15	1915*	1916
Revenue . . .	£586,598	£480,213	£669,385
Expenditure . . .	622,025	447,655	642,483
Public debt . . .	882 115	886.065	879,890
	1914	1915	1916
Total imports . . .	£1,766,094	£1,832,551	£2,471,944
Total exports . . .	2,623,064	3,336,338	3,475,691
Exports to U.K. . .	1,138,340	1,468,767	1,110,253
Imports from (and of) U.K. . .	709,625	711,192	716,011

Governor, His Excellency Sir Wilfrid Collett, K.C.M.G. (with £1,000 contingencies) . . .	£3,500
Government Secretary, C. Clementi, O.M.G. . .	£1,500
Auditor-General, W. J. Robson . . .	£800
Immigration Agent-General, J. Hampden King . . .	£800
Surgeon-General, K. S. Wise, M.B. . .	£900
Director of Public Works, E. C. Buck . . .	£1,800
Colonial Treasurer, R. C. Grannum . . .	£800
Comptroller of Customs, J. M. Reid . . .	£800
Postmaster-General, N. Farrar . . .	£700
Commr. of Lands and Mines, G. D. Bayley . . .	£800
Assist. Gov. Sec. G. Ball-Greene (actg.) . . .	£600
Chief Clerk Treasury, H. F. P. May . . .	£400-500
Chief Audit Clerk, C. G. H. Davis . . .	£400-500
Chief Commissary, H. A. Cameron . . .	£600
Chief Clerk Customs, L. A. R. Davis . . .	£400-500
Surveyor Customs, C. J. Bosch Reitz . . .	£400-500
Senior Immigration Agent, R. P. Stewart . . .	£500
Govt. Med. Off. of Health, E. P. Minnett . . .	£600-700
Insp.-Gen. of Police, Col. W. E. Clark . . .	£750
Director of Primary Education, H. W. Sconce . . .	£625
Inspector of Prisons, H. A. Frere . . .	£600
Chief Justice, Sir C. H. Major . . .	£1,800
Puisne Judges, M. J. Berkeley (£1,250); Jacobus K. D. Hill . . .	£1,000
Attorney-General, J. J. Nunan . . .	£1,350-1,500
Solicitor-General, C. Rees Davies, K.C. . .	£750

Mail transit : 15½ days.

BRITISH HONDURAS

British Honduras is a Crown Colony in Central America, lying between 18° 29' and 15° 54' N. and 89° 15' and 87° 50' W. It is bounded on the N. by Yucatan, on the W. and S. by Guatemala, and on the E. by the Caribbean Sea. It has an area of 8,598 sq. m., with a pop. in 1916 of 42,323, which includes whites, aboriginal Indians, Caribs, negroes,

* Embraces a period of nine months only, consequent on the change of the financial year to correspond with the calendar year.

† And £200 as Chairman of Sea Defence Commissioners.

and East Indians. The climate for a tropical country is not unhealthy. The highest shade temperature recorded is 98° F., and conditions are more bearable by comparison with the West Indies or Central American States. Near the coast the country is swampy, but rises towards the interior. The northern district is a flat plain; it remained wholly unexplored until 1879, when it was traversed by the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Fowler, from Garbutt's Falls, on the Belize River, at the western frontier, to the sea coast south of Deep River. Excellent pasture land exists in the western part, as well as rich soil, and indications of minerals. No inhabitants were seen, but ancient Indian ruins, consisting of large stone buildings, were found. On the west, away from the coast, hills and valleys, clothed with timber, abound, and rich, grassy plains afford excellent pasturage. The chief rivers are the Hondo, the New River, and the Old or Belize River. The main industry is wood-cutting, now over 200 years old, mahogany, cedar, and logwood being the staples; of mahogany 6,986,476 superficial feet were exported in 1916. Of fruit, bananas (791,321 bunches in 1916), plantains, and coconuts are the most important. Rubber and sapodilla gum are grown, and the soil and climate are suitable for cotton. The export of rum in 1916 was 2,442 gall.

A railway 25 m. long has been built in the Stann Creek Valley.

The Government, which was reconstituted in 1909, is composed of the Governor, an Executive Council of 3 official and 3 unofficial members, and a Legislative Council of 5 official and 7 unofficial members. The Governor is President of both Councils.

CHIEF TOWN: Belize (pop. 15,840); other towns are Corozal (6,158), Stann Creek (5,324), Cazo (5,223), and Toledo (4,183).

	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
Revenue . . .	\$513,149	\$518,447	\$640,462
Expenditure . . .	596,978	555,593	613,788
Public debt . . .	—	946,415	918,540
	1914	1915	1916
Total imports . . .	\$2,980,406	\$2,148,956	\$2,690,306
Total exports . . .	2,918,775	2,235,895	1,261,856
Exports to U.K. . .	£185,170	£108,237	83,223
Imports from (and of) U.K. . .	96,631	56,570	68,277
Governor and Commander-in-Chief, (vacant) . . .			\$8,748
Private Sec. J. Craig . . .			\$840
Colonial Secretary, Robert Walter . . .			

	(and house)	\$3,500
Treas. and Collector of Customs, W. L. McKinstry . . .		\$2,916
Surveyor-General, H. Innes Perkins, I.S.O. . .		\$3,402
Director of Public Works, J. P. Auld . . .		\$3,645
Executive and Electrical Eng. Morton Cuthbert . . .		
Principal Med. Officer, T. W. F. Gann . . .		\$1,944
Supt. of Police, R. Wyatt . . .		\$1,620
Colonial Postmaster, L. R. Hulse . . .		\$2,000
Chief Justice, R. B. Roden . . .		\$4,374
Attorney-General, L. H. Elphinstone . . .		\$2,916
District Commissioners:		

Belize, J. S. Rae . . .	\$1,944
Corozal, E. J. S. Athawes . . .	\$1,600
Orange Walk, D. Q. Blakely . . .	\$1,600
Stann Creek, H. D. Phillips (J. S. Rae, actg.) . . .	\$1,800
Toledo, J. Taylor . . .	\$1,600
Cayo, J. L. Hudson . . .	\$1,600
Registrar-General, R. H. Furness . . .	\$1,944
Clerk of Councils, H. E. Phillips . . .	\$1,800
Auditor, J. Craig . . .	\$2,059

Mail transit : 13 days.

WEST INDIES

The West Indies, sometimes called the Antilles, are an archipelago, stretching from Florida in North America and Yucatan in Central America to Venezuela in South America, and enclosing the Caribbean Sea and the Gulf of Mexico. The land area of all the islands is nearly 100,000 sq. m., with an estimated pop. of about 6,500,000; that of the British islands about 12,000 sq. m. They were so named in 1492 by Columbus, who believed that through the islands he had discovered a new route to India. The following list gives their areas and populations:

Islands and Capitals.	Area, Sq. m.	Population.	
		1901.	1911.
BRITISH:			
Jamaica (Kingston)	4,450	806,690	855,600
Bahamas (Nassau)	4,403	53,735	56,000
Turks and Caicos (Grand Turk)	169	5,287	5,700
Barbados	166	171,860	175,000
Leeward Islands:			
Antigua (St. John's)	108	34,178	31,394
Barbuda	75	—	871
St. Kitts (Basseterre)	68	—	25,250
Nevis (Charlestown)	50	—	7,424
Anguilla	35	—	2,513
Dominica (Roseau)	304	28,211	33,863
Montserrat (Plymouth)	32½	10,083	12,196
Virgin Islands (Road Town)	58	5,287	5,562
Windward Islands:			
Grenada (St. George's)	133	63,438	71,082
St. Lucia (Castries)	234	49,833	51,590
St. Vincent (Kingstown)	150	44,000	46,979
Trinidad (Port of Spain)	1,860	233,397	312,790
Tobago (Scarborough)	114	18,751	20,762
FRENCH:			
Guadeloupe (Basse-Terre)	680	182,110	212,430
Martinique (Fort de France)	390	182,024	184,004
St. Martin (in part)	17	—	3,200
DUTCH:			
St. Martin (in part)	21	—	3,180
Curaçao	212	—	31,000
Buen Ayre	95	—	6,400
Aruba	69	—	8,600
St. Eustathus	8	—	1,300
Saba	5	—	3,020
U.S.A.:			
Porto Rico (San Juan)	3,600	1,118,012	1,183,173
REPUBLICS:			
Dominican Republic (Santo Domingo)	18,045	500,000	600,000
Haiti (Port-au-Prince)	28,249	—	2,500,000
Cuba (Havana)	44,000	2,048,890	2,473,600

The trade of the West Indies is principally with the United States and the United Kingdom; the exchange of trade between the British West Indies and the United Kingdom is shown below:

Exports to U.K.		Imports from (and of) U.K.	
1914, £2,372,802; 1915, £4,074,142; 1916, £5,017,771:		1914, £2,342,065; 1915, £1,837,185; 1916, £2,138,931.	
Cocoa, Raw . . . £957,441	Oranges . . . £31,400	Apparel, etc. . . £82,757	Iron & Steel M'n'fs. £88,232
Coffee, Raw . . . 38,935	Rum . . . 805,938	Beer and Ale . . 50,960	Manures . . . 93,754
Cotton, Raw . . . 117,992	Sugar . . . 1,648,831	Cottons . . . 492,775	Soap . . . 122,615
Bananas . . . 69,825		Machinery . . . 108,302	Woolens . . . 79,944

BAHAMAS

The Bahamas (*Lucayos*) are an archipelago lying between the S.E. corner of Cuba and Florida, stretching over 600 m. in length, between 80° 50' and 72° 50' W. and 22° 25' and 26° 40' N. Twenty islands of the group are inhabited, but there are besides about 3,000 islets and rocks. The whole

has an area of 4,403 sq. m. with a pop. (1917) of 58,484, the majority being of the negro race. The chief island politically is New Providence (area, 58 sq. m.), containing the capital, Nassau; the other main islands are Abaco, Grand Bahama, Eleuthera, San Salvador, Watling or Guanahani, Rum Cay, Long Island, Andros, Crooked Islands,

Mayaguana, and Inagua. Originally settled by Englishmen from the Bermudas in 1646 and 1666, the settlement was laid waste by the French and Spaniards in 1703. After this they became a regular rendezvous for pirates, who were finally extirpated in 1718 by the English under Captain Woodes Rogers. In 1781 the Bahamas were surrendered to the Spaniards, but at the conclusion of the war were again annexed by the British, who were confirmed in their possession by the Peace of Versailles, 1783. In 1848 the Turks and Caicos Islands, which geographically form part of the Bahamas chain, were separated from the other Bahamas, and formed into a distinct presidency.

The climate is salubrious and very pleasant in the winter season, and the colony has in recent years become a favourite winter health resort for Americans and Canadians. The cultivation and preparation of the sisal fibre plant is an important industry, and the sponge market is the largest in the world. There used to be a considerable fruit trade with the United States, the produce including tamarinds, olives, oranges, lemons, limes, citrons, pomegranates, pine-apples, figs, sapodillas, bananas, sour-sops, melons, yams, potatoes, gourds, cucumbers, pepper, and cassava. Cotton is indigenous, but has ceased to be grown. In some islands there are rich salt-ponds, but salt-raking, an early industry, has fallen off altogether. The imports are chiefly textile fabrics, bread stuffs, spirits and wines.

Andros Island and the Abaco Islands have much excellent wood, including mahogany, mastie, lignum-vitæ, iron, and bullet-woods. Most of the trade is with the United States.

The Government is representative. There is a Governor and an Executive, a Legislative Council, and a House of Assembly of 29 members. Education is free, compulsory, and unsectarian.

CAPITAL: Nassau (pop. 12,000), which has a safe harbour.

	1914	1915	1916
Revenue . . .	£79,911	£86,251	£90,472
Expenditure . . .	102,203	90,925	97,213
Public debt . . .	38,246	33,518	58,209
Total imports . . .	367,524	363,410	475,067
Total exports . . .	223,491	243,431	332,679
Exports to U.K. . .	15,690	53,284	44,378
Imports from (and of) U.K. . . .	45,795	39,827	39,067

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Sir William Lamond Allardice, K.O.M.G.	£2,000
Colonial Secretary, W. Hart Bennett, C.M.G.	£700
Chief Justice, Sir Daniel Thomas Tudor, K.O.	£1,000
Attorney-General, F. C. Wells Durrant, K.C.	£400
Receiver-General, P. W. B. Armbrister	£400
Postmaster, C. O. Anderson	£350
Surveyor-General, Wm. Miller	£400
Commr. of Police, E. E. Turner (actg.)	£400
Stip. and Circuit Magistrates, J. M. Rae (one vacancy)	each £450-500
Insp. of Imperial Lighthouses, Commr. F. J. Lobb, R.N.	£800
Mail transit: 13 days.	

BARBADOS

Barbados is geographically but not politically one of the Windward group. It is an island situated 13° 4' N. and 59° 37' W., is nearly 21 m. long by 14 m. in breadth, and has an area of 166 sq. m. It had a pop. in 1915 of 180,516.

The exact date of its discovery is unknown, but

it is said to have been first discovered by the Portuguese, by whom it was named Las Barbados, from the number of bearded fig-trees in the island. The island, unlike most of its neighbours, has never changed hands, but has remained in possession of the British since its first settlement in 1628. The climate is pleasant, and as the soil is porous and there are no swamps, the island is healthy. The chief industry is sugar-growing, some 64,000 acres being devoted to it. The chief exports are sugar and molasses, which go very largely to Canada, Newfoundland, and the United Kingdom; some cotton and rum are also exported. A geological survey reported in 1913 that a prosperous, if not very large, local industry in oil-producing and refining could be established in the colony, and steps for establishing such an industry are being considered by the Legislature. The administration consists of a Governor, with an Executive Council of 4 members, an Executive Committee composed of the Executive Council and 5 members of the Legislature, a Legislative Council of 9 members, and a House of Assembly of 24 members, elected annually. Education is well provided for: in addition to Codrington College (founded 1745, and affiliated to Durham University), there are 9 secondary schools and 149 primary schools, with an average attendance of 12,901 pupils.

CAPITAL: Bridgetown (pop. 16,648).

	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
Revenue . . .	£223,091	£212,484	£311,313
Expenditure . . .	236,796	227,009	242,605
Public debt . . .	436,900	447,900	473,900

	1914	1915	1916
Imports . . .	£1,203,073	£1,270,154	£1,851,054
Exports . . .	915,099	1,181,986	2,207,257

Governor, His Excellency Sir Leslie Probyn, K.C.M.G.	£2,500
Colonial Secretary, T. E. Fell	£750
Chief Judge, Sir Wm. Herbert Greaves	£1,200
Attorney-General, C. P. Clarke, K.C.	£1,000
Treasurer, W. L. C. Phillips	£700
Auditor-General, E. T. Grannum, C.M.G.	£600
Controller of Customs, S. T. Harrison, C.M.G.	£600
Inspector-General of Police, etc., M. D. Harrell	£600
Colonial Postmaster, W. H. Bailey, I.S.O.	£500
Registrar, W. L. H. Haynes	£400
Provost Marshal, C. J. Winter	£350
Health Officer, J. F. E. Bridger, M.B.	£500
Mail transit: 13 days	

JAMAICA

Jamaica is the largest of the British West India Islands, lying 90 m. to the south of Cuba, within 17° 43' to 18° 32' N. and 76° 12' to 78° 24' W. It is 144 m. in length and 49 m. in extreme breadth, having a total area of 4,450 sq. m., and a pop. in 1916 of 904,681. There were 15,605 whites at the census of 1911. The illegitimate birth-rate in the island is very high, being 67·5 per 100 in 1916.

Jamaica was discovered by Columbus on May 3, 1494. He called it St. Jago, after the patron saint of Spain, but the new name was soon dropped in favour of the native one of Jamaica (Xaymaica—well watered). It remained in possession of the Spaniards for 161 years, when it capitulated in 1655, after a trifling resistance, to a force sent by Cromwell. Until the Restoration, Jamaica remained under military jurisdiction, but in 1661 a regular civil government was established with an Elective Council. In 1670 England's title to Jamaica was recognised by the Treaty of Madrid.

During the 18th century the island suffered from hurricanes, earthquakes, numerous slave insurrections, as well as wars with the maroons, or mountaineers, the descendants of African slaves left by the Spaniards, who had two chief settlements, the one in the east, the other in the west end of the island, but the sugar planters made immense fortunes. When the slave trade was abolished, in 1807, there were 319,351 slaves in Jamaica. On the abolition of slavery in the British colonies, in 1833, Jamaica received £5,853,975 of the £20,000,000 granted by the Imperial Government as compensation to the slave owners. A serious rebellion among the black population in 1865 was suppressed by Governor Eyre with unnecessary violence. The constitution of the colony was surrendered to the Crown, and Eyre was recalled. In 1868 a fruit trade was started with America, which grew steadily until banana growing became the chief industry of the colony. In Jan. 1907 Kingston was devastated by a terrible earthquake, which caused great loss of life and immense destruction of property. In 1915, 1916, and again in 1917, the island suffered great loss from the devastating effects of a hurricane, which almost destroyed the banana crops.

The island is very mountainous, the main ridge running east and west, with numerous subsidiary ridges, some parallel to the main ridge, others spreading out in a N.W. and S.E. direction from it, terminating in the famous Blue Mountains in the east, the highest peak being 7,388 ft. high. Upwards of a hundred rivers and streams find their way to the sea, but for the most part, having a very rapid fall, are not navigable.

The climate of Jamaica has a great variety: near the coast it is warm and humid, but that of the uplands is extremely mild and equable, and in the winter months the island is visited by those in search of a warm climate, from America and England. The island is intersected by a system of excellent main roads (2,222 m. in length). There are 197¼ m. of railways. A line of inland telegraph (1,091½ m.) connects all the principal towns. Guinea-grass, which was accidentally introduced in 1750, grows to profusion and makes most valuable pasturage for stock. Accordingly pen-keeping, horse, mule or cattle farming is very remunerative. There are forest trees fit for every purpose, including mahogany, cedar, native lignum-vita, satinwood, lacewood, and ebony. Sugar and rum are manufactured and exported; sugar is largely grown in Westmoreland and the seaward parts of St. James and Trelawny, and in Vere. Coffee is chiefly grown by small land-owners on the limestone formation; other exports include oranges, cocoa, ginger, pimento, dyewoods, and extracts. Of the exports, 32·9% go to the United States and 43·4% to the United Kingdom; of the imports, 32·4% are sent by the United Kingdom and 57·4% by the United States. There is an Imperial garrison at Kingston; the naval station has been reduced to a *cadre*.

Elementary education is provided for from public funds; the number of schools is 696, with 65,302 scholars in average attendance; there is also a good supply of secondary schools, and examinations are held by London University and other authorities. The Government includes a Governor, a Legislative Council of 29 members, 5 official, 10 nominated by the Crown, and 14 elected, and a consultative Privy Council.

CAPITAL: Kingston (pop. 59,288), the seat of government and the principal port; other towns are Spanish Town (7,119), the old capital; Mon-

tego Bay (6,616); Port Antonio (7,074), and Falmouth.

	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
Revenue . . .	£980,174	£1,132,049	£1,154,349
Expenditure . .	1,054,969	1,105,942	1,076,237
Public debt . . .	—	3,823,282	3,811,346
	1914	1915	1916
Imports . . .	£2,565,820	2,327,458	£3,107,004
Exports . . .	2,904,533	2,228,664	2,821,234

Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief, His Excellency B.-Gen. Sir William Henry Manning, K.C.M.G., C.B. . . . £5,000

Private Sec. Hon. Robert Trefusis.

Senior Officer Commandg. Troops, B.-Gen. L. S. Blackden.

Colonial Secretary, Lt.-Col. H. Bryan, C.M.G. £1,200

Assist. ditto, *R. Johnstone, C.M.G., I.S.O. £600-700

Director of Public Works, J. H. W. Park, B.Sc., M.I.C.E. . . . £1,000-1,200

Assist. ditto, Neville Roots, A.M.I.C.E. £500-600

Surveyor-General, (vacant); W. A. Baker (*actg.*) £600-700

Auditor-General, L. J. Bertram, C.M.G. . . £800+

Treasurer, C. C. Anderson . . . £600

Collector-General, A. H. Miles, C.M.G., I.S.O. £800-900

Collector and Shipping Master, R. E. Nunes £600

Postmaster, Ellis Wolfe . . . £600

Suptg. Med. Officer, J. E. Ker . . . £800-1,000

Insp.-Gen. of Police, Lt.-Col. A. E. Kershaw

(*and quarters*) £800

Director of Education, F. E. Reed (*actg.*) £600-700

Registrar-General, D. Balfour . . . £500-600

Director of Agriculture, H. H. Cousins

(*and residence*) £850

Director of Railways, S. Conper . . . £800-1,000

Supt. of Printing, J. O. Ford . . . £500

Chief Justice, Sir Anthony Coll, Kt. . . £1,600

Puisne Judge, C. Halman Beard . . . £1,000

Attorney-General, E. St. J. Branch, K.C. . . £1,000

Judge, Kingston Court, J. P. Cargill £800-900

Crown Solicitor, J. P. Milholland . . . £820

Registrar, Supreme Court, H. I. O. Brown, K.C. £600

Resident Magistrates, J. V. Leach (£800); W. P. Clark (£750); O. M. Calder, A. V. Kingdon

(each £700); G. P. St. Aubyn, O. H. Yorke-

Slader (each £650); S. O. Burke, C. A. Blacknell,

R. T. Orpen, G. H. Clark, and R. E. Nohle

each £600

Consult the "Handbook of Jamaica," 1913.

Mail transit: 12-15 days.

CAYMAN ISLANDS

The Cayman Islands, lying between 19° 16' and 19° 45' N. and 79° 38' and 81° 30' W. are dependencies of Jamaica. Grand and Little Cayman have an area of 55 sq. m., with a pop. of 5,561. They were discovered by Columbus in 1503, and were named by him Las Tortugas, on account of the turtle with which the coast was swarmed; the present name is supposed to be derived from "Caiman"—the alligator—which animal abounded on the islands of Cayman Brac and Little Cayman, and even now is frequently caught there; alligators were never seen on the largest island, Grand Cayman.

Commissioner, A. C. Robinson

(*with residence and fees*) £300

The Morant Cays and the Pedro Cays were taken possession of in 1863, and are controlled

• *Actg. Colonial Sec.* in place of Col. Bryan, on military service.

† And allowance of £100 for audit of railway accounts and personal allowance of £100.

by the Governor of Jamaica. They are let on lease, the lessees gathering boobo eggs each season.

TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS

The Turks and Caicos Islands, geographically the most south-eastern of the Bahamas, lie between 21° and 22° N. and 71° and 72° 37' W. Their area is 169 sq. m., with a pop. of 5,930. The islands were discovered by John Ponce de Leon in 1512, but remained uninhabited till the end of the 17th century, when Grand Turk began to be annually visited by salt-rakers from Bermudas. In 1799 the islands were included, for purposes of government, in the Bahamas, but in 1848 were placed under the Governor of Jamaica. Salt-raking is the only industry of any importance, the export in 1915 being £22,667; sponges and sisal-bemp are also exported. The legislature consists of Legislative Board comprising the Commissioner and Judge, and not less than 2 nor more than 4 other persons appointed by the Governor of Jamaica. Taxation and expenditure and all local matters are regulated by this Board.

	1914	1915	1916
Revenue . . .	£9,051	£8,036	£8,632
Expenditure . . .	9,391	9,133	7,925
Imports . . .	28,191	27,620	29,009
Exports . . .	28,348	30,487	27,807

Commissioner and Acting Judge, G. Whitfield Smith £500-600

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Trinidad is an island of rectangular shape, separated from the mainland of Venezuela by the Gulf of Paria. It lies between 10° 3' and 10° 50' N. and 60° 55' and 61° 56' W. Its average length is about 69 m. and its average breadth 54 m. It has an area of 1,754 sq. m. The pop. of the whole colony in 1916 was 371,876. Trinidad was discovered by Columbus on his third voyage in 1498, but for many years the Spanish had the greatest difficulty in maintaining a footing in the island. It was visited by Sir Walter Raleigh in 1628, who signalled his visit by burning the newly founded town of St. Joseph. In 1640 it was raided by the Dutch, and again in 1677 and 1690 by the French. Towards the end of the 17th and the beginning of the 18th centuries cocoa was extensively and successfully planted, but a blight fell upon the plantations about 1725, and the island was stagnant until 1783. In that year, M. de St. Laurent, a French planter of Grenada, struck by the extraordinary fertility of the island, made representations at Madrid, which resulted in extraordinary advantages being offered to foreigners of all nations to settle in the island. These advantages caused a large influx of settlers, especially of French, driven from San Domingo and elsewhere through the events of the French Revolution, and the French element has predominated ever since. In 1797 the island surrendered to a British force and was finally ceded to England by the Treaty of Amiens.

The Government consists of a Governor, an Executive Council of 6 members, and a Legislature composed of the Governor, 10 official and 11 unofficial members, all appointed by the Crown.

Trinidad has several mineral springs and two mud volcanoes, but its most striking natural features are the Maracas Falls and the Pitch Lake. The Maracas Falls, situated to the north-east of Port-of-Spain, have a drop over a sheer wall of rock 312 ft high. The Pitch Lake, in the ward of

La Brea, is circular in form, about 3 m. in circumference, and 104 acres in extent. Near the centre of the lake the piteb is always soft, and can be seen bubbling up in a liquid state. The lake is the property of the Crown, but is leased to the Trinidad Asphalt Company; the output in 1916 of asphalt was 128,780 tons, value £83,889; the revenue received by the Crown from export dues and royalty was £42,500. The other principal products of the island are cocoa (export in 1916, £1,637,268), sugar (1916 export, £1,237,369), rum, coconuts, oil, fibre, Angostura and other bitters.

Oil.—The oil industry has made considerable progress. In 1917 there were ten companies actively engaged therein; the export of oil for 1916 was 33,651,901 galls., valued at £182,164. A fairly large quantity of petrol, as well as some kerosene, has been produced at two of the oil-field refineries, and the greater portion of this production is sold and consumed locally. One of the largest companies operating in the colony has erected a large refinery for the production of oil fuel according to Admiralty specification, as well as oil fuel for bunkering purposes, and for the use of sugar factories. There are 124 m. of railway. The total number of vessels entered and cleared in 1916 was 3,157, with a tonnage of 2,127,225. In 1916 34·6% of the trade was with the United States, and 33·2% with the United Kingdom.

CAPITAL: Port-of-Spain (pop. 66,014), which is considered one of the finest towns in the West Indies; it is in the north-west corner of the island, has the best harbour in the West Indies, good streets, abundant water-supply, and an excellent service of tramways. It has many fine public buildings and a famous botanical garden. Other towns are San Fernando (9,568), about 30 m. south of the capital, Princetown (4,497), and Arima (4,020).

Tobago was in 1889 separated from the Windward Islands and joined with Trinidad; in 1893 it was made a ward of the united colony of Trinidad and Tobago, the revenue, expenditure, and debt being merged in those of the united colony. It is 18 m. north-east of Trinidad, and has an area of 114 sq. m. with a pop. of 22,907. Searborough (729) is the chief town. Cocoa, coconuts, copra, and live-stock are the principal articles of export. Vegetables, poultry, eggs, and fruit are produced in considerable quantities for sale in the Trinidad markets.

	1914-15	1915-16	1916
Revenue . . .	£934,524	£782,438*	£1,064,597
Expenditure . . .	990,715	748,590*	1,018,136
Public debt . . .	—	782,438*	1,654,853
	1914	1915	1916
Imports . . .	4,183,289	4,429,813	4,470,728
Exports . . .	4,201,341	5,373,573	5,057,174

Governor, His Excellency Maj. Sir John Robt. Chancellor, R.E., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.	£5,000
Colonial Sec. S. W. Knages, C.M.G.	£1,350-1,500
Assist. ditto, W. M. Gordon	£600-750
Attorney-General, H. O. Gollan, K.C.	£1,300
Commandt. Loc. For. and Insp.-Gen. of Constab. Col. G. H. May, V.D.	£1,000
Auditor-General, R. Gervase Bushe, C.M.G.	£800
Chief Justice, Sir A. van W. Lucie-Smith	£1,600
Director of Public Works, A. G. Bell, C.M.G.	£1,200
Solicitor-General, R. S. A. Warner, K.C.	£407
1st Puisne Judge, A. D. Russell	£1,000-1,200
2nd Puisne Judge, E. B. Wriozt, LL.D.	£1,000

* Owing to a change in the financial year, the Revenue and Expenditure and the Public Debt are for the nine months, April 1, 1915, to Dec. 31, 1915.

Collector of Customs, H. B. Walcott, C.M.G.	£800-900
Sub-Intendant, Crown Lands, H. F. Gantavanne	£600
Receiver-General, D. Slyne	£800
Protector of Immigrants, A. H. W. De Bolssiere	£800
Postmaster-General, A. E. C. Boss	£600
Registrar-General, T. I. Potter	£550
Harbour-Master, (vacant)	£550
Surgeon-General, (vacant)	£1,100
Schools Inspector, H. H. Hancock	£600-700
Director of Agriculture, (vacant)	£1,000
Inspector of Mines, P. Stevens, A.M.I.C.E.	£800
Genl. Manager, Govt. Railways and Chief Engineer, H. R. Marwood, M.I.C.E.	£800-1,000
Administrator-General, W. L. J. Kernahan	£500
Registrar and Marshal of the Supreme Court, T. A. Thompson	£750

Mail transit: Trinidad, 14 days; Tobago, 16 days.

LEEWARD ISLANDS

The Leeward Islands are the westward section of the Lesser Antilles, and are so-called in contrast to the Windward Islands, which are exposed to the N.E. Trade, the prevailing wind in the West Indies. The Leeward Islands Confederation has representative government, with a Governor, Executive, and Federal Legislative Councils, though each presidency possesses its own constitution. The Legislative Council consists of 8 official and 8 elected members. There is an armed police force 168 strong. The capital and seat of government of the Leeward Islands is St. John (Antigua). Total area of the colony, 704 sq. m.; total pop. 127,193.

	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
Revenue	£169,327	£162,239	£190,060
Expenditure	189,402	187,515	185,095
Public debt	244,689	261,250	259,850

	1914	1915	1916
Imports	£623,312	£584,518	£675,505
Exports	621,404	670,101	1,121,553
Governor, His Excellency Sir Edward M. Merveth, K.C.V.O., K.C.M.G.	£2,600		
Private Sec. and A.D.C. (vacant)	£300		
Chief Justice and Keeper of the Records, Sir F. M. Maxwell, K.C.	£1,000		
1st Puisne Judge, S. R. Pemberton	£700		
2nd Puisne Judge, S. O. Rowan-Hamilton	£600		
Colonial Secretary, T. A. V. Best, C.M.G.	£650		
Attorney-General, (vacant)	£500		
Auditor-General, W. D. Auchincloss, I.S.O.	£600		
Govt. Chemist and Supt. of Agriculture, A. E. W. Collins (Actg.)	£500-600		
Chief Inspector of Police, Lt.-Col. E. Bell	£360		
Inspector of Schools, W. Skinner, M.A.	£300-400		

Mail transit: 13-16 days.

(1) ANTIGUA (AND BARBUDA)

Antigua, the seat of the federal government, and residence of the Governor, is about 51 m. in circumference, has an area of 108 sq. m. with a pop. of 31,394. Antigua was first discovered by Columbus in 1493, who named it after a church in Seville, called Santa Maria la Antigua. It was first inhabited by a few English from St. Kitts in 1632. In 1663 Charles II made a grant of the island to Lord Willoughby, who sent out a large number of colonists. After an interval of French occupation, it was declared a British possession by the Treaty of Breda, 1666. There are no rivers and few springs in the island, consequently it is exposed to frequent droughts. There are no

forests. The chief products are sugar, cotton, limes, and pine-apples. Much of the land has become ruinous in the hands of the old planting families. The Government is administered by the Governor of the Leeward Islands, and a Council, consisting of 8 official and 8 non-official members, all nominated by the Governor. Barbuda (area, 62 sq. m., pop. 871) is a dependency of Antigua. It exports sugar, cotton, limes, and onions. Another dependency is Redonda (pop. 4) which has valuable phosphate of alumina mines.

	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
Revenue	£53,517	£51,526	£63,929
Expenditure	54,849	56,687	56,100
Public debt	118,100	117,900	116,500
Imports	169,278	166,815	192,107
Exports	166,222	216,640	366,894

President and Island Sec. The Colonial Secretary of the Leeward Islands.

Treasurer, F. W. Griffith	£350
Magistrate, R. H. K. Dyett	£500
Supt. of Public Works, O. K. Stretch	£400
Postmaster, A. O. K. Tibbitts	£250

(2) ST. KITTS-NEVIS (WITH ANGUILLA)

The islands of St. Kitts (St. Christopher), Nevis, and Anguilla were united to form one presidency in 1882. They have combined an area of 150 sq. m. with a pop. of 43,303. There is an Administrator with an Executive Council, and a Legislative Council of 6 official and 6 unofficial members.

St. Kitts, the chief island, and the first settled of the British West Indies, lies in lat. 17° 18' N. and long. 62° 48' W. It has an area of 68 sq. m. with a pop. of 25,250. The climate, for a tropical one, is very healthy. The island is very fertile and is cultivated right up to the slopes of the mountains which form the central part of the island; these attain their greatest height in Mount Misery, 3,711 ft. above the sea. The higher slopes of the mountains are covered with short grass, affording excellent pasturage, while the summits have dense woods. Sugar and sugar products and cotton are the chief exports of the island. The capital is Basseterre, with a pop. of 8,519.

Nevis has an area of 50 sq. m. with a pop. of 7,424. Its capital is Charlestown (912). The island is simply a single cone-shaped mountain, surrounded by a margin of low lands.

Anguilla is about 60 m. N.W. of St. Kitts, and has an area of 35 sq. m. with a pop. of 2,513. It is low and flat, deficient in wood and water. It produces cotton, and salt from a lake; small stock are raised.

	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
Revenue	£50,337	£45,324	£50,086
Expenditure	62,109	56,675	54,123
Public debt	44,460	42,957	41,158

	1914	1915	1916
Imports	£201,277	£169,112	£206,515
Exports	173,754	167,557	455,142

Administrator, Maj. J. A. Burdon, C.M.G.	£700-900
Clerk, G. O. Johnson	£300
Treasurer and Shipping Master, E. R. Jones	£375
Magistrates: St. Kitts, W. M. Wigley (£400); Nevis, O. O. Greaves (£350); Anguilla, W. E. Burdon	£350

(3) DOMINICA

Dominica, a very mountainous and picturesque island, the largest of the group, is situated between

*And fees.

15° 10' and 15° 40' N. and 61° 14' and 61° 30' W. It is 29 m. long and 16 broad, has an area of 304 sq. m. with a pop. of 33,863. Dominica was discovered by Columbus on Sunday (hence its name), Nov. 3, 1493, during his second voyage. It was captured by the English in 1756, but has been several times stormed and captured by the French. The island abounds in rivers, with fish in some, and there is a plentiful supply of water-power. There are many thermal, chalybeate, sulphur, and other medicinal springs. The climate is healthy and the soil rich, and well adapted to the cultivation of coffee. Cocoa, citrate of lime, lime-juice, coffee, fruits, and spices are the chief products. Two-thirds of the people speak a French patois, but the use of English is increasing. The Council consists of 12 members, 6 official and 6 non-official, all nominated by the Governor.

CAPITAL: Roseau (pop. 8,941); the other town is Portsmouth.

	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
Revenue	£48,896	£50,636	£48,199
Expenditure	53,486	56,995	55,923
Public debt	41,508	39,947	38,322

	1914	1915	1916
Imports	£205,773	£206,373	£208,197
Exports	237,187	235,927	212,361

Administrator, A. W. Mahaffy	£750-900
Clerk, Capt. H. Peebles*	£250
Treasurer, W. H. Porter, I.S.O.	£400
Colonial Engineer, P. Noble	£600
Registrar, T. C. Lartigue	£300
Magistrates, R. F. Garraway, H. W. Steele (each £300); A. W. Solomon (£350, as Reg.-Gen. £50); Medical Officers, H. A. A. Nicholls, C.M.G. (£400); R. H. Allport, O. H. Bellott (actg. temp.), 3 vacancies	each £300

(4) MONTserrat

Montserrat is situated 27 m. from Antigua in 16° 45' N. and 61° W., and is about 11 m. in length and 7 m. in the broadest part. It has an area of 32 sq. m. with a pop. of 12,196. It was named after a famous monastery in Spain by Columbus, who discovered it in 1493. It is of volcanic formation, and very rugged and mountainous. The cultivation of sugar, once the staple of the island, almost disappeared, but in latter years has improved, the exports for 1916 amounting to £7,827; lime-juice and cotton, which latter is being grown with favourable results, are now the chief exports, the values of these products in 1916 being £18,397 and £33,080 respectively. A fruit-preserving industry has been established, exporting considerable quantities of Guava preserves, pickles, chutneys, hot sauce, etc. The island is considered to be the most healthy of the Antilles. It has a nominated Executive Council, and a Legislative Council of 6 members.

	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
Revenue	£11,674	£10,732	£13,432
Expenditure	13,403	11,979	12,940
Public debt	—	11,100	11,100

	1914	1915	1916
Imports	£37,903	£33,686	£46,133
Exports	37,336	43,141	71,248

Commissioner and Treasurer, Lt.-Col. W. B. Davidson-Houston, C.M.G.	£600
Assist. Treasurer, J. B. Bladen	£250
Senior Med. Officer, J. C. McPherson	£300
Magistrate, The Commissioner	

* On active service.

(5) THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

The Virgin Islands lie immediately to the eastward of Porto Rico. Of the principal islands Denmark possesses Santa Cruz, St. Thomas, and St. John; and England owns Tortola, Virgin Gorda, and Anegada. The latter, with a number of smaller islands, form a Presidency, under a Commissioner. The total area, embracing in all about 32 islands, is 58 sq. m. with a pop. of 5,562. Sugar, cotton, and limes are cultivated, and a few cattle raised.

	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
Revenue	£7,335	£4,903	£4,030
Expenditure	6,036	5,554	5,287
Public debt	—	—	nil.

	1913	1914	1915
Imports	£7,949	£9,081	—
Exports	7,301	6,905	—

Commissioner and Treasurer, T. L. H. Jarvis £350

WINDWARD ISLANDS

The Windward Islands—comprising the three separate colonies of Grenada, St. Vincent, and St. Lucia—so called in distinction from the Leeward Islands, with reference to the trade winds, form part of the Lesser Antilles. The total area of the three colonies is about 524 sq. m., and the total pop. about 175,278 (1916). All the islands are, for administrative purposes, under one Governor and Commander-in-Chief, but each has its own administration and separate institutions. There is no common legislature, laws, revenue, or tariff; but there is a common Court of Appeal, consisting of the Chief Justices of the islands and of Barbados.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir George Basil Haddon-Smith, K.C.M.G.	£2,500
Private Sec. and A.D.C. (vacant)	£200

GRENADA (AND THE GRENADINES)

Grenada, the most southerly, is situated between the parallels of 12° 30' and 11° 58' N. and 61° 20' and 61° 35' W., and is about 21 m. in length, 12 m. in its greatest breadth, and has an area of about 133 sq. m. with a pop. of 73,056 (1916). Grenada is mountainous and very picturesque, its ridges of hills being covered with trees and brushwood. The Grand Etang, a lake on the summit of a mountain ridge, is a great natural curiosity. The climate in the dry season is delightful, but in the wet season damp and hot. The chief products are cocoa (export, 1916, £469,944), nutmegs, mace, and various other spices. The forests produce valuable timber, such as bullet-wood, locust, mahogany, white cedar, galba, etc. The main imports are foodstuffs, textiles, timber for building purposes, and hardware.

CAPITAL: St. George (4,916).

	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
Revenue	£92,347	£96,420	£112,759
Expenditure	94,457	103,992	106,603
Public debt	123,670	123,670	123,670
Imports	272,126	260,495	343,437
Exports	333,374	466,318	534,235

Colonial Secretary, H. Ferguson	£600-700
Treasurer, E. D. Laborde, I.S.O.	£500-600
Chief Justice, T. W. Haycraft	£1,000
Magistrate, South District, J. S. Martin	£450

Magistrates, N. C. Ruggles, *E. Dist.* (£300-350);
T. M. Commission, W. *Dist.* (£350); *T. B. C. Musgrave*, *N. Dist.* £350
Registrar, D. J. Garraway . . . £300
Postmaster, Gerald Smith . . . £300-350
Colonial Surgeon, G. W. Paterson, M.R.C.S., L.R.C. £600-700

The *Grenadines* are a chain of small islands lying between Grenada and St. Vincent, some of which are subordinate to Grenada and some to St. Vincent. *Area*, 25 sq. m. The largest is Carriacou, with an area of 10 sq. m. and a pop. of 6,880. Cotton and limes are being successfully grown.

ST. LUCIA

St. Lucia is the most northerly and the largest of the three islands, situated 13° 50' N. and 60° 58' W.; it is 24 m. in length and 12 m. at its greatest breadth. Its *area* is 234 sq. m. with a *pop.* of 53,013 (1916). The island has an interesting history. Discovered by Columbus on his fourth voyage in 1502, it remained in the possession of its inhabitants, the Caribs, until 1635, when it was taken possession of by the French. From thence onward it was the scene of continuous struggles between the French and English, between whom it continuously changed hands. It has been in possession of England since 1803. The scenery of the island is exceptionally beautiful. The whites are mostly French Creoles; the dominant religion is Roman Catholic, and education chiefly so; the civil law is based on old French codes. Sugar, cocoa, logwood, and spices are the chief products; the establishment of a Government lime-juice factory has given great impetus to the cultivation of the lime, and the exports are increasing rapidly. Government is in the hands of an Administrator with a nominated Executive and Legislative Council.

CAPITAL: Castries (pop. 6,266), the harbour being one of the best in the West Indies, for which it is the chief coaling-station and naval base.

	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
Revenue . . .	£57,795	£73,913	£79,169
Expenditure . .	69,080	75,266	77,629
Public debt . . .	—	155,880	152,980

	1914	1915	1916
Imports . . .	£306,152	£401,916	£365,282
Exports . . .	241,422	265,933	418,622
<i>Administrator and Colonial Secretary</i> , *Hon. C. (Hideon Murray) (£300 all.) £1,000			
<i>Chief Justice</i> , †F. H. Collier . . .			£700
<i>Attorney-General</i> , G. O'D. Walton . . .			£500
<i>Treasurer</i> , G. D. Mackie . . .			£350-400
<i>Colonial Engineer</i> , M. A. Murphy . . .			£500
<i>Registrar</i> , J. E. M. Salmon . . .			£400
<i>Magistrates</i> , T. A. Drysdale (£400); A. F. Palmer . . .			£300
<i>Chief of Police</i> , †Maj. G. L. J. Golding . . .			£400

ST. VINCENT

St. Vincent lies about 21 m. S.W. of St. Lucia and about 100 m. W. of Barbados. It is 18 m. in length, 11 m. in breadth, and has an *area* of 150½ sq. m. with a *pop.* in 1917 of 49,422. The Caribs, the original inhabitants, were transported from the island in 1797. In 1846 a number of Portuguese labourers emigrated to the island; they amounted in a few years to 2,400, and have proved a valuable addition to the general population of the island.

The chief exports are arrowroot of most excellent quality, cotton, cocoa, live-stock and poultry, fruit and vegetables. The fisheries are abundantly productive. The Government includes an Administrator and a Legislative and Executive Councils nominated by the Crown.

CAPITAL: Kingstown (pop. 4,300).

	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
Revenue . . .	£32,468	£33,296	£35,242
Expenditure . .	38,045	35,783	36,139
Public debt . . .	—	6,700	8,700
	1914	1915	1916
Imports . . .	£109,319	£90,892	£92,329
Exports . . .	115,201	109,795	97,859
<i>Administrator and Colonial Secretary</i> , His Honour R. Popham Lobb, C.M.G. (and table allowance £100) £800			
<i>Chief Justice and Vice-Chancellor and Police Magistrate of 1st District</i> , A. de Freitas . . .			£600
<i>Attorney-General</i> , A. C. Vincent Prior . . .			£400
* Seconded for war duty; R. Popham Lobb, C.M.G. <i>actg.</i>			
† Seconded for war duty; G. O'D. Walton, <i>actg.</i>			
‡ On active service.			

THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

AREA AND POPULATION

States and Territories.	Area, sq. m.	Population (Exclusive of Full-blooded Australian * Aborigines).				Estimated Dec. 31, 1916.		
		Census—April 3, 1911.						
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Per 100 sq. in.	Males.	Females.	Total.
New South Wales . .	309,460	857,698	789,036	1,646,734	532	912,173	934,941	1,847,114
Victoria . . .	87,884	655,591	659,960	1,315,551	1,497	665,129	732,848	1,397,977
Queensland . . .	670,500	329,506	276,307	605,813	90	355,987	324,910	680,897
South Australia . . .	380,070	207,358	201,200	408,558	108	202,905	230,711	433,616
West Australia . . .	975,920	161,565	120,549	282,114	29	159,998	148,808	308,806
Tasmania . . .	26,215	97,591	93,620	191,211	729	99,839	100,086	199,925
Northern Territory . .	523,620	2,734	576	3,310	0.6	3,839	923	4,767
Federal Territory . .	912	992	722	1,714	190	1,194	1,029	2,223
Commonwealth . . .	2,974,581	2,313,035	2,141,970	4,455,005	150	2,401,064	2,474,261	4,875,325

* The number of aboriginal natives in Australia is not more than 100,000; the majority are in the savage state, and live in the unexplored interior. The number of aborigines employed by whites or living in the proximity of settlements is 19,939.

Growth of the Population

Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Increase or Decrease.	Migration.		Increase or Decrease.	Marriages.
				Arrivals.	Departures.		
1912 .	133,088	52,177	+ 80,911	166,958	83,217	+ 83,741	42,147
1913 .	135,714	51,789	+ 83,925	141,906	87,133	+ 54,773	41,594
1914 .	137,983	51,720	+ 86,263	111,086	128,456	- 17,370	43,311
1915 .	134,871	52,782	+ 82,089	70,961	162,014	- 91,035	45,282
1916 .	131,426	54,197	+ 77,229	63,405	197,297	- 133,892	40,289

Birthplace of Population at Census of April 3, 1911

(COMMONWEALTH)

Birthplace.	Total Population of Commonwealth at Census.								
	States.						Territories.		C'wealth.
	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Qnsld.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	North- ern.	Federal.	
Australia .	1,377,219	1,108,945	446,695	350,261	209,050	172,497	1,505	1,498	3,667,670
New Zealand .	13,963	10,067	2,576	986	3,054	1,200	18	4	31,868
United Kingdom	204,394	157,436	120,015	44,431	50,552	13,472	262	160	590,722
Other European									
Countries .	19,771	15,346	20,227	7,989	9,428	1,134	49	5	73,949
Asia .	11,463	6,676	8,867	1,244	5,996	778	1,413	5	36,442
Africa .	1,999	1,498	527	357	423	145	9	..	4,958
America .	4,424	2,983	1,688	764	1,123	279	12	5	11,278
Polynesia .	1,204	279	1,728	55	88	44	12	..	3,410
At Sea .	1,479	1,303	629	422	281	122	2	..	4,238
Unspecified .	10,818	11,018	2,861	2,049	2,119	1,540	28	37	30,470
Total .	1,646,734	1,315,551	605,813	408,558	282,114	191,211	3,310	1,714	4,455,005

Occupations and Religions, 1911

Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Religions.	Total.
Professional	91,638	52,973	144,611	Church of England .	1,710,443
Domestic	48,235	153,131	201,366	Roman Catholic . .	921,425
Commercial	236,499	50,188	286,687	Presbyterian . . .	558,336
Transport and Communication	152,554	4,837	157,391	Methodist	547,806
Industrial	453,743	108,594	562,337	Baptist	97,074
Agriculture, Pastoral, Mines, &c	570,268	15,880	586,148	Congregational . .	74,046
Independent	13,939	9,116	23,055	Lutheran	72,395
Dependents	706,773	1,743,213	2,449,986	Church of Christ .	38,748
Unspecified	39,386	4,038	43,424	Salvation Army . .	26,665

PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Australian Commonwealth, which includes the island continent of Australia proper and the island of Tasmania, is situated in the Southern Hemisphere, and comprises in all an area of about 2,974,581 sq. m., the mainland alone containing about 2,948,366 sq. m. Bounded on the W. and E. by the Indian and Pacific Oceans respectively, it lies between long. 113° 9' E. and 153° 39' E., while its northern and southern limits are the parallels of lat. 10° 41' S. and 39° 8' S., or, including Tasmania, 43° 39' S. On its north are the Timor and Arafura Seas and Torres Strait, on its south the Southern Ocean and Bass Strait.

The continent of Australia is a large plateau, fringed by a low-lying, well-watered coast, particularly on the eastern side. No less than 1,149,320 sq. m. belong to the tropical zone, and 1,020,720 to the temperate zone. On the coast the rainfall is often abundant and the atmosphere moist, but in some portions of the interior the rainfall is very limited and the atmosphere dry. The distribution of forest, and its climatic influences, are very variable. In the interior there are, on the one hand, fine belts of trees, and on the other there are large areas which are treeless, and where the air is hot and parched in summer. The interior of the continent, particularly that portion usually termed the Australian Steppes, is characterised by flat and terraced hills, capped by desert sandstone, with stone-covered flats stretching over long distances; in some places it is actually below sea-level. The only important mountain

range is that of the Great Dividing Range, extending along the east coast, attaining a maximum of height in Mounts Kosciusko and Townsend, 7,328 and 7,260 ft. respectively. With the exception of the country round the Great Australian Bight and Spencer Gulf the country is all well-watered by rivers. The principal are the Murray, with its tributaries, the Murrumbidgee, Lachlan, and Darling on the south coast—the Darling, with the Murray, has 2,345 m. of navigable water; on the east there are the Burdekin, Fitzroy, Brishane, Hunter, Richmond, Clarence, Macleay, Hastings, Manning, Hunter, Hawkesbury, and Shoalhaven; on the west are the Swan, Greenough, Murchison, Gascoyne, Ashburton, Fortescue, De Grey, Fitzroy, Panton, and Ord; in the north there are several fine rivers including the Victoria, Daly, Adelaide, Alligator, and Roper.

GOVERNMENT

The **Constitution of the Commonwealth** is contained in the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act, 1900. A **Governor-General**, with a salary of £10,000 per annum, represents the King. The **Senate** consists of 36 members, six for each Original State, directly chosen by the people of the State voting as one electorate (though Queensland has power to divide the State into divisions) for a term of six years. The Senate cannot originate or amend Bills appropriating revenue or moneys or imposing taxation, but, with this exception, has equal power with the House of Representatives. If the Senate thrice rejects a Bill passed by the House of Representatives, or insists on passing it with amendments to which the other House will not agree, the Governor-General may dissolve the Senate and the House of Representatives. In the event of disagreement after the dissolution, the Governor-General has power to convene a joint sitting of the members of the two Houses, to vote together and decide the point or points at issue. The **House of Representatives** consists of 75 members directly elected for three years by the people of the Commonwealth, the number of members being, as nearly as practicable, twice the number of senators. New South Wales has 27 members; Victoria, 21; Queensland, 10; South Australia, 7; Western Australia, 5; and Tasmania, 5. Senators and members of the House of Representatives receive an allowance of £600 a year. The Federal Parliament has power to make laws for trade, taxation, bounties, borrowing, postal services, naval and military matters, currency, banking, divorce, marriage, old age pensions, immigration and emigration, etc. No amendment of the Constitution can be effected unless the amending Bill, after passing both Houses of Parliament by an absolute majority, has been submitted to a **Referendum** and approved both by a majority of all the electors of the Commonwealth and a majority of electors in a majority of States. The **State Parliaments** retain legislative authority in regard to all matters not transferred to the Federal Parliament. **State Governors** are still appointed by the Crown, and they still correspond on State business directly with the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Governor-General being kept informed. When a proposed law is passed by both Houses of Parliament, the Governor-General may assent, withhold assent, reserve the law for the King's pleasure, or return it to the House in which it originated, with any amendments which he may recommend, and the Houses may deal with the recommendation. The King may disallow any law within one year from the Governor-General's assent, and such disallowance shall annul the law from the day when the disallowance is made known. A measure reserved for the King's pleasure is not to have any force unless and until, within two years from the day on which it was presented to the Governor-General, the Governor-General makes known that it has received the King's assent.

The **executive power of the Commonwealth** is vested in the Governor-General, with an Executive Council of 7 Ministers, whose salaries may not exceed, in all, £12,000 per annum. The **judicial power** is exercised by a Federal Supreme Court, called the High Court of Australia, and other Courts vested with Federal jurisdiction. **Trade, commerce, and intercourse among the States** are absolutely free. The Commonwealth makes uniform customs and excise duties. Under what was known as the Braddon Clause, which was in force for the first ten years of the Commonwealth, not more than one-fourth of the customs and excise duties could be applied by the Federal Government to meet its expenditure, the remaining three-fourths being shared among the States. This arrangement was replaced in 1910 by another, also made for ten years, under which each of the States except Western Australia takes a payment of 25s. per head of its population instead of a share of three-fourths of the Federal duties. Western Australia, in view of her special circumstances, receives an annual sum which, beginning in 1910 at £250,000, is diminished each year by £10,000.

* **Governor-General**, His Excel. Rt. Hon. Sir Ronald Crauford Munro-Ferguson, P.C., G.C.M.G. £10,000.
Military Secretary, Maj. B. A. T. Kerr-Pearse.
Aides-de-Camp, Capt. E. A. Haskett-Smith, Lt. H. R. D'Erlanger.
Official Secretary, Maj. George Steward, O.M.G.

Ministry

Prime Minister and Attorney-General , Rt. Hon. W. M. Hughes	£2,100
Treasurer , Rt. Hon. Sir John Forrest, G.C.M.G.	£1,650
Defence , Senator Hon. G. F. Pearce	£1,650
Navy , Rt. Hon. J. Cook	£1,650
Customs , Hon. J. A. Jensen	£1,650
Home Affairs , Hon. P. McM. Glynn	£1,650
Postmaster-General , Hon. W. Wehster	£1,650
Works , Hon. W. A. Watt	£1,650
Assist. Attorney-General , Hon. L. E. Groom	
Minister of Reconstruction , Hon. E. D. Millen	
Hon. Minister , Hon. E. J. Russell.	

HIGH COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, LONDON

High Commissioner for Australia , Rt. Hon. Andrew Fisher, P.C.	£3,000
Private Sec. , Douglas H. Reid.	
Official Secretary (vacant)	£1,000
Assist. Secretary , Lt.-Col. F. Savage	£700
Chief Clerk , Maj. A. W. Arkill	
Press and Advertising Branch , H. C. Smart	
Intelligence Department , H. K. Ellison	
Naval Representative , Capt. F. Haworth-Booth, R.N., C.M.G.	£1,025
Military Representative , Lt.-Col. P. N. Buckley, R.A.E.	£950
Medical Officer , Lt.-Col. W. Perrin-Norris, M.D.	
Offices , Australia House, Strand, W.C.2.	

* **Governors-General** since the proclamation of the Commonwealth: Marquess of Linlithgow, 1901-3; Lord Tennyson, 1903-4; Lord Northcote, 1904-8; Earl of Dudley, 1908-11; Lord Dorman, 1911-14.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENTS

Prime Minister's Department

Secretary, M. L. Shepherd . . .	£600
Public Service Commissioner, W. B. Edwards (actg.) . . .	£1,500
Auditor-General, J. W. Israel, I.S.O. . .	£1,000

Attorney-General's Department

Secretary and Parl. Draftsman, Sir Robert R. Garran, C.M.G. . . .	£1,000
Chief Clerk, G. S. Knowles . . .	£564
Crown Solicitor, Gordon Harwood Castle .	£1,000
Clerk, Sydney Branch, S. McHutchison .	£546
Commissioner of Patents, George Townsend	£900

High Court of Australia

Chief Justice, Rt. Hon. Sir Samuel Walker Griffith, P.O., G.C.M.O. . . .	£3,500
Justices, Rt. Hon. Sir Edmond Barton, P.C., G.O.M.O.; Hons. I. A. Isaacs, H. B. Higgins, F. Gavan Duffy, Charles Powers, G. E. Rich . . .	each £3,000

Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration

President, Hon. H. B. Higgins . . .	
Industrial Registrar, A. M. Stewart . . .	£800

Trade and Customs

Comptroller-General, S. Mills . . .	£1,200
Chief Clerk, L. F. East . . .	£520
Director of Quarantine, Dr. J. H. L. Cumpston .	£1,000
Director of Lighthouses, J. F. Ramsbotham	£800

State Collectors of Customs :

N.S.W., W. H. Barkley . . .	£850
Victoria, P. Whitton . . .	£750
Queensland, O. S. Maddocks . . .	£700
South Aus. S. H. Rowe . . .	£700
West Aus. R. McK. Oakley . . .	£700
Tasmania, W. J. Bain . . .	£550

Interstate Commission

Chairman, A. B. Piddington, K.O. . . .	£2,500
Commissioners, Hon. G. Swinburne, N. O. Lockyer, I.S.O. . . .	each £2,000
Secretary, A. G. Brown . . .	£700

Treasury

Secretary and Commissioner of Pensions and of Maternity Allowances, J. R. Collins .	£1,050
Assist. Sec. O. J. Cerutti . . .	£700
Chief Clerk, F. J. Ross . . .	£520
Commissioner of Land Tax R. Ewing, (actg.)	£1,250

Home Affairs

Secretary to Dept. Atlee A. Hunt, C.M.O. .	£900
Chief Clerk, W. J. Quinlan . . .	£580
Commonwealth Statistician, G. H. Knibbs, C.M.O.	£1,000

Chief Electoral Officer, R. C. Oldham . .	£700
Director-General of Works, Col. P. T. Owen	£1,000
Chief Surveyor, J. T. H. Goodwin . . .	£600
Meteorologist, H. A. Hunt . . .	£750
Engineer-in-Chief for Commonwealth Railways, N. G. Bell . . .	£1,800

DEFENCE

(See article Defence Forces of the Dominions)

Sec. to Depart. of Defence, Commandr. S. A. Pethc-bridge* . . .	£900
Acting Sec. T. Trumble . . .	£624
Chief Accountant, T. J. Thomas . . .	£624

Board of Naval Administration

(See article DEFENCE FORCES OF THE DOMINIONS)
 * At present Administrator captured German territory in Pacific.

*Board of Military Administration**(See article DEFENCE FORCES OF THE DOMINIONS)**Postmaster-General*

Secretary to Dept. J. Oxenham . . .	£1,000
Chief Clerk, J. C. T. Vardon . . .	£600
Chief Electrical Engineer, J. Hesketh . .	£900

FEDERAL FINANCE

The Revenue and Expenditure of the Commonwealth for the years 1912-13 to 1915-16 are as follows:

Years.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Contribution to States.
	£	£	£
1912-13 . . .	21,907,084	15,405,522	6,119,930
1913-14 . . .	21,741,775	16,878,328	6,282,999
1914-15 . . .	*22,419,798	31,751,488	6,363,775
1915-16 . . .	*30,627,943	58,913,440	6,346,995

The Revenue and Expenditure for 1915-16 was made up as follows:

Revenue.	Expenditure.
Customs . . . £13,621,471	Treasury . . . £4,062,265
Excise . . . 3,323,470	External Affairs. . . 862,154
Land Tax . . . 2,040,176	Defence . . . 146,107,459
Probate and Succession Duties. . . 625,990	Trade and Customs . . . 717,643
Income Tax . . . 3,933,471	Post Office . . . 5,983,780
Post Office . . . 5,055,183	Home Affairs . . . 746,291
Coinage . . . 359,720	Contribution to States . . . 6,346,995
Other receipts . . . 1,668,462	Miscellaneous . . . 447,879

DEBT

The first portion of the Commonwealth Debt was contracted at the beginning of 1911, when the Federal Government assumed responsibility for the outstanding liabilities of the Northern Territory and the Port Augusta—Oodnadatta Railway. The total Commonwealth Debt, including above, properties transferred from States, and War Loans incurred, was on March 1, 1917:

Commonwealth Inscribed Stock (3½%) .	£4,580,000
4½% War Loan . . .	79,415,670
Commonwealth 5% (raised for States)	4,000,000
Treasury Bills . . .	5,308,660
Commonwealth War Saving Certificates .	5,937
War Loan from British Government . .	47,774,269
South Australian Debt transferred . .	4,678,648
Properties transferred from States . . .	10,781,797
Deferred Military Pay . . .	4,759,730

Total . . . £161,294,711

The total net debt of the States on June 30, 1916, was £357,808,771, representing a sum of £71.2.0 per head.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY

The estimated value of the products of the Commonwealth in 1913 and 1914 was:

	1913	1914
Agricultural . . .	£46,260,000	£36,052,000
Pastoral . . .	57,866,000	60,265,000
Dairying, Poultry, etc. . .	20,341,000	21,562,000
Forestry and Fisheries . . .	6,338,000	6,419,000
Mining . . .	25,808,000	22,265,000
Manufacturing . . .	61,586,000	62,922,000

Agriculture and Live Stock.—Of the total area of the Commonwealth 18,526,392 acres were under crops in 1915-16. The following table shows the areas and yield of the various crops in 1915-16:

* The Revenue was augmented by loans of £14,471,118 in 1914-15, and of £60,424,689 in 1915-16.

† Including expenditure defrayed out of loans.

Crop	Acreage	Yield
Wheat . . .	12,483,280	bush. 179,624,183
Oats . . .	721,447	" 16,531,323
Maize . . .	323,663	" 6,797,998
Hay . . .	3,597,774	tons 5,637,530
Sugar-cane . .	164,449	" 1,310,264

Live-stock

	1914	1915
Sheep . . .	78,600,334	69,272,480
Cattle . . .	11,051,573	9,925,150
Horses . . .	2,521,272	2,379,361
Pigs . . .	862,447	752,684

In 1916 the Commonwealth produced 550,604,675 lb. of wool (as in the grease), compared with 642,734,725 lb. in 1915 and 711,134,203 lb. in 1914; 142,418,770 lb. of butter in 1915, as against 193,970,412 lb. in 1914; 16,268,590 lb. of cheese as against 21,240,411 in 1914; 43,137,242 lb. of bacon and hams against 52,674,902 lb. in 1914.

Mines and Minerals.—In 1915 the value of gold produced was £8,270,339; of silver and lead £3,514,254; of copper £3,035,890; of tin £806,641; of coal £1,277,692; the value of all minerals produced in 1915 was £22,396,782.

Manufactures.—In 1915 there were in the Commonwealth 15,092 establishments, employing 321,071 hands; the salaries and wages paid were £33,210,654; the value of plant, machinery, land, and buildings £81,595,698; the value of materials used £103,776,082; the value added by manufacture, £66,310,618 and the value of the output £169,086,700.

TRADE

The Imports and Exports of the Commonwealth for the years 1909-1914-15:

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
	£	£	£
1909 . . .	51,171,896	65,318,836	116,490,732
1910 . . .	60,014,351	74,491,150	134,505,501
1911 . . .	66,967,488	79,482,258	146,449,746
1912 . . .	78,158,600	79,096,090	157,254,690
1913 . . .	79,749,653	78,571,769	159,321,422
1914 * . .	37,777,497	37,930,087	77,707,584
1914-15 † .	64,431,837	60,592,576	125,024,413
1915-16 . .	77,521,142	74,778,321	152,299,463

The share of the States in the trade of 1915-16 was as follows:

State.	Imports.†	Exports.§
New South Wales . .	£33,379,697	£40,958,316
Victoria . . .	26,758,612	14,748,730
Queensland . . .	7,000,931	8,105,930
South Australia . .	5,152,210	6,136,085
Western Australia . .	4,169,109	4,196,188
Tasmania . . .	982,849	612,119
Northern Territory . .	74,424	20,953
	£77,517,832	£74,778,321

* First six months only.

† Statistics regarding trade are now compiled so as to make the trading and financial years coincide.

‡ Exclusive of Australian warships, but inclusive of specie and bullion.

§ Inclusive of specie and bullion, £10,758,085.

Imports into the Commonwealth of the undermentioned goods—the produce or manufacture of United Kingdom, other British countries, Japan, and United States of America, during the year 1916.

Heading.	United Kingdom.	Other British Countries.	Japan.	U.S. America.	Total, All Countries.
	£	£	£	£	£
Alc and Beer . . .	223,423	51	2,718	298	239,648
Apparel and Soft Goods . . .	15,792,271	154,214	1,467,601	1,633,712	22,360,671
Boots and Shoes . . .	283,104	9,487	9,601	106,097	433,515
Cocoa and Chocolate . . .	346,258	79,929	16	17,316	647,394
Confectionery . . .	151,928	739	116	37,380	219,314
Cordage and Twines . . .	776,632	35,653	6,549	63,625	947,652
Drugs and Chemicals . . .	1,078,091	24,279	33,114	381,250	1,853,974
Earthenware, China, etc. . .	285,789	313	143,437	5,849	444,768
Fruit (Fresh and Dried) . . .	286	218,509	1,980	109,257	426,188
Gold (Bullion and Specie) . .	2,398	442,027	—	822	457,398
Rice . . .	48	202,412	15,887	—	286,365
Hats and Caps . . .	190,039	1,324	118,976	20,764	401,903
Implements and Machinery . .	1,751,318	235,348	31,332	1,686,479	3,993,466
Musical Instruments . . .	122,309	6,929	3,193	189,963	372,507
Iron and Steel . . .	2,316,665	119,160	28	875,481	3,410,773
Hide Goods—Bags, Sacks, etc. .	36,713	2,714,429	1,211	333	2,780,150
Leather . . .	57,503	12,320	658	352,619	424,762
Manures . . .	998	275,996	10,352	12	526,895
Metals, Manufactures of. . .	2,196,856	141,847	66,230	1,089,995	3,705,579
Oils in Bulk . . .	188,787	81,495	95,445	1,654,046	2,773,674
Paints and Colours, Varnishes .	529,055	1,234	2,569	133,507	680,879
Paper . . .	1,294,276	254,994	21,064	447,234	2,943,497
Rubber Goods . . .	260,854	254,267	10,323	612,187	1,472,333
Spirits . . .	1,287,303	48,041	694	34,884	1,739,614
Timber . . .	5,740	500,999	163,433	970,680	1,834,855
Tobacco, Unmanufactured . .	20,392	6,854	1	103,950	132,558
Tobacco, Unmanufactured . .	324	1,630	2	500,243	606,757
Vehicles . . .	636,923	357,863	13,450	1,644,514	2,805,635
All other Articles . . .	9,056,816	5,019,570	1,019,459	3,136,271	22,773,739
Total . . .	38,893,099	11,252,913	3,239,439	15,808,773	81,696,463

Exports.—The principal exports include wool, wheat, skins and hides, butter, copper and zinc, mutton and lamb, flour, coal, and beef. The export of wool in 1915-16 was greasy £19,130,822; scoured £5,617,547. As the Government controlled the export of the principal food-stuffs and acquired the 1915-16 crops of sugar, it is not possible to give figures which would convey with accuracy the incidence of exports.

COMMUNICATIONS

The total length of Government railways open at June 30, 1916, was:

	Miles open.
Commonwealth	1,402
New South Wales	4,188
Victoria	4,100
Queensland	4,967
South Australia	2,187
Western Australia . . .	3,332
Tasmania	562
	<hr/> 20,738

There are, in addition, some 2,168 of private lines. The gross earnings of all Government railways in 1915-16 were £22,229,174, working expenses £16,249,387, and net earnings £5,979,787, being at the rate of 2s. per train mile, and representing a return on the total cost (£205,167,000) of 2.91% as compared with 2.84% in 1914-15.

Shipping.—The Commonwealth now owns a "Commonwealth Government Line" for cargo only. The *General Manager* is H. B. G. Larkin; *temporary offices*, 72 Victoria Street, London, S.W.; *Brokers*, Turner Davidson & Co., 1 Fenchurch Street, London, E.C. The number and net tonnage of vessels registered in the Commonwealth in 1915 was sailing 1,337 (tonnage 52,398), steam 1,166 (tonnage 324,776), a total of 2,503 vessels with a tonnage of 377,174. Of vessels engaged in overseas trade, the entrances and clearances, with tonnages in brackets, was:

	Entered.	Cleared.
1911	2,081 (4,993,220)	2,093 (4,991,581)
1912	2,035 (5,163,357)	2,017 (5,111,957)
1913	2,014 (5,371,531)	1,971 (5,230,417)
1914-15	1,568 (4,174,955)	1,643 (4,424,303)
1915-16	1,654 (4,269,484)	1,670 (4,268,838)

Posts and Telegraphs.—In 1914 there were 8,409 post and receiving offices, dealing with 520,518,000 letters and postcards, 136,200,000 newspapers, etc., and 4,286,000 parcels; there were 4,624 telegraph offices, with 108,931 miles of wire, dealing with 17,000,000 cablegrams and telegrams.

TOWNS

CAPITAL.—At present Parliament sits at Melbourne, but the construction of the Federal Capital at Canberra, in New South Wales, is proceeding apace. This has been constituted a federal district, and had a pop. in 1916 of 2,223. The following are the larger towns in the Commonwealth:

Towns.	Pop.	Towns.	Pop.
Sydney (N.S.W.)	725,400	Hobart (Tas.)	29,107
Melbourne (Vic.)	661,000	Broken Hill (N.S.W.) .	30,972
Adelaide (S.A.)	196,567	Geelong (Vic.)	28,000
Brisbane (Q.)	164,000	Charter Towers (Q.) . .	26,000
Perth (W.A.)	106,792	Launceston (Tas.) . . .	21,692
Newcastle (N.S.W.) . . .	65,596	Ipewich (Q.)	21,000
Ballarat (Vic.)	44,000	Rockhampton (Q.) . . .	20,500
Bendigo (Vic.)	42,000	Fremantle (W.A.) . . .	20,000

INVALID AND OLD-AGE PENSIONS

Invalid and old-age pensions are granted to an amount not exceeding £26, or so that the pensioners whole income shall not exceed £52 a year. The number of invalid and old-age pensions at March 31, 1917, was 118,698, and the aggregate annual payment was £2,989,324. Maternity allowances of £5 on the birth of each child are allowed; the claims passed for payment in 1916-17 were 33,237.

WAR PENSIONS

The Commonwealth has made provision for its disabled soldiers in the way of pensions, the average fortnightly rate for soldiers incapacitated, being £27.4, and for dependants of deceased and incapacitated soldiers £112.5. Up to June 30, 1916, there were 3,025 incapacitated soldiers, 4,314 dependants of deceased and 1,415 dependants of incapacitated soldiers, the actual expenditure on their account for the year 1915-16 being £137,920, and the annual liability £368,810.

Constituent States

(1) NEW SOUTH WALES

The State of New South Wales lies on the eastern coast of Australia between the 29th and 36th parallels of south latitude and between the 141st and 154th meridians of each longitude, and comprises an area of 310,367 sq. m. (inclusive of the Federal Capital area at Yass-Canberra—900 sq. m.), being a little over two and a half times that of Great Britain and Ireland. The State was founded in 1788, but has been established within its present boundaries since 1859, when Queensland was separated from it.

POPULATION

Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1871	275,551	228,430	503,981
1881	411,149	340,319	751,468
1891	612,562	519,672	1,132,234
1901	712,456	646,677	1,359,133
1911	858,850	789,896	1,648,746
1915	951,389	917,259	1,868,648
1916	912,173	934,941	1,847,114

Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.
1912	51,861	18,862	16,666
1913	52,186	19,699	16,307
1914	53,641	16,720	17,357
1915	52,931	19,585	18,095
1916	52,080	19,846	16,316

RELIGIONS

There is no State aid to religion. The principal denominations at the Census of 1911 were:

Church of England	734,000	Presbyterian	182,911
Roman Catholic	412,013	Methodist	161,274

GOVERNMENT

The first Legislative Council dates from 1824; it was greatly enlarged and made chiefly elective in 1842. Responsible government was established in 1855. The Governor is appointed by the Crown. The upper house, or Legislative Council, consists at present of 63 members (the number is unlimited, but is not to be less than 21) appointed by the Governor for life. The lower house, or Legislative Assembly, is composed of 90 members

elected triennially on a basis of adult suffrage. Every person above twenty-one, having resided for one year in the State and for three months in an electoral district, possesses a vote. The elections take place all on the same day. Members are paid the sum of £500 a year, the Leader of the Opposition receiving £250 extra. For local government purposes the State recognises 79 boroughs and 113 municipal districts, besides Sydney.

Governor of New South Wales, His Excellency Sir Walter Edward Davidson, K.C.M.G. (b. 1859, app. 1917) . . . £5,000

Private Sec. B.-Gen. H. Finn, C.B. . . .

A.D.C. Capt. B. E. H. Clifford . . .

Official Sec. H. O. Budge . . .

Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. Sir W. P. Cullen, K.C.M.G.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

President, H. E. The Governor.

Premier and Colonial Treasurer, Hon. W. A. Holman . . . £1,870

Minister of Public Works, Hon. J. H. Cann . . . £1,370

Attorney-General and Minister of Justice, Hon. D. R. Hall . . . £1,520

Minister of Education and Local Govt. Hon. A. H. Griffith . . . £1,370

Secretary for Lands, Hon. W. G. Ashford . . . £1,370

Minister for Agriculture, Hon. W. O. Grahame . . . £1,370

Minister of Labour and Mines, Hon. J. Estell . . . £1,370

Colonial Secretary and Minister of Public Health, Hon. George Black . . . £1,370

Vice-President of the Executive Council, Hon. J. D. Fitzgerald . . .

Minister without Portfolio, Hon. H. O. Hoyle . . .

President, Legislative Council, Hon. F. Flowers . . . £750

Chairman of Committees, Hon. R. B. O'Connor . . . £470

Clerk of the Parliaments, W. L. S. Cooper . . . £740

Speaker, Legislative Assembly, Hon. J. J. Cohen . . . £1,000

Chairman of Committee, T. H. Thrower . . . £740

Acting Clerk of Assembly, W. S. Mowle . . . £900

Clerk Assistant, S. G. Boydell . . . £750

Serjeant-at-Arms, W. S. Christie . . . £600

DEPARTMENTS

PREMIER'S OFFICE

Secretary, C. H. Hay . . . £750

Chief Clerk, F. O. G. Tramlett . . . £500

AGENT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, LONDON

Agent-General, Hon. Sir T. A. Coghlan, I.S.O. (actg.) . . . £1,250

Consulting and Inspecting Engineer, W. Shellshear, M.Inst.C.E. . . .

Secretary, T. G. White . . . £550

Director (Sydney) and Controlling Officer (London), Percy Hunter . . . £1,000

Assist. Controlling Officer (London), E. Rayment . . . £650

Offices, 26 and 27 Cockspur Street, Trafalgar Square, London, S.W.1.

CHIEF SECRETARY AND PUBLIC HEALTH

Under-Secretary, E. B. Harkness . . . £480

Chief Clerk, S. Fotheringham . . . £600

Senior Clerk, J. A. Brodie . . . £525

Auditor-General's Department

Auditor-General, F. A. Coghlan . . . £1,000

Office of Director-General of Public Health

Director-General of Public Health, R. T. Paton, M.D. . . . £1,200

Senior Med. Off. W. G. Armstrong, M.B. . . . £900

Metropolitan Med. Off. J. S. Purdy, M.B. . . . £700

Hunter River District Med. Off. R. Diek, M.B. . . . £700

Chief Vet. Insp. (vacant) . . . £600

Govt. Med. Off. and Vaccinator, A. A. Palmer, M.B. . . . £900

Principal Microbiologist, J. B. Cleland, M.B. . . . £800

Medical Supt. Coast Hosp. R. J. Millard, M.B. . . . £800

Senior Med. Supt. Liverpool Asylum, J. A. Bettle . . . £775

Med. Supt. Roodwood Asylum, R. A. Fox, M.B. . . . £775

Med. Supt. Hosp. for Consumptives, H. W. Palmer, M.B. . . . £775

Govt. Statistician and Reg. of Friendly Societies, J. B. Trivett . . . £800

Police Department

Inspector-General of Police, J. Mitchell . . . £1,000

Secretary, D. R. McCall . . . £600

Lunacy

Inspector-Gen. of the Insane, E. Sinclair, M.D. . . . £1,000

TREASURY

Under-Secretary, J. W. Holliman, I.S.O. . . . £1,000

Comptroller of Accounts, A. P. Pearson . . . £820

Assist. ditto, A. Lynch . . . £650

Chief Clerk, J. Burt . . . £650

Paymaster, H. B. Brewer . . . £500

Registrar of Stock, C. E. F. Robberds . . . £600

Government Printer

Government Printer and Insp. of Stamps, W. A. Gullek . . . £1,000

Stamp Office

Commissioner, R. N. Johnson . . . £900

Income Tax

Commissioner of Taxation, W. H. Whiddon . . . £900

Department of Navigation

Superintendent, F. Cumming . . . £800

Secretary, J. S. D'Arcy . . . £550

Chief Engineer, W. Marr . . . £660

Stores Supply Committee

Sec. and Executive Member, A. Berckelman . . . £700

RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS

Chief Commissioner, J. Harper . . . £3,000

Assist. Commissioner of Railways, J. Fraser . . . £1,500

Assist. Commissioner of Tramways, E. Milne . . . £1,500

Secretary, J. S. Spurway . . . £750

Accounts Branch

Chief Accountant, R. Bourke . . . £1,000

Traffic Audit Branch

Traffic Auditor, W. H. Denneen . . . £700

Locomotive Branch, Railways

Chief Mechan. Eng. R. E. Lucy . . . £1,200

Gen. Works Man. J. Scouler . . . £700

Supt. of Carriage and Wagon Shops, W. Elston . . . £650

Out-door Supts. E. A. Loughy, C. H. Stanger . . . each £700

Permanent Way Branch, Railways

Engineer-in-Chief, R. Kendall . . . £1,200

Supervising Eng. F. Moore . . . £650

Traffic Branch, Railways

<i>Supt. of Lines</i> , C. A. Hodgson . . .	£1,000
<i>Goods Manager</i> , J. Day . . .	£900
<i>Assist. Supt.</i> J. Mars . . .	£750

Stores Branch

<i>Comptroller of Stores</i> , H. Mortimore . .	£800
---	------

Traffic Branch, Tramways

<i>Traffic Supt.</i> E. Doran . . .	£900
-------------------------------------	------

Electrical Branch, Railways and Tramways

<i>Electrical Engineer</i> , C. W. Brain . . .	£1,100
--	--------

General

<i>Solicitor for Railways</i> , J. S. Cargill . .	£1,200
<i>Medical Officer</i> , Dr. G. H. Taylor . .	£900

SYDNEY HARBOUR TRUST

<i>President</i> , C. C. Lance . . .	£1,500
<i>Commissioners</i> , T. W. Keele, M.I.C.E., H. D. Walsh, M.I.C.E. . . each	£900
<i>Secretary</i> , H. F. Norrie . . .	£850
<i>Engineer-in-Chief</i> , H. D. Walsh, M.I.C.E. .	£1,200

DEPARTMENT OF ATTORNEY-GENERAL

<i>Under-Secretary</i> , J. L. Williams, C.M.G. .	£1,000
<i>Assist. ditto</i> , G. Whitfield . . .	£800
<i>Chief Clerk</i> , C. E. Parkinson . . .	£850
<i>Parliamentary Draftsman</i> , J. L. Watkins .	£950
<i>Crown Solicitor</i> , J. V. Tillet . . .	£1,640
<i>Clerk of the Peace</i> , W. R. Beaver . . .	£825
<i>Registrar-General</i> , W. G. Hayes-Williams .	£1,000

Supreme Court Bench

<i>Chief Justice</i> , Hon. Sir W. P. Cullen, K.C.M.G. .	£3,500
<i>Puisne Judges</i> , Hons. A. H. Simpson (<i>Ch. Judge in Equity</i>), R. D. Pring, R. M. Sly, P. W. Street (<i>Bankruptcy in Probate</i>), A. Gordon (<i>Divorce</i>), D. G. Ferguson, J. M. Harvey . . . each	£2,600

<i>District Court Judges</i> , C. E. R. Murray, A. P. Backhouse, F. B. Docker, G. H. Fitzhardinge, F. E. Rogers, E. Scholes, H. M. Hamilton, W. Revan . . . each	£1,500
<i>Master in Equity</i> , H. P. Owen . . .	£1,100
<i>Prothonotary</i> , C. B. Walsh . . .	£1,250

Public Service Board

<i>Members</i> , W. J. Hanna, E. H. Wilshire (<i>Chairman</i>), J. M. Taylor . . . each	£1,000
---	--------

DEPARTMENT OF LANDS

<i>Under-Secretary</i> , A. J. Hare . . .	£1,000
<i>Surveyor-General</i> , J. Broughton . . .	£840

Land Appeal Court

<i>President</i> , H. A. G. Curry . . .	£2,000
<i>Members</i> , W. Houston, C.M.G., C. E. Rennie . . . each	£1,000

Western Land Board

<i>Chairman</i> , C. J. McMaster . . .	£1,500
<i>Commissioners</i> , H. Langwell, Hon. S. W. Moore . . . each	£1,000

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

<i>Under-Secretary</i> , P. Board, C.M.G., M.A. .	£1,000
---	--------

Conservatorium of Music

<i>Director</i> , H. Verbrugghen . . .	£1,250
--	--------

MINES

<i>Under-Secretary</i> , R. H. Cambage (<i>actg.</i>) .	£840
---	------

AGRICULTURE

<i>Under-Secretary</i> , G. Valder . . .	£1,000
--	--------

WATER CONSERVATION AND IRRIGATION COMMISSION

<i>Commissioners</i> , H. H. Dare, W. N. Sendall . . . each	£1,250
<i>Sec. G. J. Evatt</i> . . .	£600

LABOUR AND INDUSTRY

<i>Under-Secretary</i> , J. B. Holme, B.A., LL.B. .	£920
---	------

Education.—Education is compulsory between the ages of six and fourteen, and is also free; fees in State primary and superior schools having been abolished in 1906, and in high schools in 1910. There were, in 1916, 3,480 State schools, with a total enrolment of 265,446, and an average daily attendance of 194,244. The State expenditure on education, science, and art in 1915 was £1,721,441. The University of Sydney, to which 4 colleges (Anglican, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, and one unsectarian for women) are affiliated, was established and endowed by the State in 1850; it has 1,798 students. In addition to the State schools, there are 718 private schools, with 78,619 pupils.

FINANCE

The Revenue and Expenditure and Public Debt of New South Wales for years ending June 30 are as follows:

Year.	Net Revenue.	Total Exp'nditure.	Public Debt.
	£	£	£
1911-12 .	15,776,816	15,277,001	100,052,635
1912-13 .	16,057,298	16,798,500	106,170,747
1913-14 .	18,298,625	17,701,851	116,695,031
1914-15 .	18,928,464	17,928,193	127,735,405
1915-16 .	19,629,442	18,931,815	130,514,018

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY

Agriculture is a leading industry of the State; in 1915-16 there were 4,803,627 acres under crops, with a total yield of 67,323,390 bush. of wheat, 3,174,825 bush. of maize, 513,910 bush. of oats, 181,606 tons of sugar-cane, 955,047 tons of hay, 549,140 gall. of wine, and 40,709 tons of potatoes, the total value of agricultural produce being £12,377,650. The cultivation of fruit does not receive much attention, although the soil and climate of large areas throughout the State are well adapted to fruit-growing. In the vicinity of Sydney, oranges, peaches, plums, and passion-fruit are most generally planted; on the tableland, apples, pears, apricots, and all fruits from cool and temperate climates thrive well; in the west and south-west, figs, almonds, and raisin-grapes can be cultivated, and in the north-east district pine-apples, bananas, and other tropical fruits grow excellently. In the neighbourhood of the metropolis the cultivation of citrus fruits has been undertaken largely. The total amount of land alienated and in process of alienation in 1916 was 58,779,449 acres; the total land occupied under leases of various kinds was 121,012,668 acres.

There is a State trawling industry which supplies fish to the public at prices much lower than those previously prevailing; a scheme is on foot for the State supply of fruit, vegetables, and other primary necessities, and a State bread trust is being initiated.

Live-stock.—The suitability of New South Wales for grazing has led to the introduction of sheep-farming on an extensive scale; many celebrated breeds have been introduced from outside, and the wool from all has been improved under the influence of the climate. In 1916 there were 32,455,143 sheep, 2,404,199 cattle, 718,636 horses, and 280,226 pigs. Camels, which are used as carriers in the Western Plains, numbered 1,792. In 1915 318,935,000 lb. of wool (as in the grease) were produced, in addition to 795,020 cwt. of tallow, 64,372,500 lb. of butter, 6,419,000 lb. of cheese, and 13,580,000 lb. of bacon and hams.

Minerals.—The goldfields of New South Wales were discovered in 1851. Since that date £61,649,921 worth of gold has been produced, the output for 1916 being £459,370; the production of silver and lead was £3,321,101, of copper £234,437, of tin £266,780, of coal £3,424,630; the total value of all minerals being £9,598,179 in 1916. Other minerals found are tungsten, platinum, molybdenite, antimony, bismuth, and chrome. There are oil shales of small extent, and diamonds and opals are also found.

There are 4,188 m. of Government railway open, the net earnings being £2,344,910; the passengers carried numbering 86,328,421.

TOWNS

CAPITAL: Sydney, on Port Jackson (pop. 763,000); other towns are Newcastle (58,750), Broken Hill (28,350), Parramatta (12,600), Maitland (11,850), Goulburn (10,100), Granville (10,500), Lithgow (8,900), Bathurst (8,650), Auburn (10,100), Lismore (8,250).

DEPENDENCIES

NORFOLK ISLAND, the principal of three small islands lying 900 m. E.N.E. of Sydney, with an area of 12 sq. m. and a pop. of 985, was formerly under the control of New South Wales, but on July 1, 1914, was made a territory of the Commonwealth. The office of the administration is the Department of External Affairs. Communication is maintained every 5 weeks by steamer from Sydney. It is a station of the Pacific Cable Board. The village is Kingston.

LORD HOWE ISLAND, lying 436 m. N.E. of Sydney, is now the only dependency. It is administered by a visiting magistrate from Sydney.

(2) VICTORIA

Victoria is the smallest and southernmost of the States; it is situated at the south-east of the continent, and lies between the 34th and 39th parallels of south lat., and the 141st and 150th meridians of east long. Its extreme length from east to west is about 490 m. and its greatest breadth about 300 m. Its extent of coast-line is nearly 700 m. Its area is 87,844 sq. m. or 66,245,760 acres (nearly equal to Great Britain).

POPULATION

Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1912 .	689,825	690,736	1,380,561
1913 .	706,948	705,171	1,412,119
1914 .	712,594	718,073	1,430,667
1915 .	692,275	725,526	1,417,801
1916 .	665,129	732,848	1,397,977

VITAL STATISTICS

Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.
1912 .	35,796	16,589	11,783
1913 .	35,970	15,474	11,324
1914 .	36,222	18,503	11,829
1915 .	35,009	15,823	18,095
1916 .	34,235	16,489	11,342

PHYSIOGRAPHY

Climate.—From its geographical position, Victoria enjoys a climate more suitable to the European constitution than any other State in Australia. The weather is never oppressively hot, except at intervals during the summer, when hot northerly winds blow. Over a series of years the mean temperature was 57.4°. Upon the average, the thermometer rises on four days during the year above 100° in the shade, and, generally, on about three nights in the year, it falls below freezing point.

Physical Geography.—Victoria is roughly triangular; the highlands also form a triangle, and this area of high land attains its greatest elevation in the east, and gradually sinks towards the west. There are thus constituted two main drainage areas. A series of rivers flows northwards from the highlands, forming the Murray and its southern tributaries, while another series flows southwards to the sea. The water parting between the two is spoken of as the Main Dividing Range.

GOVERNMENT

The Executive is vested in the Governor and a responsible Ministry. There are two Houses of Parliament. The Legislative Council consists of 34 members, elected for six years by male citizens possessing freehold property worth £10 per annum or leasehold with tenure of at least five years, worth £15 per annum, or occupying as tenant property of the same annual value, unless possessed of educational qualification. The Legislative Assembly of 65 members is elected triennially by ratepaying qualification or adult-suffrage. Members of the Lower House are paid £300 a year. For local government the colony is divided into 61 urban and 146 rural municipalities, each with an elective Council.

GOVERNOR

Governor, Hon. Sir Arthur Lyulph Stanley, K.C.M.G. (b. 1875, app. 1914) . . . £5,000
Private Sec. Hon. V. A. N. Hood, C.M.G.
A.D.C. Capt. N. C. P. Conant.
Official Secretary, F. W. Mabbott.
Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. Sir John Madden, G.O.M.G. (b. 1844, app. 1899).

MINISTRY

Premier and Chief Secretary, Hon. J. Bowser . . . £1,200
Minister of Mines and Forests, and of Public Health, Hon. A. Downward . . . £1,200
Attorney-General, Solicitor-Gen. and Minister of Railways, Hon. Agar Wynne . . . £1,000
Treasurer, Hon. W. M. McPherson . . . £1,000
Commissioner of Public Works, Hon. John McWhae . . . £1,000
Minister of Crown Lands and Water Supply, Hon. W. L. R. Clarke . . . £1,000

Minister of Agriculture, Hon. D. S. Oman . £1,000
 Minister of Education, Hon. M. Baird . £1,000
 Honorary Ministers, Hons. W. Kendell, H. F. Richardson, H. Angus, J. J. Carlisle.

Secretary to Cabinet, A. A. Farthing . £672
 Clerk of the Executive Council, F. W. Mabbott £456

Clerk of the Legislative Council, R. W. V. McCall £1,000
 Clerk Assistant, H. H. Pearson . £650
 Clerk of the Parliaments and Clerk of the Legislative Assembly, H. H. Newton . £1,000
 Clerk Assistant, W. R. Alexander . £700
 Public Service Commissioner, G. C. Morrison £1,000
 Secretary to ditto, J. D. Merson . £672
 Auditor-General, F. H. Bruford . £1,000

CHIEF SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT

Under-Secretary, W. A. Callaway . £1,000
 Chief Clerk, H. E. Macdowell . £672
 Government Statist, A. M. Loughton . £650
 Chief Commissioner of Police, A. G. Sainsbury £900
 Govt. Medical Off. J. A. O'Brien . £1,000
 Insp.-Gen. of the Insane, Dr. W. E. Jones £1,500
 Medical Supt. J. Steell . £800

LAW DEPARTMENT

Chief Justice, Sir John Madden, G.C.M.G. . £3,500
 Puisne Judges, Sir T. A. Beckett, H. E. A. Hodges.
 J. H. Hood, each £3,000 ; L. F. B. Cussen £2,500

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT

Sec. to Law Department, W. R. Anderson . £900
 Parliamentary Draftsman, J. T. Collins . £1,100
 Crown Solicitor, E. J. D. Guinness . £1,100
 Prothonotary, D. F. McGrath . £650
 Master in Equity, T. P. Webb . £1,500
 Chief Clerk of Judicature, M. M. Phillips . £950
 Commissioner of Titles, W. C. Guest . £1,000

Under-Treasurer, M. A. Minogue . £1,000
 Secretary for Lands, J. M. Reed . £900
 Director of Agriculture, Dr. S. S. Cameron . £900
 Beet Sugar Expert, G. S. Dyer . £1,000
 Secretary of Public Works, E. T. Drake . £900
 Secretary of Mines, W. Dickson . £900
 Director of Education, F. Tate . £1,000

VICTORIAN RAILWAYS

Chief Commissioner, C. E. Norman . £2,500
 Commissioners, L. J. McClelland, E. B. Jones
 each £1,750
 Secretary, G. H. Sutton . £850
 Chief Engineer for Ry. Construction, M. E. Kernot
 £1,000
 Chief Engineer of Ways and Works, J. H. Fraser
 £1,000

MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS

Chairman, W. J. O. Riddell . £1,500
 Secretary, G. A. Gibbs . £1,200
 Engineer-in-Chief, C. E. Oliver . £1,100

STATE RIVERS AND WATER SUPPLY COMMISSION

Chairman, W. Cattanaach . £1,000

LONDON AGENCY

Agent-General in the U.K. Hon. Sir Peter McBride.
 Secretary, H. G. W. Neale.
 Offices, Melbourne Place, Strand, London, W.C.2.

EDUCATION AND RELIGION

Public education is secular, compulsory, and free between the ages of six and fourteen. There are 2,227 State schools with 6,085 teachers, a total enrolment of 250,264, and an average attendance of 160,885 or 64%. Secondary is for the most part conducted either by private persons or proprietary bodies. There is a State-aided University at Melbourne, with three affiliated colleges. Religion is not State-aided. The principal denominations are Episcopalians, 475,203; Presbyterians, 234,553; Methodists, 176,662; other Protestants, 93,729; Roman Catholics, 286,433; Jews, 6,270.

FINANCE

The Revenue and Expenditure and State Debt are as follows:

Year.	Revenue.	Exp'nditure.	Debt.
	£	£	£
1912 .	10,181,840	10,171,386	57,983,764
1913 .	10,508,945	10,479,741	60,737,216
1914 .	10,958,037	10,944,718	62,776,724
1915 .	10,248,761	11,444,231	66,130,726
1916 .	11,244,382	11,477,602	73,083,927

Banking.—There were (1916) 16 banks of issue, with total assets £59,449,407 within the State, and liabilities £55,813,235. The savings bank deposits at June 30, 1916, amounted to £26,389,993.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY

Agriculture.—Of the 7,070,000 acres under cultivation in 1916, 3,680,000 were under wheat, producing 58,532,000 bush., 354,000 were under oats, producing 9,329,000 bush., and 1,330,000 were under hay, producing 2,342,000 tons. The yield of wine was 1,380,367 galls.

Live-stock.—There were in 1916 493,799 horses, 1,043,604 cattle, 10,545,632 sheep, and 192,002 pigs. The wool produced was 82,330,193 lb. (as in the grease), the quantity of butter, 42,345,113 lb.

Mining.—Gold-mining is an important industry; from the discovery of gold in 1851 to Dec. 31, 1916, the total amount of gold produced was £297,216,744, being 74,165,611 oz. The output for 1916 was £1,090,194. The total value of all minerals mined (gold, tin, coal, and antimony) was £1,737,158.

Trade and Industry.—The total number of works, factories, etc., in 1915 was 5,413, employing 113,834 persons, and paying wages of £11,036,345. The products of the State are mainly those enumerated above. The overseas imports and exports of the State are shown in the following table:

Year.	Oversea Imports.	Oversea Exports.
	£	£
1911 .	21,850,963	18,915,716
1912 .	25,081,074	19,113,121
1913 .	24,387,073	17,835,395
1914-15 .	20,997,294	12,357,334
1915-16 .	26,782,893	14,744,135

TOWNS

CAPITAL: Melbourne (pop. 684,000), situated on Hobson's Bay and the River Yarra; other towns are Ballarat (42,478), Bendigo (39,056), Geelong (35,444), Warruambool (7,400), Castlemaine (7,362).

(3) QUEENSLAND

Queensland occupies the whole of the north-eastern portion of Australia. The breadth of the territory near the southern boundary is about 900 m. The whole has an area of 670,500 sq. m. or 429,120,000 acres.

POPULATION

Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1891 .	223,779	169,939	393,718
1901 .	277,003	221,126	498,129
1911 .	329,506	276,307	605,813
1915 .	361,312	319,134	680,446
1916 .	355,987	324,910	680,897

VITAL STATISTICS

Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.
1912 .	18,738	6,921	5,627
1913 .	19,731	6,783	5,655
1914 .	19,882	6,731	5,894
1915 .	20,163	7,559	6,135
1916 .	18,912	7,514	5,208

PHYSIOGRAPHY

Queensland has a coast-line of 2,500 m. An extensive mountain range divides the State from north to south into two unequal divisions. From this range numerous spurs extend towards the sea coast, the districts so enclosed being of a most fertile character and well adapted for the cultivation of maize, sugar, and similar products. On the western side of the range, vast tracts of land have been taken up for pastoral and agricultural purposes, the soil being, with a few exceptions, extremely good. There are numerous rivers and streams, many having their sources in the Dividing Range, and several being broad and navigable for many miles inland. The climate of a considerable portion resembles that of Madeira, and although at all times it is extremely warm, there is an absence of the hot winds from which the other States frequently suffer. The temperature is remarkably equal, the heat of summer being modified by the sea breezes and heavy rains. The winter season is warm, dry, and agreeable.

GOVERNMENT

The administration is vested in a Governor and an Executive Council. There are two Houses of Parliament—a Legislative Council and a Legislative Assembly. The former consists of an indefinite number of members nominated by the Governor, and the latter of 72 members, representing 61 electorates, the electoral franchise being extended to all males and females over 21 years of age, having resided for one year in the State and for three months in an electoral district.

GOVERNOR

Governor, Maj. Sir Hamilton J. Goold-Adams, G.C.M.G., C.B. (b. '58, app. 1915) . £3,000
 Private Sec. T. Thatcher.
 A.D.C. Capt. F. W. U. Coseus.
 Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. Sir Arthur Morgan (app. 1908).

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Premier, Chief Sec. and Attorney-Gen. Hon. T. J. Ryan . £1,300
 Treasurer and Sec. for Public Works, Hon. E. G. Theodore . £1,000
 Home Secretary, Hon. J. Huxham . £1,000

Secretary for Agriculture and Stock, Hon. William Lennon . £1,000
 Secretary for Public Lands, Hon. J. M. Hunter . £1,000
 Secretary for Railways, Hon. J. H. Coyne . £1,000
 Secretary for Public Instruction, Hon. H. F. Hardacre . £1,000
 Secretary for Mines, (vacant) . —
 Minister without Portfolio, Hon. J. A. Fihelly.

President Legislative Council, Hon. W. Hamilton . £1,000
 Speaker, Legislative Assembly, Hon. W. McCormack . £1,000
 Clerk of Assembly, Hon. C. G. Holmes A'Court . £650

ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF

Under-Sec. Chief Sec.'s Depart. P. J. McDermott, I.S.O. . £800
 Auditor-General, M. H. Robertson . £1,000

London Agency

Agent-General, Maj. Sir T. B. Robinson, K.C.M.G., K.B.E. . £1,250
 Secretary, P. J. Dillon . £500
 Trade Commissioner, J. M. Campbell . £470
 Offices, 409 Strand, W.O.2.

Under-Sec. Home Sec.'s Depart. W. J. Gall . £800
 Commissioner of Police, W. G. Cahill, C.M.G. . £1,000
 Commissioner of Public Health, J. I. Moore, M.D. . £800
 Inspector of Mental Asylums, H. B. Ellerton . £1,000
 Comptroller-General of Prisons, O. E. de F. Pennefather . £650
 Government Statistician, N. J. Macleod . £500
 Under-Secretary and Crown Solicitor, Departs. of Justice, T. W. McCawley . £800
 Registrar of Titles, J. Mitchell . £650

Supreme Court Bench

Chief Justice, Hon. Sir Pope A. Cooper, K.C.M.G. . £2,500
 Senior Puisne Judge, Hon. P. Real . £2,000
 Puisne Judges, Hons. C. E. Chubb, L. O. Lukin, W. A. B. Shand . each £2,000
 District Court Judges, Sir Arthur Rutledge, A. W. Macnaughton, O. Jameson, T. O'Sullivan . each £1,000

Under-Sec. Public Instruction, J. D. Story . £800
 Insp.-Gen. of Schools, R. H. Roe, M.A. . £800
 Under-Sec. Treasury Depart. W. L. Fowles . £800
 Govt. Analyst, J. B. Henderson . £630
 Commissioner for Income Tax, J. Hughes . £800
 Manager Govt. Savings Bank, O. S. Miles . £660
 Govt. Printer, A. J. Cumming . £850
 Engineer for Harbours and Rivers, E. A. E. Cullen . £1,000

General Manager Central Sugar Mills, A. J. Gibson, Ph.D. . £1,000
 Under-Sec. Public Lands, W. G. Graham . £800
 Assist. ditto, G. L. Board . £700
 Surveyor-General, A. A. Spowers . £750
 Under-Sec. Agriculture and Stock, E. G. E. Scriven . £800
 Principal, Agricultural College, Outhert Potts, M.A. . £700
 Commissioner for Railways, O. Evans, C.M.G. . £2,250
 Deputy Commr. for Railways, W. Pagan, M.I.C.E. . £1,500

Deputy Commr. for Railways, Rockhampton, C. F. Pemberton . £509
 Under-Sec. Public Works, Govt. Architect and Engineer, A. B. Brady, M.I.C.E. . £900
 Under-Sec. Depart. of Mines, H. Marshall . £800
 State Mining Engineer, C. F. V. Jackson, B.E. . £530

EDUCATION AND RELIGION

Elementary education, which is free and unsectarian, is entirely Government provided. In 1915 there were 1,447 State and 6 high schools, with an enrolment of 125,171 pupils. There are also 147 private and 10 grammar schools. There is a State-aided University with an enrolment of 204. A system of technical instruction, liberally endowed by the State, is conducted by local committees. The principal religious bodies are Church of England (212,702), Roman Catholic (137,086), Presbyterians (75,560), and Methodists (59,920). Valuable land grants were formerly made to these bodies, which they now retain free from taxation.

FINANCE

The Revenue, Expenditure, and Public Debt are given below :

Year.	Revenue.	Exp'nditure.	Public Debt.
	£	£	£
1913 .	6,378,213	6,327,097	53,604,733
1914 .	6,973,259	6,962,516	54,523,506
1915 .	7,202,658	7,199,399	56,869,046
1916 .	7,706,365	7,671,573	58,261,136
1917* .	7,876,548	8,034,624	—

* Estimates.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY

Agriculture and Live-stock.—Of the total area of the State, 16,447,382 acres have been alienated ; in process of alienation under deferred payment systems are 10,776,793. leaving 401,895,825 still in the possession of the State. Most of the land is let out in squatting runs, and other on occupation licence. The greater portion of the country south of the Brisbane River contains an abundance of pastureage. In the western portion of the southern division large quantities of wheat are grown, but the uncertain rainfall occasionally militates against the success of the crop. In 1916 the total yield was 414,438 bush. from 93,703 acres. Other grain crops consist of maize, barley, oats, rice, and rye. Sugar is also a staple product of the coastal districts, the output for 1915 being 140,496 tons. Bananas, pineapples, and other tropical and semi-tropical products also grow in the greatest profusion. The live-stock in 1916 consisted of 15,245,508 sheep, 4,591,644 cattle, 671,834 horses, and 127,216 pigs. The wool produced (as in the grease) in 1916 was 130,783,277 lb.

Forests.—There are extensive forests of eucalypti, pine, cedar, and various ornamental woods, which are much utilised by cabinet makers.

Minerals.—The quantity of gold obtained from the various fields up to Dec. 31, 1915, was 18,936,336 fine oz. The most important gold-fields are Charters Towers, Gympie, and Rockhampton. The output in 1916 was £942,235. Of baser metals nearly every known kind has been proved to exist, whilst silver, copper (£1,428,793 in 1915), tin, lead, wolfram, and manganese are obtained in considerable quantities. The total output of all minerals in 1915 was £3,322,361. Coal has been found to exist over vast areas embracing a large portion of the whole eastern seaboard, but up to the present it has only been mined to a slight extent.

Pearl Fisheries.—On the northern coast pearl fishing affords employment to a large number of vessels. Thursday Island forms the headquarters of the industry. The bêche-de-mer fishery on the

Barrier Reef employs a considerable number of Chinese.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

Year.	Imports.	Exports.
	£	£
1911 .	6,212,240	8,389,284
1912 .	7,456,917	9,209,454
1913 .	6,714,942	12,352,748
1914-15 .	6,428,688	13,015,484
1915-16 .	7,000,912	8,106,123

TOWNS

CAPITAL: Brisbane (*pop.* 161,938), on the river of that name; a straight and deep channel allows of vessels of the deepest draught to come up to the wharves in the heart of the city. Other towns are Rockhampton (20,915), Townsville (13,835), Maryborough (11,626), Gympie (12,419), Ipswich (25,000), Toowoomba (24,200), and Charters Towers (17,298).

(4) SOUTH AUSTRALIA

South Australia comprises that portion of the continent of Australia bounded on the east by 141° E. long., on the north by 26° S. lat., on the west by 132° E. long., and on the south by the Southern Ocean. It was constituted a British Province in 1836. In 1861 the territory known as "No Man's Land" was added to the State. The total area of these territories is 380,070 sq. m. Kangaroo Island, Nuyts Archipelago, the Gambier and other islands on the south coast are included in the State.

POPULATION

Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1891 .	166,801	153,630	320,431
1901 .	184,422	178,182	362,604
1911 .	207,358	201,200	408,558
1914 .	213,455	226,205	439,660
1916 .	202,905	230,711	433,616

VITAL STATISTICS

Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.
1912 .	12,079	4,336	4,056
1913 .	12,627	4,693	4,094
1914 .	12,904	4,713	4,010
1915 .	11,798	4,694	3,965
1916 .	11,857	5,077	3,602

GOVERNMENT

The Executive consists of a Governor and responsible Ministry. Parliament consists of a Legislative Council and House of Assembly. The Council consists of 20 members, each elected for six years. £50 freehold or £25 annual leasehold, or £17 annual rent with a six months' registration, qualifies for the franchise. The Assembly contains 46 members elected triennially by adult suffrage. Members of both Council and Assembly are paid £200 per annum. For local government purposes there are 32 municipal and 140 district councils.

THE GOVERNOR

Governor, Lt.-Col. Sir Henry Lionel Galway, K.O.M.G., D.S.O. (b. 1859, *app.* 1914) . £4,000

Lieutenant-Governor, Rt. Hon. Sir Geo. John Robt. Murray, K.C.M.G., *Chief Justice* (app. 1916).
Private Secs. Hon. G. J. Mulholland, Leigh Winsler.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Premier, Chief Secretary and Attorney-General, Hon. A. H. Penke £1,000
Treasurer and Railways, Hon. R. L. Butler
Commissioner of Crown Lands and Immigration, Hon. H. Jackson £1,000
Commissioner of Public Works, Hon. J. G. Bice £1,000
Minister of Education, Hon. A. W. Styles
Minister of Repatriation and Agriculture, Hon. R. P. Blundell £1,000

Clerk of Council, H. Blinman.

President Legislative Council, Hon. Sir J. L. Stirling £600
Clerk, F. Halcomb, M.A. £600
Speaker House of Assembly, Hon. F. W. Conybeer £600
Clerk, J. C. Morphet £600

JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice and Judge of the Vice-Admiralty Court, Rt. Hon. Sir G. J. R. Murray, K.C.M.G. (*Lieutenant-Governor*) £2,000
Judges, Hons. Sir J. H. Gordon, Kt. £1,700
A. Buchanan £1,700

Agent-General in London, F. W. Young, £1,200
Secretary and Registrar of Stock, J. B. Whiting.
Offices, 85 Gracechurch Street, London, E.O.3.

UNDER-SECRETARIES, ETC.

Under-Sec. Chief Sec.'s Depart. H. Blinman £550
Commissioner of Audit, E. W. Giles £800
Commissioner of Police, T. Edwards (*actg.*) £600
Sheriff and Comptroller of Labour Prison, O. H. Schomburgk £650
Inspector-General of Hospitals, B. H. Morris, M.B. £800
Chairman Central Board of Health, W. Ramsay Smith, D.Sc., M.B. £750
Supr. Mental Hospital, M. H. Downey £600
Crown Solicitor, O. J. Dashwood £800
Secretary, Law Officers' Dept. G. G. Martin £600
Parliamentary Draftsman, A. J. Hannan £600
Public Trustee, W. Wright £600
Commissioner of Insolvency, J. G. Russell, I.S.O. £1,300
Under-Treasurer, T. Gill, I.S.O. £800
Sec. Dept. of Lands and Roads, T. Duffield £600
Surveyor-General, E. M. Smith £1,000
Deputy ditto, E. B. Jones £600
Director of Agriculture, A. J. Perkins £1,000
Horticultural Instruction, G. Quinn £600
Manager Produce Export Dept. G. A. W. Pope £600
Engineer-in-Chief, G. Stewart £800
Hydraulic Engineer, C. A. Bayer £800
Supr. Public Buildings Dept. C. E. O. Smyth, I.S.O. £800
Govt. Geologist, L. K. Ward £800
Sec. Railway Dept. O. J. Bogkett (*actg.*) £600
Gen. Traffic Manager, A. N. Day (*actg.*) £900
Chief Mechan. Engineer, B. F. Rushton £900
Comptroller of Accounts, Railways, J. P. Kering £650
Chief Engineer for Railways, J. O. B. Moncreiff £850
Chairman Harbours Board, A. Searcy £900
Deputy ditto, J. B. Labatt £800
Commissioner Harbours Board, E. A. Farquhar £800
Director of Education, M. M. Maughan, B.A. £800

EDUCATION AND RELIGION

Education is compulsory and secular, but not to the exclusion of the Bible. In 1915 there were 839 primary schools, with 2,108 teachers and 60,729 scholars. The expenditure was £328,801. There is an endowed University at Adelaide, with all classes open to women. It has 425 undergraduates and 291 non-graduating students, besides those attending extension lectures. There is also a State School of Mines and Industries, supported by an annual parliamentary grant of £7,000; the students number about 3,260. The principal religious denominations are: Church of England, 113,781; Roman Catholic, 50,964; Methodists, 100,402; and Lutherans, 26,681.

FINANCE

The Revenue, Expenditure, and Public Debt for the 5 years 1912-16 are stated below:

Year.	Revenue.	Exp'nditure.	Debt.
	£	£	£
1912 .	4,450,739	4,175,589	29,440,113
1913 .	4,505,698	4,330,282	30,147,883
1914 .	4,822,766	4,604,129	33,564,332
1915 .	3,973,310	4,662,421	35,081,116
1916 •	4,760,830	4,751,902	37,743,289

Banking.—There are 9 banking institutions in the State, with assets £13,377,597 and liabilities £12,033,623. The Government Savings Banks had, in 1915, 215,731 depositors, with £9,017,061 depositors' balances at the end of the year.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY

Agriculture.—It may be roughly estimated that not more than 150,000 sq. m. of the area of the State are at present put to profitable use. Agricultural settlement has not extended 300 m. from the coast; and pastoral settlement may be said to have reached 1,209 m. 53,825,920 acres only have been proclaimed, leaving 189,418,880 acres still to be proclaimed. Of the area of the State, only 13,126,633 acres have been or are being alienated from the Crown; 2,456,595 acres are in process of alienation under systems of deferred payment. About two-thirds of the total area of land cultivation is being cropped with wheat; the product of wheat has already made this State the "granary of Australia." In 1915-16 the total yield of wheat was estimated at 24,134,604 bush. Vine culture is an important and progressive industry; 26,864 acres were devoted to this purpose in 1915; wine trade, 1,507,196 gals.; exported overseas, 375,134 gals. Considerable attention has also been paid to the drying of raisins and currants: of the former, 35,305 cwt. and of the latter 24,744 cwt. were made in 1915. Almond trees are of rapid growth, and apple, apricot, orange, lemon, pears, plums, and other fruit trees, thrive. Potatoes, onions, turnips, and practically all kinds of vegetables grow well in the State, their production in 1915 being valued at £222,547. The production of wool (as in the grease) in 1915 was 38,848,978 lb.

Livestock.—The number of live-stock in 1916 was 3,800,000 sheep, 212,000 cattle, 275,000 horses, and 70,000 pigs.

Industries.—The number of manufactories is 1,266, employing 25,496 hands, and 39,543 horsepower actually used. Wages paid, £2,705,130. Total value production, £13,991,223. There are 2,187 m. of railway.

• Estimates.

Minerals.—The State is not strong in mineral production, the total value for 1915 being only £1,000,862, of which copper was valued at £561,247.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS (OVERSEAS)

Year.	Imports.	Exports.
	£	£
1912 . .	6,972,765	9,615,279
1913 . .	7,348,340	9,809,763
1914 * . .	3,303,821	4,804,430
1915 † . .	4,756,011	3,553,585
1916 † . .	5,152,210	6,136,085

TOWNS

CAPITAL: Adelaide (*pop.* with suburbs, 205,000; other towns are Moolta, Port Pirie, Port Augusta, and Gawler).

Mail transit: Adelaide, 30 days.

(5) WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Comprises that portion of Australia which lie to the west of 120° E. Its greatest length is, from north to south, 1,480 m., and its greatest breadth about 1,000 m. Its total area is 975,920 sq. m. The first settlement was made in 1829 at Swan River; Perth also was founded the same year.

POPULATION

Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1901 . .	112,875	71,249	184,124
1911 . .	161,565	120,549	282,114
1912 . .	174,205	131,578	305,783
1913 . .	181,304	139,353	320,657
1915 . .	171,304	146,712	318,016
1916 . .	159,998	148,808	308,806

VITAL STATISTICS

Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.
1912 . .	8,689	3,335	2,524
1913 . .	9,218	2,934	2,572
1914 . .	9,204	3,043	2,660
1915 . .	9,017	2,992	2,581
1916 . .	8,563	3,085	2,365

Climate.—The climate varies considerably, for the State stretches over twenty degrees of latitude, from the tropics to the temperate zone. In the north and north-east the climate is very dry, but there are large pastoral tracts and areas suitable for tropical products. The middle and southern portions of the State, which embrace the agricultural area, have two distinct seasons—summer and winter. Although in these districts the maximum temperature may sometimes exceed 90° in the shade, the evenings and nights are generally cool. The heaviest rainfall is in the East Kimberley district, the average for the year 1914 having been 34.29 in.

GOVERNMENT

Representative government was first given to the colony in 1870 in a limited form; amending Acts of 1899 and 1911 vest the administration in a Governor and Parliament. The *Legislative Council*, or Upper House, contains 30 members elected for six years; the *Legislative Assembly*, or Lower House, contains 50 members elected for three

* Six months ended June 30, 1914.

† Year ended June 30.

years. Electors to the Council must have resided in the State for six months, and possess £50 freehold or £17 per annum leasehold, or be householders to the value of £17, or occupy or mine Crown lands rented at £10 per annum. The qualifications of electors to the Assembly, who may be of either sex, are—six months' residence in the State, and either natural-born subjects of the Crown or naturalised, and one month's residence in the district. For local government purposes there are 42 municipal councils and 105 district roads boards.

GOVERNOR

Governor of Western Australia, His Excellency
Sir W. G. Ellison Macartney, K.O.M.G. (b. 1852,
app. 1917) £4,000
Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. Sir Edward A. Stone,
K.C.M.G. (b. 1844, app. 1906)

MINISTRY

Premier, Lands, and Agriculture, Hon. H. B. Lefroy, C.M.G. £1,500
Colonial Secretary and Education, Hon. H. P. Colebatch £1,300
Minister for Works, Hon. W. J. George . . . £1,300
Attorney-General and Minister for Forests, Hon. R. T. Robinson £1,300
Colonial Treasurer, Hon. J. Gardiner . . . £1,300
Minister for Mines and Railways, Hon. J. Scaddan £1,300
Ministers without Portfolio, Hon. C. F. Baxter,
C. A. Hudson, F. E. S. Willmott.

AGENT-GENERAL IN LONDON

Agent-General in London, Lt.-Col. Sir Newton J. Moore, K.C.M.G. £1,500
Secretary, A. Colenso Kessell £528
Offices, Savoy House, Strand, London, W.C.2.

EXECUTIVE

Under-Treasurer and Controller-General of Accounts
E. A. Black £708
Auditor-General, C. S. Toppin £800
Public Service Commissioner, M. E. Jull . . . £850
Commissioner Taxation Dept., E. T. Owen . . . £650
Under-Sec. for Lands, R. C. Clifton, I.S.O. . . £700
Surveyor-General, F. S. Brockman £600
Under-Sec. for Agriculture, T. S. McNulty . . . £600
Agricultural Commissioner (S.W.), J. M. B. Connor . . . £756
Agricultural Commissioner (Wheat Belts), G. L. Sutton £756
Agricultural Commissioner (Fruit Industries), J. F. Moody £756
Managing Trustee, Agricultural Bank, W. Patterson . . . £1,000
Under-Sec. for Mines, H. S. King £650
State Mining Engineer, A. Montgomery . . . £804
Director Mining Schools, F. B. Allen £708
Govt. Geologist, A. Gibb Maitland £804
Commissioner Govt. Railways, J. T. Short . . . £2,000
Chief Traffic Manager, W. Lord £800
Chief Engineer of Existing Lines, E. E. Light . . . £900
Chief Mech. Engineer, Railways, E. S. Hume . . £1,000
Under-Sec. for Law, H. G. Hampton £600
Sol.-Gen. and Parl. Draftsman, W. F. Sayer, K.C. . . . £960
Registrar of Titles and Deeds, A. E. Burt . . . £756
Director and Under-Sec. for Education, C. R. P. Andrews, M.A. £750
Under-Sec. for Works and Industries, C. A. Munt . . . £600
Engineer-in-Chief, Works Dept., J. Thompson, M.I.O.E. £1,300

Under-Sec. Water Supply, H. C. Trethowan	£650
Under-Sec. to Colonial Sec. and Comp.-Gen. of Prisons, F. D. North, C.M.G.	£600
Government Printer, F. W. Simpson	£600
Insp.-Gen. of the Insane, J. T. Anderson	£852
Principal Med. Off. Public Health, R. C. E. Atkinson	£1,020
Commissioner Police Dept. R. Connell	£672

Chief Justice, Hon. Sir R. F. Macmillan	£2,000
Puisne Judges, Hons. R. B. Burnside, J. Rooth, J. A. Northmore	each £1,700

Pres. of the Legislative Council, Hon. H. Briggs	£700
Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Hon. Mr. Gardiner	£700

EDUCATION

Education at school is compulsory upon all children between the ages of 6 and 14. There are some 600 Government schools, a School of Mines at Kalgoorlie, and a university. The amount spent on education in the year 1915-16 was £360,604.

FINANCE

The Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt for the past four years are as under:

Year.	Revenue.	Exp'nditure.	Debt.
	£	£	£
1911-12 .	3,966,673	4,101,082	21,159,141
1912-13 .	4,596,659	4,787,063	23,364,789
1913-14 .	5,205,343	5,340,754	26,967,091
1914-15 .	5,140,725	5,706,542	30,728,078
1915-16 .	5,356,978	5,705,201	

There are seven cheque-paying banks (formerly banks of issue) in the State, and their assets on June 30, 1916, amounted to £16,319,466, with liabilities £8,453,205.

AGRICULTURE AND MINING

Agriculture.—In 1916, of the total acreage, 2,189,456 acres were under crop, and of this total wheat accounted for 1,734,117 acres. The yield of crops in 1915-16 was: wheat, 18,236,355 bush.; oats, 1,538,092 bush.; barley, 130,870 bush. The live-stock in 1915 numbered 4,831,727 sheep; 811,553 cattle, 163,863 horses, 57,954 pigs, and 4,284 camels. The timber trees of the south-west are some of the best in the world; the jarrah or mahogany (*Eucalyptus marginata*) is the most valuable, as its wood resists the teredo and the ant, but other important species are the karri (*B. collossea*), York gum (*E. lorophleba*), red gum (*E. calophylla*), tuart or native pear (*E. gomphocephala*), merril and sandalwood (*Santalum cygnorum*). Before the war a vigorous immigration policy, with assisted passages, was carried on, and it is intended to resume it at the conclusion of peace, as there are millions of acres of land still available under liberal terms of settlement. The State Government gives every assistance to farmers, a State Agricultural Bank helping them to finance their undertakings.

Mining.—Gold-mining is the principal mining industry, but other metals worked are silver, coal, tin, and copper. The gold is found at Kimberley, in the N.W., Murchison, Yilgarn, Kalgoorlie, Coolgardie, etc., in the S.W., and at several points between these two districts. The goldfields rank as second of the world's goldfields as regards

output, but the total production has been falling off steadily since 1906. There was a slight recovery in 1913, but another marked decline in 1914. The production in 1914 was 1,232,977 oz., valued at £5,237,351; in 1915 1,210,112 oz., valued at £5,140,228, and in 1916 1,061,398 oz., valued at £4,608,531. The total amount produced in the State since 1896 is 29,488,257 fine oz., of which 18,601,622 oz. were received at the Royal Mint, Perth.

COMMERCE AND SHIPPING

The most important article of export is gold and gold specie (£3,203,558 in 1915-16), but others are timber (£442,014 in 1915-16), wool (£1,273,183), pearls and shell (£158,597), hides and skins (£251,081), silver (£18,855), sandalwood (£61,381), mallet bark for tanning (£22,823), wheat (£1,023,362), flour (£214,166), and fruit (£22,215).

Imports and exports for the three years 1913-15:

	1913	1914	1915
Imports	£9,892,705	£8,944,554	£8,982,334
Exports	9,128,607	8,406,182	8,040,484

The number of vessels which entered Western Australian ports in 1914 was 829, of a tonnage of 2,854,522, whilst 831, of a tonnage of 2,862,714, cleared.

TOWNS

CAPITAL, Perth, pop. (1911 census) with suburbs, 106,792; other towns are Fremantle, the chief port (20,847), Boulder, (10,824), Claremont (4,222), Midland Junction (3,484), Albany (3,586), Coolgardie (2,000), Kalgoorlie (8,781), Geraldton (3,478), and Northam (3,361).

Mail transit: about 25 days.

(6) TASMANIA

Tasmania is an island at the southern extremity of the continent of Australia, from which it is divided by Bass Straits, 120 m. wide. It lies between 40° 33' and 43° 39' S. lat. and 144° 39' and 148° 23' E. long, and has an area of 26,215 sq. m.

POPULATION

Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1901 .	89,624	82,851	172,475
1911 .	97,591	93,620	191,211
1915 .	101,761	99,264	201,025
1916 .	99,839	100,086	199,925

VITAL STATISTICS

Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.
1912 .	5,853	2,057	1,506
1913 .	5,886	2,131	1,620
1914 .	6,017	1,918	1,543
1915 .	5,845	2,015	1,600
1916 .	5,642	2,056	1,433

PHYSIOGRAPHY

The island has far-extending mountain tiers and hills stretching from 1,500 to 5,000 ft. in height, well-wooded, and a series of extensive open plains and plateaux. These plains and valleys have a rich chocolate soil, and are extremely fertile. There are numerous lakes and rivers, the chief of the latter being the Tamar and the Derwent, on whose estuary, the capital, Hobart, is situated. The climate is extremely healthy, there being an

absence of the usual hot summer winds of the Continent and of the drought which accompanies them. The mean range of temperature for the year in Hobart is 54°9°.

GOVERNMENT

Government is under a Governor and Executive Council. There are also a Legislative Council of 18 members elected for a term of six years, and a House of Assembly of 30 members elected for three years by manhood suffrage with a 6-months' residential qualification. Members are paid £200 per annum. For local government there are municipal councils, which now perform the duties originally discharged by town boards, road trusts, etc.

GOVERNOR

Governor of Tasmania, His Excellency Sir Francis A. N. Newdegate, K.C.M.G. . . . £2,750
Private Sec. Capt. O. L. G. Matthews-Donaldson.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Premier, Chief Secretary, and Minister for Education. Hon. W. H. Lee . . . £950
Attorney-General and Minister for Railways, Hon. W. B. Propsting. . . £750
Minister for Lands and Works, Hon. J. Belton . £750
Treasurer and Minister for Mines, Hon. J. A. Lyons . . . £750

ADMINISTRATION

Sec. to Premier and Under-Sec. D'Arcy Addison £450
Auditor-General, E. H. Protyman . . . £550
Statistician and Registrar-Gen. R. M. Johnston. I.S.O. . . £600
Under-Treasurer, (vacant) . . . £500
Commissioner of Taxes, H. E. Downie . . £500
Govt. Printer, J. Vail . . . £500
Chief Health Officer, S. A. McClintock, M.D. £600
Director of Agriculture, L. A. Evans (actg.) £500
Director of Education, W. T. McCoy . £600
Recorder of Lands Titles, J. W. Whyte, I.S.O. £600
Surveyor-General and Sec. for Lands, E. A. Counsel £550
Engineer-in-Chief, Works Branch, T. W. Fowler £800
Assist. ditto, W. R. Reynolds . . . £525
Secretary of Mines, W. H. Wallace . . £450
Inspector of Mines, J. O. Hudson . . £500
General Manager, Railways, Geo. W. Smith £1,200
Chief Mechan. Engineer, Railways, W. R. Deeble £605
Collector of Customs, Hobart, W. J. Bain . £550
Deputy Postmaster-General, H. L. D'Emden £550

Chief Justice, Hon. Sir Herbert Nicholls . £1,500
Puisne Judges, H. Crisp, N. K. Ewing each £1,200
Registrar of Deeds, P. S. Seager . . £643
Solicitor-General, J. E. Chambers . . £600
Agent-General in London, Sir John McCall, M.D., C.M.G. ; . . £1,000
Secretary, H. W. Fly . . . £315
Offices, 56 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.

EDUCATION AND RELIGION

The educational system is free, national, and compulsory, with non-sectarian religious instruction. In 1916 there were 457 State schools, with an average attendance of 22,581. There is a university, established in 1890, and State supported. The Government contribution to education in 1915 was £126,456. The Church of England, 28,158 members, is the leading denomination; Roman Catholics number 28,581, Methodists 4,775, and Presbyterians 15,735.

FINANCE

The Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt of Tasmania are as follows:

Year.	Revenue.	Exp'nditure.	Debt.
	£	£	£
1911-12 .	1,084,663	1,064,703	11,302,411
1912-13 .	1,206,292	1,095,883	11,495,963
1913-14 .	1,238,085	1,235,514	12,265,012
1914-15 .	1,244,095	1,384,149	13,133,046
1915-16 .	1,376,493	1,340,711	

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY

Agriculture and Live-stock.—The land in crop on March 1, 1916, was 333,334 acres, and 675,335 acres permanently artificially sown grasses; 48,642 acres were under wheat, producing 993,790 bush. The great agricultural industry of Tasmania is that of fruit culture, the markets of New South Wales and of Great Britain absorbing practically all the produce. The fruit crop was valued at £522,781 in 1916, besides jam pulp and canned fruit valued at £438,555. All fruits grown in Great Britain are produced in profusion. The live-stock in 1916 included 1,624,450 sheep, 169,575 cattle, 41,422 horses, and 37,778 pigs.

Minerals.—Tasmania is rich in minerals, iron ore, silver, tin, copper, and wolfram being the principal metals. It was at one time the largest producer of tin in Australia, but the production has fallen off in late years. The output of copper in 1915 was £709,534, of tin £292,306, and of all minerals £1,225,575.

	1913	1914-15	1915-16
Imports . .	£1,025,081	£811,255	£982,849
Exports . .	522,865	420,007	612,119

There are 562 miles of railway, of which 196 are State owned.

TOWNS

CAPITAL: Hobart (pop. 39,107); the other chief town is Launceston (21,602).

Mail transit: Hobart, 30 days.

Territories

NORTHERN TERRITORY

The Northern Territory, previously known as the Northern Territory of South Australia, was taken over by the Federal Government in 1911. The area is 523,620 sq. m., constituted as on Jan. 1, 1914, as follows: Pastoral Lease 107,562 sq. m., Pastoral Permit 26,595 sq. m., Annual Pastoral Lease 591 sq. m., Grazing Licence 11,733 sq. m., Agricultural Lease 37,606 acres, Freehold 7,406 sq. m., Crown Lands 368,601 sq. m., together with a few square miles held under Town Miscellaneous and other small leases. The total population of the Territory on Dec. 31, 1916, was 4,767, of which about 3,000 were whites. There are about 20,000 Aboriginal natives scattered throughout the country. The capital is Darwin.

The chief industries are cattle, horse, and a little sheep raising, for which the country is well adapted, and mining.

The pastoral industry is capable of great development. It is at present receiving a great impetus by the erection of enormous freezing works in Darwin by Messrs. Vestey Brothers of London at an estimated cost of about one-quarter of a million sterling. A great extent of the country

is blessed with permanent water—and where this does not exist indications are that plentiful supplies of sub-artesian, and, in some localities, artesian, waters can be obtained.

The mining resources of the Northern Territory are considered to be immense. They have not been properly tested, most of the mining having been confined to surface work. The deepest mine is about 200 ft. During the last year or two there has been a stir in mining, and several rich lodes are being opened up. The Maranboh tinfield, on which the Government has erected an up-to-date battery, it is considered may prove to be one of the largest and richest in the world. A large wolfram-bearing area was discovered in 1916.

Very little agriculture has been carried on in the past, not more than 1,000 acres in the whole Territory being under cultivation. Large areas are suitable for agriculture, and the policy of the Government as introduced to Parliament in June 1914 is to stimulate and encourage closer settlement. Liberal assistance by way of Government advances is given.

The country, being as it were to a great extent in its natural state, affords great fields for sport. The rivers and small lakes (or billabongs as they are called) teem with fish and wild fowl; buffaloes roam in thousands over the plains. Buffalo shooting is excellent sport, and moreover a lucrative one, inasmuch as there is a profitable industry in exporting the hides.

Lack of transport facilities is one of the greatest drawbacks to development. There are only 216 miles of open railway, but it is intended to proceed with railway extension until the Northern Territory is ultimately connected by rail with the other States of Australia.

	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15
Revenue . . .	£80,773	£73,657	£83,066
Expenditure . .	246,307	532,535	474,927
Debt . . .	—	3,359,891	—

	1912	1913	1914-15
Imports . . .	£18,130	£20,977	£83,708
Exports . . .	59,106	67,911	13,319

Administrator, Col. J. A. Gilruth, D.V.Sc.

PAPUA

The Territory of Papua, previously known as British New Guinea, comprises the south-east portion of the island of New Guinea, which (with the exception of Australia) is the largest island in the world. It lies wholly within the tropics, the northernmost point touching 5° S., whilst the southernmost lies between 11° and 12° S. The length of Papua from east to west is upwards of 800 m., towards either end the breadth from north to south is about 200 m. The territory comprises also the islands of the Trobriand, Woodlark, D'Entrecasteaux, and Louisiade groups. The total area is about 90,540 sq. m., of which 87,786 are on the mainland and 2,754 on the islands, with a pop. of about 500,000, of whom 1,186 are Europeans. At the conclusion of the war the wish of the Australian people will no doubt be met by the inclusion of the former German territory

in the colony; this will give an almost equal division of the island between the British (51·4%) and the Dutch (48·6%). The island was discovered by Abreus in 1511, and visited first by the Portuguese and afterwards by the Dutch. The whole territory is well-watered; and the climate favourable to the cultivation of all tropical products. The great mountains and a great portion of the lower country are covered with forests. The islands are mountainous, and principally of volcanic origin. The largest rivers of the mainland flow into the Gulf of Papua. The Fly river is the most important, its length in British territory being about 620 m.; other rivers are the Turama and the Purari. There are many excellent harbours. The total area planted in 1915 was 42,921 acres, on which coconuts, rubber, sisal hemp, and cotton are the chief crops; secondary agricultural industries are bowstring hemp, coffee, vanilla, kapok, cocoa, tapioca, cinnamon, tea, maize, and tobacco. It is estimated that the total area so planted amounts to 350,000 acres. There is a large variety of useful timbers; sandalwood is indigenous, and is largely used for cabinet work, and santal oil is distilled from its roots. Ebony is also produced for export. Drugs, dyewood, and spices are also obtained from indigenous plants. Pearl-fishing is an important industry; bêche-de-mer is found along the coasts and reefs. Minerals have been discovered in many places, and include gold (yield, 1915-16, £13,249), copper, silver, tin, lead, zinc, cinnabar, iron, osmiridium, gypsum, manganese, sulphur, graphite, and petroleum, of which last there is now an important output. Beds of good coal also exist.

A protectorate was proclaimed over the territory in 1884, and in 1888 it was definitely annexed. In Nov. 1901 the Government of the Australian Commonwealth undertook the administration, and the transfer was made in 1906. A grant of about £30,000 a year towards the revenue is made by the Commonwealth. It is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, who resides at Port Moresby (pop. about 450 Europeans). There are nine magisterial divisions, each under a resident magistrate.

	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
Revenue . . .	£54,703	£51,960	£49,311
Expenditure . .	81,095	82,534	77,913
Imports . . .	212,134	202,055	223,040
Exports . . .	123,140	94,354	125,428
	1914	1915	1916
Exports to U.K. .	£11,816	£7,494	£2,076
Imports from (and of) U.K. . .	30,190	21,971	24,099
Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Judicial Officer, J. H. P. Murray, C.M.G. . .			£1,250
Commissioner for Lands, Staniforth Smith . .			£800
Government Secretary, H. W. Champion . .			£700
Treasurer, R. W. T. Kendrick . . .			£600
Deputy Chief Judicial Officer, C. E. Herbert . .			£1,000
Commr. for Native Affairs, B. W. Branell . .			£600
Director of Public Works, (vacant) . . .			£500
Chief Govt. Surveyor, G. Sabine . . .			£550
Chief Medical Off., Dr. D. Buchanan . . .			£550

NEW ZEALAND

The Dominion of New Zealand consists of three main islands, with several groups of smaller islands lying at some distance from the principal group. The main islands, known as the North, the South and Stewart Islands, have a coast-line

4,330 m. in length: North Island, 2,200 m.; South Island, 2,000 m.; and Stewart Island, 130 m. Other islands included within the Dominion are the Chatham, Auckland, Campbell, Snarres, Antipodes, Bounty, and Kermadec Islands. The

Cook Group of islands and certain neighbouring islands were included in the Dominion by proclamation of June 10, 1901.

The total area of the Dominion proper (*i.e.* excluding the islands annexed in 1901) is 66,292,232 acres or 103,581 sq. m. The land area of the Cook Group is about 150 sq. m., and of the other islands annexed in 1901 about 130 sq. m.

The west coast of the South Island was first discovered by Abel Jansen Tasman, the Dutch navigator on Dec. 13, 1642. The islands were visited by Captain Cook in 1769, who visited them again in 1773, 1774, and 1777. After occasional intercourses between New Zealand and the settlements in New South Wales, H.M.S. *Danabur* was sent to the island on a mission by the New South Wales Government. The first attempt at colonisation was made in 1825 by a company called the New Zealand Company. In 1840 the first body of immigrants arrived, and British sovereignty was proclaimed. On May 3, 1841, New Zealand was created a separate colony by Royal Charter. The Constitution rests upon the Act of 1852 which granted representative institutions.

PHYSIOGRAPHY

The central physical feature of North Island is the unbroken mountain chains which run N.E. from Cook Strait to East Cape; they range between 3,000 and 6,000 ft. in height, and contain several volcanoes. In the centre of a pumice-covered plateau is Lake Taupo, with an area of over 238 sq. m. Round and about it are many thermal springs. A great natural feature of the district, the Pink and White Terraces, were destroyed by the eruption of Mount Tarawera in 1886. The Government maintain a sanatorium at Lake Rotorua. There are many good rivers,

the Waikato, the longest in the colony, being navigable for some 70 m. though obstructed by a bar like all western and most eastern New Zealand rivers.

The South Island has also its mountain chain, more imposing than that of North Island; the highest peak is that of Mt. Cook, 12,349 ft. large and deep lakes fill many of the mountain valleys, and there are numerous glaciers and waterfalls. The largest river, the Clutha, is 80 m long, but all, though useful for irrigation, are almost useless for communication or transport.

The climate is temperate and very healthy, the summers being as cool as those of England and the winters as warm as those of Italy. The extreme range of temperature at Wellington is 50°, from 82° in summer to 32° in winter.

GOVERNMENT

Government is carried on by a **Governor**, who is advised by a responsible Ministry. Of the two houses of parliament, the **Legislative Council** consists of 42 members nominated by the Governor for life (except those nominated subsequently to Sept. 17, 1891, after which date all appointments are for seven years only). An Act passed in 1914 provides for an elective Legislative Council, but this Act is not yet in operation. The **House of Representatives** of 80 (including 4 Maoris) members elected triennially on an adult suffrage. The qualifications for electors are residence in the Dominion for a year, and in the electoral district for one month. Women vote, and in many of the electorates they outnumber the male voters. Members of the Lower House receive £300, and of the Upper House £200 a year. For local government the country is divided into 125 counties and 116 boroughs, the counties being further divided into town districts and road districts. There is a Government Insurance Department (life, accident, fire), and all the more important public works are in the hands of the Government and other public bodies, and have been carried out for the most part on the co-operative system, the Government providing the materials and letting out the work to parties of artisans and labourers at fixed rates. An eight-hours day prevails, and a Conciliation and Arbitration Act is in force.

GOVERNOR

Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of New Zealand, His Excellency the Earl of Liverpool, P.C., G.C.M.G., M.V.O. £5,000

Private Sec. Gavin M. Hamilton.

Official Sec. A. Cecil Day.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Prime Minister, Minister of Lands, Labour, Industries and Commerce, Commissioner of State Forests, and Minister in charge of Lands for Settlements, Valuation and Scenery Preservation, and Electoral Departments, Rt. Hon. W. F. Massey, P.C. £1,600
Minister of Finance, Postmaster-General, and Minister of Telegraphs, Minister in charge of Land and Income Tax, State Guaranteed Advances, Public Trust, and Govt. Life Insurance Departments, Rt. Hon. Sir J. G. Ward, Bt., P.C., K.O.M.G. £1,000
Minister of Defence and in Charge of Pensions, Hon. Sir J. Allen, K.C.B. £1,000
Minister of Railways and Native Minister, Hon. W. H. Herries £1,300
Attorney-General, Minister in Charge of Police and Crown Law and Discharged Soldiers Information Departments, Hon. A. L. Herdman £1,000

POPULATION

Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1911 .	539,729	485,677	1,025,406
1912 .	553,212	499,415	1,052,627
1913 .	569,109	515,553	1,084,662
1914 .	568,161	535,181	1,095,994
1915 .	563,963	538,831	1,102,794
1916 .	549,895	550,668	1,100,563

There were at the Census of 1911 49,844 Maoris (26,475 males, 23,369 females).

VITAL STATISTICS

Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.
1911 .	26,354	9,534	8,825
1912 .	27,508	9,214	9,149
1913 .	27,935	10,119	8,813
1914 .	28,338	10,148	9,280
1915 .	27,850	9,965	10,028
1916 .	28,509	10,596	8,213

IMMIGRATION

Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1912 .	26,775	17,885	44,660
1913 .	25,891	18,697	44,588
1914 .	22,526	15,120	37,646
1915 .	14,487	11,064	25,551
1916 .	11,959	9,840	21,799

Minister of Public Works and Minister in Charge of Roads Department, Hon. W. Fraser . £1,000
 Minister of Internal Affairs, Minister of Public Health, of Marine, of Stamp Duties, and Minister in Charge of Hospitals and Charitable Aid, Printing and Stationery, High Commissioner, Audit, Museum, Registrar-General's, and Laboratory Departments, Hon. G. W. Russell . £1,000
 Minister of Immigration and Leader of the Legislative Council, Hon. Sir F. H. D. Bell, K.C.M.G., K.C. £1,000

Minister of Customs, Minister in Charge of Munitions and Supplies, Pensions, Advertising, and National Provident Fund Departments, Hon. A. M. Myers . £1,000
 Minister of Agriculture, Minister of Mines, Minister in Charge of Legislative, Public Buildings, Inspection of Machinery, State Fire and Accident Insurance, and Tourist and Health Resorts Departments, Hon. W. D. S. MacDonald . £1,000
 Minister of Justice, Minister of Education, and Minister in Charge of Friendly Societies, Hon. J. A. Hanan . £1,000
 Member of the Executive Council representing the Native Race, Minister of the Cook Islands, and in charge of Maori Councils, Hon. Dr. M. Pomare £400

Clerk of Parliaments and Clerk of the Legislative Council, L. Stowe, O.M.G. . £650
 Clerk of House of Representatives, A. F. Lowe £650

HIGH COMMISSIONER IN LONDON

High Commissioner in London, Hon. Sir Thomas Mackenzie, K.C.M.G., F.R.G.S. . £2,000
 Secretary, Capt. T. E. Donne . £700
 Offices, 413-416 Strand, London, W.C.2.

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS

Secretary to the Treasury, G. F. C. Campbell £900
 Commissioner of Stamps and Reg. of Companies, P. O. Corliss £300
 Secretary, Post and Telegraph Dept. W. R. Morris £1,000
 Assist. ditto. F. V. Waters £750
 Chief Telegraph Engineer, J. Orchiston, M.I.E.E. £900
 General Manager, Railways, E. H. Hiley £3,000
 Chief Clerk, Railways Dept. R. W. McVilly £950
 Chief Accountant, Ry. Dept. J. Macdonald £600
 Chief Traffic Manager, Railways, H. Buxton £1,000
 Chief Engineer for Working Railways, F. W. MacLean £850
 Chief Mech. Engineer Railways, H. H. Jackson £950
 Under-Sec. Native Dept. G. O. B. Jordan . £750
 Commissioner of Police, J. Cullen . £725
 Under Sec. Mines Dept. P. G. Morgan, M.A. £700
 Public Service Commissioner, D. Robertson, I.S.O. £1,300
 Assist. ditto, R. Triggs, A. D. Thomson each £1,000
 Controller and Auditor-General, Col. R. J. Collins C.M.G., I.S.O. . £1,000
 Government Printer, M. F. Marks . £650
 Inspector-General, Mental Hospitals, F. Hay, M.B. £1,000
 Insp.-Gen. of Hospitals and Chief Health Officer, T. H. A. Valintino . £950
 Dominion Analyst, J. S. MacLaurin, D.Sc. . £750
 Comptroller of Customs, W. B. Montgomery £900
 Under-Sec. for Crown Lands, T. N. Brodriek £850
 Surveyor-General, Lands and Survey, E. H. Wilmot £700
 Reg.-General of Land and Deeds, G. G. Bridges £725
 Director of Live-stock and Meat, Dept. of Agriculture, O. J. Reakes . £800

Director of Education, W. J. Anderson, M.A., LL.D. £900
 Secretary for Education, F. K. de Castro . £700
 Public Trustee, F. Fitchett, C.M.G., M.A., LL.D. £1,000
 Commissioner, Govt. Insurance Dept. J. H. Richardson £1,000
 Under-Sec. Public Works Dept. W. S. Short £900
 Engineer-in-Chief, Works Dept. R. W. Holmes, M.I.C.E. . £1,000
 Electrical Engineer, Works Dept. E. Parry . £900

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Chief Justice—Wellington, Hon. Sir Robert Stout, K.C.M.G. . £2,000
 Judges:

Wellington, Hons. F. R. Chapman, J. H. Hosking each £1,800

Auckland, Hons. W. E. Edwards, T. Cooper each £1,800

Christchurch, Hons. Sir J. E. Denniston, T. W. Stringer . each £1,800

Dunedin, Hon. W. A. Sim . £1,800

Solicitor-General, J. W. Salmond . £1,250

Under-Secretary, G. C. B. Jordan . £850

EDUCATION AND RELIGION

Education is compulsory, free and secular, between the ages of 7 and 14. In 1916 there were 2,338 public primary schools, with an average attendance of 163,092. There were also 37 incorporated or endowed secondary schools, as well as private schools, schools of mines, normal schools, schools of art, and industrial schools. The University of New Zealand is solely an examining body; it has 4 affiliated colleges—at Dunedin, Christchurch, Wellington, and Canterbury. No State aid is given to religion. Over 41% of the population belong to the Church of England, 23·32% are Presbyterians, and 9·43% Methodists.

FINANCE

The revenue, expenditure, and debt for the six years 1911-12 to 1916-17 are as follows:

Year.	Revenue.	Exp'uditure.	Debt.
	£	£	£
1911-12 .	11,032,544	10,340,368	82,193,310
1912-13 .	11,734,271	11,082,038	87,457,121
1913-14 .	12,229,661	11,825,864	91,689,835
1914-15 .	12,451,945	12,379,803	96,644,455
1915-16 .	14,510,137	12,493,107	105,957,433
1916-17 .	18,367,547	14,058,770	125,572,515

Banking.—The banks of issue had, in 1915, deposits of £31,433,653, assets of £33,209,483, and liabilities of £34,448,270. The Savings Banks had 587,109 depositors, with £24,238,966 standing to their credit. The number of insurance policies in force was 52,273, and the sums assured and bonuses amounted to £13,797,075.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY

Agriculture and Forestry.—New Zealand is primarily a grazing country, but while more of the land is each year being given up to the cultivation of fodder crops, it will always remain a country for stock-raising, principally of dairy cattle and sheep. In the season 1916-16 the area under wheat was 329,207 acres, yielding 7,108,000 bush.; oats, 212,688 acres, yielding 7,653,000 bush., and barley, 30,204 acres, yielding 820,000 bush.; other largely grown crops are rye-grass, cock's-foot, and potatoes. About 17,000,000 acres

are still under forest; there are no fewer than eighty-six different varieties. The staple supply of the timber trade are kauri, and red, white, and black pine. Kauri gum to the value of £279,133 was exported in 1915.

Live-stock and Produce.—The number of sheep in the colony in 1916 was 24,788,150. There are also 347,345 horses, 2,387,036 cattle, and 292,115 pigs. Of wool 185,506,859 lb., valued at £12,386,074, were exported in 1916; frozen meat, valued at £4,967,071; butter, £2,632,293; and cheese, £3,514,310.

Minerals.—Coal, varying in grade from anthracite to lignite, occurs in many parts of New Zealand; the output in 1915 was 2,257,135 tons. Gold-mining is an important industry; in the earlier years it was obtained mostly from alluvial diggings, but at the present time the greatest quantity is taken from gold-bearing quartz, which is widely distributed through several parts of the country. The output in 1916 was 292,620 oz., valued at £1,199,212. Other metals are chrome, antimony, manganese, and scheelite concentrate. The total value of the mineral output in 1916 was £2,978,436.

Railways.—There are 2,960 m. of Government railways, 1,246 m. in North Island, and 1,714 in South Island, the receipts for 1915-16 being £4,548,356. There are 13,684 m. of telegraph. Letters received and dispatched through the post numbered 242,547,859; the postal and telegraph revenue was £1,695,756.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

	1914	1915	1916
Imports	£21,856,096	£21,728,834	£26,339,283
Exports	26,261,447	31,748,912	33,286,937
Exp'tsto U.K.	£22,994,319	£30,407,581	£31,626,747
Imports from (and of) U.K.	9,416,924	9,373,843	12,072,826

The principal articles of export in 1916 were:—

Wool	£12,386,074	Lamb, frozen	£2,437,100
Cheese	3,514,310	Hides	605,668
Butter	2,632,293	Sheepskins	917,633
Beef, frozen	2,119,057	Tallow	785,339
Mutton, frozen	2,629,971	Pharmiam fibre	1,001,725

Of imports in 1916 the principal were:—

Foodstuffs	£2,285,960	Oils and fats	£1,086,656
Beverages, non-alcoholic	547,401	Spice	1,293,880
Spirits and Liqueurs	873,468	Metal manuf.	2,589,784
Tobacco	717,822	Machinery	1,186,899
Apparel	2,878,323	Paper	603,630
Textiles	3,975,856	Drugs and Chemicals	891,897

In 1916 63·4% of the competitive imports came from the United Kingdom, 16·9% from the U.S., 5·8% from Australia, 8·6% from Canada, and 2·7% from Japan.

Shipping.—During 1916 the vessels entered inwards numbered 574, with a tonnage of 1,448,517, and those cleared outwards 590, with a tonnage of 1,491,593, exclusive of coasting vessels.

TOWNS

CAPITAL: Wellington, on North Island. The estimated population of the chief cities and towns on April 1, 1916, was as follows: Wellington (and suburbs), 75,085; Auckland (and suburbs), 119,336; Christchurch (and suburbs), 88,798; Dunedin (and suburbs), 68,347; Gisborne, 12,064; Napier, 13,041; Wanganui, 16,267; Palmerston North, 12,206; Nelson, 8,748; Timaru, 13,175; Invercargill, 18,635.

DEPENDENCIES OF NEW ZEALAND

Auckland Islands.—50° 32' S., 166° 13' E. Uninhabited. The largest of the islands is about 27 m. long by 15 m. broad; on it the N.Z. Government maintains a depot of provisions and clothing for shipwrecked mariners.

Chatham Islands.—About 480 m. E.S.E. from Wellington. The largest island contains about 222,490 acres, of which a lake or lagoon absorbs 45,960 acres. Pitt Island is the next in size. The greater portion of both islands is used for grazing sheep. They have a pop. of 267.

Cook Islands.—The Cook or Hervey Islands, with a few islets, were with other groups annexed to the Dominion in Oct. 1900. They lie in the eastern Pacific, between 18° 15' and 21° 47' S. lat. and 157° and 160° W. long. They are very fertile and healthy. They have a total area of 150 sq. m. and a pop. of 12,797. The chief island is Rarotonga, rising to a height of 3,000 ft., and clothed to the tops of the mountains with splendid vegetation; the other islands are Mangaia, Atiu, Aitutaki, Mauke, Mitiaro, Hervey Islands, Palmerston Island, Niue, Penrhyn Island, Manahiki, Rakaanga, Danger Island, and Suwarrow Island, which has one of the best harbours in the Pacific. The principal products are baranas (£12,797 in 1916), copra, and oranges, with some coffee, pearl-shell, pineapples and tomatoes, and hats from Niue. The exports in 1916 were valued at £68,146, and the imports £58,478. The islands are administered by a Resident Commissioner and a Federal Council. Niue has its own Resident Commissioner and Federal Council.

Resident Agent, Rarotonga, J. C. Cameron. £600
Resident Commissioner, Niue, H. G. Cornwall.

Kermadec Group.—This group is situated between 29° 10' and 31° 30' S. lat. and 177° 45' and 179° W. long., and includes Raoul or Sunday Island, Macaulay Island, Curtis Islands, and L'Espérance or French Rock.

WESTERN PACIFIC

The office of High Commissioner for the Western Pacific was created by an Order in Council of 1877 to provide a Civil Court for the settlement of disputes between British subjects living in these islands. The High Commissioner's jurisdiction extends over all islands in the Western Pacific not within the limits of the colonies of Fiji, Queensland, and New South Wales, and not within the jurisdiction of any civilised power. In 1893 the jurisdiction was extended to foreigners, and in most cases to natives residing in British settlements or protectorates within the limits of the Order, including the New Hebrides (*q.v.*) and

the Melanesian groups. The High Commissioner is the Governor of Fiji, and his Court includes the Chief Justice of Fiji and every other Judge of the Supreme Court acting as Judicial Commissioners, and a number of Deputy Commissioners appointed by the High Commissioner. Certain naval officers commanding men-of-war on the New Zealand station are at times appointed Deputy Commissioners.

High Commissioner for the Western Pacific, His Excellency Sir Ernest Blackman Sweet-Escott, K.C.M.G. £21,000

* In addition to Fiji salary of £3,000.

Chief Judicial Commissioner, Sir C. S. Davson, K.C. . . . £1300
Sec. to High Commissioner, C. H. Hart-Davis . . . £450
Resident Commissioner, Solomon Islands, C. H. Workman (actg.) . . . £700-800
Resident Commissioner, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, E. O. Eliot . . . £700-800
British Resident Commissioner, New Hebrides, M. King . . . £900
Agent and Consul, Tonga, Islay McOwan . . . £800

FIIJI

The colony of Fiji comprises all islands, rocks, and reefs lying between lat. 15° and 22° S. and between long. 177° W. and 175° E. It is distant from Sydney about 1,900 m. and from Auckland 1,200 m. Fiji is a corruption of the native name, Viti. The principal inhabited islands are Viti Levu, 4,053 sq. m., Vanua Levu, 2,128 sq. m.; Tavuni, 168 sq. m.; Kadavu, 165 sq. m.; Koro, 40 sq. m.; Gau, 51 sq. m.; and Ovalau, 40 sq. m. The whole colony has a total area of 7,082 sq. m. (about the size of Wales), with a pop. in 1916 of 163,565. Europeans number 4,705, and there are about 59,565 Indian and 2,682 Polynesian labourers. The Fijian population, who are Polynesian with Papuan intermixture, is estimated at 90,429.

In 1874 the "king" and chiefs voluntarily ceded the group to England. Fiji is administered by a Governor, who is also H.M. High Commissioner and Consul-General for the Western Pacific. The Legislative Council consists of 12 nominated members (one especially representing Indian interests), 7 elected members, and 2 native members, appointed by the Governor. Local government is largely in the hands of the natives through village and district councils.

The more important islands are hilly and mountainous, rising to between 4,000 and 5,000 ft. Upon the south-east or windward sides the islands are covered with dense forests. The country is well watered and there are frequent rains. The climate is cool for the tropics, the highest shade temperature at Suva in 1916 being 91° in December, and the lowest 61° in July. The three staple industries are sugar (export in 1916, 120,528 tons, valued at £1,582,721), copra, bananas; other exports are sici-shell, molasses, rubber, bêche-de-mer, hides and felts, and maize. The forests contain valuable timber.

The CAPITAL is Suva, in Viti Levu; the second town is Levuka, in Ovalau.

The island of Rotumah (area 14 sq. m., pop. 2,114) to the north, annexed to Fiji in 1881, is administered by a Commissioner.

	1914	1915	1916
Revenue . . .	£279,845	£273,635	£317,446
Expenditure . . .	367,936	329,038	292,905
Public Debt . . .	—	—	37,415
Imports . . .	911,274	880,308	878,500
Exports . . .	1,389,865	1,474,192	2,107,107
Exports to U.K. . .	12,947	4,598	5,186
Imports from (and of) U.K. . .	137,416	81,347	76,704

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Sir Ernest Bickham Sweet-Escott, K.C.M.G. . . . £3,000
Chief Justice, Sir C. S. Davson, K.C. . . . £1,000
Attorney-General, A. K. Young, K.C. . . . £900
Colonial Secretary, Eyre Hutson, C.M.G. . . . £1,000
Agent-General for Immigration, R. M. Booth . . . £600
Chief Medical Officer, G. W. A. Lynch . . . £300
Commissioner for Lands, Dyson Blair . . . £600

* In addition to Fiji salary of £1,000.

Native Commissioner, K. J. Allardyce . . . £650
Receiver-General, R. S. D. Rankine . . . £700
Commissioner of Works, W. A. Miller . . . £1,000
Registrar, Supreme Court, and Registrar-General, R. Greene . . . £475
Insp.-Gen. of Constab. and Prisons and Sheriff (vacant) . . . £475
Auditor, E. H. Morris . . . £600
Colonial Postmaster, H. P. St. Julian . . . £500
Chief Police Magistrate, G. G. Alexander . . . £600

Mail transit: (via Vancouver) 31 days.

GILBERT AND ELLICE ISLANDS COLONY

The Gilbert and Ellice Islands, with which are incorporated the Union Group and Ocean Island, are a colony comprising 28 inhabited islands, with an area of 180 sq. m. and a pop. of 32,000, including 300 Europeans and 300 Asiatics. The islands were proclaimed as a British Protectorate in 1892; in 1915 the native governments expressed their desire to be formally annexed to H.M. Dominions, and an Order in Council to this effect was gazetted on Nov. 12, 1915. The islands are under the jurisdiction of the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific. Ocean Island, the headquarters of the colony, is the site of most successful operations by the Pacific Phosphate Company. The exports are principally phosphates and copra.

	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
Revenue . . .	£42,791	£16,120	£23,117
Expenditure . . .	21,615	23,522	32,868
Imports . . .	—	—	108,783
Exports . . .	350,000	349,250	183,243

Resident Commissioner, E. O. Eliot . . . £700-800

Union or Tokelau Islands include Nassau and Danger Islands. Area, 7 sq. m.; pop. 1,050.

Phoenix Group includes eight islands. Area, 16 sq. m.; pop. 59.

Pitcairn Island. Area, 2 sq. m.; pop. 169. Administered by a chief magistrate and council. Arrowroot and coffee of excellent quality are produced.

SOLOMON ISLANDS

The British Islands lie in the Western Pacific, between 7° 30' and 13° S. lat. and 150° and 163° E. long., and include Guadalcanar, San Christoval, Malaita, New Georgia, Gela, Tulagi, as well as Santa Cruz, Vanicoro, and the islands ceded by Germany in 1899, including Choiseul, Ysabel, the islands in Bougainville Straits, and Lord Howe's group. British protection extends over all the islands between the Solomon and the Torres groups, and a Resident has his headquarters at Tulagi. Area, 8,357 sq. m.; pop. 150,000, including 660 Europeans. The chief exports are copra, ivory, nuts, pearl-shells, etc.

	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
Revenue . . .	£24,520	£22,646	£22,006
Expenditure . . .	25,123	23,146	26,426
Imports . . .	162,761	133,062	136,949
Exports . . .	148,265	87,539	101,149

Deputy Commissioner and Resident, C. H. Workman (actg.) . . . £950

Assist. ditto and Treasurer, F. J. Barnett.

TONGA ISLANDS OR FRIENDLY ISLANDS

The Kingdom of Tonga embraces the groups of islands of Tongatabu, Haabai, and Vavau, together with the outlying islands of Nivatobutabu, Tafahi, and Niuafoou. The main group was

discovered by Tasman in 1643. Capt. Cook visited the islands on his second voyage in 1773 and again on his third voyage in 1777. On account of the disposition of the natives he named the group the Friendly Islands. They are governed, under a British protectorate, proclaimed 1900, by an hereditary monarch, King George Tubou II, and a legislative assembly of 7 nobles, and 7 elected representatives of the people, and the ministers of the Crown, numbering 7. Three groups of islands, called Tonga, Haabai, and Vavau, constitute the kingdom. The trade of

the islands is mainly with Australia and New Zealand. Chief exports are copra, bananas, and oranges. *Area*, 390 sq. m.; *pop.* Europeans, 565, Tongans and others, 23,391. *CAPITAL*, Nukualofa, in Tongatabu.

	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15
Revenue . . .	£43,933	£32,489	£36,114
Expenditure . .	38,497	39,103	36,414
Imports . . .	169,472	81,044	87,702
Exports . . .	216,511	82,321	73,036

British Agent and Consul, Islay McOwau . £850

MISCELLANEOUS ISLAND POSSESSIONS

ASCENSION

Ascension Island, in the South Atlantic, lat. 7° 53' S., long. 14° 18' W., is 960 m. from the African coast. It has an *area* of 35 sq. m., with an extreme length of 7½ m. and breadth of 6 m. The *pop.* is about 180. The island is a barren, rocky peak of purely volcanic origin, and destitute of vegetation, except at the highest point, 2,870 ft. high, but there is sufficient cultivation for the maintenance of 3,000 sheep. Turtles, for which the island is famous, are found in abundance between December and May. The port is called Georgetown, and is furnished as a naval station, with batteries and storehouses, for British ships on the west coast of Africa, and is under the control of the Admiralty. It is connected by the Eastern Telegraph Company with St. Helena, Sierra Leone, and Buenos Aires.

Commandant, Capt. H. C. Bennett, R.M.L.I.
Surgeon, A. C. Rusack, R.N.

FALKLAND ISLANDS

The Falkland Islands are situated in the South Atlantic Ocean between 51° and 53° S. lat. and between 57° and 62° W. long., about 300 m. east of Magellan's Strait. They consist of the East Falkland (area 3,000 sq. m.), the West Falkland (area 2,300 sq. m.), and about 100 small islands, with an *area* of nearly 1,200 sq. m., giving a total *area* of 6,500 sq. m. with a *pop.* in 1917 of 3,220. Mount Adam, the highest ground in the Colony, rises 2,315 ft. above the level of the sea. The islands were discovered by Davis in 1592, and visited by Hawkins in 1594. After being in possession of France and Spain successively, the Republic of Buenos Aires established a settlement in 1820, which was destroyed by the Americans in 1831. In 1832 the islands were taken possession of by the English for the protection of the whale fishery. The colony received regular grants-in-aid down to 1885, since which date it has been self-supporting. The entire country is wild moorland, interspersed with rocks and stone runs. The climate is severe, but healthy, except for those predisposed to pulmonary affections. The islands are so well adapted for sheep farming that the whole acreage is devoted to that purpose, the number of sheep in 1916 being 689,904. Whale-oil, wool, tallow, sheepskins, hides, and sealskins are the principal exports. The Governor is assisted by an Executive and a Legislative Council.

South Georgia, an island group 1,000 m. E.S.E., has been annexed to the colony. Its *area* is 1,000 sq. m., with a *pop.* of 1,000; it is snow-covered and sterile, but possesses eight whaling factories. The number of whales captured in 1916 was

11,861; 550,215 barrels of oil were produced, and the value of all whale products for the year was £1,774,570. Among other dependencies are the South Shetlands, Graham's Land, the South Orkneys (where the Argentine Government have, with the permission of H.M.'s Government, established a meteorological station), and the Sandwich group. Whaling operations are also carried on in these dependencies. The capital and port of the Falklands is Stanley, on East Falkland.

	1914	1915	1916
Revenue . . .	£42,932	£43,627	£39,106
Expenditure . .	36,047	33,600	24,944
Imports . . .	233,379	368,272	591,071
Exports . . .	1,505,464	1,576,126	2,053,719
Exports to U.K. .	346,668	1,001,535	1,780,682
Imports from (and of) U.K. . .	98,107	161,909	213,607

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency W. Douglas Young, C.M.G. . . £1,500
Colonial Secretary, C. F. Condeall . £600
Treasurer, W. A. Thompson . £300-400 (and fees)
Colonial Surgeon, F. J. Craddock (*actg.*) . £425
Chief Justice, The Governor (*ex-officio*).
Postmaster, M. Craigie-Halkett . £350 (and fees)

Mail transit: 25 days.

MAURITIUS

An island in the Indian Ocean 500 miles east of Madagascar, 2,000 miles from India, and 2,300 from the Cape, between 57° 18' and 57° 48' E. and 19° 50' and 20° 31' S. It is a British Crown colony. It has an extreme length of 39 m., an extreme breadth of 29 m., with an *area* of 720 sq. m.; a *pop.* of 375,420, including 260,882 of Indian origin or descent. It was discovered by the Portuguese in 1505, being then uninhabited and without any traces of previous occupation. Abandoned by them, it came in 1593 under the Dutch, who named it Mauritius, in honour of Prince Maurice of Nassau. They too made no permanent settlement, and abandoned the island in 1710. From 1715 to 1810 it was in the possession of the French, being called Ile de France, under whom it prospered greatly. During the war with France, it was taken by a British force, and by the Treaty of Paris (1814) it was ceded to England, the inhabitants being allowed to retain their own laws, customs, and religion. Its original name was reverted to. The island is divided into nine districts. Capital and chief port, Port Louis (*pop.* 48,489). A Governor presides over the administration, which is conducted by Executive and Legislative Councils. Of the Council of Government, numbering 27 members, 8 are *ex-officio* members, 9 nominated by the Governor, and

10 elected. There is a constabulary of about 600. French is spoken all over the island, but both languages are used in the Council of Government, and English in the Courts of Justice. The State aids the Churches with grants, the Roman Catholics being in a large majority. Length of railways 130 miles. The chief exports are sugar, rum, vanilla, molasses, spice, aloe-fibre, copra, and oil. About 95% of the value of exports is due to shipments of sugar, the crop of which in 1915 was valued at £3,360,000. 190 vessels with a tonnage of 374,810 entered and cleared in 1915. There are 432 m. of telegraph and 120 m. of telephones. There are various dependencies of the colony, under the administration of its Governor, scattered over the Indian Ocean. Their *total area* is 89·39 m.; *pop.* 6,690. Rodrigues comes first in importance, and its chief exports are beans, maize, salt fish, cattle, and fruit. It lies 320 miles east of Mauritius, and is under the administration of a Magistrate appointed by the Governor of Mauritius. *Pop.* 4,829. The Lesser Dependencies include the Chagos and Trois Frères Islands. Diego Garcia (*pop.* 517) is the most important, and its spacious bay was used as a coaling station for steamers. The St. Brandon or Cargados Islands are rich in guano deposits.

	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15
Revenue . . .	£735,909	£742,840	£807,587
Expenditure . .	726,712	681,098	809,095
Public debt . .	—	925,656	1,274,390
	1914	1915	1916
Total imports .	£2,530,662	£3,204,240	—
Total exports .	3,997,719	3,748,000	—
Exports to U.K.	1,235,104	3,922,976	2,714,822
Imports from (and of) U.K.	465,432	733,122	913,714

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency
Sir H. Hesketh Bell, K.C.M.G. £3,333
Officer Commanding the Forces, Maj. E. W. M. Walker, R.G.A.

<i>Colonial Secretary, John Middleton, C.M.G.</i>	£1,000
<i>Chief Judge, Sir F. A. Herehenroder, K.C.</i>	£1,200
<i>Procureur and Advocate-General, E. Koenig</i>	£900
<i>Receiver-General, E. A. Grannum, C.M.G.</i>	£833
<i>Director of Agriculture, H. A. Tempamy</i>	£800
<i>Collector of Customs and Harbour Master, Lieut. H. O. Scroggs, R.N.</i>	£666
<i>Director of Immigrants, B. A. Francis</i>	£600
<i>Director of Public Works and Surveys, P. Le Juge de Segrais</i>	£600
<i>Registrar-General, M. L. A. Noël</i>	£600
<i>Local Auditor, A. G. Biden</i>	£500
<i>Director of Medical and Health Depart. R. Denman</i>	£666-800
<i>Director of Public Instruction, W. T. A. Emtage</i>	£800
<i>Puisne Judges, H. W. Prieland, one vacancy</i>	£800

Mall transit: via Aden, 24 days.

ST. HELENA

An island in the South Atlantic, 1,140 miles from the African coast, and 700 miles S.E. of Ascension, the nearest land. It is 10½ m. long, 6½ m. broad, has an area of 47 sq. m., with a *pop.* in 1917 of 3,604. It was discovered by the Portuguese commander, Juan de Nova Castella, on St. Helena's Day, May 21, 1502. Its discovery was kept secret until 1588. The Dutch held it from 1645 to 1650, when they abandoned it. The East India Co. took possession of it in 1651, but in 1665 it was again seized by the Dutch, who were, however, expelled the same year. Again, from Jan. to May 1673 it was in possession of the

Dutch. From 1673 to 1834 it remained under the East India Co., who obtained a charter from Charles II, with the exception of the period 1815-21, when it was used as a place of imprisonment for Napoleon (*d.* May 5, 1821). In 1900 Boer prisoners were interred in the island. The island is well watered by clear springs; the climate is mild and varies little. Port and capital is Jamestown, *pop.* 2,000, an Imperial coaling station. The opening of the Suez Canal and the consequent diversion of shipping from the island have led to its continuous decline, but the cultivation of flax is increasing, three mills being in operation, with an output of 471 tons of fibre and tow in 1916. A lace industry which had been started has had to be abandoned. The other industries are fishing and agriculture. The number of vessels calling at the island in 1916 was 42, with a tonnage of 170,096. It is administered by a Governor and Executive Council.

	1914	1915	1916
Revenue . . .	£8,060	£6,466	£6,947
Expenditure . .	15,884	12,253	15,716
Total imports .	40,467	43,459	46,514
Total exports .	9,700	13,412	24,636
Exports to U.K.	8,627	13,092	18,579
Imports from (and of) U.K.	49,820	28,093	33,384

Governor, Maj. H. E. S. Cordeaux, C.B., O.M.G. £775
Executive Council, Lt.-Col. S. Gaitskill, R.M.A., H. J. Bovell, W. J. J. Arnold, H. W. Solomon
Colonial Surgeon, W. J. J. Arnold, M.B. . . . £297
Judge and Police Magistrate, James Homeage, I.S.O. . . . £270

Mall transit: 17 days.

SEYCHELLES ISLANDS

The Seychelles Islands are situated between 4° and 5° lat. S., and comprise altogether 90 islands. They are believed to have been discovered in 1505, but were first defined in 1743 by Labourdonnais, French Governor of Mauritius, whose name they originally bore. They were in possession of the French (and subsequently renamed Seychelles, in honour of the Vicomte Moreau des Séchelles, Controller-General under Louis XV) until 1794, when they were captured by H.M. ship *Orpheus*, and permanently ceded to Great Britain in 1814. They were, until 1903, dependent upon Mauritius, but in that year were erected into a separate Crown colony. They lie in the Indian Ocean, about 935 miles north of Mauritius, and include the Amirantes, Cosmoledo, Providence, Aldabra, Coëtivy, and other groups. They have a total area of 156 sq. miles, with a *pop.* in 1917 of 24,109 (11,949 males, 12,160 females). The largest and most populous island is Mahé (area 55½ sq. m.), whose capital, Victoria, has a safe and commodious harbour and is a coaling station. Smaller islands of the group are Praslin, Silhouette, La Digue, Curieuse, and Félicité. The Seychelles are under a Governor, with Executive and Legislative Councils. Although near the Equator, the climate is healthy and equable, and the islands are free from hurricanes and earthquakes. Apart from fisheries, the islands are entirely agricultural. The exports include coconut oil, vanilla, copra, guano, whale oil, and essential oils. The Government maintains a secondary school (King's College), a preparatory school, and a free school, with technical classes. The coinage consists of the Indian rupee and the Mauritius subsidiary coinage.

	1914	1915	1916
Revenue . . .	£34,864	£25,419	£27,997
Expenditure . . .	35,591	31,196	30,349
Public debt . . .	—	12,006	11,348
Total imports . . .	96,377	73,833	99,094
Total exports . . .	141,060	93,978	111,482
Exports to U.K. . .	37,269	39,756	16,031
Imports from (and of) U.K. . .	17,353	17,505	13,492

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Lt.-Col. C. R. M. O'Brien, C.M.G. (b. 1859) . . .	£1,200
Clerk to Governor, Private Sec. and Clerk to Councils, G. C. Du Boulay . . .	Rs. 3,300-4,500
Legal Adviser, P. B. Petrides . . .	Rs. 7,200
Treasurer, L. O. Chitty . . .	Rs. 5,000-6,000
Supt. of Public Works and Surveys, W. M. Vaudin, I.S.O. . . .	Rs. 5,000
Chief Justice, E. R. Logan . . .	Rs. 9,000
Chief Medical Officer, J. B. Addison . . .	Rs. 4,500
Inspector of Schools, D. W. McLeod . . .	Rs. 4,000
Curator Botanic Station, R. Dupont . . .	Rs. 4,000
Inspector of Police and Supt. of Prisons, L. A. Tonnet . . .	Rs. 3,000
Mail transit : 18 days.	

TRISTAN DA CUNHA

Tristan da Cunha is the principal of a group of islands lying in lat. 37° 6' S., long. 12° 2' W. It was taken possession of by a military force during the residence of Napoleon at St. Helena. Upon his death the garrison was withdrawn except three men, who, with certain shipwrecked sailors, were the founders of the present settlement. For a long time only one of the settlers had a wife, but subsequently the others contracted with a sea captain to bring them wives from St. Helena. The *pop.* numbers 102 (1916). The Cape Government offered in 1904 to settle the inhabitants in Cape Colony, but out of eleven families only three families elected to go.

FORMER PACIFIC COLONIES OF GERMANY, NOW ADMINISTERED BY THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

Samoa Islands.—By an agreement made between Great Britain and Germany Nov. 9, 1899, and approved by the United States in Jan. 1900, Upolu (area 345 sq. m.), Savaii (area 660 sq. m.), Manono, and Apolima were assigned absolutely to Germany; and Tutuila and the other islands to the United States. Equality as to freedom of trade was reserved to all three nations, which had previously jointly guaranteed the independence of the islands. The *pop.* is 36,000, of whom 500 are whites and 1,000 half-castes. The islands were administered by a Governor, with a native High Chief and Council. The seat of government is Apia, in Upolu. Chief exports, copra and cocoa-beans. Imports, 1912, £251,263; 1913, £298,743; exports, 1912, £252,224; 1913, £266,962. Imports, American Samoa, £18,838; exports, £28,548. (Native population of American Samoa, 6,000.)

The former seat of government of the Elsmarek Archipelago was Herbertshöhe, now named Kokopo, and the colony comprises islands formerly called New Britain, New Ireland, and New Hanover, and the Solomon Islands, Bougainville and Buka (area 4,200 sq. m., *pop.* 45,000). They had been a German possession since 1884. Area 27,200 sq. m.; *pop.* 250,000, including 685 Europeans. Chief exports, copra and coconut fibre.

Kaiser Wilhelm's Land was the German portion of New Guinea, and lies to the north of Papua.

Its area, with Long Island, Dampier Island, etc., is about 70,000 sq. m., and the population 450,000, including 283 Europeans. Capital, Rabaul. Tobacco, cotton, coffee, and the coco-palm are cultivated with much success, and there are rich forests; petroleum deposits were discovered near Eitape in the south-west in 1914, but the quality and extent of the supply are still doubtful. Imports, 1911, £400,741; 1912, £460,352. Exports, 1911, £601,342; 1912, £604,340.

Caroline and Marshall Islands.—This group of islands, in the Pacific Ocean, lies to the north of that portion of New Guinea which formerly belonged to Germany. The Carolines were purchased from Spain by Germany in 1899 for about £837,500. The chief islands in the Caroline group are Yap, Ponape, and Kusa. Area 560 sq. m.; *pop.* 50,000. The Pelew group, the most westerly of the groups, consists of 26 small islands, the largest of which is Babel-thuap. The *pop.* is about 10,000. The Ladrões are divided into two groups, the northern and southern. The former are volcanic and uninhabited, and the latter have a population of about 10,000. Area of Ladrões 250 sq. m. For administrative purposes there were three divisions: (1) the Eastern Carolines, capital Ponape; (2) the Western Carolines and Pelew Islands, and the Ladrões, capital Yap; (3) the Marshall Islands, capital Jaluit. These had been German since 1885. They include the Ratak and Ralik Islands. Area 150 sq. m.; *pop.* 15,000.

Australian Commissioner in the North-Western Pacific, Col. S. A. Pethebridge, Chief of the Native Dept. T. Trood.

COMPARATIVE VITAL STATISTICS

As a guide to the power of recuperation from the effects of the war, the following latest comparative figures will be found useful:

Country.	Birth-rate per 1,000.	Marriage-rate per 1,000.	Death-rate per 1,000.
United Kingdom . . .	22·2	18·3	15·6
England and Wales . . .	22·0	19·5	15·7
Scotland . . .	23·9	15·2	17·1
Ireland . . .	22·0	11·1	17·6
Australia . . .	27·3	18·3	10·7
Austria . . .	31·3	14·7	20·5
Belgium . . .	22·6	16·0	14·8
Bulgaria . . .	40·2	18·8	21·5
Denmark . . .	24·2	13·8	12·8
Finland . . .	26·9	11·4	15·6
France . . .	18·0	10·2	19·6
German Empire . . .	27·5	15·4	15·0
Hungary . . .	36·3	17·2	23·3
Italy . . .	31·1	14·1	17·9
Japan . . .	33·3	16·2	19·5
Netherlands . . .	25·2	13·2	12·4
New Zealand . . .	25·3	18·2	9·1
Norway . . .	23·8	12·9	13·3
Prussia . . .	28·2	16·0	14·9
Rumania . . .	42·5	17·0	23·8
Russia . . .	44·0	15·8	28·9
Serbia . . .	38·0	8·8	21·1
Spain . . .	29·8	13·0	22·1
Sweden . . .	21·6	11·6	14·6
Switzerland . . .	19·5	10·0	13·3
United States . . .	Registration not compulsory.		

FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Note.—The information given in the following pages concerning the countries now at war must be considered as liable to modification, in view of present and future events. The times of mail transit are those for normal conditions.

The Editor has to express his warmest thanks to the various Governments of Foreign Countries, the British Representatives at Foreign Courts, and the Embassies and Legations in London, for invaluable help, freely given, in the revision of the articles.

ABYSSINIA, OR ETHIOPIA

Empress, Walzeru Zauditu, b. 1875, crowned, Feb. 11, 1917.

Heir to the Throne, Ras Tafari Makonnen.

(In the last week of September 1916 a revolution took place in Abyssinia, the revolutionary party deposing Lij Yasu, the former emperor, on the ground that he had pursued an anti-Christian and pro-Mahomedan policy, and nominating a daughter of the late Emperor Menelik, Empress of Abyssinia.)

Abyssinia, or Ethiopia, is an inland country of North-east Africa, lying, chiefly, between 5° and 15° N. and 35° and 42° E.; it occupies a highland region S.W. of the Red Sea. It is bounded N. by Eritrea (Italian), W. by the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, S. by British East Africa, S.E. and E. by the British, Italian, and French possessions in Somaliland and the Red Sea, and has an area of 400,000 sq. m., with a pop. estimated at 8,000,000. The country is made up of a number of states, the chief of which are *Tigré* in the N., *Amhara* in the centre, and *Shoa* in the S.

On Dec. 13, 1906, an *Agreement* was signed between Great Britain, France, and Italy as to their interests in Abyssinia. It provided for the maintenance of the political and territorial *status quo* and of the open door; clauses dealt also with railway construction.

Each large province is under a *Ras* or feudal chief, the more important of whom form a Council of State, while under them are the governors of districts and the chiefs of villages. In October 1907 the formation of a Ministry was decreed; it is supposed to consist of about 3 members. The army numbers potentially some 250,000, mostly irregulars. The religion is a form of the Armenian and Coptic Christian Church, called Monophysite. The people are a mixed race: Semitic or Arabic type most prevalent; colour yellow-brown to black. There are also Mahomedans, Gallas and Somalis, and the Jewish Falashas, who number about 250,000. A decree ordering compulsory education for all male children over 12 was issued in October 1907, but is at present a dead letter.

Industries.—Cattle-raising (cattle, sheep, and goats) is the chief industry, there being a considerable export trade in hides and skins, the most of which eventually find their way to the United States. Although the country is pre-eminently suited for agriculture, little is done in this direction, mainly through indolence. Coffee, of which the export is not inconsiderable, might be much further developed. The Harrari coffee, grown in plantations in the Harrar district, is a fine yellow berry, and is mostly sent to Aden, where it is mixed with Mocha and sold as "long-berry Mocha" in the U.K. and America. In the S.W. there are enormous forests of Abyssinian coffee, which are as yet hardly exploited. Other products are civet, wax (which is found all over Abyssinia, the best being in the S.W.), rubber from wild trees, ivory, and gold, which is washed by the natives in many of the rivers and streams of the west (value, 1914, £50,000). The postal service is under the superintendence of French officials; there are two telegraph lines—one under Italian control and the other under Abyssinian

Government control—and also some telephone lines. A railway runs from the port of Jibuti to Diré Dawa, 187 m., and in 1915 was extended to Adis Ababa. Import duties vary according to the place of entry, but as the officials as a rule cannot read the invoices, and have but a vague idea of the value of goods, the duty of 10% *ad valorem*, which is the usual duty at Harrar and Diré Dawa, varies in practice from 3 to 15%. The currency is the Maria Theresa silver dollar (value 2s.), but the Bank of Abyssinia has lately made an issue of bank-notes of 5, 10, 50, 100, and 500 dol.

CAPITAL, Adis Ababa (50,000); Harrar, in Eastern Abyssinia, has a pop. of 45,000.

	1914	1915	1916
Exports to U.K.	£8,106	£11,220	£3,330
Imports from (and of) U.K.	6,187	3,769	3,774

BRITISH LEGATION

Envoy Ex., Min. Plen. and Consul-Gen. Capt.

Hon. W. G. Thesiger, B.S.O. (b. 1871) . . . £1,500

Consul, Gerald Campbell . . . £600-700

Vice-Consul, P. O. Zaphiro, C.M.G. . .

Harrar-Consul, Maj. J. H. Dodds . . .

Vice-Consul, Maj. A. S. Lawrence.

N.W. Ethiopia (Gondar)—Consul (vacant)

Western Ethiopia—Consul, O. H. Walker (Gore).

Southern Ethiopia—Consul, A. W. Hodson (Gardula).

Mail transit: 22-23 days.

AFGHANISTAN

Amir, Habibullah Khan, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., b.

July 3, 1872; *succ.* Oct. 3, 1901; *enthroned*,

Mar. 1902. *Heir*, his eldest son, Inayatulla, b.

Oct. 20, 1888.

Afghanistan is an inland country of Asia, lying between 29° and 38° 20' N. and 61° and 72° E., and forms the north-eastern portion of the great Iran plateau. Its breadth is about 500 m., and its length, from the Herat territory to the Khabar, about 600 m. Its area is about 245,000 sq. m. The capital is Kabul. There is no Afghan nation; the pop. 4,500,000, consists of discordant tribesmen, the chief being Durrani and Ghilzais, who are only kept in subjection by the strength of the Amir. The four principal provinces are Kabul, Turkestan, Herat, and Kandahar. Most of the tribesmen are Suni Mahomedans. The languages spoken are Persian and Pushtu. The Amir has a subsidy of 18 lakhs (£120,000) per annum from the Indian Government. By a treaty of 1893, confirmed in 1905, the Amir accepts the advice of the British Government in regard to his relations with foreign powers, and is guaranteed against unprovoked aggression on his dominions. By the *Anglo-Russian Convention*, 1907, the British Government declared that it had no intention of changing the political *status quo*, would not annex or occupy the country, nor intervene in its internal administration, and undertook not to act or encourage Afghanistan to act in a way to threaten Russia. The Russian Government declared that Afghanistan was outside the Russian sphere of influence, and undertook to act in all political relations with Afghanistan through the British Government, and not to send agents to Afghanistan. Equality

of treatment in trade matters for both countries was agreed upon. The army numbers on peace strength about 40,000 regulars and 25,000 irregulars, whilst the State possesses sufficient rifles to equip another 100,000 men.

The country is for the most part mountainous, but there are wide tracts of well-irrigated and productive land. On these there are generally two crops a year, the spring crop consisting of wheat, barley, and a variety of lentils; the other, the autumnal, consists of rice, maize, tobacco, beet, and turnips. Melons, water-melons, and grapes, as well as all European fruits, are produced in abundance, and form a principal article of food, the surplus being exported. Madder and saffron are also important crops. Manufactures include silk, felts, praying-carpets, and articles made from camels' and goats' hair. There is little mineral wealth in the country, but some iron and gold are found.

Agent to the Governor-General of India at Kabul,
Hafiz Saifullah Khan (Rs. 1,250).

ALBANIA

An autonomous state, carved out of the former possessions of Turkey in Europe, and declared independent at the Conference of London, 1913. The people being of an independent and lawless nature, Turkish authority over the country was authority only in name. The cultivation of grain and cattle-rearing are the chief industries, but there is some mining (mineral pitch), and olive oil, valonia, sumach leaves, and tobacco are also produced. The pop. is probably about 1,500,000, of whom 1,200,000 are Albanians. The majority of the population is Mahomedan. The principal towns are Scutari and Durazzo. An International Commission of Control was set up by the powers to direct the organisation and progress of the State (*British Representative*, Harry H. Lamb, C.M.G.). Prince Frederick William of Wied was elected Mpret, but he was driven out, in May 1911, by revolution and was succeeded by Essad Pasha as President of the Albanian Republic. Essad Pasha is acknowledged by the Entente Powers. Albania was declared by Italy under her protection on June 3, 1917, but the country is still overrun by the Austrians.

Scutari—British Vice-Consul, N. J. Summa.

ANDORRA

A small republic in the Pyrenees under the joint suzerainty of France and the Spanish Bishop of Urgel. There is a Council General of 24, elected by the inhabitants. Area, 175 sq. m., pop. 6,000.

ARABIA

Arabia is a large peninsula in S.W. Asia, lying between 34° 30' and 12° 45' N., and 32° 30' and 60° E., bounded W. by the Red Sea, S. by the Gulf of Aden and the Indian Ocean, and E. by the Gulf of Oman and the Persian Gulf. It has an area of about 1,000,000 sq. m., and a pop. of about 12,000,000. The country is very little known to Europeans, but Burckhardt, Sir Richard Burton, the Binnis, and Baron E. Nolde have made interesting expeditions, which have added much to our knowledge of the peninsula. One-third of the area is desert, but there are many tracts of fertile soil, round which the population is settled, and agricultural, otherwise it is nomad and pastoral. The two best-known provinces are those of the Hedjaz and the Yemen on the west. The former contains the Holy Places of the Mahomedans, Mecca and Medina; they were formerly under Turkish rule, but the Arabs revolted in 1916 against the subservience of the Young

Turks to Germany, and declared their independence. H.H. the Grand Sheriff of Mecca is the ruling sovereign; at the end of 1916 he assumed the title of King of the Hedjaz, and was definitely recognised as such by Great Britain, France, and Italy. Outside these provinces the country is practically divided between the Bedouin tribes, the chief of which, the great Shammar tribe, has its centre at Hail, with a permanent pop. of about 10,000; and the fanatical Wahabite tribes of the oases, whose gathering-place and centre is at Riadh. Other well-known districts of Arabia are the British Protectorate of Aden (*q.v.*), the Sultanate of Oman (*q.v.*), and the Sultanate of Koweit, on the N.W. coast of the Persian Gulf, the sultan of which is subsidised by the British Government, which maintains a Political Agent at his Court. The chief exports are dates, sheep and goat skins, mother-of-pearl and gum, but all in very small quantities.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC

President, Señor Hipólito Irigoyen (1916).

Vice-President, Señor Dr. Pelagio Luna.

Ministry: Minister of the Interior, Ramon Gomez.

Foreign Affairs and Worship, (vacant), H. Pueyrredon (*ad int.*).

Finance, Domingo Salaberry.

Justice and Public Instruction, José Sallinas.

Agriculture, Honorio Puerredon.

War, Elpidio Gonzalez.

Marine, Francisco Alvarez Toledo.

Public Works, Pablo Torello.

Minister in London (vacant), 2 Palace Gate, W.8.

Secretaries, Jacinto L. Villegas, Luis H. Dominguez (*Chargé d'Affaires*).

Attaché, Carlos M. Dominguez.

Naval Attaché, Capt. José Moneta.

Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. Luis J. Garcia.

Consul-General, Dr. S. Garcia Uriburu, 778-780

Salisbury House, Finsbury Circus, E.C.2.

Consul Assist. Arturo Parker.

Consuls: Liverpool, Señor Don Juan Carlos

Godoy; *Cardiff*, Don Estevan de Loqui;

Glasgow, Don Horacio Leon Mayer; *Southamp-*

ton, Don Angel M. Battoro; *Newport, Mon.*,

Don Arturo Carlos Hesly; *Newcastle-on-Tyne*,

Don Agustin Casal; *Dublin*, Don Arturo Urien.

The Argentine Republic is a group of 14 provinces and 10 territories with an extensive seaboard on the east coast of South America. It extends from 21° 55' S. to 55° 2' S., and from 53° 40' to 73° 17' W., and has an area of 1,135,840 sq. m. Pop. (census of 1914—the first for 20 years), 7,905,502, of whom 2,357,952 were foreigners, the great majority of Spanish and Italian origin, the Anglo-Argentine population being about 40,000. Spanish is the language of the country. The estimated pop. in 1916 is 8,983,383.

The constitution of 1853, modified in 1862 and 1893, closely resembles that of the U.S. It vests the executive power in the hands of a President, who is also Commander-in-Chief of the troops, elected by representatives of the provinces for six years, not being immediately re-eligible; and the legislative authority in that of a Senate of 30 members, two chosen by the capital and two by the legislature of each province, and a House of Deputies, of 120 members, elected for four years by the people, one-third of the Senate retiring every three years and one-half of the House retiring every two years. The President has a salary of about £6,000 per annum, and the Vice-President about £3,000. Senators and

Deputies are paid about £1,060 a year. The provinces elect their own governors and legislatures, and have complete control over their internal affairs. The State religion is Roman Catholic, but all others are tolerated. Education is free, secular, and compulsory between 6 and 14, but there is quite 50% of illiteracy.

Army and Navy.—In the army there is compulsory service from 20 to 45 years—1 year with the colours, 9 army reserve, 10 years national guard, 5 years territorial guard. Peace strength, about 24,000; war strength, about 250,000. Armament, a new model Mauser rifle and a Krupp quick-firing 7.5 c.m. field-gun. Navy consists of 2 battleships, 4 armoured cruisers, 2 coastguard ships, and 40 other craft; the principal naval base is Port Belgrano; the personnel numbers 7,323 with 652 officers.

The climate is temperate and healthy, and the soil gives scope for every kind of pastoral and agricultural pursuit. The Republic is gradually taking its rank with the largest nations of the mercantile world, and the resources which still lie undeveloped promise for it a still more important position. There are at present only some 60,000,000 acres under cultivation, leaving 305,000,000 acres of available agricultural land. Argentina occupies the first place among the world's linseed-producing countries (export, 1916, 639,914 tons), and is in the forefront as a shipper of maize (£3,685,880 in 1916) and of wheat (£7,663,265 in 1916). Other important exports are wool, meat, hides, and quebracho logs and extract. In the total number of sheep (81,185,149) the country occupies the second place in the world; there are also (1916) 30,796,447 cattle, 9,336,445 horses, 583,965 mules, and 3,197,337 pigs. Mining has not developed to any extent, only a small amount of copper and wolfram being produced, but attention is now being paid to petroleum, and the output of the Comodoro Rivadavia oilfields (which was 120,000 tons in 1916) was 200,000 tons in 1917. The cultivation of cotton has been seriously undertaken in the semi-tropical districts of the Chaco, and in Misiones. In the Andean province of Mendoza may be said to be centred the wine and fruit industries of the country. Well irrigated by the waters of the Andes, the soil is of remarkable fertility. Some £6,500,000 worth of wine, much of it of most excellent quality, is produced yearly, but there is scope for expansion, as the production falls far short of the importation of foreign wines. Fruits grown comprise the custard apple, oranges and lemons, apples, peaches, plums, figs, quince and cherry. There is said to be nearly £500,000,000 of British capital invested in Argentina, most of it very profitably. The length of railways is 21,880 m., connecting the capital with the principal cities of the Republic; telegraphs, 43,790 m.

CAPITAL, Buenos Aires (*pop.* 1916, 1,596,000); other large towns are Rosario (219,677), Cordoba (135,000), La Plata (196,382), Tucuman (78,695), Bahia Blanca (72,706), Mendoza (60,000), and Santa Fe (48,600).

	1914	1915	1916
Revenue	£42,615,000	£34,570,000	£22,421,193
Expenditure	44,291,000	34,570,000	34,503,756
		61,860,000	60,236,000
Public debt	—	external	—
		45,656,000	49,101,000*
		internal	—
Imports.	54,364,000	45,378,000	43,481,864
Exports.	69,851,000	111,656,000	108,669,169

* There is also an unconsolidated internal debt of some £20,000,000.

Exports to U.K., 1914, £37,219,290; 1915, £63,876,814; 1916, £51,593,504, as under:—

Wheat	£3,421,712	Oleo-margarine	£642,499
Oats	2,205,834	Sugar, refined	6,626
Maize	12,492,212	" unrefined	nil
Beef	12,785,448	Hides	2,109,045
Mutton	2,885,764	Linseed	3,184,585
Other Meat	5,131,969	Wool	2,060,499
Butter	940,409	Dye stuffs	2,078,650

Imports from (and of) U.K., 1914, £14,578,341; 1915, £11,516,158; 1916, £13,948,872, as under:—

Coal and coke	£913,784	Electrical goods	£192,757
Bags and sacks	95,210	Jute	271,861
Carriages, railway	75,243	Machinery	503,337
" other	176,504	Iron and steel	—
China and earthenware	242,629	manufactures	1,199,604
Cotton goods	3,594,084	Ships and boats	537
		Woolens	1,822,441

BRITISH LEGATION, BUENOS AIRES

Envoy Ex. and Minister Plen. Sir Reginald T. Tower, K.C.M.G., C.V.O. (b. 1860) . . . £4,000
Naval Attaché, Capt. E. D. Boyle, C.M.G., R.N.
3rd Secretary, E. Millington-Drake . . .
Commercial Attaché, H. O. Chalkley . . .
Translator, Chas. F. A. Bristow . . .

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICERS

Buenos Aires—Consul-General, Horatio G. A. Mackie . . . £1,600
Vice-Consul, David J. Rodgers . . . £650-850
 " C. F. A. Bristow . . .
 " R. J. Knox . . .
Bahia Blanca—Vice-Consuls, D. F. S. Philliter, W. B. Harding Green . . .
Gallegos—Cons. Agent, R. G. Rae . . .
La Plata—Vice-Consul, S. H. Puleston . . .
 " Cons. Agent, E. C. Boas . . .
Port Madryn—Vice-Consul, C. T. Alt . . .
Tucuman—Vice-Consul, P. E. Tirbutt . . .
Rosario—Consul, S. S. Dickson . . . £900-1,100
Vice-Consul, Alex. S. Nolan . . .
Cordoba—Vice-Consul, (vacant) . . .
Santa Fe—Vice-Consul, H. G. Norman . . .
Villa Constitucion—Vice-Consul, F. Darch . . .
Mail transit: 22 days.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

Reigning Sovereign, Karl I (Karl Franz Josef, son of the late Archduke Franz Josef Otto), b. Aug. 17, 1887; *succ.* Nov. 21, 1916, on the death of his uncle, Franz Josef I; *m.* Oct. 21, 1911, Princess Zita of Bourbon Parma, and has issue: (1) Archduke Franz Josef Otto, b. Nov. 20, 1912 (*Heir Apparent*); (2) Archduchess Adelaide, b. Jan. 3, 1914; (3) Archduke Robert Karl Ludwig, b. Feb. 9, 1915; (4) and Archduke Felix Friedrich August, b. May 31, 1916.

The Common Ministry

Minister for Foreign Affairs, Count Czernin.
Finance, Baron S. Burian.
War, Gen. R. Stöger-Steiner von Steinstätten.
Navy, Admiral Njegovar.

The second largest country on the continent of Europe, having an area of 239,977 sq. m., and a *pop.* of 51,340,603.

Austria-Hungary is a dual monarchy composed of a Cisleithan portion known as Austria, and a Transleithan portion known as Hungary. The reigning dynasty is the Hapsburg-Lorraine dynasty, and the law of succession is that the Crown passes by right of primogeniture and lineal succession to males, or, in default of males, to females. Each country has, according to the *Ausgleich*, or Compromise made in 1867, its own constitution, a limited monarchy, and each possesses a separate parliament, but they have united in the establish-

ment of a common army and navy, and in the conduct of foreign affairs. The examination of the requirements of the common services and the recommendation of the money to be voted for common purposes are entrusted to the Delegations. Of these there are two, each composed of 60 members, representing the legislative bodies of Austria and Hungary, the Upper Houses returning 20 and the Lower Houses 40 delegates. The members of the Delegations are appointed for one year, and are summoned annually by the Emperor alternately at Vienna and at Budapest. They are, in effect, select committees of the legislative bodies. There are three executive departments for common affairs, viz. Foreign Affairs, War, and Common Finance, besides the Common Court of Public Accounts. The *Ausgleich* is expressly subject to periodical revision, only so far as it affects the regulation of the fiscal and commercial affairs of the two countries, the quota paid by them to the common expenses of the Empire, and the privileges of the Austro-Hungarian Bank. The customs and commercial treaty, agreed to in 1867 was denounced in Dec. 1896 by the Hungarian Government in order to secure, if possible, more favourable terms for the future. The treaty expired Dec. 31, 1897, but was prolonged provisionally. During 1899 the contributions to the common expenditure were fixed thus: Austria, 65.6%; Hungary, 34.4%. In 1902 the Szell and Körber Ministries arrived at an agreement, but this was never formally approved by the two Parliaments.

After prolonged negotiations a new Customs and Commercial Treaty was signed, Oct. 8, 1907, which recognised the equality and freedom of action of each contracting party, and a separate (but identical) customs tariff for each country. It provided for a Court of Arbitration for the settlement of differences between the two countries; and for the redemption by Hungary of her share of the old joint debt by capitalisation of her interest at the rate of 4.325% within ten years. In regard to joint expenditure, the Hungarian Government consented to raise its quota from 34.4 to 36.4. The Treaty was ratified by both Parliaments during Dec. 1907, and came into force on Jan. 1, 1908. In 1917 it was reported to be renewed for a period of 20 years.

The revenue and expenditure for Common Affairs was: in 1912, £23,930,295; 1913, £24,966,757; 1914, £24,405,105.

The principal exports are sugar, eggs, timber, glass and glassware, lignite, woollen-ware, leather gloves and shoes, malt, cattle, and hops, and the principal imports, raw cotton, coal and coke, raw wool, raw silk, hides and skins, coffee, maize, tobacco, and books.

Bosnia-Herzegovina, which had since the Treaty of Berlin in 1878 been occupied and administered by Austria-Hungary, was in Oct. 1908 formally annexed to the Empire. Under the constitution of 1910 it has a Diet of 92 members, of whom 72 are elected, the seats being allotted among the religious and racial elements as follows: Serb, 31; Mohammedans, 24; Croats, 16; Jews, 1. The President and two Vice-presidents are appointed annually by the Crown, the presidential office being held alternately by a Serb, a Musselman, and a Croat. No bill can be introduced into the Diet without the sanction of the Imperial Government, and Government measures have precedence over all other business. The area of Bosnia-Herzegovina is 19,702 sq. m., and the pop. in 1912 was 1,962,411. There were 626,649 Mohammedans, 856,158 Serbian Orthodox, 457,686 Roman Catholic, 6,734 Evangelical, 8,605 Greek

Catholic, and 12,798 Jews. The prevailing nationality is Croato-Serbian. The capital is Sarajevo (pop. 51,919). The railways have a length of 1,215 m.

Liechtenstein is a principality under Prince Johann II (b. Oct. 5, 1840, succeeded 1858), lying between Austrian Tyrol and the Rhine, which practically is included in the empire. Area, 65 sq. m.; pop. 10,716. Capital, Vaduz. The administration is directed from Vienna.

	1912	1913	1914
Imports	£146,093,342	£141,433,000	£114,716,666
Exports	118,199,993	115,129,000	83,995,833

Exports to U.K., 1913, £7,705,949 (the last representative year):

Eggs	£375,943	Glass	£188,395
Sugar	4,250,696	Leather & manuf.	508,637

Imports from (and of) U.K., 1913, £4,480,768:

Coal and Coke	£859,241	Metals & manuf.	£263,646
Chemicals	79,550	Ships and Boats	382,415
Cottons	373,630	Woollens, etc.	295,704
Machinery	474,466	Manuf.	476,760

In 1914 Austrian exports to the U.K. amounted to £4,421,712, and imports of U.K. produce to £2,676,345.

Austria

Ministerial Council, Premier, H. Dr. von Scidler.

Finance, Dr. Wimmer.

Education, Dr. Cwiklinski.

Commerce, Dr. Freiherr von Wieser.

Railways, Baron von Banhaus.

Interior, Count Togenburg.

Justice, Dr. Schauer.

Agriculture, Count Silva-Tarouca.

National Defence, Gen. Czapp von Birkenstetten.

Works, Herr von Homann.

Without Portfolio, Herr Mataja, Herr Towardowski,

Dr. Zolger, M. Harhaczekski.

Austria has an area of 115,903 sq. m., and a pop. in 1911 of 28,826,940. The variety of races and languages is very great: there are 9,950,266 Germans; 6,435,983 Bohemians, Moravians, and Slovaks; 4,967,984 Poles; 3,518,854 Ruthenians; 1,262,940 Slovenes; 783,334 Serbians and Croats; and 768,422 Italians. The empire is governed by an Emperor and by the *Reichsrath*, or Council of the Empire, consisting of an Upper House and a Lower House. The present Upper House contains 237 members. It is composed of the Princes of the Imperial family who are of age, of whom there are 14, of 74 hereditary nobles, of 18 archbishops and bishops, and of a minimum of 150, with a maximum of 170, life-members nominated by the Emperor for distinguished services in science or art, or to the Church or State. The Lower House is elected for 6 years, by universal equal and direct suffrage. Every male above 24 who has resided for a year in his district is entitled to a vote. The number of deputies is 516, and they are returned by the 17 provinces in the following proportions: Lower Austria (64), Upper Austria (23), Salzburg (7), Steiermark or Styria (30), Carinthia (10), Carniola (12), Trieste (5), Görz and Gradisca (6), Istria (6), Tyrol (25), Vorarlberg (4), Bohemia (130), Moravia (49), Silesia (15), Galicia (106), Bukovina (14), and Dalmatia (11). Members of the Lower House receive 16s. 8d. per day while in attendance, with travelling expenses. As any bill to become law must pass through both Houses and receive the sanction of the Emperor, it results in practice that the Lower House of the *Reichsrath* is to all intents and purposes a powerless body. Each of the 17 provinces has also a separate Diet of its own.

Agriculture is the principal industry, employing

nearly 14,000,000 of the population, wheat, barley, oats, and rye being the chief crops. There are 1,802,843 horses, 9,160,009 cattle, 2,428,101 sheep, and 6,432,080 pigs. Iron ore is worked extensively (29,266,857 metric tons), also coal and brown coal, while quick-silver is found in Carniola, manganese in Bukowina and Carniola, graphite in Bohemia, Lower Austria, Styria, Moravia, and petroleum and ozokerit in Galicia.

CAPITAL: Vienna (2,031,498); other chief towns are Prague (223,741), Lemberg (206,113), Trieste (160,993), Krakon (154,141), Gratz (151,781), Brünn (125,737).

	1912	1913	1914-15
	£	£	£
Revenue .	124,378,764	130,728,397	144,207,829
Expenditure	127,059,016	130,716,773	144,196,965
Public debt	304,698,047	310,723,411	—

Hungary

Ministerial Council, Prime Minister and Interior.
Count Esterhazy.

National Defence, Gen. Szarmay.

Education and Public Worship, Count Albert Apponyi.

Justice, M. Vazsonyi.

Finance, M. Gratz.

Commerce and Industry, Count Serenyi.

Court, Count Theodore Batthyány.

Croatia and Slavonia, Count Aladar Zichy.

Hungary has an area of 125,430 sq. m., and a pop. of (including Croatia and Slavonia) 21,030,000. The various races include 10,050,575 Magyars, 2,037,435 Germans, 1,967,970 Slovaks, 2,949,032 Rumanians, 1,833,162 Croats, and 1,106,471 Serbs. The kingdom includes Hungary, Croatia-Slavonia, and Transylvania, and is governed by a King (the Emperor of Austria) and a Reichstag, consisting of a House of Magnates and a House of Representatives. The former comprises 227 hereditary peers, paying land-tax of at least 6,000 crowns a year, some 50 high ecclesiastical dignitaries of the Roman Catholic, Greek, and Protestant Churches, 69 life peers, all the archdukes who have attained their majority, 3 delegates from the Diet of Croatia-Slavonia, and 17 state dignitaries and judges. The House of Representatives contains 463 members, elected for five years, on what has been described as "the most illiberal franchise in Europe," the working classes being wholly excluded, and Magyarism reigning supreme; of these 413 represent Hungary and 40 Croatia-Slavonia. Members of the Lower House receive £200 a year, with £66.13.0 for house rent. Of the various religions in Hungary Roman Catholics number 10,888,138, Greek Catholics 2,025,508, Greek Orientals 2,987,163, Calvinists 2,621,329, Lutherans 1,340,195, and 932,458 Jews.

Agriculture is the chief industry, providing employment for 68.4% of the population, but most of the peasantry live in grinding poverty, and consequently emigration is heavy. The live stock comprises 2,005,000 horses, 6,206,800 cattle, 6,659,858 sheep, and 6,824,657 pigs. The chief mineral products are coal and lignite, iron, silver, and gold. Salt and tobacco manufactures are government monopolies.

CAPITAL: Budapest (880,371). The only other town with a pop. of over 100,000 is Szeged (118,328).

	1912	1913	1914-15
	£	£	£
Revenue .	£77,197,791	£84,156,000	£94,339,745
Expenditure	77,195,583	84,154,000	94,337,368
Public debt .	—	225,289,900	—

Mail transit: Vienna, 31 hours; Budapest, 38 hours.

BELGIUM

King, Albert, b. April 8, 1875; suc. his uncle, Leopold II, Dec. 17, 1909; m. Oct. 2, 1900, Princess Elisabeth of Bavaria, and has issue: (1) the Heir Apparent; (2) Prince Charles Theodore, b. Oct. 10, 1903; (3) Princess Marie-José, b. Aug. 4, 1906.

Heir Apparent, H.R.H. Prince Leopold, Duke of Brabant, b. Nov. 3, 1901.

Temporary Seat of Government: Havre.

Ministry, Prime Minister, and Foreign Affairs,
Ch. de Broqueville.

Science and Arts, M. P. Pouillet.

Finance, M. A. Van de Vyvere.

Agriculture and Public Works, M. G. Helleputte.

Justice, M. H. Carton de Wiart.

Colonies, M. J. Renkin.

Industry and Labour, M. A. Hubert.

Interior, M. Paul Berryer.

Marine, Posts and Telegraphs, M. P. Segers.

War, Gen. de Ceuninck.

Economic Affairs, M. Paul Hymans.

Supplies, M. Vandervelde.

Minister in London, Baron Mongheur, 59 Sloane Gardens, S.W.1.

Councillor, G. de Ramaix.

1st Secretaries, Ch. Maskens, Count Ph. de Beaufort, Count G. de Grunne.

Attaches, H. Bernard, Prince Reginald de Croy.

Head of Belgian Military Mission, Gen. Count de Jonghe d'Ardoye.

Military Attaché, Maj. R. Maton, C.B. (absent).

Assist. Mil. Attaché, Capt. Guy Reyntjens.

Consul-Gen. M. B. Pollet, 37 Bedford Square, W.O.1.

A kingdom of North-west Europe, lying between 49° 30' and 51° 30' N. and 2° 32' and 6° 7' E., and having an area of 11,373 sq. m.; pop. (1912) of 7,571,387. By the constitution of 1831, following on the secession from the Netherlands in 1830, Belgium was declared to be a constitutional and hereditary monarchy. Belgium is a neutral power, her neutrality being guaranteed under the Treaties of London, 1831 and 1839, by Great Britain, Austria, France, Prussia, and Russia. The principle of manhood suffrage with compulsory voting prevails, tempered by the plural vote and proportional representation of minorities, based upon a somewhat intricate system. All citizens over 25, who have lived at least a year in the same commune, have a vote. An additional vote is accorded them if they are (1) either 35 years of age, married, with legitimate offspring, and pay a tax of at least 5 fr. to the State; or (2) are 25 years old and own immovable property to the value of at least 2,000 fr., or have a corresponding income from such property, or for two years have received at least 100 fr. a year from Belgian funds. Two additional votes are given to citizens of 25 years of age who possess a diploma of higher education or have filled a public or private position implying the possession of such education. No citizen can have more than 3 votes. From this electorate both Houses of the Legislature are chosen, save for those senators who are elected indirectly. The Senate of 120 members is elected for 8 years. The number of members elected directly is equal to half the number of deputies. The indirectly elected senators are chosen by the provincial councils, 2 for each province with less than 500,000 inhabitants; 3 for each with more than 500,000 and less than 1,000,000; and 4 for each with over 1,000,000. The Deputies are elected

for four years, in the proportion of 1 to every 40,000 inhabitants, and number 186. One-half retire every two years. Senators must be 40, and deputies 25 years of age. Each deputy receives 4,000 fr. yearly, and travels free. There are 9 provinces: Antwerp (Antvers), Brabant, Flanders (E. and W.), Hainaut, Liège, Limbourg, Luxembourg, and Namur. Local government is carried on by 9 provincial and 2,632 communal councils. The country is divided by a difference of language, the Flemish inhabitants in the north using the Flemish tongue in all its varieties of local *patois*, while the Walloons of the southern provinces speak French. There are 3,220,662 who speak Flemish only, 2,833,334 who speak French only, and 871,288 who speak French and Flemish. The north, too, is chiefly agricultural, and the south industrial. Almost the entire population is of the Roman Catholic faith, but full religious liberty prevails, and grants are made from the national treasury to all denominations. Primary education is compulsory; higher education is well provided for. There are universities at Ghent, Liège, Louvain, and Brussels. Education is very largely under clerical control, which is a great grievance from the Liberal and Socialist point of view. The success of the manufacturing industries of the country is attributed, to a certain extent, to the high standard of technical education prevailing. The amount of damage and destruction wantonly caused by the Germans in their endeavour to bring about a reign of terror has been very great, and it will take a considerable amount of time to repair their ravages, as well as to reclaim the polders near the coast, which were flooded as a means of defence.

Industries.—Agriculture, mining, iron, sugar, and textile manufacturing were the chief industries, and textiles, sugar, machinery, and agricultural products the chief exports. There was an Agricultural Commission for each province, and a Special Council advised the Government as to the best means of promoting the various national industries. There are 2,915 m. of railway in operation, of which 2,697 were owned and worked by the State. The total length of the canals and navigable waterways was 1,350 m., 85% of which were under the direct control of the State, and the cheap transport thus rendered possible gave to all industries an incalculable advantage. Raw materials were admitted free of duty, but there were small duties on manufactured goods imported.

CAPITAL. Brussels, with a pre-war pop. of 720,347; other large towns were Antwerp (402,328), Liège (242,357), and Ghent (210,428).

	1913	1914
Revenue . . .	£30,306,185	£32,292,541
Expenditure . . .	30,221,604	32,270,175
Public debt . . .	148,378,323	—
Imports . . .	186,429,000	185,464,000
Exports . . .	156,064,000	145,383,000

Exports to U.K., 1913, £23,282,268 (the last normal year):

	1913	1914
Apparel . . .	£213,772	Iron, Nails . . . £257,191
Brooma & brushes . . . 125,739		„ Ship's Plates . . . 464,567
Chemicals . . . 245,248		Linen yarn . . . 769,297
Cotton manufacs. . . 1,159,546		„ Manufacs . . . 559,666
Flax . . . 1,327,476		Motor-cars . . . 845,396
Glass . . . 1,450,359		Sugar . . . 692,433
Iron, Bar . . . 612,680		Woolen yarn . . . 1,409,362
„ Steel . . . 1,623,680		Zinc . . . 1,568,239

Imports from (and of) U.K., 1913, £13,239,733 :

	1913	1914
Coal and coke . . . £1,176,501		Woolens . . . £810,412
Cotton manufacs. . . 1,004,513		Skins and Furs . . . 443,660
Machinery . . . 1,102,694		Fish . . . 464,531
Iron manufacs. . . 1,040,243		

[In 1914 Belgian exports to the U.K. were valued at £16,105,820, and imports of U.K. produce at £8,279,460.]

BRITISH LEGATION *

British Minister, Hon. Sir Francis Hyde Villiers, O.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., C.B. (b. 1852) £3,230
Secretary of Legation, Lord Kilmarnock.
Hon. Attaché, Charles K. Webber . . .

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICERS
 (Suspended)

Mail transit : Brussels, 9 hours.

POLITICAL PARTIES IN BELGIUM

Before 1893 there were practically only two parties—the Clerics or Catholics, and the Anti-Catholics or Liberals. Gradually, however, after the amendment of the Constitution in 1893 a strong and well-organised party of Socialists sprang up. As a general rule, the Socialists are stronger in the Walloon provinces, and the Catholics in the Flemish provinces. The Clerical party has been predominant in the Chamber since 1884, but its strength has diminished. Of late years it has been divided by a breach between the Old Right and the Young Right, and in 1911 a union of the Liberals and Socialists against the Clerical education policy resulted in the downfall of M. Schollaert's Cabinet. The result of the elections of 1912 was, however, favourable to the Clerical party. Before the Dissolution the Chamber, which then consisted of 166 members, contained 86 Clericals, 44 Liberals, 35 Socialists, and 1 Christian Democrat. The new Chamber, consisting of 186 members, contained 101 Clericals, 45 Liberals, 38 Socialists, and 2 Christian Democrats.

The Belgian Congo

In 1908 the Congo Free State became a Belgian colony. It had previously been recognised by the International Congo Conference of Berlin, 1885, as a sovereign power under Leopold II. The area is about 909,000 sq. m., and the pop. is variously estimated at 15,000,000 and 9,000,000. The white population is not more than 5,465. The greater portion of the colony lies between 4° N. and 10° S. and 18° and 30° E. and is situated inland, the coast-line having a length of only 25 m. The King of the Belgians is represented in the colony by a Governor-General who is the head of the Government; there are 4 subsidiary governments, each under a Vice-Governor-General; European Commissioners, aided by civil and military officials, govern the twenty-two administrative districts into which the country is divided. The inhabitants belong to the Bantu-Negro stock, and are divided into a great number of tribes, each autonomous, and each speaking a different language or dialect of Bantu. Sleeping-sickness, a parasitic disease due to the *trypanosoma gambiense*, was for long a scourge, being particularly prevalent in Central Africa. By systematic examination and vaccination of the natives it is now kept well under. The short and barren coast-line is divided by the Crystal Mountains from the central zone, which is well-watered, and extremely fertile. The Congo, one of the largest rivers in the world, is an important means of communication; it is navigable for large vessels from its mouth to Matadi, a distance of 90 m. The State has 11 steamboats on the Lower Congo and 36 on the Upper Congo, besides a small flotilla of sailing-boats. At the ter-

* Temporary seat of Government at Havre.

mination of the Upper Congo are the celebrated Stanley Falls, extending in a series of seven cataracts a distance of nearly 60 m. The railway system is extending rapidly; one, 250 m. in length, connects Matadi and Leopoldville. Another, 127 kilometres in length, connects Stanleyville and Ponthierville. Other lines are the Mayumbe from Boma to Ischela (86 m.); the Grand Lacs, which stretches 116 m. from Kabalo up to Lake Tanganyika, thus linking the whole of the Upper Congo with the railway from Dar-es-Salaam to Udjigi; the Katanga railway stretches from Elizabethville to Bukama (204 m.). The exports consist mainly of rubber, ivory, nuts, and palm oil. Coffee, cocoa, tobacco, and rice are grown to some extent. Mining is developing, gold, copper, tin, and other metals being found. Copper is the chief metal, the Union Minière working a large and rich belt in the Katanga district.

CAPITAL, Boma.

Governor-General, M. Henry (app. 1915).

	1914	1915	1916
Revenue . . .	£1,218,050	£1,218,050	£1,281,963
Expenditure . .	2,077,440	2,077,440	2,190,236
Public debt . .	1,149,888	1,149,888	—
Imports . . .	1,444,760	734,457	—
Exports . . .	2,448,442	1,020,167	—
Exports to U.K.	342,023	1,353,221	3,188,718
Imports from U.K.	175,844	434,763	837,758

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICERS

Boma—Consul, A. J. Wallach (actg.) £500–600
Elizabethville—V.-Con. M. A. B. Denton Thomas (actg.).

BOLIVIA, REPUBLIC OF

President, Señor José Gutiérrez Guerra (1917–21).
Ministry: Foreign Affairs, Señor Julio Zamora.
Interior, Dr. Ricardo Mujía.
Finance, Señor Alfredo Ballivián.
Justice and Industry, Dr. Julio A. Gutierrez.
Education and Agriculture, Dr. Claudio Sanjines.
War and Colonisation, Dr. Andres S. Muñoz.

Envoy Ex., Min. Plen. and Consul-General in London, Dr. Don Ismael Montes.

Secretary, (vacant).

Consulate-General, 81 Cannon Street, E.C.4.

The Republic of Bolivia is bound N. and E. by Brazil, S.E. by Paraguay, S. by Argentina, S.W. by Chile, and W. by Peru, and extends, approximately, from 9° 44' to 22° 50' S. lat., and from 58° to 70° W. long. Bolivia has no sea-coast, having lost her own to Chile during the war of 1879–80. A treaty with Chile was signed on Oct. 17, 1904. Bolivia was given free transit through Chile to the Pacific ports, with Customs Officers at Antofagasta and Arica, from which a railway runs to La Paz. Area est. at 708,195 sq. m., with a pop. (1917) of 2,800,000, comprising 50% Indians, 27% mixed, and 13% white.

The executive power is in the hands of a President, elected for four years, with a Congress of two chambers, a Senate of 16 members, elected for six years, and a Chamber of 75 Deputies, elected for four years, by universal suffrage, as is also the President. Prefects administer the 9 departments into which the country is divided, and subordinate officers the 55 provinces and 437 cantons making up the departments. The Roman Catholic is the State religion, but liberty prevails. Education is free and obligatory, though the law is not strictly enforced. Army service nominally universal and compulsory, with two years' colour

period; peace strength, 5,000; war strength 15,000. As to currency, the standard is a gold one, English and Peruvian sovereigns and half-sovereigns circulating as legal tender. The exchange is fixed at 12 Bolivianos 50 c. to the £1, but in practice this exchange varies considerably.

Bolivia is a very rich country, abounding in minerals, but commercially it is yet new, and the articles it buys and sells are naturally characteristic of such a country. Minerals and rubber represent more than 80% of the exports, and more than 50% of the imports are manufactured articles. It is the second rubber-producing country of South America (coming next to Brazil), with an output of 3,500 tons in 1915. Its minerals are varied; the chief are tin (amount exported in 1915, 91,612 tons, being a record for the state) and silver (mainly in the hands of the Huanchaca Company at Palacayo), others being copper, bismuth, and wolfram. But industry is wanting in the country, which offers a wide field to European labourers. Agriculture is very backward, due to primitive methods and implements. The valleys of the eastern cordillera are fertile, and, with the aid of irrigation, are well suited for growing varied crops; potatoes, maize, rice, barley, indigo, quinine bark, various fruits, and medicinal herbs are grown. The length of railways is about 900 m., but much construction is going on. Laws have been passed establishing State monopolies on alcohol, tobacco, and spirituous liquors of all kinds.

CAPITAL: La Paz (100,097); other towns are Cochabamba (31,014); Potosí (28,795); Sucre (29,684); Oruro (22,573); and Santa Cruz (17,734).

	1914	1915	1916
Revenue . . .	£1,724,348	£1,282,760	—
Expenditure . .	1,970,482	1,805,867	—
External debt . .	1,900,000	—	£3,251,372
Internal debt . .	800,000	—	1,782,441
Imports . . .	3,180,897	1,578,645	2,392,170
Exports . . .	5,184,091	6,790,271	7,806,523
Exports to U.K.	1,602,860	1,001,279	1,129,751
Imports from U.K.	254,239	173,258	293,431

BRITISH LEGATION

Envoy Ex., Min. Plen. and Consul-Gen. Cecil W.

G. Gosling (b. 1870) . . . £2,500

Chargé d'Affaires, G. Haggard . . .

La Paz—V.-Consul, T. G. Richards . . .

Oruro—V.-Con. William Gray . . .

Potosí—V.-Con. Edwin Lewis . . .

Santa Cruz—V.-Con. Wallace McDougall . . .

Sucre—Consul, Ernest F. Moore . . .

Uyuni—V.-Con. T. Mason . . .

Mail transit: 28–30 days.

BORNEO

A large island of the Malay Archipelago, extending from 7° N. to 4° 20' S., and from 108° 53' to 119° 22' E., and divided into various states. Estimated total area, 300,000 sq. m.; pop. 1,846,000. The Netherlands claims as a possession 212,737 sq. m. of territory on the S. E., and W. of the island, with a pop. of about 1,250,000. In reality this immense tract is parcelled out into various native states. Those on the coast are more or less under Dutch influence. The principal Dutch settlements are at Saribas, Pontiana, Banjarmasin, and Koti. On the N.W. coast is Sarawak, to the N.E. lies Brunel, and beyond that British North Borneo. Between British North Borneo and the Dutch territories on the east is the native state of Sulu. The whole island

is rich in valuable timber, woods, fruits, spices, drugs and gums, and has a varied fauna. Minerals: coal, iron, gold, diamonds, antimony, and quick-silver, while petroleum (output, 1914, 1,500,000 tons) is found in Koti and portions of the east coast. Soil exceedingly fertile, and well adapted for the cultivation of all tropical products. Principal exports: sago, beeswax, edible birds' nests, camphor, rattans, gold, pepper, caoutchouc, gutta percha, spices, drugs and dyes, etc. The people belong to various races—Malays, Dyaks, Kyans, Negritos, Bugis, and Chinese. Tattooed races, Kanowits, Pakatans, and others, inhabit the interior.

BRAZIL

President, Senhor Wenceslao Braz (1914-18).
Vice-President, Senhor Urbano dos Santos.
Ministry: Foreign Affairs, Dr. Nilo Peçanha.
Interior, Senhor C. Maximiliano Pereira dos Santos.
Finance, Senhor Antonio Carlos.
Navy, Admiral A. Faria de Alencar.
War, General José Cactano de Faria.
Agriculture, Senhor José Bezerra.

Minister in London, Senhor A. da Fontoura Xavier, 51 Upper Brook St., W.1.
1st Sec. Senhor Arminio Mello Franco.
Sec. Sylvio Rangel de Castro.
Commercial Attaché, F. Guimarães.
Naval Attaché, A. Vasconcellos.
Consul-General in London, H. H. de Vasconcellos (actg.), Coventry House, South Place, Finsbury, E.C.2.
Consul-Gen. in Liverpool, Dario Freire.

The republic of Brazil, the largest state in South America, extends between lat. 4° 21' N. and 33° 45' S. and long. 34° 50' and 73° 50' W., and comprises an area of 3,291,416 sq. m. and a pop. (1913) of 24,308,219, consisting of whites, negroes, or mixtures of these, and Indians. Brazil touches every other country in South America except Chile. The language is Portuguese. Brazil, until 1889, was an empire under Pedro II, of the house of Braganza. A revolution then, however, broke out, and a new Constitution was adopted in February 1891. The chief feature of this was the establishment of the old provinces as twenty-one separate states, self-governed except that all fiscal matters, the maintenance of order, the defence of the country, and the currency were reserved to the Federal Government. The Executive authority is in the hands of the *President*, elected for four years by the people directly. Legislative authority is exercised by the *National Congress*, composed of a Senate of 63 members, directly elected by the states for nine years, one-third retiring every three years, and a Chamber of Deputies of 212 members directly elected, with minority representation, for three years. Deputies and Senators are paid. The former must have been citizens for four, and the latter for six years. All citizens, except soldiers, beggars, etc., possess the franchise. Army service is compulsory from 21 to 44, but there is voluntary enlistment as far as possible, with the ballot for filling vacancies. Terms of service: 2 years colours, 7 reserve, 7 second line, 4 National Guard, and 4 in its reserve. Peace strength of the army, 30,000; the war strength is mere speculation. There is no connexion between Church and State, and all religions are tolerated, but the Roman Catholic prevails. Education is free, but not compulsory, and illiteracy is very prevalent.

Industries.—As to exports, coffee and rubber together account for about 80% of the exports of

Brazil. She is the largest producer of coffee, providing three-fourths of the world's supply—in 1916, 13,039,000 sacks, value £29,279,000. (The U.S. is the largest consumer of coffee, Germany and France coming next in the order named, the U.K. being only 14th in order.) The rubber production in 1916 was 31,495 tons, valued at £7,496,000. The other principle articles exported are yerba maté (value £1,838,000), which is becoming increasingly popular in Europe and the U.S. as a cheap substitute for tea—it grows wild in great abundance in the state of Parana; cotton, hides (mostly to Germany), cocoa, principally in Bahia (value £2,500,000), tobacco, also mostly in Bahia, skins, and sugar. Agriculture is now being encouraged in a scientific spirit, and the production of such crops as rice, maize, and beans is on the increase. The meat industry made a notable advance in 1916, and large exports were sent to England. There are inexhaustible mines of iron, and organised efforts are being made to develop them. Diamonds and gold are also found, and there are inexhaustible forests, with over 5,000 species of wood, at least 40 of them being first-class; the timber trade, however, is not developed owing to difficulties of transport, costly rates, and a lack of good ports for quick loading and shipping. There are (1916) 17,290 m. of railway. A number of wireless telegraph stations have been constructed over Brazil. The imports to Brazil consist of every class of article, but principally of manufactured goods and food supplies. It is estimated that there are now in Brazil 3,664 industrial establishments, having a capital value of £48,030,000, giving employment to 168,764 persons. These establishments provide a large proportion of the necessities of home consumption. A large trade in manganese ore has sprung up since the war (exports, 1916, £1,838,000).

CAPITAL: Rio de Janeiro (975,782); it is, however, an article of the Constitution that the capital of the Republic shall, at some future time, be built on the central plateau of Brazil—a lofty plateau in the State of Goyaz has been suggested for the purpose. Other large towns are Sao Paulo (532,000), Bahia (230,000), Recife (230,000), Belém (190,000), and Porto Alegre (147,000).

	1914	1915	1916
Revenue	£37,980,000	£38,914,055	—
Expenditure	39,791,900	26,930,515	—
Debt (external)			£112,332,968
			(excluding state governments and municipalities)
„ (Internal)			31,687,227
			43,221,820

	1914	1915	1916
Imports	£35,473,000	£30,088,000	£40,287,000
Exports	46,522,000	52,970,000	55,010,000

Exports to U.K., 1914, £7,978,632; 1915, £8,256,879; 1916, £9,036,742, as under:—

Cocoa	£451,170	Cotton, raw	£73,420
Coffee	3,209,360	Rubber	3,243,989
Nuts	177,991	Cotton seeds	115,374
Sugar, unrefined	195,989		

Imports from (and of) U.K., 1914, £6,265,453; 1915, £5,151,470; 1916, £6,718,137, as under:—

Coal and coke	£349,302	Linen goods	£371,411
Carriages, railway	18,213	Machinery	332,877
Carriages, other	43,174	Iron and steel	
China and earthenware	154,691	manufactures	412,549
Cotton goods	1,816,176	Painters' colours	163,820
Electrical goods	60,598	Ships and boats	57,340
Jute yarn	323,735	Woolens	223,049

BRITISH LEGATION, Rio de Janeiro

<i>Envoy Ex. and Min. Plen.</i> Sir Arthur R. Peel, K.C.M.G. (b. 1861)	£3,750
<i>Naval Attaché</i> , Capt. Edwd. L. D. Boyle, C.M.G., R.N.	
<i>Secretary</i> , H. T. Beresford-Hope	
<i>3rd Secretary</i> , Raymond O. Parr	
<i>Commercial Attaché</i> , E. Hambloch	
<i>Translator</i> , L. A. H. Parish	
<i>Assist. ditto</i> , E. Compton	

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICERS

<i>Rio de Janeiro—Consul-Gen.</i> F. E. Drummond	
<i>Hay M.V.O. (actg.)</i>	£1,600
<i>Vice-Consul</i> , G. H. E. Parr, A. H. Parkes	
<i>Morro Velho—V.-Con.</i> Dr. J. Spcar	
<i>Pro-Consul</i> , Dr. Octavio Oelcho	
<i>Corumba—Vice-Con.</i> F. M. Wanderley	
<i>Victoria—V.-Con.</i> B. Barry	
<i>Bahia—Consul</i> , F. E. Drummond Hay, M.V.O.	

<i>Vice-Consul</i> , F. Stevenson	£1,100
<i>Aracaju—V.-Con.</i> T. Ferraz	
<i>Itheos—V.-Con.</i> E. D. Molyneux	
<i>Para—Consul</i> , G. B. Michell	£1,150-1,250
<i>Vice-Consul</i> , (vacant)	
<i>Mandos—V.-Con.</i> J. Rowsell	
<i>Maranhão—V.-Con.</i> N. Scanlan	
<i>Porto Velho—V.-Con.</i> Wm. J. Knox-Little	
<i>Pernambuco—Consul</i> , H. E. Dickie	£1,050-1,150
<i>Vice-Consul</i> , E. Compton (temp.)	£700
<i>Pro-Consul</i> , F. V. da Costa Bahia	
<i>Ceará—V.-Con.</i> Dr. W. Studart	
<i>Maceió—V.-Con.</i> K. C. Maeray	
<i>Paraíba—V.-Con.</i> J. H. Scott	
<i>Pernambuco—Vice-Con.</i> , J. J. Clissold	
<i>Rio Grande do Norte—V.-Consul</i> , O. de Amorim Garcia (acting)	
<i>Porto Alegre—Consul</i> , Dr. T. O. Dillon	
<i>Rio Grande do Sul—Consul</i> , E. J. Wigg	
<i>Uruguayana—V.-Con.</i> A. F. L. Thompson	
<i>São Paulo—Consul</i> , G. G. F. Atlee	£1,100-1,200
<i>Vice-Consul</i> , H. E. Bott	
<i>Curitiba—V.-Con.</i> H. H. Gomm	
<i>Pro-Consul</i> , H. C. Withers	
<i>Florianópolis—V.-Con.</i> W. B. Chaplin	
<i>Santos—V.-Con.</i> L. M. Robinson	
<i>São Francisco—V.-Con.</i> R. O'N. Addison	

Mail transit: Rio de Janeiro, 17 days. Steamship fares, £8 to £33.

BULGARIA

Tsar, Ferdinand I, b. Feb. 26, 1861, *y.s.* of the late Prince Augustus of Saxe-Coburg and Princess Clémentine of Bourbon-Orleans, a dau. of Louis Philippe. After the deposition of Prince Alexander in Sept. 1886, Prince Ferdinand was elected Prince of Bulgaria. His election was not formally recognised by the Porte and the Powers until Feb. 1896. In 1908 Bulgaria declared herself an independent kingdom and Prince Ferdinand was proclaimed Tsar. His sovereignty was recognised by the Powers in April 1909. *His mar.* April 20, 1893, Princess Marie Louise (d. Jan. 31, 1899), dau. of the Duke of Parma. *Issue*: (1) Prince Boris, b. Jan. 30, 1894 (*Heir Apparent*); (2) Prince Cyril, b. Nov. 17, 1895; (3) Princess Eudoxia, b. Jan. 17, 1898; and (4) Princess Nadejda, b. Jan. 30, 1899. Ferdinand I *mar.* secondly, Feb. 23, 1903, Princess Eleanor, *c. dau.* of Prince Henry IV of Reuss-Köstritz (d. Sept. 12, 1917).

Ministry—Prime Minister, Foreign Affairs and Interior, M. V. Radoslavoff.
Agriculture, M. Dimtcheff.

Finance, M. Tonecheff.
Justice and Education, M. Pecheff.
War, Gen. Naidenoff.
Commerce, M. Bakaloff.
Public Works, M. Dincheff.
Railways, M. Kosnitcheki.

The Kingdom of Bulgaria is bounded on the N. by Rumania, on the W. by Serbia and Greece, on the E. by the Black Sea, and on the S. by Turkey and the Aegean Sea; it has an area of 43,310 sq. m. and a pop. of 4,467,000. Bulgaria, in conjunction with Greece, Serbia, and Montenegro, began war with Turkey on Sept. 30, 1912 (the first Balkan War), and by the Treaty of London, May 30, 1913, gained a large amount of territory from Turkey. Bulgaria, owing to discontent with her share of the spoil, on June 29, 1913, went to war with her former allies (second Balkan War), and was badly defeated, losing much that she gained, as, in addition, Rumania intervened, and exacted some 2,900 sq. m. of territory. The portion finally acquired from Turkey was about 10,000 sq. m. In Oct. 1916 Bulgaria again went to war, throwing in her lot with Germany, Austria, and Turkey, and attacking her old enemy Serbia. There is said, also, to have been a readjustment of frontier with Turkey in the neighbourhood of Adrianople since the war broke out.

The executive power in Bulgaria is vested in the King, assisted by a council of ministers, and the legislative power in a single chamber, the *Sobranje*, or National Assembly, elected for five years by manhood suffrage in the proportion of one member to every 20,000 of the pop. There is also a Great *Sobranje*, consisting of delegates selected in the proportion of 1 to 10,000 of the pop., to which constitutional and other questions, such as a vacancy in the throne or the acquisition of territory, must be referred. The State religion is that of the Orthodox Greek Church, to which over 3,000,000 of the pop. belong, but its Government is independent of the Orthodox Communion, and is carried on by the Bulgarian exarch and the national Synod of Bishops. There are a large number of Mahomedans among the population. Education is free and compulsory. Theoretically the State owns the land, but the practice is that the land is held on a perpetual lease by a multitude of small farmers, who pass it on to their heirs, and pay one-tenth of the produce as rent. All minerals belong to the State.

The chief exports are cereals (particularly wheat), eggs, attar of roses, and other agricultural and pastoral produce, while tobacco is largely grown round the new districts of Xanthi and Gumuljina; the chief imports are textiles, metal goods, machinery, colonial goods, hides, skins and leather goods, vegetable oils and soap, mineral oils, wood articles and coal.

Railways, 1,388 m., connect Sofia with Constantinople and Belgrade, and branches extend to Varna and Philippopolis.

CAPITAL: Sofia (102,769); other towns are Philippopolis (47,981), Varna (41,419).

	1912	1913	1914
Revenue	£7,610,920	£5,765,344	£10,279,800
Expenditure	7,557,200	4,732,832	10,270,504
Debt	—	—	35,145,572
Imports	8,524,403	6,850,042	8,917,372
Exports	6,257,264	3,728,185	5,762,466
Exports to U.K.	491,484	40,792	195,143
Imports from (and of) U.K.	1,002,423	471,579	857,856

Mail transit: Sofia, 3 days.

CHILE, REPUBLIC OF

President, Señor Don Juan Luis Sanfuentes (1915-20).

Ministry—Interior, Señor Don Eleodoro Yanez.
Foreign Affairs, Señor Don Eduardo Suarez Mujica.

Justice, Señor Don Arturo Alenpart.

Finance, Señor Don Ricardo Salar Edwards.

War and Marine, Señor Don Oscar Viel.

Industry, Señor Don Malaquias Concha.

Envoy Ex. and Min. Plen. Señor Don Agustín Edwards.

1st Sec. Señor Don Manuel Salinas.

2nd Secs. Señores Don Ricardo Pepper, Don Tulio Maquieira.

Financial Attaché, Señor Don Luis Waddington.

Naval Attaché, Lt.-Commr. Señor Luis Barrie.

Attachés, Señores Dou Julo Bittencourt, Horacio Sanford, Santiago Monk.

Legation in London, 22 Grosvenor Square, W.1.

Consul in London, Vicénte Echeverría, 94 Gracechurch Street, E.C.3.

A republic on the W. coast of South America, bounded by Peru on the N. and the Argentine on the E., which declared itself independent of Spain on Feb. 28, 1818. It is a long, narrow strip of territory between the Andes and the Pacific, extending from 17° 10' S. to 55° 59' S. It has an extreme length of 2,661 m., a breadth ranging from 58 to 273 m., an area of 289,798 m., and a pop. of 3,370,022 in 1917. A great proportion of the surface of the country consists of mountains and barren hills, and desert provinces in the north, the arable lands being only about one-eighth of the total area. In the northern provinces there are practically no rivers and few harbours. The volcanic region of the Andes makes the country somewhat subject to earthquake shocks and disturbances.

Under the Constitution voted in 1833 Chile is governed by a President, who is elected for five years by delegates nominated by ballot, who is not re-eligible, and to whom the executive power is confided, and a Senate and Chamber of Deputies forming the legislature. The Senate, of 37 members, is elected by the provinces for six years; the Chamber, of 118 members, by the departments for three years, by electors over 21, able to read and write. The President receives a salary of \$60,000 (£2,062).

The republic is divided into 23 provinces and a territory; the provinces are subdivided into 80 departments and 1 territory. The Army has a peace strength of 20,000; war strength, about 200,000, or, with untrained men, 300,000. Service compulsory from 20 to 40, 1 year with the colours, and 9 in the first reserve. The Roman Catholic is the State religion, but all others are tolerated. Gratuitous education is given at the national charge, but is not compulsory. Agriculture and mining are the principal occupations. The former is largely in the central provinces, from Atacama to the extreme south of the territory, and new tracts of land are being continually developed in the southern provinces. In the northern provinces the population is engaged in mining industries; they are hardy, and endowed with industrial ingenuity. The climate is well suited to cattle-raising, and wheat, maize, barley, potatoes, beans, peas, and walnuts are extensively grown, as well as oranges, lemons, figs, and melons; the vine is also cultivated most successfully, over 190,000 acres being devoted to it. The live-stock comprises 470,000 horses, 1,900,000 cattle, 4,900,000 sheep,

and 170,000 pigs. The mineral wealth of the country is considerable. The export of nitrate of soda, in which industry a large amount of British capital is employed, was, in 1916, 2,980,273 metric tons, valued at £28,389,600. Copper is a most important mineral, the desert provinces being rich in the metal (production, 1916, 71,340 tons); gold and silver are also found, as well as tin, borate of lime, lead, cobalt, vanadium, coal, salt, and sulphur. The nearness of the mountains to the sea renders nearly all the rivers potential generators of an enormous amount of water-power. The Transandine Railway has brought Santiago within 36 hours of Buenos Aires; there is also a longitudinal railway, which connects the extremities of the country. The total length of railways is 5,105 m., of which 3,183 belong to the State. Port works, costing £4,123,551, are in course of construction at Valparaíso and San Antonio, including a large dry dock at Talcahuano; it will hold vessels of the largest tonnage. In 1915 25,160 steamers (net tonnage 28,962,470) and 1,268 sailing vessels (net tonnage 1,155,516) entered and cleared at Chilean ports; 3,196 of these were British.

CAPITAL: Santiago (397,550); other chief towns are Valparaíso (201,507), Concepción (68,902), Talca (41,618), Iquique (40,171), Chillán (38,543), and Antofagasta (56,298).

	1914	1915	1916
	£	£	£
Revenue .	10,454,179	9,612,805	13,760,146
Expenditure	11,516,930	9,888,287	11,306,234
Debt .	—	—	32,221,625 (external) 5,765,750* (internal)
Imports .	20,231,803	11,490,895	16,689,103
Exports .	22,475,713	22,469,406	37,947,313

Exports to U.K., 1914, £5,347,456; 1915, £9,585,247; 1916, £12,408,613, as under:—

Corn and grain .	£518,091	Tin ore .	£1,624,372
Meat .	1,037,067	Wool .	820,222
Nitrate of soda .	360,339	Chemicals .	5,472,861
Copper ore .	147,595	Metal manuf.	1,468,514

Imports from (and of) U.K., 1914, £3,759,632; 1915, £1,791,131; 1916, £4,034,402, as under:—

Coal and coke .	£133,858	Machinery .	£167,962
Apparel .	57,198	Iron and steel	
Arms and ammuni-		manufacture .	379,049
tion .	31,060	Woolens .	501,339
Cotton manufac.	1,412,809		

BRITISH LEGATION, Santiago

Envoy Ex. and Min. Plen. Sir Francis Wm. Stronge, K.C.M.G. (b. 1856) £3,050

Naval Attaché, Capt. Alex. R. Quicke, R.N.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICERS

Santiago—Pro-Consul, Thos. C. Sargent .

Antofagasta—Consul, H. W. W. Bird .

Vice-Consul, G. W. MacAuslane .

Caldera—V.-Con. H. B. Beazley .

Caleta Caloso—V.-Con. A. E. Danks .

Carriatal Bajo—V.-Con. John King .

Chañaral—Cons. Agent, Wm. Sheriff .

Copiapo—Cons. Agent, J. Rogers .

Mejillones—V.-Con. (vacant) .

Taltal—V.-Con. H. T. S. Pearce .

Tocopilla—V.-Con. O. W. Nicholls .

* Not including paper money, which is almost totally guaranteed with the Conversion Funds, deposited in gold on British, German, and North American Banks. Total of paper money, £11,280,000.

<i>Coquimbo</i> —Consul, G. L. Ansted . . .	
<i>Iquique</i> —Consul, John P. Bagge . . .	£1,050-1,150
<i>Vice-Consul</i> , F. Watson . . .	
<i>Arica</i> —V.-Con. G. de M. MacKirdy . . .	
<i>Caleta Buena</i> —V.-Con. C. C. Aitken . . .	
<i>Junin</i> —V.-Con. L. J. Garratt . . .	
<i>Pisagua</i> —V.-Con. T. G. Patrickson . . .	
<i>Tacna</i> —V.-Con. (vacant) . . .	
<i>Valparaiso</i> —Cons.-Gen. Allan Maclean, C.M.G. . . .	£1,500
<i>Vice-Consul</i> , S. G. Irving . . .	
<i>Concepcion</i> —Consul, W. Borrowman . . .	
<i>Coronel</i> —V.-Con. E. Cooper . . .	
<i>Punta Arenas</i> —V.-Consul, John E. Bell . . .	
<i>Talca</i> —V.-Con. C. A. Stringfellow . . .	
<i>Talcahuano</i> —V.-Con. H. J. Coke . . .	
<i>Temuco</i> —Cons. Agent, J. Patillo . . .	
<i>Tomé</i> —V.-Con. M. S. Pasmore . . .	
<i>Valdivia and Corral</i> —V.-Con. Percy Mason . . .	

Mail transit: Valparaiso, 26-33 days. Steamship fares, £18-65.

CHINA

President, Feng Kuo-Chang (1917).
Ministry: Premier and War, Tuan Chi-jui.
Foreign Affairs, Wang Ta-shih.
Interior, Tang Hua-lung.
Finance, Liang Chi-chao.
Navy, Liu Kuang-hsiung.
Justice, Lin Kia-Min.
Education, Fan Juan-llen.
Commerce, Chang Kuo-kan.
Communications, Tsao Ju-lln.

En. Ex. and Min. Plen. in London, His Ex. Sao-ke Alfred Sze, 49 Portland Place, W.1.
Councillor of Legation, Sir John McLeavy Brown, C.M.G.

1st Sec. Tsung-yeo Lo.
2nd Sec. and Off. Consul-General, Yun-siang Tsao.
3rd Secs. Lao Yu Cheng, Yatson Chichung Yen.
Attaches, Hsiaochang Sze-Ping, Tsin Tsung Chang.
Student Interpreter, Lao Wei Shiu.

The Chinese Republic, lying mainly 20° and 50° N. and 80° and 130° E., is the most populous and, excluding Siberia, the largest country in Asia. China Proper is remarkable as the most compact nationality in the world, having an area estimated by the Chinese Government at 1,532,420 sq. m., with a pop. of 320,000,000. The rest of the country includes the dependencies of Manchuria, Mongolia, Inner Tibet, and Turkestan, which cover an area of about 2,744,750 sq. m., with a pop. of about 29,000,000. A Republic was established on Feb. 12, 1912, on the abdication of the five-year-old Emperor Hsuan-Tung, the last reigning representative of the Manchu dynasty, which, after a sovereignty of 267 years, was dethroned by the revolution of 1911-12. The last Imperial Act was an Edict conferring upon Yuan Shih-kai, the Emperor's Prime Minister, plenary powers to establish a republic. Yuan Shih-kai was subsequently unanimously elected to the office of President. He died in 1916. On July 1, 1917, a short-lived attempt was made by Gen. Chang Hsun to restore the Manchu dynasty, but the republican forces promptly marched on Peking and in ten days the republic was restored. The President is assisted by a Cabinet, whose appointment must be approved by the Advisory Council, an elected body with parliamentary functions. During 1915 a movement was on foot for the conversion of the republic into a monarchy, with Yuan Shih-kai as the figure-head, but in 1916, the eight principal provinces, one after

the other, declared themselves independent, and effectually put an end to the design. The three chief religions are Confucianism, Buddhism, and Taoism, the Buddhists largely preponderating. The worship of ancestors is everywhere practised. Roman Catholic and Protestant missions claim over 1,000,000 adherents. Western education is spreading rapidly, a large number of young Chinese studying in the U.S., Europe, and Japan. The land is freehold, and is held by families in small holdings, an annual land-tax of from 1s. to 6s. 6d. per acre being paid to the Government. A remarkable feature on the boundary of China and Manchuria is the Great Wall, begun in the 3rd cent., and added to in the course of years down to the 16th cent. In its total course it is 1,500 m. long, 20 to 30 ft. high, 15 to 25 ft. thick at the base and 12 ft. at the summit, with 40 ft. towers at intervals of 600 ft. Much of it is now in decay. The area over which China extends is so extensive that great varieties of climate are met with, the neighbourhood of the capital, Peking, having a climate as severe as Northern Europe, that of Shanghai being temperate, while that of Canton is almost tropical.

Agriculture is the principal industry of the people, rice being the staple article of food in the centre and south, and millet in the north. The soil being fruitful and well-watered, large crops are produced, although the methods of husbandry are generally primitive. Other grain crops are wheat, barley, and maize. Cotton, tobacco, and fruit are grown in the more sheltered parts of the north, tea, cotton, and ramie thread in the central and southern provinces, and in the latter also, in addition, sugar-cane and cinnamon, as well as various sub-tropical fruits, such as the orange, mango, banana, and pine-apple. The poppy, for the production of opium, was extensively grown in China, but the suppression of opium-smoking is releasing the land for other crops. The mineral wealth of the country is great, but as yet hardly developed. There is much coal in all the provinces, and in the Lui-Yang district, in the province of Hu-nan, there is a vast coalfield, the area of which is about 21,000 sq. m. There are also large quantities of coal in the provinces of Chih-li, Shan-tung, Sze-ch'uen, Shan-si, and Ho-nan. Iron ore is also plentiful in Shan-si, and copper ore in Yun-nan. Some tin, antimony, quicksilver, and gold are also found, while petroleum is being developed in the upper Yangtze region. The country has been so unsettled, however, of late years, that capitalists have little or no security as an inducement to further enterprise. Apart from the preparation of the agricultural products, and tea for the market, the two outstanding manufactures of the country are silk and porcelain. Manufactured and raw silk from Suchow, Nanking, and Hang-chow are particularly famous. About one-fourth of the world's supply of raw silk comes from China. Porcelain comes from the province of Kiang-si. Cotton-spinning and weaving looms have been established, particularly by the Japanese, and other minor industries are Indian ink, fans, lacquer ware, and matting. Railways extend some 5,500 m., with another 3,000 m. under construction. The great waterways of China make it prosperous, despite lack of railways, and even despite of internal turmoil.

Various districts have been "leased" to other powers: e.g. Wei-hai-Wei, and the Kowloon peninsula opposite Hong-Kong, to Great Britain; Port Arthur and Talién-wan to Russia, though the latter transferred the lease to Japan as a

result of the Russo-Japanese war; the Liao-tung Peninsula to Japan; Kiao-Chau to Germany (it is now in possession of Japan); and the bay of Kwang-Chau-Wang, with two islands commanding the entrance to the bay, to France. The Treaty Ports, and other ports opened by China to foreign trade, number 64. 164,807 foreigners were resident in China in 1915, of whom 84,918 were Japanese, 56,319 Russian, 8,914 British, 4,365 American, 3,187 Portuguese, 3,013 German, and 1,864 French. Shanghai is the great foreign centre, with a very considerable foreign population. The *Customs* dues on foreign trade are collected and the coast-lights are administered by the great service known as the Maritime Customs of China. Nearly 900 Europeans, of whom about 500 are British, are engaged in its service.

The coinage used by the people is the "*cash*," made of copper and zinc, 40 of which go to 1*l*. and 9,600 to a £. The "*tael*," or "*liang*" as the Chinese call it, is a silver standard, the weight and the fineness of which differ in different towns,

but the *Haikwan tael* is that in which duties are paid to the Maritime Customs, and this is a weight of 583.3 grains of pure silver 1,000 fine, the average value of which was 3*s*. 0*d*. in 1913, and 2*s*. 8*d*. in 1914; 100 Haikwan taels = 111.40 Shanghai taels, for which exchange quotations are made.

CAPITAL: Peking (1,000,000); other chief towns are Singan (1,000,000), Canton (900,000), Hankow (826,000), Tientsin (800,000), Shanghai (651,000), Fu-chow (624,000), Ch'ung-k'ing (614,500), Suchow (500,000), Hang-chow (594,000), Ning-po (450,000), and Nanking (270,000).

The Maritime Customs is the only Government department in China that publishes intelligible statistics of revenue. The total receipts from customs in 1915 amounted to £1,765,719. The foreign debt at the end of 1916 was £171,906,000.

The salt-tax, or gabelle, is an important source of revenue, bringing in some £10,000,000 a year; in 1913 it was placed under a foreign Inspector-General and Staff. The net imports and exports have been:

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	
	Ilk. Tls.	Hk. Tls.	Ilk. Tls.	s. d.
1911 . . .	471,503,943	377,338,166	848,842,109 (£114,061,019) —	Haikwan Tael = 2 8½
1912 . . .	473,097,031	370,520,403	843,617,434 (£128,796,555) —	" " = 3 0½
1913 . . .	570,162,557	403,305,546	973,468,103 (£147,049,562) —	" " = 3 0½
1914 . . .	569,241,382	356,226,629	925,468,011 (£126,430,056) —	" " = 2 8½
1915 . . .	454,475,719	418,861,164	873,336,883 (£113,273,266) —	" " = 2 7½
1916 . . .	516,406,995	481,797,366	998,204,361 (£165,539,695) —	" " = 3 3½

	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.
	Hk. Tls.	Hk. Tls.	Hk. Tls.	Hk. Tls.
Hong-Kong	171,636,099	167,993,852	148,436,189	153,347,624
India	48,292,190	39,149,254	40,753,196	32,754,841
Singapore, Straits, etc.	8,935,416	7,663,720	5,381,386	4,602,845
Other British Dominions	2,567,761	2,206,061	1,653,982	2,334,189

Exports to U.K., 1914. £4,718,854; 1915. £7,034,852; 1916. £8,335,102, as under:—

Bristles	£371,641	Hides	£226,265
Hair	177,083	Poultry	243,199
Peas and beans	449,744	Soya beans	2,546
Egg yolk	1,324,349	Straw plattings	186,798
Feathers (for beds)	171,083	Tea	930,180
Silk, raw	835,581	Tallow	292,297
„ manufactures	363,457	Wool	161,160

Imports from (and of) U.K., 1914. £13,014,437; 1915. £3,545,595; 1916. £10,707,487, as under:—

Tobacco	£1,710,554	Woolen goods	£718,487
Cotton goods	7,452,968	Machinery	453,286
Iron and steelmanuf.	1,365,134		

In 1916 the foreign shipping which entered and cleared at the various Treaty Ports amounted to 64,622,922 tons, of which 35,840,573 tons were British, 24,233,835 Japanese, and 1,545,085 Russian. The predominant feature was again the steady increase of Japanese tonnage, which has risen from 19,913,385 tons in 1912 to over 24,000,000 tons in 1916.

BRITISH LEGATION, Peking

Envoy Ex. and Minister Plen. Rt. Hon. Sir John N. Jordan. P.C., G.C.I.E., K.C.B., K.C.M.G. (b. 1852), *absent*; *Chargé d'Affaires*, B. F. Alston, C.B. (actg.) £5,000
Councillor of Legation, Miles W. Lampson, M.V.O. (actg.) £800

Naval Attaché, Commdr. I. A. S. Hutton, R.N.
Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. D. S. Robertson
Commercial Attaché, H. H. Fox, C.M.G. . . . £1,000
Chinese Sec. S. Barton, C.M.G. . . . £800-1,000
Assist. Chinese Sec. H. I. Harding
1st Sec. Miles W. Lampson, M.V.O. . . .
2nd Sec. Sir R. P. S. Head, Bt. £500
Accountant and Vice-Consul, W. P. W. Turner . . . £200
Physician, Dr. D. S. Bryan-Brown £850
Chaplain, Rt. Rev. Bishop Norris, D.D. (b. 1850) . . £200

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICERS

Amoy—Consul, H. A. Little £800
Canton—Con.-Gen. J. W. Jamieson, C.M.G. . £1,200
Vice-Con. R. S. Pratt (actg.)
Changsha—Consul, B. Giles, C.M.G. . . . £933
Chefoo—Consul, H. F. King £800
Cheng-lu—Con.-Gen. W. H. Hewlett, C.M.G. (actg.) . £1,150
Chin-Kiang—Consul, H. A. Ottewill
Chungking—V.-Con. L. M. King
Foochow—Consul, F. E. Wilkinson, C.M.G. . £900
Pagoda Island, V.-Con. Dr. W. W. Myers . .
Hangchow—Consul, V. L. Savage £800
Hankow—Con.-Gen. Sir W. W. Wilkinson . .
Vice-Cons.—H. J. Brett (actg.)
Ning-po—V.-Con. W. S. Toller
Harbin—Consul, H. Porter £1,250

<i>Ichang—Consul, B. G. Tours, C.M.G.</i>	£800
<i>Kashgar—Con.-Gen. Sir G. Macartney, K.C.I.E.</i>	
<i>Kui-kiang—Consul, H. Porter</i>	£800
<i>Kiung-chow and Pakhoi—Consul, W. J. B. Fletcher</i>	£800
<i>Mukden—Con.-Gen. P. E. O'Brien-Butler</i>	£1,000
<i>Nanking—Con.-Gen. E. C. C. Wilton, C.M.G.</i>	
<i>New-chang—Consul, W. J. Clennell</i>	£800
<i>Shanghai—Judge of Supreme Court, Sir Haviland W. de Sausmarez (b. '61)</i>	£2,250
<i>Consul-Gen. and Reg. of Shipping, Sir E. D. H. Fraser, K.C.M.G. (b. '59)</i>	£1,800
<i>Assist. Judge, Skinner Turner</i>	£1,550
<i>Consul, H. Phillips</i>	£880
<i>Vice-Consul, A. G. Major</i>	
<i>Crown Adv. A. G. Mossop (acig.)</i>	£600
<i>Registrar, G. W. King</i>	£750
<i>Suaitow—Consul, Geo. D. Pitzipios</i>	£800
<i>Tengyüeh—Consul, J. L. Smith</i>	£950
<i>Tientsin and Peking—Con.-Gen. H. E. Fulford, C.M.G.</i>	£1,200
<i>Vice-Consul, H. P. Handley-Derry</i>	£700
<i>Tsinan—Consul, J. T. Pratt</i>	£950
<i>Wuchow—Consul, O. D. Smith</i>	£950
<i>Yun-nan-ju—Con.-Gen. H. Goffe, C.M.G.</i>	£1,150

Mail transit: Peking, via Siberia, 17 days; via Vancouver, 31 days; via Suez, 30-33 days. Steamship fares to Hong-Kong, £30-65.

Dependencies

Manchuria lies between the province of Chih-li and the Amur river, and touches Korea on the E.; it has an area of 363,610 sq. m. and a pop. of 16,000,000. It consists of three provinces, the capitals of which are Mukden (pop. 150,000), Kirin, and Tsitsihar. *Manchuria* was occupied by Russia at the time of the Boxer outbreak, and though it should have been evacuated under the terms of the Manchurian Convention, 1902, it remained under Russian control. This was the immediate cause of hostilities between Russia and Japan, which ended in 1905 in the Treaty of Portsmouth. The country is well supplied with railways. At Kharbin there is a connexion with the Trans-Siberian railway to Vladivostok.

Mongolia lies between *Manchuria* and Chinese *Turkestan*. It includes the desert of Gobi, and is inhabited by nomadic Mongols and Kalmucks. It has an area of 1,367,600 sq. m. and a pop. of 2,600,000. The chief town is Urga, which the Russian Government proposes to connect with the Siberian railway. In 1912 the Mongolian princes declared for independence, and by a Russo-Mongolian Agreement Russia undertook to assist Mongolia to maintain the autonomous régime she has established. In 1915 Russian, Chinese, and Mongolian delegates signed an agreement recognising Chinese suzerainty over Outer Mongolia, which was declared to be part of Chinese territory; but provision was made for full autonomy therein, and non-interference by China. The Agreement implied the recognition of the Chinese right to full control of Inner Mongolia.

Chinese Turkestan, with an area of 550,340 sq. m. and a pop. of 1,200,000, lies to the N. of Tibet and to the E. of the Pamirs. It contains the important towns of Kashgar, Yarkand, and Khotan. British and Russian representatives are stationed at Kashgar, which is a large trading centre.

Tibet, Inner (see *TIBET*) is a semi-autonomous zone, over which the authority of China is at present somewhat vague. An endeavour was made in 1914 between the representatives of Great Britain, China, and Tibet to settle the boundaries between Outer Tibet and Tibet proper, but it was not successful.

COLOMBIA, REPUBLIC OF

President, Señor Dr. José Vicente Concha (1914-18).

Ministry—Interior, Señor Miguel Abadía.

Foreign Affairs, Señor M. F. Suarez.

War, Señor Salvador Branco.

Finance, Señor Tomás Surí Salcedo.

Treasury, Señor Pedro Blanco.

Education, Señor Emilio Ferrero.

Public Works, Señor Jorge Vélez.

Commerce and Agriculture, Señor Luis Montoya.

Envoys Ex. and Minister Plen. in England, Dr. Ignacio Gutierrez-Ponce, 42 Holland Road, Kensington, W.14.

Consul-General, Lorenzo Marroquin, Sicilian House, Sicilian Avenue, Southampton Row, W.C.1.

Colombia is a republic of South America, bounded on the E. by Venezuela, on the S. by Brazil and Ecuador, on the W. by the Pacific, and on the N. by the Caribbean Sea. It has an area of 482,329 sq. m. and a pop. at the last census (1912) of 5,472,604. It is divided into 15 departments and 4 "intendencias," the governors of which are nominated by the President of the Republic, whose term of office is four years. The legislature consists of a House of Representatives and a Senate, freely elected by the people. The national religion is Roman Catholic, but other religions are tolerated. Primary education is free, but not compulsory. All able-bodied citizens are liable to military service. The standing army consists of about 6,000 men, and the men who have served with the colours constitute a reserve.

About two-fifths of the area of Colombia comprises the rugged, mountainous regions of the Cordilleras, the terminal ranges of the Andes, divided into the Western, Central, and Eastern Cordilleras. The Central range is that of the loftiest peaks, while the Eastern contains large areas of plateau and elevated valley, within the temperate zone; in this latter region the greater part of the white population is to be found, as well as the greatest industrial development. The portion of the country to the south-east of the Andes consists of heavily forested plains, with continuous rainfall, situated in the basins of the Orinoco and Amazon. The country is very little developed, the chief difficulties being the absence of capital and lack of adequate communications; there are only some 650 m. of railway in the whole country, some centred round Bogotá, others isolated lines running from various ports a short distance inland. There is no direct railway communication between Bogotá and the coast, goods being carried on the Magdalena river as far as Girardat, and there transhipped. Consequently, although the country with its fertile soil is eminently suited for agriculture and cattle-rearing, in which most of the population is engaged, little more is produced than is necessary for home consumption. The live-stock in the country in 1916 was horses, 526,191; mules and asses, 339,602; goats, 163,830; pigs, 711,482, and horned cattle, 3,034,504. Coffee is being successfully grown, the province of Cundinamarca producing the celebrated Bogotá coffee; the United Fruit Company has developed the banana trade, which has now an export of over 7,000,000 bunches a year; cotton is also grown, and under the protection of the high tariff several cotton mills are now firmly established in the local trade; tobacco, rice, and wheat are also grown. The great attraction of Colombia is its mineral wealth. Rich

mines of gold (production over £1,500,000 a year), silver, iron, and lead exist, as well as large deposits of coal, and platinum is also found. The emerald mines, now the main source of the world's supply, are the property of the government.

In April 1914 a Treaty was signed between Colombia and the United States for the settlement of their differences arising out of the proclamation of independence by Panama in Nov. 1903. The treaty permits Colombia at all times to transport through the Panama Canal troops, material of war, and ships of war, even if Colombia be at war with another country. It also places products of Colombia passing through the Canal on the same footing as those of the U.S. The £ has been made legal tender, and the rate of exchange placed at five Colombian gold pesos to the £. Silver and nickel coins have been substituted for paper notes of small value.

CAPITAL: Bogota (121,257). Other towns are Medellín (71,004), Barranquilla (48,907), the chief port, Manizales (34,720), and Cartagena (36,632).

	1914	1915	1916
Revenue . . .	£2,718,487	£2,788,541	£3,659,603
Expenditure . .	3,090,184	3,028,628	3,530,000
External debt . .	—	3,847,948	4,386,987
Imports . . .	4,195,846	3,731,635	4,386,987
Exports . . .	6,526,517	6,526,576	5,899,791
Exports to U.K. .	1,090,164	1,189,684	187,575
Imports from (and of) U.K. . .	1,165,891	1,047,677	1,659,739

BRITISH LEGATION, Bogota

Envoy Ex., *Min. Plen. and Consul-Gen.* P. O. H. Wyndham (b. 1864) . . . £2,000

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICERS

Bogota—*Vice-Consul*, (vacant) . . . £300-500
 Honda—*Con. Agent*, Edward J. Hughes
 Medellín—*V.-Con.* Maurice Badian .
 Barranquilla—*Vice-Consul*, Arthur Tracey
Pro-Consul, George Pycroft . . .
 Buenaventura—*Con. Agent*, (vacant) .
 Cali—*Vice-Consul*, Valentine Burrowes
 Cartagena—*V.-Con.* Charles Stevenson
 Santa Maria—*V.-Con.* Philip H. Marsbal
 Tumaco—*Con. Agent*, Wm. Jarvis . .

Mail transit: Bogota, 30-35 days.

COSTA RICA, REPUBLIC OF

President, Señor Don Federico Tinoco Granados (1918-23).

Ministry—Foreign Affairs, Don Julio Acosta.

Interior, Don J. R. Arias.

Finance and Commerce, Don Mariano Guardia O.

Public Works, Don Enrique Pinto.

War, Don F. A. Tinoco.

Public Instruction, Don L. F. González.

Envoy Ex. and Min. Plen. in London, Señor Don

Wenceslao de la Guardia, 66 Holland Park, W.11.

Consul-General, W. J. Le Læheur.

Consul-General (actg.), Percy Grove Harrison.

Chancellor, Edwd. Sharp Evans.

Consulate, 58 Lombard Street, E.C.3.

Costa Rica is the southernmost republic of Central America, lying between Nicaragua on the N. and Panama on the S. It has an area of 23,000 sq. m., with a pop. (1916) of 430,701. Spanish is the universal language.

It is governed by a President elected for six years and a chamber of 43 representatives, elected for four years by universal male suffrage of all who can support themselves, half retiring every two years. All religions are tolerated, but the

Roman Catholic is the State religion. Education is compulsory and free. In 1915 there were 419 primary schools, with 34,703 scholars. The country is more especially agricultural, and has abundance of moisture and a wonderfully fertile soil; bananas are the staple product (value, 1915, £1,062,824), but rice, maize, potatoes, and beans are grown in the interior, as well as cocoa, vanilla, sugar-cane, cotton, oranges, and indigo on the warmer coast-lands. There are large forests of excellent woods—cedar, mahogany, rosewood, ebony, fustic, and other dye-woods. Gold and silver are also found, four gold-mines being at work in 1916. Length of railways, 385 m.

CAPITAL: San José (36,900; with suburbs, 52,300), Cartago (12,756).

	1914	1915	1916
Revenue . . .	£823,128	£606,167	—
Expenditure . .	932,750	876,166	—
Debt . . .	—	1,586,660	—
Imports . . .	1,554,083	923,890	—
Exports . . .	2,235,272	2,052,082	—
Imports to U.K. .	1,684,126	1,569,590	1,478,926
Exports from (and of) U.K. . .	186,563	97,432	138,816

BRITISH LEGATION

Envoy Ex., *Min. Plen. and Consul-Gen.* Sir Claude G. Mallet, O.M.G. (b. 1860) (£1,550), resides at Panama.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICERS

San José—*Consul*, F. Nutter Cox.

Port Limon—*Consul*, Wm. McAdam.

Mail transit: 15-18 days.

CUBA, REPUBLIC OF

President, General Mario G. Menocal (1917-21, 2nd term).

Envoy Ex. and Min. Plen. in London, Gen. Carlos García Velez, 30 York Terrace, Regent's Park, N.W.1.

1st Secretary, Miguel A. Campa.

Cuba is considerably the largest of the West India Islands, and lies between 74° 7' and 84° 57' W. long. and 19° 48' and 23° 13' N. lat. Its area is 44,164 sq. m. with a pop. of 2,473,600, of whom nearly one-third are mulattoes or negroes. Cuba was a Spanish possession from the time of its discovery in 1492 till, by the Treaty of Paris, 1898, after a war with the United States, it was relinquished by Spain and became an independent State under American suzerainty. The Constitution of 1901 provides for a republican form of government, with a President, Vice-President, Senate, and House of Representatives. In 1906 an insurrection broke out, and a United States Commission undertook the provisional government; organic laws were enacted in reference to the Executive and Judicial Powers, the national Civil Service, the electoral system, and the Municipal and Provincial authorities. The country is divided into six provinces. Education, neglected for years, was reorganised under the American administration, and is now compulsory.

The climate of Cuba is tropical, with a dry season from Nov. to April, and a hot, wet season during the remainder of the 12 months. The soil is very fertile throughout the island, and grows abundant crops of sugar (value £23,000,000 yearly) and tobacco (value over £6,000,000 yearly); bananas, pine-apples, coconuts, oranges, etc., are also produced. There are large forests of timber,

particularly mahogany and cedar, which are increasingly exported. There are also valuable iron, manganese, and copper mines, as well as beds of asphalt, which latter, however, are not yet worked. Railways, 2,380 m.

CAPITAL: Havana (297,159). Other towns are Santiago (45,470), Matanzas (36,009), and Cienfuegos (30,100).

	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
Revenue	£8,365,717	£8,365,717	£9,335,988
Expenditure	8,052,581	8,052,581	8,830,640
Debt	—	14,416,620	13,636,800
Imports	23,801,200	32,385,049	—
Exports	35,510,800	52,977,450	—

	1914	1915	1916
Exports to U.K.	4,346,842	8,240,109	13,051,977
Imports from (and of) U.K.	1,594,886	1,781,640	2,058,510

BRITISH LEGATION, Havana

Envoy Ex., Min. Plen. and Consul-Gen. Stephen Leech (b. 1864) £1,800

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICERS

Havana—Vice-Consul, Denys Cowan £600-800
Vice-Consul, G. F. Plant
Cardenas—V.-Consul, A. FitzGibbon
Cienfuegos—V.-Consul, Arthur Durbill (actg.).
Santiago—Consul, Wm. Mason

Mail transit: Havana, 12 days.

DENMARK

King—Christian X, b. Sept. 26, 1870, suc. May 14, 1912; m. April 26, 1898, Princess Alexandrine of Mecklenburg; issue, H.R.H. Prince Christian Frederik (Crown Prince and Heir Apparent), b. Mar. 11, 1899; H.R.H. Prince Knud, b. July 27, 1900. King Christian has a Civil List of £55,555.

Ministry—Premier and Minister of Justice, C. T. Zahle.

Finance, Edward Brandes.

Defence, Peter Munch.

Foreign Affairs, Erik Seavenhus.

Public Worship and Instruction, Rev. Keiser-Nielsen.

Interior, Ove Rode.

Agriculture, K. Podersen.

Public Works, Hassing Joergensen.

Commerce, C. Hage.

Without Portfolio, J. O. Christensen, Th. Stauning, C. Rottboell.

Envoy Ex. and Min. Plen. in London, Kammerherre Grevenkop-Castenskiold, 29 Pont Street, S.W.1.

1st Secretary, Count Reventlow.

Attachés, Baron de Bertouche Lehn, M. Torben de Bille, M. Joergen de Wichfeld.

Consul-General in London, F. J. Hansen (actg.), 8 Byward Street, Great Tower Street, E.C.3.
Vice-Consul, Hubert Wichfeld.

The Kingdom of Denmark, the smallest of the Northern European States, lying between 54° 33' and 57° 45' N. and 8° 5' and 12° 47' E., consists of Zealand, Funen, Laaland, and other islands in the Baltic, the peninsular of Jutland, Iceland, and the Faroe Is. in the N. Atlantic. It has an area of 15,592 sq. m. and a pop. in 1911 of 2,775,076.

Under the constitution of 1915, the executive power is vested in King and ministers, the legislative in the Rigsdag or Diet acting jointly with the Sovereign. The Rigsdag is composed of the Landsting (or Upper House of 72 members—indirectly elected on the proportional system for

eight years), and the Folkething (or House of Commons of 140 members, also elected on the proportional systems for three years). Both sexes vote in the elections for the upper and lower houses, and women are also eligible for election thereto. The franchise age for either sex is 25 years. Members of both houses are paid about 11s. a day while the Rigsdag is sitting, and their travelling expenses. For local government the country is divided into 18 counties, each under a governor, and these are sub-divided into hundred and parishes. The towns are administered by mayors. The State religion is Lutheran, and the King must be a member of that Church, but all religions are tolerated. Education, compulsory and free, for children from 7 to 14 years of age the public schools being maintained by communal rates. There are 21 agricultural or horticultural schools in the country, and a veterinary and agricultural college at Copenhagen.

Of the whole population 37·8% live by agriculture, 31·5% by manufactures, and 15% by commerce and transport. There appears to have been a steady increase of late in the number of the population gaining a livelihood from industrial pursuits, particularly beet sugar, margarine, etc. About five-sixths of the land is possessed by small freeholders and peasants, the law forbidding the union of small farms into large estates. The total area under cultivation, according to the latest returns (1916), is 6,928,817 acres, of which 6,126,341 acres were arable; of this area 4,352,001 acres were under tillage. The live stock numbered 538,000 horses, 2,453,000 cattle, 270,000 sheep, and 1,981,000 swine. There are 2,390 m. of railway, of which 1,243 m. belong to the State. The exports include bacon, hams, butter, margarine, eggs, hides, skins, horses, and cattle, and the imports include raw minerals, yarns and rope. Iron manufactures, colonial produce, and an increasing amount of agricultural articles and raw materials, such as maize, oil-cakes, and foreign manures.

CAPITAL: Copenhagen (pop. 630,418, with suburbs); other towns, Aarhus (61,755); Odense (42,237).

	1914	1915	1916
Revenue	£10,806,577	£6,765,598	£7,898,820
Expenditure	10,551,853	8,673,897	10,291,495
Public debt	—	21,813,117	25,386,431
Imports	44,182,666	—	—
Exports	48,191,444	—	—

Exports to U.K., 1914, £25,376,023 :

Butter	£11,038,637	Sugar	£496,459
Eggs	2,646,979	Pork	206,400
Bacon	9,936,464		

Ditto, 1915, £22,569,327 :

Butter	£10,221,398	Sugar	£3,285
Eggs	1,863,527	Pork	36,092
Bacon	9,128,847		

Ditto, 1916, £21,942,337 :

Butter	£10,378,050	Sugar	£443
Eggs	1,303,177	Pork	nil
Bacon	9,087,913		

Imports from (and of) U.K., 1915, £7,778,962 :

Coal and coke	£2,682,261	Ships and boats	£73,695
Cottons	684,996	Woolen yarn	289,460
Iron manuf.	384,783	„ manuf.	375,636
Machinery	138,806		

Ditto, 1916, £11,442,850 :

Coal and Coke	£3,393,740	Ships and boats	£1,353
Cottons	1,285,751	Woolen yarn	570,165
Iron manuf.	504,632	„ manuf.	1,621,556
Machinery	157,621		

BRITISH LEGATION, Copenhagen

Envoy Ex. and Minister Plen. Sir Ralph Spencer
 Paget, K.O.M.G., C.V.O. (b. '64). . . £3,000
1st Secretary, H. Gurney, M.V.O.
2nd Secretary, H. A. Grant Watson . . .

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICERS

Copenhagen—Consul, R. Erskine . . £600-800
V.-Con. E. O. Dunne . . .
Pro-Con. E. H. Hansen . . .
Aalborg—Con. W. T. Holmes . . .
Aarhus—Consul, R. Thirsk . . .
Vice-Consul, C. G. E. von der Hude . . .
Bandholm—V.-Con. H. O. L. Hovmand . . .
Elsinore—V.-Con. H. H. Cassells . . .
Esbjerg—V.-Con. C. L. Okholm . . .
Fredericia—V.-Con. L. Pearl Cross . . .
Frederikshavn—V.-Con. Sopbus Korup . . .
Horsens—V.-Con. P. Nørgaard . . .
Kastrup—V.-Con. Silvio Alfred Fugl . . .
Kolding—V.-Con. Christian F. Eff . . .
Korsør—V.-Con. L. E. Keyser . . .
Lemvig—V.-Con. L. Kier . . .
Odense—Consul, Wm. R. Heatley . . .
V.-Con. L. B. Muus . . .
Randers—V.-Con. A. Kraunsøe . . .
Rønne (Bornholm)—V.-Con. (vacant) . . .
Svendborg—V.-Con. Ingvar A. Petersen . . .
Thisted—V.-Con. Søren M. Zacho . . .

Mall transit : Copenhagen, 36 bours.

Dependencies

Greenland is an extensive island lying N.E. of America, extending into the Polar regions; the area of the colonised portion is 46,740 sq. m., with a pop. of 11,895, of whom 309 are Europeans. The interior is all ice, but parts of the south and west coast are habitable, with verdant pasture, some shrubbery, and mossy valleys. **Exports** consist of oil of seals and whales, fox, seal, and reindeer skins, ciderdown, feathers, and cryolite. The chief trade is with Denmark.

Faroe, or Sheep Islands, are a group lying between the Shetlands and Iceland. Of a total of 21 islands, 17 are inhabited. Area, 115 sq. m.; pop. 18,000. Little of the surface is under cultivation, owing to the rugged nature of the soil. Sheep, however, thrive, there being over 100,000 in the islands. Industries, cod and whale fishing, and woollen goods. CAPITAL, Thorshavn (pop. 2,300), on Strömö.

Iceland is a large island, 130 m. E. of Greenland and 850 m. W. of Norway. Area, 40,447 sq. m.; pop. 85,183. The Legislature, called the *Althing*, consists of 40 members elected by popular suffrage. Every man and woman over 25 years of age may vote, and women may hold any office in the State. Under laws adopted in 1903, a *Minister for Iceland* (Einar Arnórsson), nominated by the King, resides at Reykjavik, and is responsible for the administration. **Exports**: wool, dried fish, mutton, ponies, and sheep. Manufactures: domestic.

CAPITAL: Reykjavik (pop. 13,280).

	1912	1913	1914
Imports	£854,380	£928,763	—
Exports	933,326	1,062,677	—
	1914	1915	1916
Exports to U.K.	£136,446	£324,381	£976,886
Imports from (and of) U.K.	211,049	229,727	389,914

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICERS

Thorshavn—Consul, A. G. Coates, M.V.O.
Vice-Con. V. Lutzen.
Reykjavik—Consul, E. G. Cable.
Vice-Con. Asgeir Sigurdsson.
Seydisfjord—V.-Con. Dr. K. Kristiansson.
Akureyri—V.-Con. Ragnar Olafsson.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

President, (in abeyance).

Acting Consul-General in London, Edward R. Cazeaux, 19 St. Dunstan's Hill, E.C.3.
Consul, A. M. Ventura, 17 Coleman Street, E.C.2.

A republic embracing the eastern end of the island of Santo Domingo, the republic of Haiti (q.v.) occupying the western end. It comprises an area of 18,045 sq. m., with an estimated pop. in 1916 of 795,432. It was founded in 1814, when it separated from Haitian control. It separated from Spain in 1822 to form a joint state with Haiti. It subsequently became a Spanish possession from 1861-5. It is divided into six states or provinces, and six maritime districts, and is governed by a President, chosen by an electoral college for a term of six years, and a National Congress of twelve Senators elected for six years and twenty-four Deputies elected for four years. The inhabitants are composed chiefly of mulattoes, and the Spanish language is that which is chiefly spoken. The State religion is Roman Catholic. Education is free and compulsory. The country is in a very backward state, and its natural resources have scarcely been touched. Sugar, molasses, and cocoa form the principal exports, but tobacco and coffee are of some importance, and hides, wax, honey, bananas, cotton, mahogany and other furniture woods are also exported. The bulk of the trade is in the hands of the U.S., Germany, before the war, being second; the lack of a direct line of British steamers handicaps the British trader. The customs duties are the main source of revenue, and are controlled by the U.S. Government. The years 1912-14 and 1915-16 have been marked by revolution and chaotic conditions generally, and trade conditions continue dull. In May 1916 a recurrence of disturbances caused the intervention of the United States. The country was placed under the control of a Military Government in Nov. 29, 1916, all the principal executive ports being occupied by U.S. naval and marine officers. Under their control order has been re-established throughout the Republic and trade is flourishing except in so far as it is hampered by restrictions arising out of the European war. The Military Governor for the time being combines the functions of President and Congress. The high price of sugar has stimulated production and increased prosperity in the sugar districts.

CAPITAL. Santo Domingo (pop. 22,000).

	1914	1915	1916
	£	£	£
Revenue	1,036,059	919,341	£977,986
Expenditure	1,006,217	906,701	807,071
Public debt	—	5,000,000	3,600,000
Imports	1,384,569	1,876,133	2,400,088
Exports	2,178,762	3,129,436	4,429,603
Exports to U.K.	234,292	66,996	95,243
Imports from (and of) U.K.	100,191	97,111	74,680

BRITISH LEGATION

British Minister, Stephen Leech (resident in Havana, Cuba).

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICERS

Santo Domingo—Vice-Consul and *Chargé d'Affaires*,
G. A. Fisher.
Vice-Cons. H. H. Gosling.
Puerto Plata—V.-Cons. M. Doorly.
Sanchez—V.-Cons. C. MacFadzean.
San Pedro de Macoris—V.-Consul, V. G. Barnett.

Mail transit : 21-25 days.

ECUADOR, REPUBLIC OF

President, Dr. Alfredo Baquerizo Moreno (1916-20).

Minister in London, Señor Don Enriquè Dorn y Do Alsua.

Consul-General, Señor Don A. Zaldumbide.

Chancellor, Rafael Coronel.

Consulate, 9 Bishopsgate, E.C.2.

A republic of equatorial South America, constituted in 1830 by reparation from the original republic of Colombia. There are boundary disputes between Ecuador and Colombia and Ecuador and Peru, so that the actual area of the country is a matter of doubt, but it is considered to be about 116,000 sq. m., including the Galapagos Islands, which have an area of 2,400 sq. m., with a pop. of 400. The pop. of Ecuador is 1,500,000, of whom nearly 900,000 are Indians. Under the Constitution of 1884, modified in 1887 and 1897, it is governed by a *President* directly elected by the people for four years, with the assistance of a Congress composed of a Senate of 32 members, elected for two years, representing the 16 provinces, and a Chamber of 48 *Deputies*, representing the people, which is elected every two years. The electors to both Chambers must be adults able to read and write. The State Church is Roman Catholic, but by a law of 1904 the Church and its property are under the control of the State. Civil marriage is obligatory. Primary education is free and obligatory. The foreign commerce centres in Guayaquil. The chief products are cocoa, indiarubber, hides, coffee, sugar, and cotton. Ecuador is the largest cocoa-producing country (export, 1915, £1,993,814). Panama hats, of which £97,069 worth were exported in 1915, are now made almost exclusively in Ecuador. Gold, copper, iron, lead and coal exist in considerable quantities, but the country badly needs development. There is a railway from Duran to Quito (270 miles). *Army* about 7,000 officers and men, with a National Guard which can be made up to 90,000. Service nominally universal and compulsory from 18 to 50 years of age; three years' service with the colours.

	1914	1915	1916
Revenue and expenditure . . .	£2,076,045	£2,088,000	£2,099,645
Debt (external) . . .	—	—	3,221,745
" " . . .	—	—	1,522,987
Imports . . .	£1,728,964	£1,730,070	£1,919,788
Exports . . .	2,687,565	2,653,306	3,615,162
Exports to U.K. . .	766,069	969,173	1,018,619
Imports from (and of) U.K. . .	434,955	422,794	433,623

CAPITAL, Quito (80,000). Other chief towns are Guayaquil (90,000), and Cuenca (50,000).

BRITISH LEGATION, Lima, Peru

Envoy Ex. and Minister Plen. Ernest Amellus Rennic, M.V.O. (b. 1868).

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICERS

Quito—Consul-General and *Chargé d'Affaires*,
L. J. J. R. Jerome.
Guayaquil—Consul, Hubert W. Wilson.
Vice-Consul, Wm. O. Graham.
Pro-Consul, (vacant).
Esmeraldas—Vice-Consul, H. Cornwall.
Manila—Vice-Consul, Norman Laird.
Bahia—Cons. Agent, Pierre Discamps.
Cuenca—Vice-Consul, Enrique Malo A.

Mail transit : Quito, 30 days.

FRANCE

President, M. Raymond Poincaré.

[M. Poincaré, elected to the presidency Jan. 17, 1913, in succession to M. Fallières, was b. on Aug. 20, 1860, at Bar-le-Duc (Meuse). He is an advocate at the Court of Paris. He has been in politics since the year 1887, when he became a deputy, and, in 1903, a Senator of the Meuse. He became Minister of Public Instruction in '93 under M. Dupuy as Prime Minister, and in '94 was Finance Minister. He again held office as Minister of Public Instruction in M. Ribot's third administration ('95), and as Finance Minister the following year in M. Sarrien's Cabinet. He was Prime Minister from January 1912 until his election as President, holding the portfolio of Foreign Affairs. M. Poincaré is a zealous advocate of electoral reform and proportional representation. He is a member of the French Academy (elec. 1809), and the author of *Idees contemporaines*, and other well-known works. He married Mlle. Henriette Benucci.]

Presidents of the Third Republic:

Adolphe Thiers	1871-73
Marshal MacMahon	1873-79
F. J. P. Jules Grévy	1879-87
F. Sadi Carnot	1887-94
Casimir Perier	June-Jan. 1894-95
Félix Faure	1895-99
Émile Loubet	1899-06
Armand Fallières	1906-13
Raymond Poincaré	1913-

Ministry

Prime Minister and War, M. Clemenceau.

Justice, M. Nall.

Foreign Affairs, M. Pichon.

Interior, M. Pams.

Marine, M. Georges Leygues.

Munitions, M. Loucheur.

Finance, M. Klotz.

Colonies, M. Henri Simon.

Public Works, M. Clavellie.

Public Instruction, M. Lafferre.

Labour, M. Coiffard.

Commerce, M. Clémentel.

Supplies and Agriculture, M. Boret.

Blockade, M. Jonnart.

Under-Secretaries

War, M. Jeanneney.

Military Justice, M. Ignace.

Medical Services, M. Godart.

Aviation, M. Dumesnil.

Pensions, M. Abrami.

Interior, M. A. Favro.

Marine, M. Ceis.

Merchant Marine, M. Lemery.

Food Supply, M. Vilgrain.

Finance, M. Sergeant.

Ambassador in London, M. Paul Cambon, G.C.V.O.,
Albert Gate House, Hyde Park, W.I.

Councillor, M. A. de Fleurba.

1st Secretary, M. Pinctou de Chambrun.

2nd Secretaries, Baron P. de Barante, M. Roger
Cambon, Comte de Montholon.

3rd Secretary, M. de La Garenne.
Attaché, Comte de Ribes.
Naval Attaché, Adm. Baron Mercier de Lostende.
Military Attaché, Gen. Vicomte de la Panouse.
Secretary Archivist, M. J. Knecht.
Commercial Attaché, M. Jean Périet.
Consul-General, M. G. C. Kahn, 51 Bedford Square, W.C.1.
Vice-Consul and Chanceller, M. Mattei.

France is a country of Western Europe, situated between 51° 6' and 42° 20' N. and 4° 42' W. and 7° 39' E. From north to south its length is about 600 m., and its breadth from east to west 528 m. The total area is 207,218 m. The pop. at the last census (1911) was 39,601,509; the birth-rate is very low, and consequently the rate of increase is practically stationary. While the average excess of births over deaths per 10,000 inhabitants during the quinquennial period 1901-5 was only 18, as compared with 106 in Italy, 113 in Austria-Hungary, 121 in England and Wales, 149 in Germany, and 155 in the Netherlands, it was lowered during the next quinquennial period by 50%. In 1914 there were (for 77 departments only) 594,222 births, 169,011 marriages, and 647,549 deaths. There has always been a large resident population of foreigners in France, the census figures showing 40,378 British, 287,126 Belgians, 102,271 Germans, 14,681 Austrians, 73,422 Swiss, 419,234 Italians, 105,760 Spaniards, 35,016 Russians: total, 1,159,835.

Government

France, since the overthrow of Napoleon III, in 1871, has been a republic. The legislature consists of the Assembly, sitting in two houses: viz. the Senate of 300 members, indirectly elected or 9 years (one-third retiring every 3 years) by delegates chosen by the Municipal Councils and the Senators, Deputies, Councillors-General, and District Councillors of the Departments (there are a number of Senators originally elected for life by the two Chambers, but as these die the vacancies are filled up by the election of Senators for a period of 9 years only); and the Chamber of Deputies of 584 members, elected for 4 years by universal suffrage. An Electoral Reform Bill, which prior to the war had been before Parliament and the country for some considerable time, proposed a return to the system of *scrutin de liste* with proportional representation. At present each Department is divided into arrondissements returning one Deputy, though where the population of the arrondissement exceeds 100,000, it is divided into two or more constituencies. Each elector votes for one Deputy only. Candidates are compelled to declare for which constituency they will stand. Voters are required to be over 21 and to have a 6-months' residential qualification. Both Houses can initiate and frame laws, except in the case of financial laws, which must first be presented to and voted by the Chamber of Deputies. Deputies and Senators are both paid at the rate of 16,000 fr. a year. The Presidents of the two Chambers each receive in addition 72,000 fr. a year for the expense of entertainment. Members of both Chambers travel free on all railways on making a small annual payment.

The executive power is confided to the President, who is elected for seven years by the two Houses united in National Assembly, and receives 600,000 fr. a year, and a further allowance of 600,000 fr. for expenses. He appoints the Ministers and makes all civil and military appointments. War

can be declared by the President only with consent of the two Houses, and his every act must be countersigned by a Minister.

The *Conseil d'Etat* is a special body, composed of Councillors, *Maitres de Requêtes* and Auditors, all appointed by the President, and presided over by the Minister of Justice. Its function is to give advice upon administrative points submitted to it by the Government.

The colonies are looked upon as being politically part of France, and are represented in the Senate by 4 Senators and in the Chamber by 10 Deputies.

As to local government, the unit is the commune, governed by a municipal council and a mayor. The 36,241 communes are combined into 2,915 cantons, containing on an average 12 communes, and the cantons into 362 arrondissements, governed by elective arrondissement councils and sub-prefects, these arrondissements again forming the Departments, of which there are 86, each with a Departmental Council, besides the territory of Belfort. Prefects, with large powers, represent the Executive, and control the Departments, and Sub-Prefects the Arrondissements.

The towns with a population over 100,000 are :

Paris	1,807,044	Nice	142,940
Marseilles	550,619	Le Havre	136,159
Lyons	523,796	Rouen	124,987
Bordeaux	261,678	Roubaix	122,723
Lille	217,807	Nancy	119,949
Nantes	170,535	Rheims	115,178
Toulouse	149,576	Toulon	104,582
St. Etienne	143,656		

By a law passed on Dec. 9, 1905, the Churches were separated from the State, which now recognises no religion officially; and the adherents of all creeds were authorised to form associations for public worship. Formerly the Roman Catholic Church, the Reformed Church, the Augsburg Confession and the Jews were so recognised, and salaries were paid to ministers of the different Churches by the State. But save for pensions and grants made during the period of transition no salaries are now paid by the State. Buildings used for public worship may still be so used, under regulations specified by the Government. Roman Catholics form the large majority of the population.

Primary education is free and obligatory for children from 6 to 13 years of age, and admirably organised. All teachers are laymen, and are paid by the State, except in the towns which number more than 150,000 inhabitants. Secondary education is given in the State *lycées* and communal colleges, in private establishments, and in ecclesiastical seminaries; there are also facilities, including *lycées*, colleges, and courses of secondary instruction, for over 34,000 girls. Numerous technical and special schools, besides 15 universities, complete the educational system.

The legal system comprises for civil cases the Justices of the Peace, and above them the 26 Appeal Courts and the Courts of Cassation. Criminal cases, except petty offences which are dealt with at the Police Courts, come before the Police Correctional Courts, consisting of three judges, but no jury. An examining magistrate, the *juge d'instruction*, makes a preliminary inquiry, and may dismiss the case or send it for trial. Above these courts are the Assize Courts, assisted by twelve jurors, the Courts of Appeal and the Criminal Court of Cassation. Tribunals of commerce and councils of experts deal with commercial cases. The chief exports are textiles, wine, raw silk, wool, etc., leather, skins and furs, and small

waro. The production of wine in 1916 was 736,061,634 Imperial gall., as compared with 398,217,380 gall. in 1915, and 1,231,951,498 galls. in 1914. Manufactures accounted for £144,000,000 of the exports in 1913, *raw materials* for £75,000,000 and *food products* for £33,909,000. The chief imports are wool, silk, coal, cotton, oil seeds, timber, hides, cereals, textiles, machinery, wine, food products. *Raw materials* accounted for £197,000,000 of the imports in 1913, *food products* for £76,000,000, and *manufactures* for £67,000,000. Agricultural operations engage nearly half the population, and include not only the growing of cereals, wheat principally, but roots, cattle, sugar, silk, wine, vegetables, and poultry and eggs. Coal and iron mines exist, and zinc, copper, antimony, manganese, and salt are also mined; there is a considerable fishing industry, besides the ordinary manufacturing pursuits.

At the end of 1913 there were 25,390 miles of railway lines of general interest, and 6,001 miles of lines of local interest. Large advances, accounting for a considerable proportion of the public debt, have been made by the country to the railways, which will ultimately revert to the State. The total length of State lines in 1913 was 7,425 miles. There were 3,104 miles of canals used for internal navigation, and 5,472 miles of rivers similarly used.

Corsica, an island in the Mediterranean, separated from Sardinia by the Strait of Bonifacio, is a French Department. Area, 3,367 sq. m. and pop. 289,495. The chief town is Ajaccio (22,264); Bastia (27,338) is a torpedo-station. There is direct communication between Ajaccio, Nice, and Marseilles, by the mail steamers of the Fraissinet Line.

Ajaccio—British Consul, Capt. Hon. H. O. O. Dundas.

Bastia—Vice-Consul, W. Follett Routley.

	Revenue	Expenditure
1909 . . .	£160,217,800	£160,208,987
1910 . . .	167,423,349	167,415,298
1911 . . .	175,467,624	175,458,487
1912 . . .	179,933,218	179,918,525
1913 . . .	189,555,297	189,544,141
1914 . . .	207,674,479	207,681,694
1915 . . .	150,041,000	912,179,461
1916 . . .	182,511,880	1,316,910,696
1917 . . .	222,418,493	1,613,739,574

Public Debt

1917 . . .	Funded, £2,665,400,140; floating, £945,988,000; total, £3,611,388,140.
------------	--

	Imports	Exports
1908 . . .	£225,620,000	£202,078,000
1909 . . .	249,840,000	228,720,000
1910 . . .	270,000,000	240,000,000
1911 . . .	326,426,000	246,683,000
1912 . . .	318,034,000	265,454,000
1913 . . .	340,335,000	275,012,000
1914 . . .	256,087,000	194,753,000
1915 . . .	322,980,000	102,892,000
1916 . . .	606,376,480	204,627,600

Exports to the U.K., 1914, £37,774,178 :

Apparel . . .	£1,325,778	Cotton and manuf. £1,591,197
Butter . . .	1,674,155	Silk and manuf. . . 5,467,267
Motor-cars, etc. . .	1,795,631	Skins and Furs . . 507,783
Fancy (Paris) goods . . .	290,485	Spirits . . . 924,972
Feathers, ornamental . . .	414,063	Wine . . . 1,681,983
Flowers, artificial . . .	404,177	Vegetables, raw . . 699,964
Fruits . . .	1,253,152	Wood and manuf. . 1,064,563
Leather & manuf. . .	1,115,687	Wool . . . 1,315,509
		Woolen Yarn and manuf. . . 4,202,604

Exports to the U.K., 1915, £31,427,740 :

Apparel . . .	£634,383	Cotton and manuf. £1,092,659
Butter . . .	2,275,676	Silk and manuf. . . 5,413,697
Motor-cars, etc. . .	916,323	Skins and Furs . . 378,626
Fancy (Paris) goods . . .	360,433	Spirits . . . 1,076,511
Feathers, ornamental . . .	577,338	Wine . . . 1,267,919
Flowers, artificial . . .	585,248	Vegetables, raw . . 406,697
Fruits . . .	880,103	Wood and manuf. . 1,206,859
Leather & manuf. . .	1,024,461	Wool . . . 13,204
		Woolen Yarn and manuf. . . 236,555

Iditio, 1916, £26,584,543 :

Apparel . . .	£405,586	Cotton and manuf. £750,129
Butter . . .	974,743	Silk and manuf. . . 4,391,202
Motor-cars, etc. . .	243,135	Skins and Furs . . 405,011
Fancy (Paris) goods . . .	270,756	Spirits . . . 1,080,693
Feathers, ornamental . . .	394,597	Wine . . . 1,318,796
Flowers, artificial . . .	471,101	Vegetables, raw . . 291,269
Fruits . . .	763,472	Wood and manuf. . 1,432,762
Leather & manuf. . .	941,979	Wool . . . 283,171
		Woolen Yarn and manuf. . . 199,784

Imports from (and of) U.K., 1914, £25,780,138 :

Coal and Coke . . .	£7,766,801	Machinery . . . £1,638,232
Chemicals . . .	1,236,331	Iron and Steel . . 1,412,297
Cotton and manuf. . .	1,269,671	Ships and Boats . . 229,365
Leather & manuf. . .	721,711	Woolen manuf. . . 1,835,644

Iditio, 1915, £69,558,277 :

Coal and Coke . . .	£15,151,792	Machinery . . . £1,961,761
Chemicals . . .	2,032,930	Iron and Steel . . 9,927,094
Cotton and manuf. . .	8,061,888	Ships and Boats . . 83,854
Leather & manuf. . .	1,156,332	Woolen manuf. . . 12,085,568

Iditio, 1916, £92,830,075 :

Coal and Coke . . .	£21,118,008	Machinery . . . £3,153,387
Chemicals . . .	2,536,143	Iron and Steel . . 22,743,031
Cotton and manuf. . .	6,420,031	Ships and Boats . . 149,150
Leather & manuf. . .	1,769,874	Woolen manuf. . . 8,224,678

BRITISH EMBASSY

39 Faubourg St. Honoré, Paris

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary,
Rt. Hon. Lord Bertie of Thame, P.C., G.C.B.,
G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O. £11,500
Councillor, G. D. Grahame, M.V.O. . . .
1st Secretary, Eric O. B. Phipps
2nd Secretaries, Hon. P. Ramsay, N. M. Henderson,
Edmund Monson, Hon. Gerald Agar-Robartes,
J. B. Monck
Hon. Attaché, W. Athelstan Johnson, M.V.O.
Archivist, W. D. Outhbertson
Commercial Attaché, Sir Henry Austin Lee,
K.C.M.G., C.B.
Military Attaché, Col. Le Roy-Lewis, C.B., D.S.O.
Naval Attaché, Commr. S. B. Maluguy, R.N.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICERS

(See also separately under French Colonies)

Paris—Consul-General, Walter R. Hearn, 6 Rue Montalivet, Paris
Vice-Consuls, Norman King, E. Attwell Smith.
Angers—Vice-Consul, Raymond Richou
Pro-Consul, Peter Campbell
Chantilly—Vice-Consul, M. R. Spearman, C.M.G.
Reims—Vice-Consul, John Lewthwaite
Bordeaux—Consul, A. L. S. Rowley
Vice-Consul, Albert E. W. Murphy
Arcachon—Vice-Consul, F. Audap
Bayonne—Vice-Consul, Paul Schoedelin
Biarritz—Vice-Consul, E. W. P. Barton
Pro-Consul, Alfred St. John
La Rochelle—Vice-Consul, O. J. Hans Hamilton
Limoges—Consul, George Boddy
Vice-Consul, Henri F. de Luxe
Pau and Tarbes—Vice-Consul, H. T. H. Hewetson

Paillac—Vice-Consul, Maurice Adde
Sables d'Olonne—Cons. Agent, F. Maillard
Tonnay Charente—Vice-Consul, E. Rizat
Toulouse—Vice-Consul, Thomas Huggins
Pro-Consul, G. W. Huggins
Brest—Consul, V. Kestell-Cornish
Calais—Consul, H. A. Richards
Vice-Consul, A. J. Hill
Dunkirk—Consul, P. C. Sarell
Pro-Con. H. W. F. Whiting
Amiens—Vice-Consul, William Sutcliffe
Boulogne—Vice-Consul, Henry F. Farmer
Croix—Vice-Consul, A. Faulkner
Lille—Vice-Consul, James E. Walker
Havre—Consul-General, Harry L. Churchill, C.M.G.
Vice-Consul, C. H. B. Kenyon
Caen—Vice-Consul, Alex. G. B. Bax
Cherbourg—Vice-Consul, C. D. Beresford
Dieppe—Vice-Consul, T. J. Anderson (*actg.*)
Fecamp—Vice-Consul, J. Malandain
Ilefluvier—Vice-Consul, J. R. D. Charlesson
Tréport—Vice-Consul, E. Harrison Barker
Lyons—Consul, Edward R. E. Vears
Vice-Consuls, Jean Chatillon, J. M. L. Mitcheson
Grenoble—Vice-Consul, J. Lewis
Marseilles—Consul-General, M. C. Gurney, C.M.G.,
M.V.O.
Vice-Consuls, Alex. A. Adams, H. Edgar
Bowie
Cette—Vice-Consuls, S. Bracher, Paul Sabatier
Hyères—Vice-Consul, Jesse Hook
Pro-Consul, L. J. Pascotta
Toulon—Vice-Consul, A. Bernard
Nantes—Consul, Gaston de Bernhardt
Vice-Consul, A. Trillot
Lorient—Cons. Agent, Henry Joubert
St. Brieuc—Vice-Consul, H. W. Beghin
St. Malo—Vice-Consul, Hon. E. Henniker-
Major
St. Nazaire—Vice-Consul, Alfred Trillot
Nice—Consul, J. W. Keogh
Cannes—Vice-Consul, J. Taylor, M.V.O.
Menton—Vice-Consul, H. H. Hill
Pro-Consul, J. Churchman
Rouen—Consul-General, C. B. C. Clipperton, C.M.G.
Vice-Consul, E. W. Taylor

Mail transit : Paris, 7-8 hours.

Colonies and Dependencies

The Minister of the Colonies controls the administration of all the Colonies, but Algiers is under the Minister of the Interior, and Morocco and Tunis are under the Minister for Foreign Affairs. Those colonies which are not directly represented in the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, by the 4 Senators and 10 Deputies sent from the Colonies, are for the most part represented on the *Conseil Supérieur des Colonies*, which consists of colonial senators and deputies, colonial delegates, and other officials appointed to it.

Area of the colonies and dependencies about 4,500,000 sq. m.; pop. about 11,000,000.

COLONIES IN NORTH AFRICA

Algeria

One of the Barbary States of North Africa extending along the coast about 650 m. and stretching inland from 320-380 m. It lies between 2° 10' W. and 8° 50' E. and 32° and 37° N. It has an area of 221,771 sq. m., with a pop. (1911) of 5,563,828, including 752,043 Europeans. It is a French province, administered by a Governor-General assisted by a consultative Council. There is also a *Conseil Supérieur*, partly elected, which, with the Financial Delegations, representing the

French Colonists, other French taxpayers, and the Mohammedan natives, considers the Budget annually. The country is divided into the three departments of Oran, Constantine, and Algiers capital cities of same names, each sending one senator and two deputies to the National Assemblies. The products of the country include wine (1916, 193,187,852 gall.), wheat, barley, and other grains, sheep and other animals, olive oil, fruit and vegetables, iron, zinc, and other ores, wool and skins, cork, phosphates, esparto, tobacco, etc. Efforts are being made to encourage the planting of cotton. There are phosphate beds in the Department of Constantine which have been worked for some years, the export in 1915 being 163,328 metric tons. There are deposits, as yet unworked, scattered through practically the whole of Algeria. The French forces maintained in Algeria consist of an army corps numbering 63,827 men, and the expenditure for military and naval purposes is borne by France. The railways have a length of 2,142 miles. In 1916 the number of ships engaged in French and foreign trade which entered and cleared Algerian ports was 3,364, of a net tonnage of 5,098,724 tons.

The Algerian Sahara was in 1905 reorganised in four territories. It is under the Governor-General in regard to civil affairs, but has a distinct Budget, and is financially aided by France. Its area is estimated at 141,563 sq. m., and pop. at 494,306, including 5,533 Europeans.

	1914	1915	1916
Revenue	£6,854,580	£6,804,132	£5,216,101
Expenditure	6,853,024	6,801,420	5,215,553
Imports	20,964,360	14,924,520	21,355,280
Exports	14,984,960	18,908,800	25,033,680
Exports to U.K.	1,134,572	1,511,887	2,295,397
Imports from (and of) U.K.	968,361	1,414,818	2,158,572

CAPITAL, Algiers (172,397); other chief towns are Oran (123,036), Constantine (65,173), Bône (42,039), Philippeville (27,137), and Mostaganem (23,166).

Governor-General, M. Lutaud.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICERS

Algiers—Consul-General, Basil S. Cave, C.B. £1,000
Vice-Consul, H. S. London £300-500
Arzeu and Mostaganem—V.-Consul, J. Maddeu.
Bône—Vice-Consul, H. A. Scratchley, M.V.O.
Constantine—Vice-Consul, W. H. Miller
Oran—Vice-Consul, I. Barber
Philippeville—Vice-Consul, T. N. L. Barber
Bougie—Cons. Agent, H. Blake Thomas

Tunis

Tunis lies E. of Algeria, between 11° 40' E. and 7° 35' E., and is bounded on the N. and E. by the Mediterranean and on the S. by the Sahara. Area, 51,000 sq. m.; pop. 2,000,000, including 46,000 French (exclusive of the army of occupation), 109,000 Italians, and 12,500 Maltese, the majority being Bedouin Arabs and Kabyles. Made a French protectorate 1882. A French Resident-General, under the direction of the French Foreign Office, controls the administration. There is a mixed Consultative Council of natives and Europeans. The military maintained in the country numbered 20,362 men before the war, the cost falling upon France. The Bey is Mohamed El Nasr, G.C.M.G., b. 1855, who succeeded May 12, 1906. Chief products are barley, wine, olive oil, zinc, lead, and iron ores, phosphate of lime, dates,

and esparto grass. There are now 1,428 miles of railway and 3,906 of telegraph; 235 m. of railway are also in course of construction.

CAPITAL, Tunis (205,000).

	1914	1915	1916
Revenue . . .	£2,534,402	£2,374,755	£2,568,649
Expenditure . .	2,519,551	2,311,288	2,456,789
Imports . . .	5,299,513	4,289,860	5,370,213
Exports . . .	4,264,925	5,021,467	4,751,798
Exports to U.K.	751,916	1,113,719	1,309,457
Imports from (and of) U.K.	359,199	514,587	764,093

French Resident-General, M. Gabriel Alapetite.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICERS

Tunis—Consul-General, E. J. L. Berkeley, C.B.

Vice-Consul, C. A. Goodwin, R. Schembri

Bizerta—Consul, Hon. T. Bourke

Sfax—Vice-Consul, S. Leonardi

Sousse—Vice-Consul, H. Engerer

French Somaliland

French Somaliland, on the coast of the Gulf of Aden, includes the two ports of Obok and Jibutli, and the town of Tajura. It lies between the British Somaliland Protectorate on the E. and the Italian colony of Erythraea on the N.W. The area is about 46,000 sq. m., and the pop. 208,061. From Jibutli a railway has been built inland to Adis Ababa in order to open up trade with Abyssinia. The chief exports are coffee, gold, ivory, musk, and skins. The country is administered by a Governor.

CAPITAL, Jibutli (16,535).

	1914	1915	1916
Imports . . .	£1,147,685	£964,249	—
Exports . . .	1,745,728	1,623,841	—
Exports to U.K.	115,424	157,957	£54,333
Imports from (and of) U.K.	212,910	177,720	173,211

COLONIES IN THE INDIAN OCEAN

Madagascar

From time immemorial until the reign of Radama I (1810–28) this large island, lying mainly between 44° and 50° E., was divided into a number of petty chieftaincies; but that Ilova sovereign managed to bring a considerable portion of the country under his authority, so that he and his successors became virtual rulers of Madagascar, and were acknowledged as such by European Powers. In 1895 the island was conquered by the French, becoming first a Protectorate, and then in 1896 a French colony. Area, 228,500 sq. m. Pop. (1911): native, 3,165,820; European, 12,580; Asiatics, 5,816; and Africans, 15,249. A Governor-General resides at Antananarivo, assisted by an Administrative Council. For nearly a century the Ilova (of Malay-Melanesian origin) were dominant, and are still the most civilised and intelligent of the Malagasy peoples. Cattle herding and agriculture are the principal occupations. The island has rich deposits of gold (67,290 oz. in 1915), graphite (11,851 tons in 1915), corundum (327 tons in 1915), copper, iron, and lead, and magnificent forests of valuable timber. Coal and petroleum have been reported in the south-west; rice, cattle, hides, gum, indiarubber, wax, cotton, sugar, raffia cloth, fine straw hats, vanilla, lard, and coffee are exported to Mauritius, Réunion, and Europe. British trade with the island greatly diminished by the operation of the tariff instituted in 1897, but has considerably increased since the outbreak of the war. The majority of the imports come from France.

Capital, Antananarivo, called by the French Tananarive, a striking and well-built town (pop. 70,000) upon a lofty hill about 100 miles inland from the east coast. Ports are Tamatave (pop. 7,073) and Majunga (pop. 5,250). A railway has been completed between Tamatave and Tananarive, a distance of 229 miles; a branch line from Moramanga to the Antsahanaka province, of which 52 m. were opened for traffic a year ago, will probably be completed in 1917; another line is in construction between Antananarivo and Autsirabe, one of the healthiest places in the island, and noted for its thermal springs (a small portion of this line—about 11 m.—was opened on Jan. 4, 1916). Nossi Bé, a small island on the N.W. coast, held by the French since 1843, and a flourishing trade-port, is a dependency of Madagascar. St. Marie, a small island on the north coast, taken by the French in 1643, and Diego-Suarez, a French colony since 1885, and the Comoro Islands, a group of volcanic islands in the Mozambique Channel, are also dependencies of Madagascar. Area, 620 sq. m. The group consists of four small elevated islands—Great Comoro (pop. 57,400), Mohilla, or Little Comoro (pop. 4,500), Anjuan, erroneously called Johanna (pop. 25,500), and others. Mayotte (area 143 sq. m., pop. 9,500) is also a dependency. Sugar and vanilla are cultivated.

	1914	1915	1916
Revenue and expenditure . .	£1,440,717	£1,507,839	—
Imports . . .	£1,894,266	£1,750,694	—
Exports . . .	1,867,330	2,642,644	—
Exports to U.K.	233,603	384,206	£628,537
Imports from (and of) U.K.	100,344	142,595	324,901

French Governor-General, M. Merlin (acting; app. 1914).

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICERS

Tananarive—Consul, Archibald O. Charlton.

Vice-Consul, C. Bang.

Diego-Suarez—Cons. Agent, J. Castaing (adg.).

Majunga—Vice-Consul, (vacant).

Mail transit: Tamatave, 24–28 days.

Réunion

An island 420 m. E. of Madagascar, lying between 20° 51' and 21° 22' S. and 55° 15' and 55° 54' E. It has an area of 970 sq. m. and a pop. in 1911 of 173,822. It has been occupied by the French since 1693, with an interval of from 1810–1815, when it was occupied by the English. It has a Governor and a Conseil-Général, the latter elected by the inhabitants, and is represented at Paris by a Senator and two Deputies. The capital and chief centre is St. Denis (pop. 27,000). Sugar is the staple product (45,000 tons in 1914), but vanilla, rum, perfumes, tapoca, and aloe-fibre are also exported. There is only one harbour (purely artificial), situated at Pointe-des-Galets. A railway connects St. Benoit and St. Pierre. There is cable communication with Mauritius and Madagascar. The Union Castle Co. now provide a direct steamship route to the United Kingdom and S. Africa.

	1914	1915	1916
Imports . . .	£511,500	£565,879	—
Exports . . .	691,250	943,931	—
Exports to U.K.	3,022	6,805	£10,927
Imports from (and of) U.K.	15,056	14,025	80,503

British Consul, John T. Platt.
Vice-Consul, J. A. Mancini.

Mail transit: 28–33 days.

COLONIES IN FRENCH CENTRAL AFRICA

French Equatorial Africa

French Equatorial Africa is bounded on the N.W. by the Cameroons, on the N. by Wadai, one of the Central Sudan States, on the E. by the Bahr-el-Ghazal, on the S.E. by the Belgian Congo, and on the W. by the Atlantic. *Area* about 667,000 sq. m., and *pop.* estimated at 5,000,000. It is under the control of a *Governor-General* (M. Angoulvant), assisted by a Council of Government. It was in 1906 divided into three colonies—viz. the Gabun Colony, capital Libreville (*pop.* 3,000); the Middle Congo Colony, capital Brazzaville; and the Ubangi-Sbari-Chad Colony, capital Fort de Possil. The Middle Congo Colony has an *Administrator-in-Chief*; the other Colonies have a *Lieut.-Governor*, and all three have *Administrative Councils*. The military forces number about 4,000. The colony entails a heavy burden on the French Colonial Budget. A railway between Point Noire and the Congo is projected, while wireless communication is established between Brazzaville and Point Noire on the coast. By a convention of 1911 France ceded to Germany some 107,270 sq. m., uniting the German Cameroons, and at the same time Germany ceded some 6,450 sq. m. of the Cameroons territory. *Exports*, consisting of ivory, ebony and other woods, rubber, palm-nuts, and oil amounted in 1913 to £1,466,761, and the *imports* to £847,270.

The states of Bagirmi, Wadai, and Kanem were recognised as French by the Anglo-French Agreement of Mar. 21, '99. Wadai, which extends from Darfur to Kanem, and from French Congo to the Sahara, is the strongest native state in the Sudan. It has an estimated *area* of about 150,000 sq. m., and a *pop.* of about 2,000,000. The *Mabas*, a Mohammedan negro race, are the ruling tribe; but there are many Arabs also, and these carry on a wide commerce. The population profess adherence to the Mahdi-es-Senussi, the head of a sect which is by far the most powerful in Africa, and has its headquarters at the oasis of Kufrah, on the caravan route between Wadai and Benghazi. **Kanem** is a vassal state lying north-west of Wadai and north of Lake Chad, with an *area* of about 30,000 sq. m. and a *pop.* of about 100,000. **Bagirmi**, which lies south-west of Wadai, and to the south-east of Lake Chad, has an *area* of about 65,000 sq. m., and a *pop.* of about 1,000,000 Mohammedan negroes. At the capital, Massenia, a French Resident is stationed.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICERS

Boma, Belgian Congo—*Consul*, A. J. Wallack (acting).

Libreville—*Vice-Consul*, Vincent Teale.

COLONIES IN FRENCH WEST AFRICA

French West Africa includes Senegal, French Guinea, the Ivory Coast, Dahomey, the Upper Senegal-Niger Colony, and the civil territory of Mauritania, of which accounts are given separately. French territory stretches inland from the coast to the Upper and Middle Niger, thence eastwards to Barraua, on Lake Chad, north to Tunis and Algeria, and is bounded on the west by the Spanish Coast territory of Rio de Oro and Adrar. *Area*, about 1,687,000 sq. m.; *pop.* (1910) 11,000,000. The supreme local power with regard to all French West African colonies is placed in the hands of a *Governor-General* (M. van Vollenhoven), resident at Dakar, having as his auxiliary a *Commandant-General* of all the military forces in French West Africa, a *Secretary-General*, and

a Council. Subordinate to him are the *Lieut.-Governors* of the Colonies. The cost of the services common to all the colonies is met out of funds provided by their customs and shipping dues. The military forces consist of about 5,000 men, of whom 3,000 are natives. A uniform system of education was established in 1903, and the Government have reorganised the administration of agriculture and are specially encouraging the production of rubber and cotton. The imports and exports are given separately below.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICERS

Consul-General for Western Africa and the Sudan, R. C. F. Maughan (in temporary charge)
Dakar—*Consul*, V. H. St. J. Huekin
Vice-Consul, E. R. Carrington-Smith
Porto Novo—*Cons. Agent*, J. B. Williamson

	1917		
Revenue and expenditure	£966,880		
	1914	1915	16
Exports to U.K.	£682,698	£1,022,143	£1,048,380
Imports from (and of) U.K.	888,307	822,841	1,639,576

Dahomey lies between Lagos and Nigeria on the E. and Togoland on the W., and extends inland to the Military Territories. The *area* is about 40,000 sq. m. and the *pop.* (1911) 851,000. *Capital*: Porto Novo (50,000); the old capital was Abomey, 70 m. N. of Whydah. Dahomey was taken by the French in 1892, and is administered by a *Lieut.-Governor* with an *Administrative Council*. It is self-supporting, and receives no subsidy from the Home Government. The chief products of the country are palm oil and palm kernels, while various manufactures are also springing up. The chief port is Kotonou, and a railway runs inland to Savé (156 miles). The bulk of the trade has been with France, Germany, and the United Kingdom, the last having much the largest share.

	1915
Imports	£425,250
Exports	526,571

French Guinea lies on the coast, between Portuguese Guinea, which forms the boundary on the north, and Sierra Leone on the south; but it extends inland to the Niger. The colony is administered by a *Lieut.-Governor*. *Area* about 95,000 sq. m.; *pop.* (1911) 1,763,000. The *capital* and only important centre is **Konakry** (6,583), which is said to be supplanting Sierra Leone in the West Coast trade. A road has been built from Konakry to the Niger, and a railway from Konakry to Kouroussa on the Upper Niger (350 m.) was completed in 1910. The colony is practically self-supporting. The climate is bad, being humid and malarious. The chief products of the whole region are indiarubber, hides, palm oil, sesame, and gum, but there has been a great decrease in the exports of rubber.

	1916
Revenue and expenditure	£277,804
Imports	387,571
Exports	649,619

Ivory Coast, The, was organised as a separate colony in 1893. It lies between Liberia and the Gold Coast, and towards the interior adjoins the French Sudan. It is administered by a *Lieut.-Governor*, and is self-supporting. Bingerville is the capital, and Grand Bassam and Assinie are the other chief towns. Bondouku is becoming a centre of trade between the French Sudan and the coast. *Area*, 125,000 sq. m., and *pop.* (1911) 1,200,000. A railway has been built from Abidjan

to Dimbokro (114 miles). The chief exports are rubber (£187,363 in 1913), palm-oil, ivory, coffee, and mahogany.

	1915
Revenue and expenditure	£241,292
Imports	286,470
Exports	287,160

Senegal. The colony consists of the four municipal communes of St. Louis, Dakar, Rufisque, and Goree; native territories directly administered; and the Senegal protectorate. It is represented at Paris by a deputy, elected by the four communes, but is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor. *Area*, 73,750 sq. m.; *pop.* (1911) 1,172,000. *Capital*, St. Louis (*pop.* 22,000); Dakar has a *pop.* of 25,000. Chief exports are gum, indiarubber, nuts, and skins. The Senegal is navigable 750 miles up. A railway 165 miles long connects Dakar, on the coast, St. Louis, at the mouth of the Senegal river, and Rufisque (*pop.* 12,500); another Kayes to the Niger (344 miles); and another Thiès to Kayes (83 miles).

	1913	1914	1915
Revenue and expenditure	—	£404,026	£259,641
Imports	£2,989,742	3,522,831	2,850,569
Exports	2,135,297	2,917,513	3,231,792

Upper Senegal-Niger Colony, formed in 1904 from the Senegambia and Niger Territories. It is bounded on the north by the French Algerian territory, on the west by French Guinea, on the south by the Ivory Coast, Gold Coast, Togoland, and Dahomey, and on the east by a line running north from Lake Chad. *Area*, 301,000 sq. m.; *pop.* (1911), 4,500,000. It includes part of the Sahara and the upper Senegal. The Colony includes the Military Territory of the Niger, divided into two districts, Timbuctoo and Zinder, and administered by military authorities under the authority of the Lieutenant-Governor, who resides at Kayes for the present. Bamako, on the Niger, has, however, been chosen as the capital. A railway 350 miles long has been built from Kayes to Koulikoro on the Niger.

	1915
Revenue and expenditure	£399,080
Imports	187,427
Exports	67,975

Mauritania, Territory of, consists principally of hot sandy desert, and is not very densely populated. Its inhabitants are a race of Berber Arabs, spoken generally of as Moors. They are a cruel and treacherous race, though keen traders and farmers, and are intelligent. The country is bounded on the W. by the Atlantic, on the S. by the Senegal River, and on the E. by the Assaba country. It is administered by a Commissioner responsible to the Governor-General. *Area*, 343,750 sq. m.; *pop.* 600,000. Exports, skins, ostrich feathers, salt, dates, and gum.

	1915
Revenue and expenditure	£71,000
Imports	54,116
Exports	64,813

COLONIES IN AMERICA AND WEST INDIES

French Guiana

French Guiana is a colony in South America, on the Atlantic Coast, and is bounded by Dutch Guiana on the W. and by Brazil on the S. *Area* about 31,500 sq. m., with a *pop.* of 49,009. The colony is used as a penal settlement, the penal population being about 9,848; and is under a Governor with a Conseil-Général of 16 members.

It is represented at Paris by a deputy. Gold, balata, and essence of rosewood form the chief exports, though there are valuable forests in the interior.

	1914	1915	1916
Imports	£408,605	—	—
Exports	430,956	—	—
Exports to U.K.	2,105	£1,185	£18,230
Imports from (and of) U.K.	6,186	10,868	13,490

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICERS

Consul, Rev. W. L. Kissack (resides at Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana).

Cayenne—Vice-Consul, F. Rambaud.

Guadeloupe

Guadeloupe consists of two islands, Basse-Terre and Grandeterre, separated by a narrow salt-water river, with five smaller dependent islands, all situated in the Leeward group of the Lesser Antilles. *Area*, about 680 sq. m.; *pop.* 212,430. The colony is represented at Paris by a senator and two deputies. It is administered by a Governor, with an elected Council. *Capital*, Basse-Terre (8,626); chief town, Pointe-à-Pitre (18,942). **Products**: sugar, rum, coffee, cotton, cacao, bananas, vanilla, and preserved pineapples.

	1914	1915	1916
Revenue and expenditure	—	£146,812	£196,554
Imports	£726,962	£652,681	£730,213
Exports	917,695	908,243	960,262

British Vice-Consul, J. E. de Vaux.

Martinique

Martinique is a West Indian island of the Windward group. *Area*, 390 sq. m.; *pop.* (1911), 184,001. It is administered by a Governor with a Conseil-Général, and is represented at Paris by a senator and two deputies. Fort de France (27,069) is the seat of government. The chief products are sugar (value, 1915, £916,484), rum (1915, £580,963), and cocoa (1915, £17,721).

	1913	1914	1915
Imports	£885,773	£853,899	£893,565
Exports	1,155,872	1,149,116	1,678,294

Martinique—British Consul, H. J. Meagher.

Exports to U.K. from French West Indies:

	1914	1915	1916
£756	£444	£123	

Imports from (and of) U.K.:

	1914	1915	1916
£68,476	£106,035	£152,652	

St. Pierre and Miquelon

These are the chief islands of two groups near the south coast of Newfoundland, acquired by France in 1635. *Area* of groups, 93 sq. m.; *pop.* 4,652. They are under an Administrator with a Consultative Council and municipal councils. *Capital*, St. Pierre. The chief industry is cod-fishing.

	1914	1915	1916
Imports	—	£102,953	—
Exports	—	356,756	—
Exports to U.K.	—	—	—
Imports from (and of) U.K.	£4,634	£2,839	—

British Consul, P. J. F. Staniforth.

COLONIES IN ASIA

French India

French India consists of Pondicherry, Karikal, Mahé, Yanam, and Chandernagore. These five settlements, which are at considerable distances from each other, have a total area of 106 sq. m. and a pop. of 276,484, of which 47,426 are in the town of Pondicherry itself. Pondicherry is divided into eight communes, and Karikal into six, whilst the other places form one each, all under municipal government. A Governor, who is assisted by an elective general council, resides at Pondicherry, and a senator and a deputy represent the colony at Paris. The chief exports are oil seeds and cotton manufactures.

	1914	1915	1916
Revenue and expenditure	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Imports	1,907,000	2,006,000	1,834,722
Exports	£301,825	£247,494	—
Imports to U.K.	1,292,140	846,207	—
Imports from (and of) U.K.	41,191	831	£115
	13,251	7,754	4,871

British Consul—Pondicherry, A. H. Deane.

Indo-China

Indo-China is the name given to the French possessions in the Annamese peninsula—Cochin China, Annam, Cambodia, Tonquin and Laos, with the Kwang-Wan-Chau territory, and the islands leased with it to France by China in 1899 (area 400 sq. m., pop. 177,000). The whole has an area of about 308,900 sq. m., with a pop. of 16,500,000, mostly Annamese. The Governor-General has his seat at HANOI, in Tonquin. A Council of Government, consisting of the administrative heads of the subordinate colonies, with the military and naval commanders-in-chief, and representatives of commerce and agriculture, etc., controls financial affairs, both general and local. The army consisted in 1914 of 10,861 French and 13,968 native soldiers. A naval force is stationed there also. Agriculture is the chief industry. The products are rice, pepper, cotton, coal, tea, sugar, silk, salt, copra, hides, etc. There are 976 m. of railway.

	1914	1915	1916
Imports	£8,429,978	£6,483,784	—
Exports	11,513,057	15,449,568	—
Exports to U.K.	272,523	566,371	£101,716
Imports from (and of) U.K.	172,966	217,977	840,207

BRITISH CONSULAR AGENTS

Saigon—Consul, (vacant).

Vice-Consul, J. L. O'Connell.

Hai-phong—Vice-Consul, J. J. A. Gigueaux.

Annam became a French protectorate in 1884. Area, 61,500 sq. m.; pop. 5,554,822. Capital, Hue (pop. 60,611), near the coast garrisoned by French troops. Coal and iron have been discovered in abundance, and there are coal mines at Turane. The King, Thanh-Tat, abdicated in favour of his son Duy-Tan, in 1907, and a Council of Regency was appointed. The King, Duy-Tan, was replaced by the Council of Ministry, in May 1916, by his cousin Bun-Dao, son of a former Emperor of Annam, viz. Dong-Khaah. Prince Vinh-Sau (ex-King Duy-Tan) has joined his father in his retirement. The administration is under a French resident. The various peoples belong to the Indo-Chinese race, a link between Chinese and Malays. Religion chiefly Buddhism.

1915

Revenue	£431,098
Expenditure	406,571

Cambodia has been a French protectorate since 1863. Its area was increased in 1907 by the cession to it by Siam of the provinces of Battambang and Siamrap. Area, 67,500 sq. m., pop. 1,634,252. Capital, Pnompenh (62,225), on the Mekong. The reigning sovereign is King Sisowath, but there is a French resident at Pnompenh. The cotton industry is growing steadily.

Cochin-China comprises the whole of the Mekong delta. Area, 20,000 sq. m.; pop. 3,050,000. Capital, Saigon (189,000). The country is divided into 21 districts, each administered by a French officer, and is represented by one deputy at Paris. The French population numbers 13,960. The chief export is rice.

	1915
Revenue	£733,947
Expenditure	683,608
Imports	4,576,205
Exports	7,796,240

Tonquin was made a French colony in 1884. It lies north of Annam, each of the Shan States of Burmah, and south of the Chinese province of Yunnan. Area, 46,400 sq. m.; pop. 6,119,720. Capital, Hanoi, on the Hanoi, or Song-koi river (pop. 100,000). Principal port and chief seat of trade, Hai-phong (pop. 20,000). The chief export is rice. At Hlongay, near Hai-phong, and at Kebao, there are coal mines worked by French companies. Copper and iron are also mined.

Revenue	£904,353
Expenditure	801,262

The Laos Territory, taken from Siam in 1893, has an estimated area of 111,500 sq. m., with a pop. of 663,727. Capital, Vientiane. The territory includes the three protected states of Luang Prabang, Bassac, and Muong Sing. The cost of administering the Laos Territory is shared between all the colonies making up French Indo-China.

Colonies in Oceania

New Caledonia is an island in the South Pacific, lying between 20° 1' and 22° 26' S. lat. and 161° 30' and 144° 40' E. long. Area, 7,650 sq. m.; pop. 50,608. The island was formerly a penal settlement, but no convicts have been sent there since 1896, and the penal element is rapidly decreasing, there being only 5,671 of convict origin. The Loyalty Islands (area, 800 sq. m., pop. 14,800) to the east of it, the Isle of Pines (area 58 sq. m., pop. 600), the Huon Islands, the Chesterfield Islands, and the Wallis Archipelago (area, 40 sq. m., pop. 4,500) are dependencies. New Caledonia is governed by a Governor, with an elective Conseil-Général. The capital in Noumea (8,961). The chief agricultural products are coffee, copra, cotton, manioc, maize, tobacco, bananas, pine-apples. Ores and minerals (nickel, chrome, and cobalt) are worked and exported (value £165,250 in 1915).

	1913	1914	1915
Imports	£708,316	£664,160	£465,000
Exports	633,536	618,760	640,000

British Consul—Noumea, H. C. Venables.

Other islands in the Pacific belonging to France are the Society Islands, including Tahiti (area 600 sq. m., pop. 11,000, chief town, Papeete).

Great expectations are formed as to the future from a discovery of valuable and vast phosphate deposits at Makatea and other islands; 1913 export, 82,076 tons, value £65,645; and *Moorea* (area 50 sq. m., pop. 1,600), the *Leeward Islands*, the *Tabuai*, and *Raiatea* Islands (area 100 sq. m., pop. 5,000); the *Gambier* (area 6 sq. m., pop. 600), and *Marquesas* (area 480 sq. m., pop. 4,280) Islands. They are all administered by a Governor and an elective Conseil-Général of 11 members. Total area about 1,500 sq. m., pop. about 30,000, nine-tenths of whom are natives. The exports consist chiefly of copra, mother-of-pearl shell, and vanilla.

	1915
Revenue	£145,082
Expenditure	127,631
	1914 1915 1916
Imports	£337,078 242,229 —
Exports	340,718 302,661 —
Exports to U.K. from French Pacific:	
309,241 369,839 £325,010	
Imports from (and of) U.K.:	
38,372 20,641 49,358	

British Consul—Tahiti, W. J. Williams (*actg.*).

GERMAN EMPIRE

Emperor, William II (King of Prussia), *es.* of the late Emperor Frederick III by Victoria, Princess Royal of England; *b.* Jan. 27, 1859; *suc.* his father, June 15, 1888; *m.* Feb. 27, 1881, Princess Augusta Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein (*b.* Oct. 22, 1858).

Heir-Apparent, H.I. and R.H. Crown Prince Friedrich Wilhelm, *b.* May 6, 1882; *m.* June 6, 1905, H.H. Princess Cecilie of Mecklenburg-Schwerin (*b.* Sept. 20, 1886). *Issue*: Prince Wilhelm Friedrich, *b.* July 4, 1906; Prince Ludwig Ferdinand, *b.* Nov. 9, 1907; Prince Hubertus, *b.* Sept. 30, 1909; Prince Friedrich George, *b.* Dec. 19, 1911; Princess Alexandrine Irene, *b.* April 7, 1915.

Other Children of the Emperor are: Prince Wilhelm Eitel Friedrich, *b.* July 7, 1883 (*m.* Princess Sophio Charlotte of Oldenburg); Prince Adalbert, *b.* July 14, 1884 (*m.* Princess Adelheid of Sachsen-Meiningen); Prince August Wilhelm, *b.* Jan. 29, 1887 (*m.* Princess Alexandra Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein); Prince Oscar, *b.* July 27, 1888 (*m.*morganatically); Prince Joachim, *b.* Dec. 17, 1890 (*m.* Princess Marie of Anhalt); Princess Viktoria Luise, *b.* Sept. 13, 1892 (*m.* to the Duke of Brunswick).

Ministry

Chancellor of the Empire, Count Hertling.
Foreign Affairs, Baron von Kühlmann.
Interior, Herr Dr. Karl Helfferich.
Admiralty, Admiral Eduard von Capelle.
Treasury, Count Siegfried von Rödern.
Posts and Telegraphs, Herr Rüdlin.
Justice, Herr von Krause.
Colonies, Herr Dr. Solf.
Food Control, Herr von Waldow.
War Savings, Herr Schwander.

Government

According to the constitution of April 16, 1871 all the states of Germany form an eternal union; the direction of political and military affairs is vested in the Emperor, who may declare war, but if it is not defensive, the consent of the Bun-

desrat, or Federal Council, is required. The Imperial Army is under the supreme generalship of the Emperor, and there is a Minister of War for each of the four kingdoms—Prussia, Bavaria, Saxony, and Württemberg—the Prussian War Minister being also Minister for the smaller states. The legislative functions of the empire are vested jointly in the Reichstag, and the Bundesrat, and the Emperor has no veto on laws passed by these bodies. All laws for the Empire must receive the votes of an absolute majority of the Bundesrat and the Reichstag, and to take effect must be promulgated by the Emperor. The Bundesrat, which represents the individual states of the empire, as the Reichstag represents the German nation, consists of 61 delegates, appointed by the governments of the individual states for each session. Of these, 17 sit for Prussia, 6 for Bavaria, 4 each for Württemberg and Saxony, 3 each for Baden, Hesse, and Alsace-Lorraine, 1 each for Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Brunswick, and 1 each for the remaining states, including Hamburg-Lübeck, and Bremen. The votes of Alsace-Lorraine cannot be exercised upon a motion for the amendment of the constitution, and are governed by the "instruction" of the Statthalter, who is removable at the pleasure of the Emperor. Of its functions, it may be said that the Bundesrat, is mainly a confirming body, although it has the privilege of rejecting measures passed by the Reichstag. It has also a limited initiatory power, which it occasionally exercises. Members of the Bundesrat have the right of appearing in the Reichstag, and of speaking on any question in which the state they represent is directly interested. Members of the one chamber, however, are not eligible for election to the other, although they may sit in their respective provincial diets. The Reichstag is composed of 397 members, elected by universal suffrage and ballot for the term of five years. Of these 236 constitute the elected of Prussia, 48 represent Bavaria, 23 Saxony, and the remainder the other states in due proportion, ranging from 1 to 17. Members are now paid £150 per session, with a deduction of £1 for each day's absence.

Political Parties

The centre of political life in the German Empire is the Reichstag, which, however, has no effective means, except the refusal of supplies, of imposing its will upon the Government. The constitution of the Reichstag is complex, and it is the task of the Government so to manipulate parties that it shall have a majority which will give it a fairly free hand in home affairs and absolute control of foreign politics. The last four general elections have resulted as follows:

Party.	General Elections.			
	1898.	1903.	1907.	1912.
Centre	103	100	105	90
Conservatives	74	73	83	45
National Liberals	43	50	55	44
Social Democrats	56	82	43	110
Radicals and Moder-				
ato Radicals	43	35	51	41
Poles	14	16	20	18
Anti-Semites	12	9	30	11
Other parties	47	32	10	38
	397	397	397	397

States of the Empire

States.	Area. Eng. sq. m.	Popula- tion. (1911.)
Prussia	134,616	40,165,219
Bavaria	29,292	6,887,291
Württemberg	7,534	2,437,574
Baden	5,823	2,142,833
Saxony	5,789	4,806,661
Mecklenburg-Schwerin	5,068	639,958
Hesse	2,966	1,282,051
Oldenburg	2,482	483,042
Brunswick	1,418	494,339
Saxe-Weimar	1,397	417,149
Mecklenburg-Strelitz	1,131	106,442
Saxe-Meiningen	953	278,762
Anhalt	888	331,128
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	764	257,177
Saxe-Altenburg	511	216,128
Lippe	469	150,937
Waldeck	433	61,707
Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt	363	100,702
Schwarzburg-Sondershausen	333	89,917
Reuss Junior Branch	319	152,752
Schaumburg-Lippe	131	46,652
Reuss Elder Branch	122	72,769
Hamburg	160	1,014,664
Lubeck	115	116,599
Bremen	99	299,526
Alsace-Lorraine	5,604	1,874,014
Total	208,780	64,925,993

Leipzig, Marburg, Munich, Münster, Rostock, Strassburg, Tübingen, and Würzburg.

Justice and Crime

Uniform codes of civil, commercial, and criminal law prevail throughout the empire. The lowest courts are the *Amtsgerichte*, each with a single judge trying both civil and criminal cases. Above these are the *Landgerichte*, with a more extensive jurisdiction, including a criminal chamber with five judges and jury courts. The *Oberlandesgerichte* are the courts of second instance, and the supreme court (*Reichsgericht*), with 92 judges, appointed by the Emperor on the advice of the Bundesrat, sits at Leipzig.

The following figures from the German Statistical Handbook for a period of years show the prevalence of serious crime and immorality in Germany as compared with England:

	Germany. 1897-1907.	England. 1900-1910.
Maliciously and feloniously wounding	172,153	1,262
Murder	350	97
Rape	9,331	216
Incest	573	56
Unnatural crimes	841	290
Illegitimate children	178,115	37,041
Divorce petitions	20,340	965
Malicious damage to property	25,759	358
Arson	610	278

Defence

See special sections, FOREIGN NAVIES, FOREIGN ARMIES.

Industries and Trade

Agriculture is a very considerable industry, employing about 10,000,000 of the population; in the production of rye, wheat, barley, oats, potatoes, and meadow hay Germany is almost self-supporting. Live-stock has increased considerably, and at the last census (1914) numbered: 4,516,300 horses, 20,153,700 cattle, 5,787,800 sheep, 21,885,100 pigs, and 3,384,000 goats. An admirable memorandum, containing much valuable information and statistics, is "The Recent Development of German Agriculture," published by the Board of Agriculture [Cd. 8305, 1916. 4d.].

The mining, metal works, textile, and other manufacturing industries employ more than 11,000,000, and the chief articles exported are iron and iron goods, groceries and food products, drugs and chemicals, wool and woollen goods, cotton and cotton goods, anthracite coal and coke, instruments, machines and vehicles, earthenware, and precious metals, hardware, literary and art objects, fancy goods, clothing, silk and silk goods, etc. Forestry and mining are both industries of great importance. About 25% of the area of the Empire was estimated to be under forest in 1900. Mining is pursued chiefly in Prussia and Saxony. The industries of the country have been developed enormously in recent years, and in actual tonnage the shipping of Germany before the war stood second in the world. The chief imports are corn, groceries and food products, wool and woollen goods, cotton and cotton goods, earthenware, and precious metals, drugs and chemicals, wood, hides and skins, oils and fats, animals and animal products, silk and silk ware, cattle, etc. The commerce of the country has since '88 been administered by the *Zollverein* or Customs League, which embraces the whole of

Religion, Education

Owing to its federal constitution, the relations of Church and State vary in different parts of the empire, but liberty of conscience prevails. The Jesuit Law of 1872 excludes from the Empire the Order of the Society of Jesus and kindred orders in their corporate capacity, though the clause giving power to expel individual members of these orders was repealed in 1904. The Protestants (39,991,421) form 61.6% of the population, and Roman Catholics (23,821,453), with adherents of the Greek Church, 36.7%, Jews (615,021) making up 1% of the remainder.

Education is general and compulsory throughout the empire for children of from 6 to 14 years. At the last census there were 61,557 public elementary schools (*Volkschulen*), supported from the local rates, with 148,217 male, and 39,263 female teachers and 10,309,949 pupils. There is also an admirable system of secondary education, working-class continuation schools (*Fortbildungsschulen*), middle schools for business life (*Bürger-schulen* and *Höhere Bürgerschulen*), *Gymnasien* for the universities and learned professions, differing where necessary in favour of modern subjects and modern languages (*Realgymnasien*, *Ober-realschulen*, and *Realschulen*), and special schools for technical education. There are 22 universities in the empire: Berlin, Bonn, Breslau, Erlangen, Frankfurt, Freiburg, Giessen, Göttingen, Greifswald, Halle, Heidelberg, Jena, Kiel, Königsberg,

the states with the exception of a few small districts, as well as Luxemburg. Import duties are levied, the country's policy having been strongly protectionist since 1879. For commercial purposes there are 145 districts, each with its **Chamber of Commerce**; and these chambers have done more towards building up German commerce than any other one factor.

The value of the Imports and Exports (including coin and bullion) is as follows :

Year.	Imports.	Exports.
1890 . . .	£231,500,000	£188,000,000
1900 . . .	320,500,000	255,000,000
1911 . . .	500,350,000	411,200,000
1912 . . .	550,855,000	454,975,000
1913 . . .	560,335,800	509,965,000

For trade with the various countries the figures for 1913 are those of the last representative year.

Exports to U.K., 1913, £80,411,057 :

Apparel . . .	£1,269,541	Machinery . . .	£2,384,142
Motor-cars and parts . . .	1,479,273	Iron and Steel . . .	7,524,533
Chemicals . . .	1,863,980	Paper . . .	1,680,179
Corn and grain . . .	2,164,875	Zinc and manuf. . .	1,708,844
Cotton manuf. . .	7,096,540	Silk manuf. . .	2,628,708
Dye stuffs . . .	1,730,821	Skins and furs . . .	1,373,367
Leather . . .	1,894,919	Sugar . . .	10,894,105
„ manuf. . .	1,261,730	Toys and Games . . .	1,183,793
		Woolens . . .	2,046,567

Imports from (and of) U.K., 1913, £40,677,030 :

Coal and Coke . . .	£5,345,732	Wool, Tops . . .	£1,260,308
Cotton yarn . . .	6,941,574	Woolen and worsted yarn . . .	2,929,381
„ manuf. . .	3,013,616	Yarn, Alpaca, and others . . .	1,869,029
Fish . . .	1,887,387	Woolen manuf. . .	2,090,286
Machinery, Metals, and manuf. . .	2,306,955		

The figures for other countries were :

	Imports. 1,000 £s.	Exports. 1,000 £s.
Canada . . .	3,161	2,975
Australia . . .	14,558	4,351
British East Indies . . .	26,638	7,409

Total British Possessions . . .	65,554	22,337
France . . .	28,674	38,837
Russia . . .	72,265	48,070
Italy . . .	15,615	19,342
Belgium . . .	16,933	27,091
Austria-Hungary . . .	40,685	54,319
Turkey . . .	3,638	4,838
Bulgaria . . .	433	1,490
Denmark . . .	9,430	13,958
Netherlands . . .	16,372	34,107
Norway . . .	4,032	7,950
Rumania . . .	3,919	6,883
Sweden . . .	11,023	11,298
Switzerland . . .	10,487	26,358
Spain . . .	9,769	7,031
China . . .	6,416	6,043
Argentina . . .	24,318	13,073
Brazil . . .	12,188	9,823
Chile . . .	9,823	4,813
Uruguay . . .	2,124	1,760
Venezuela . . .	1,013	457
United States . . .	84,129	35,066

Finance

The Imperial revenue, as apart from State and municipal revenue, is chiefly derived from posts, telegraphs, customs, taxes, duties, and various other sources, such as the China Indemnity, rents, etc., and also the receipts from the Imperial

railways in Alsace-Lorraine (the other railways in Germany for the most part belong to the respective states through which they run). Matricular contributions are also collected by the respective states and are handed over to the Imperial Government. These contributions are based upon the population of each state. In addition to the customs duties there are excise taxes on tobacco, sugar, salt, spirits, vinegar, champagne, beer, matches and contrivances for lighting, playing-cards, lotteries, stamp duties on documents dealing with freight, passenger tickets, and permission tickets for driving motor-cars. There are also stamp duties on cheques and on securities, and also on the purchase of businesses. Besides this there are also inheritance taxes, land value taxes, and increment value duties. In 1913 extra taxation was imposed to meet the increased cost of armaments. It consisted of a "single levy," varying from 0.15% to 8% according to the value of the property; and of a "property tax" to be assessed for the first time on April 1, 1917, on the increment accrued in the three years from Jan. 1, 1914, and thereafter every three years. The first basis of valuation (that of Jan. 1, 1914) was the value of the total property assessed for the "single levy." The expenses of the war Germany is waging will, however, alter the whole basis.

Revenue

	Ordinary.	Extraordinary (loans, etc.).	Total.
	£	£	£
1912 . . .	141,359,720	4,409,485	145,769,205
1913 . . .	159,719,970	9,514,875	169,234,845
*1914 . . .	170,258,920	519,637,650	689,896,570
*1915 . . .	166,154,070	502,117,100	668,271,170
*1916 . . .	166,154,070	1,002,117,100	1,168,271,171
*1917 . . .	247,093,803	4,296,461	251,390,264

Expenditure

	Ordinary.	Extraordinary (Military, etc.).	Total.
	£	£	£
1912 . . .	135,368,240	9,298,645	144,666,885
1913 . . .	170,151,700	5,893,385	176,045,085
*1914 . . .	170,258,920	519,637,650	689,896,570
*1915 . . .	166,154,070	502,117,100	668,271,170
*1916 . . .	166,154,070	1,002,117,100	1,168,271,170
*1917 . . .	247,093,803	4,660,249	251,754,052

Imperial Funded and Unfunded Debt

1913, £269,844,390, including Treasury bonds, for the short term bonds issued to meet the chronic annual deficits have become Consols in all but name. It had risen to this figure from £3,534,200 in '77. The Secretary for the Treasury stated in 1912 that the combined debts of the Empire and the States amounted to £1,000,000,000. The war has, of course, enormously swollen the debt.

Compulsory insurance against sickness, accidents, old age and infirmity, has been in operation for some years. Most of the railways, which traverse 38,426 miles, belong either to the Imperial or the State Governments. There are 8,832 miles of canals and navigable rivers.

STATES OF THE GERMAN EMPIRE

Alsace-Lorraine. The Reichsland Elsass-Lothringen—a former province of France—was annexed by Germany after the war of 1870. There is a Diet of two Chambers, the *Staatsrat* of 18

* Budget estimates. For 1917 the expenditure on the army and navy was left out of the budget estimates.

members, and the Landesausschurs of 60 members. The Emperor is represented by a **Governor** (Statthalter), who resides at Strassburg. Industries, cotton, wine, tobacco, hops.

Area, 5,604 sq. m.; *pop.* 1,874,014. *Revenue and expenditure*, 1914, £3,842,366. *Public debt*, £2,186,300.

Statthalter, Herr von Dallwitz.

Anhalt. Duke, Friedrich II, b. Aug. 19, '56; *suc.* Jan. 24, '04; *m.* July 2, '89, to Princess Marie of Baden (b. July 26, '65). *H.-Presumptive*, *bro.* Prince Edward, b. April 18, '61.

Area, 888 sq. m.; *pop.* 331,123. *Capital*, Dessau (*pop.* 56,605). *Income and expenditure*, 1915, £901,000.

Baden. Grand Duke, Friedrich II, b. July 9, '57; *suc.* Sept. 28, '07; *m.* Sept. 20, '85, to Princess Hilda of Nassau. *H.-Presumptive*, Max, b. July 10, '67.

A sovereign state situated in the south-west corner of Germany, consisting of a portion of the valley of the Rhine, and a large mountainous district, forming the greater proportion of the whole state. Industries, agriculture, woollen and cotton goods, silks, paper, tobacco and leather. Chief towns, Mannheim, Karlsruhe (*capital*), Freiburg, Pforzheim and Heidelberg.

Area, 5,823 sq. m.; *pop.* 2,142,833. *Revenue*, 1914, £6,702,947; *expenditure*, 1914, £9,664,931. *Debt*, 1913, £27,804,804 (for railways only).

Bavaria. King, Ludwig III, b. Jan. 7, '45; proclaimed Nov. 5, '13; *m.* Feb. 20, '68, to the Archduchess Maria Theresa of Austria, *Estc.* (b. July 2, '49). *H. s.* Crown Prince Rupprecht, b. May 18, '69.

A kingdom in the south of Germany, and the second in area and population. Agriculture is extensively carried on, grain of various kinds, hops, tobacco and sugar-beet being grown. Nearly a third of the kingdom is forest. Exports comprise hops, beer, wine, cottons, toys, and fancy wares. Principal towns, Munich (*capital*), Nuremberg.

Area, 29,292 sq. m.; *pop.* 6,887,291. *Revenue and expenditure*, 1914, £39,253,436. *Debt*, £123,931,982.

Bremen. A state and free town with local self-government. *Area*, 99 sq. m.; *pop.* 299,526.

Brunswick. Duke, Ernest Augustus, b. Nov. 17, '87; proclaimed Nov. 5, '13; *m.* May 24, '13, to H.R.H. Princess Viktoria, daughter of the German Emperor. *H. s.* Ernest Augustus, b. March 18, '14.

A sovereign duchy situated in the north of Germany. *Area*, 1,418 sq. m.; *pop.* 494,339. Chief town, Brunswick (*pop.* 143,552). *Revenue*, £764,194; *expenditure*, £770,111. *Debt*, £2,073,948.

Hamburg. A state and free town with local self-government. *Area*, 160 sq. m.; *pop.* 1,014,664. *Revenue*, 1914, £8,984,217; *expenditure*, £9,677,980. *Debt*, £38,739,642.

Hesse. Grand Duke, Ernst Ludwig, b. Nov. 25, '68; *suc.* March 13, '92; *m.* 1st, Princess Victoria of Saxe-Coburg (*dis.* '01); 2nd, Feb. 2, '05, Princess Eleonore of Solms-Hohensolms-Lich (b. Sept. 17, '71). *H. s.* Georg, b. Nov. 8, '06.

A grand duchy in the south central part of Germany, consisting of two main territories, separated by a portion of Prussian territory. Chief towns, Mainz, Darmstadt (*capital*), and Offenbach.

Area, 2,966 sq. m.; *pop.* 1,282,051. *Revenue and expenditure*, 1914, £3,793,015. *Debt*, £21,976,705.

Lippe. Prince, Leopold IV, b. May 30, '71; *m.* Aug. 16, '01, to Princess Bertha of H.-B.-Barchfeld. *H. s.* Ernst, b. June 12, '02.

A principality dating from the 16th cent. *Area*, 469 sq. m.; *pop.* 150,937. *Capital*, Detmold. *Revenue*, 1914, £146,750; *expenditure*, £148,167. *Debt*, £66,899.

Lübeck. A state and free town with local self-government. *Area*, 115 sq. m.; *pop.* 116,599.

Mecklenburg-Schwerin. Grand Duke, Friedrich Franz IV, b. April 9, '82; *suc.* April 10, '97; *m.* Jan. 7, '04, Alexandra of Brunswick-Lüneburg. *H. s.* Friedrich Franz, b. April 22, '10.

Area, 5,068 sq. m.; *pop.* 639,958. *Capital*, Schwerin.

Mecklenburg-Strelitz. Grand Duke, Adolph Friedrich VI, b. June 17, '82; *suc.* June 11, '14.

Area, 1,131 sq. m.; *pop.* 106,442. *Capital*, Neu-Strelitz.

Oldenburg. Grand Duke, Friedrich August, b. Nov. 16, '52; *suc.* June 13, '00; *m.* 1st, Feb. 18, '78, Princess Elizabeth of Prussia (d. Aug. 28, '95); 2nd, Oct. 24, '96, Princess Elizabeth of Mecklenburg-Schwerin (b. Aug. 10, '69). *H. s.* Nicolaus, b. Aug. 10, '97.

Area, 2,482 sq. m.; *pop.* 483,042. *Capital*, Oldenburg. *Revenue*, 1914, £856,180; *expenditure*, £859,067. *Debt*, £4,056,845.

Prussia. King, Wilhelm II. (*see ante*, p. 540).

A kingdom situated in the north of Germany and forming by far the largest portion of the empire. The Prussian Chamber of Deputies is entirely unrepresentative of the people, owing to the system of "franchise," which gives the Conservative, land owning, militarist caste a large, permanent majority. The electors themselves, being only indirect electors (all who attain the age of 25 years become electors), do not choose members of the lower House, but only choose direct electors, there being one direct elector for every 250 souls. Moreover, all indirect electors are divided into three classes, which classes are made up by dividing by 3 the total sum paid in taxes by the electorate. Each of the classes has an equal number of votes. It frequently happens that two or three rich people pay two-thirds of the taxes in a district, and accordingly have two-thirds of the votes, the remainder of the population of the district, however numerous, having only one-third of the votes. As an example of how this works, it may be mentioned that in the elections of 1903 the Socialists polled over 600,000 votes, but did not secure a single seat. *Area*, 134,616 sq. m.; *pop.* 40,165,219.

Ministry.—*President of the Ministry*, Count Hertling.—*Foreign Affairs*, Baron von Kühlmann.—*Minister of State*, Herr Dr. Karl Helfferich.—*Finance*, Herr Hergt.—*Ecclesiastical Affairs and Instruction*, Herr Schinidt.—*Agriculture, Domains and Forests*, Herr von Eisenhart-Rothe.—*Justice*, Herr Spahn.—*Interior*, Herr Drews.—*Commerce and Industry*, Herr Sydow.—*Public Works*, Herr von Breitenbach.—*War*, General von Stein.

Revenue and expenditure, 1914-15, £242,311,955.

Reuss, Elder Branch. Prince, Heinrich XXIV, b. March 20, '78; *suc.* April 19, '02. *Regent*, Prince Heinrich XXVII of Reuss-Gera.

Area, 122 sq. m.; *pop.* 72,769. *Capital*, Greiz. *Revenue and expenditure*, 1913, £89,801.

Reuss, Junior Branch. Prince, Heinrich XXVII, b. Nov. 10, '58; *suc.* March 29, '13; *m.* Nov. 11, '81, Princess Elise of Hohenlohe-Langenburg

(b. Sept. 4, '64). *H. s.* Prince Heinrich XLV (b. May 13, '95).

Area, 319 sq. m.; *pop.* 152,752. *Capital*, Gera. *Revenue and expenditure*, £161,883.

Saxe-Altenburg. *Duke*, Ernst II, b. Aug. 31, '71; *suc.* Feb. 7, '08; *m.* Feb. 17, '98, Princess Adelheid of Schaumburg-Lippe (b. Sept. 22, '75). *H. s.* Georg-Moritz, b. May 13, '00.

Area, 511 sq. m.; *pop.* 216,128. *Capital*, Altenburg (39,976). *Revenue and expenditure*, £284,752.

Saxe-Coburg and Gotha. *Duke*, Charles Edward b. July 19, '84; *suc.* July 30, '00; *m.* October 11, '05, Princess Victoria Adelheid of S.-H.-Sonderburg-Glücksburg. *H. s.* Johann Leopold, b. Aug. 2, '06.

Area, 764 sq. m.; *pop.* 257,177. *Capitals*, Coburg and Gotha. *Revenue and expenditure*, £94,401.

Saxe-Meiningen. *Duke*, Bernhard, b. April 1, '61; *suc.* June 25, '14; *H. bro.* Prince Ernst, b. '59.

Area, 953 sq. m.; *pop.* 278,762. *Capital*, Meiningen. *Revenue*, £527,316; *expenditure*, £445,840.

Saxe-Weimar. *Grand Duke*, Wilhelm Ernst, b. June 10, '76; *suc.* Jan. 5, '01; *m.* 1st, April 30, '03, Caroline of Reuss (d. Jan. 17, '05); 2nd, June 4, '10, Feodora of Sachsen-Meiningen. *H.* Wilhelm Ernst, b. July 28, '12.

Area, 1,397 sq. m.; *pop.* 417,149. *Capital*, Weimar (34,582). *Revenue and expenditure* 1914, £713,152.

Saxony. *King*, Friedrich August III, b. May 25, '65; *suc.* Oct. 15, '04; *m.* Nov. 21, '91, Princess Louise of Tuscauy (marriage dissolved, '03). *H. s.* George, b. Jan. 15, '93.

The third largest kingdom in Germany, and one of the chief industrial divisions of the Empire. The greater proportion of the surface is arable, and the yield of grains and potatoes is high. The chief industries are textile manufactures, mining and machinery, but paper and wood pulp factories, printing and glass industries employ a considerable number of the inhabitants. Chief towns, Dresden (capital), Leipzig, Chemnitz, and Plauen.

Area, 5,789 sq. m.; *pop.* 4,800,661. *Revenue and expenditure*, £24,624,257. *Debt*, £43,658,630.

Schaumburg-Lippe. *Prince*, Adolf, b. Feb. 23, '82; *suc.* April 29, '11.

Area, 131 sq. m.; *pop.* 46,652. *Capital*, Bückeburg. *Revenue and expenditure*, £49,448.

Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt. *Prince*, Günther, b. Aug. 21, '52; *suc.* Jan. 19, '90; *m.* Dec. 9, '91, Anne Luise of Schönburg-Waldenburg.

Area, 363 sq. m.; *pop.* 100,702. *Capital*, Rudolstadt. *Revenue and expenditure*, £168,885.

Schwarzburg-Sondershausen. *Prince*, Günther (see Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt).

Waldeck. *Prince*, Friedrich, b. Jan. 20, '65; *suc.* May 12, '93 *m.* Aug. 9, '95, Princess Bathildis of Schaumburg-Lippe. *H. s.* Josias, b. May 13, '96. *Area*, 433 sq. m.; *pop.* 61,707. *Capital*, Arolsen. *Revenue and expenditure*, £86,159.

Württemberg. *King*, Wilhelm II, b. Feb. 25, '48; *suc.* Oct. 6, '91; *m.* 1st, Princess Marie of Waldeck-Pyrmont (d. April 30, '82); 2nd, April 8, '86, Princess Charlotte of Schaumburg-Lippe. A kingdom in the south of Germany, including the Black Forest. Agricultural produce, timber and salt are the chief exports.

Area, 7,534 sq. m.; *pop.* 2,437,574. *Capital*, Stuttgart. *Revenue*, 1914, £6,089,781; *expenditure*, £6,095,337. *Debt*, £31,970,595.

FORMER COLONIES AND DEPENDENCIES

The German Colonial possessions before the war had an *area* of 1,000,000 sq. m., with a *pop.* of about 13,000,000, including about 12,500 Europeans, of whom 7,500 were Germans, not counting the military forces, which numbered 4,500 Germans and 3,825 natives. For German South-West Africa (now South-West Africa Protectorate) and Samoa, Upolu, Kaiser Wilhelm Land and Pacific Islands, Bismarck Archipelago, Caroline, Pelew, Marianne and Marshall Islands, see Index. Togoland was the first colony to go, surrendering to a British force, on Aug. 27, 1914; German Samoa surrendered to a New Zealand expeditionary force on Aug. 23, 1914; on Sept. 11, 1914, an Australian expedition hoisted the British flag in New Guinea; the Japanese took possession of the Caroline and Marshall group (subsequently handing them over to Australia) and of Kiaochow in Nov. 1914; the German forces in South-West Africa surrendered to Gen. Botha, after the occupation of Tsumeb on July 8, 1915, whilst the final conquest of the Cameroons was accomplished in Feb. 1916.

Cameroons

Cameroons, a territory on the Bight of Biafra, West Africa, annexed by Germany in 1884, with a coast-line of 200 m. Inland it is bounded by Nigeria on the N.W., and the French Congo on the S. and W. An agreement delimiting the frontier between the Cameroons and the French Congo was signed on April 18, 1908. *Area*, 191,130 sq. m.; *pop.* 2,500,000, of whom 1,871 were Europeans. The colony, now jointly administered by France and England, formerly had an Imperial Governor, with a Government Council of 3. A railway runs to the Mouenguba Mountains (160 kms.). *Products*: cocoa and tobacco are grown, rubber and timber exported, and a flourishing trade is carried on in ivory and palm-oil. *Capital*, Buëa. Duala (pop. 22,000) is an important trading centre.

Revenue and expenditure (1913) £767,000 (including £318,000 subsidy)

	1911	1912
Imports	£1,465,875	£1,712,079
Exports	1,062,544	1,166,810

German East Africa

German East Africa lies immediately to the S. of British East Africa, and has an estimated *area* of 384,318 sq. m., with a *pop.* of 7,500,000, including 5,536 Europeans, of whom 3,579 were Germans. It was administered by a Governor, with a Government Council. There were 24 districts, and district councils were formed where there was a sufficient white population to warrant it. The Colonial troops consisted of 14 companies, including 262 Europeans and 2,472 natives. The police force numbered 2,140. The chief products are bides, wax, copra, rubber, gum, fibre, coffee, and cotton. Gold has been found, and coal north-west of Lake Nyasa. Mica and garnets are found also. The Usambara railway now runs from Tanga to Kilimandjaro, 220 m. in length. The Central railway runs from Dar-es-Salaam to Kigoma on Lake Tanganyika, a total length of 780 m. The chief ports on the coast are Dar-es-Salaam (pop. about 26,000), Tanga, Lindi, Pangani, Kilwa, Bagamoyo, Mikindani, and Saadani. The chief ports on Lake Victoria are Bukoba, Muansa, and Schirati. The chief ports on Lake Tanganyika are Ujiji and Bismarckburg.

	1912	1913	1914
Revenue	—	£1,025,250	£1,187,150
Imports	£2,515,000	2,667,925	—
Exports	1,570,919	1,777,552	—

Togoland

Togoland (administered at present by England and France) lies between the Gold Coast Colony on the west and Dahomey on the east; proclaimed a protectorate in 1884. It was the smallest of German colonies, but the only one which existed without State aid. It surrendered to a British force on Aug. 27, 1914. It includes Little Popo and Porto Seguro, and was administered by an Imperial Governor, assisted by a Government Council. The coast-line is only 32 miles long, but inland the protectorate widens considerably. The climate of Togoland is bad, malaria and other fevers being rife, but towards the hinterland the atmosphere becomes drier and cooler. *Area*, 33,660 sq. m.; *pop.* 1,500,000, of whom only 363 are Europeans. The capital is Lome, but Togo is the chief native town, and has 5,000 inhabitants. Chief exports, palm oil, gum, and ivory. Cotton is being grown with very satisfactory results. There are three railways: (1), from Lome to Anecho, 44 kilos; (2) Lome to Paline, 119 kilos; (3) Lome to Agbonu, 163 kilos.

	1911	1912	1913
Revenue	—	£187,904	£208,823
Expenditure	—	165,135	213,329
Imports	£481,000	571,392	552,668
Exports	465,800	497,945	456,819

Kiao-Chau, in the Chinese province of Shantung, was occupied by Germany in Nov. '97, and formally ceded to her on a 99 years' lease by China in Jan. '98. On the outbreak of the European War Japan lent her assistance to the Allies, and after a short siege took possession of Kiao-Chau, which is now administered by her, pending a general settlement at the conclusion of the war. For the former Pacific Islands of Germany, see p. 515. The protectorate was administered under the German Navy department by a Governor. The territory conceded with the town stretches about 160 miles along the coast, and a neutral zone, with an area of about 2,500 sq. miles and a population of about 1,200,000, surrounds the district and the bay. *Area* of the protectorate (exclusive of the bay) about 200 sq. m.; *pop.* about 33,000. A dock has been built, and the place is being made a fortified coaling station, though for commercial purposes the port is free. Railways run inland from Tsintau to Tsi-nan-fu and I-chan, so as to serve the extensive coalfields of Wei-hsien and Poshan.

GREECE

King of the Hellenes, Alexandros, b. Aug 1, 1893. On the abdication of his father Constantine in 1917, by the coercion of the protecting Powers, Alexandros was chosen King, the Crown Prince being required to leave the country with his father.

Prime Minister and War, M. Venizelos.

Foreign Affairs, M. Politikis.

Interior, M. Repoulis.

Justice, M. Tsirlimokos.

Navy, Admiral Condouriotis.

Finance, M. Michalacopoulos.

Agriculture, M. Negropontes.

Communications, M. Papanastasiou.

Education, M. Dingas.

Food Supplies, M. Embirkos.

Relief of Refugees, M. Simos.

Envoy Ex. and Minister Plen. in London, J. Gennadius, 14 De Vere Gardens, S.W.

Secretary, Leon Metax.

Attachés, D. Eulampios, S. Vaglianos.

Consul-General, J.J. Stavridi, 40 Old Broad St., E.C.3.

A maritime country in the south-east of Europe, extending from 35° 50' to 40° N. and from 19° 20' to 26° 15' E. As a result of the war of the Balkan States with Turkey, Greece gained substantially in territory, and now has a total *area* of 41,933 sq. m., and an estimated *pop.* (1914) of 4,821,300. The country gained its independence in the famous struggle of 1821-29, after centuries of subjection to Turkey, and was in 1830 declared a kingdom, under the protection of Great Britain, France, and Russia. Under the Constitution of 1864, revised in 1911, the executive is vested in the King and his responsible ministers. The legislative authority is in the hands of the Boule, a chamber of 184 representatives elected by manhood suffrage for four years. Officers of the army and navy, civil functionaries, and managers of banks are ineligible for seats. The deputies are each paid about £72 per session. There is also a Council of State. Elementary education is compulsory. The Greek Orthodox Church, governed by a permanent council called the Holy Synod, is the State religion, but complete liberty of worship prevails.

In the war with Turkey, which arose in '97 out of Greek sympathy with Crete, Greece was defeated, and had to pay an indemnity of £24,000,000, and to submit to a strategic reconstruction of the frontier in Turkey's favour. She also had to accept international control in financial matters in the shape of a Financial Commission established at Athens, to which the revenues from specified duties and the State monopolies in salt, petroleum, matches, etc., are assigned for the payment of the interest on the external debt. The Financial Commission has entrusted the administration of the monopolies and the collection of the assigned revenues to a Greek Company, which acts under the control of the Commission.

Education is compulsory between the ages of 5 and 12, but illiteracy largely prevails. Greece is mainly an agricultural country, although, owing to the mountainous nature of the country, only one-fifth is cultivable. Peasant proprietorship prevails. Cereals grown are wheat, barley, rye, and maize. The most important crop is that of currants (exports to U.K. in 1916, £3,461,683); olives, tobacco, and figs are also largely exported. The imports consist of agricultural products, yarns and tissues, raw minerals and wrought metals, chemicals and fishery products. There are 1,365 m. of railway open; a line of about 70 m. was completed in 1916 to link up with the European system. There is a canal, opened in 1893, through the Isthmus of Corinth; the tonnage passing through it in 1913 amounted to 1,499,991 tons. The Greek mercantile marine has been steadily expanding within the last twenty years, and at the end of 1914 numbered 440 steamers with a tonnage of 900,000 tons, and a total value of £6,800,000. It is estimated that the earnings of the Greek mercantile marine in 1915 as a result of the war exceeded £3,000,000.

There are large numbers of Greeks outside the limits of the kingdom, especially in Asia Minor, Cyprus, etc.

	1914	1915	1916
Revenue	£8,464,631*	£9,258,136*	—
Expenditure	11,734,696*	11,230,360*	—
External debt	43,849,640	45,863,692	—
Imports	7,005,381	6,282,690	—
Exports	4,685,475	5,402,168	—
Exports to U.K.	2,423,516	3,934,622	£4,686,668
Imports from			
(and of) U.K.	2,971,956	2,467,439	1,265,356

CAPITAL: Athens (250,000); other chief towns are Salonica (174,000), Piræus (100,000), Serres (50,000).

BRITISH LEGATION—ATHENS

Envoy Ex. and Minister Plen.	Earl Granville, G.C.V.O.	£3,500
Councillor	D. E. M. Crackenthorpe	
2nd Secretary	R. F. Orlando Bridgeman, C.M.G., M.V.O.	
3rd Secretary	F. E. F. Adam	
Military Attaché	B.-Gen. W. E. Fairholme, C.M.G., M.V.O.	
Naval Attaché	(vacant)	
Chaplain	(vacant)	
Translator	Shirley C. Atchley	

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICERS

Athens—Vice-Consul	C. J. Cumberbatch	
Corfu—Consul	George Raymond, M.V.O.	
Cephalonia—V.-Consul	J. Saunders	
Zante—Vice-Consul	E. Bonavia	
Patras—Consul	F. B. Wood, I.S.O.	
Vice-Consul	G. W. Crowe	
Piræus—Consul	(vacant)	
Vice-Consul	J. Joannidis	
Salonica—Consul-General	A. O. Wratisslaw, C.B., C.M.G.	
Consul	C. E. Heathcote-Smith	
Kavalla—Vice-Consul	(vacant)	
Epirus—Vice-Consul	(vacant)	
Janina—Vice-Consul	C. A. Greig	
Prevesa—Vice-Consul	C. Conemeuos	
Serres—Consul	(vacant)	
Syra—Consul	H. F. Hastings	
Vice-Consul	G. Mate	
Chios—Vice-Consul	R. E. W. Chafy	
Mitylene—Vice-Consul	E. C. Hole	
Samos—Vice-Consul	G. D. L. Marc	
Santorin—Cons. Agent	A. Baseggio	
Seriphos—Cons. Agent	(vacant)	
Volo—Consul	A. A. C. Merlin	
Larissa—Consul	H. B. Satow	
Mail transit	Athens, 4 days.	

Crete.—Crete is an island in the Mediterranean lying to the south of the Ægean Sea and Archipelago. Area about 3,300 sq. m.; pop. (1911), 336,151. No census statistics have appeared since 1911, but information obtained from private sources places the population of the three largest towns as follows: Candia, 31,500; Canea, 30,000; Rethymo, 10,000. There are about 23,000 Moslems and 307,800 Christians. The island was conquered by the Turks in 1669, but never really submitted, and continually rose in insurrection against them, and in 1898 the Powers set up autonomy under the nominal suzerainty of the Sultan. The executive power rested until 1911 in a High Commissioner and a Council of four members; but upon the retirement of M. Zaimis, who held the post of High Commissioner from 1906 to 1911, the Powers did not refill the post. The agitation in Crete for union with Greece was actively pushed forward on the outbreak of the Balkan War, and in Oct. 1912 Cretan deputies were admitted to take part in the sittings of the Greek Chamber.

* Estimated.

As a result of the treaty of peace between Greece and Turkey, the possession of Crete was handed to Greece, and it was formally recognised by the Powers in Dec. 1913. In Oct. 1916, when M. Venizelos, disapproving King Constantine's policy, left Athens and proclaimed a Nationalist Government at Salonica, Crete ranged herself on the side of M. Venizelos and formed part of New Greece. M. Tsirimocos was appointed as Governor-General of the island with the title of "Commissary of the Provisional Government." When the national unity of Greece was restored in June 1917 by the intervention of the three Protecting Powers and the abdication of King Constantine, M. Tsirimocos, who had been appointed Minister of Justice in the new Venizelist Cabinet at Athens, was succeeded by M. S. Crokidas, as Governor of the island (August 1917).

A sum of 12,500,000 drachmas (about £500,000) has been set aside by M. Venizelos for works of public utility in Crete (chiefly roads), and a French Mission has been working on the island since Dec. 1916.

Exploration of recent years has led to *archæological discoveries* of surpassing interest at Knossos and Phaestos. The chief products are olive oil, fruits, tobacco, cotton, and silk, and trade is carried on chiefly with Greece and Turkey. The revenue and expenditure were about £240,000. The imports in 1912 were £931,175, and in 1913-£897,668, consisting chiefly of foodstuffs, and textiles; the exports were £701,978 in 1912 and £727,533 in 1913, largely olives and olive oil; there are now no separate statistics for the island, the figures for the whole of Greece including also those for Crete.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICERS

Canea—Consul	E. C. Donaldson Rawlins.
Candia—Vice Consul	R. M. Rice (actg.).
Rethymo—Cons. Agent	M. A. Scouloudis.

GUATEMALA

President, Don Manuel Estrada-Cabrera (1917-23; 2nd term).

Chargé d'Affaires in England, Señor Don José M. Lardizabal, 11 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4.

Guatemala is the most northerly republic of Central America, situated between 13° 43' and 17° 49' N. and 88° 10' and 92° 30' W.; it is bounded on the W. and N. by Mexico, N.E. by British Honduras, E. by the Gulf of Honduras and the republic of Honduras, S.E. by Salvador, and S. by the Pacific Ocean. Area, 47,310 sq. m.; pop. est. 2,000,000, of whom 60% are pure Indians. The climate is healthy, except on the coasts, where malarial fever is prevalent. It formerly formed part of the Confederation of Central America, but the Republic was established in 1848. Governed by a **President**, elected for six years. The legislative power is vested in a **National Assembly**, elected by universal suffrage (1 for every 20,000 inhabitants) for a term of four years, and a **Council of State** of 13, part elected by the Assembly and part nominated by the President. Roman Catholicism is the chief religion, but liberty prevails. Education free and compulsory, and 1,800 schools have been established. The **Army** numbers about 8,500 officers and men when mobilised, with militia about 4,000. Chief products: coffee, bananas, sugar, timber, hides, and rubber. Minerals are found, but are little worked. The *trans-continental railway* from Puerto Barrios on the Atlantic to San José on the Pacific, was opened in 1903, and there are in all over 480 miles of line open.

Treaties were signed by Guatemala with Costa Rica, Honduras, Nicaragua, and San Salvador in Dec. 1907, setting up a High Court in Costa Rica (whose neutrality was guaranteed) for the settlement of all disputes between the countries named.

	1914	1915	1916
Revenue . . .	£549,333	£375,000	—
Expenditure . .	351,416	300,043	—
Debt (external) .	2,357,063	—	—
Imports . . .	1,866,220	1,014,495	—
Exports . . .	2,550,805	2,313,317	—
Exports to U.K. .	283,467	441,542	£42,165
Imports from (and of U.K.) . . .	236,312	114,899	211,696
CAPITAL, Guatemala (90,000).			

BRITISH LEGATION, Guatemala
Envoy Ex., Min. Plen., and Consul-General, C. Alban Young, M.V.O.

Consul—Quezaltenango, H. Fleischmann.
Guatemala—Vice-Consul, C. Graham, B. H. C. P. Bellingham.

San José—Vice-Consul, D. Savage.

Mail transit: 13-15 days.

HAITI

President, Sudre Dartiguenave (elect. 1915).

Chargé d'Affaires in England, Abel Théard,
 1 Grosvenor Mansions, 76 Victoria Street, S.W.1.
Consul, Maurice Erdmann, 32 Fenchurch St., E.C.3.

Haiti, called Hispaniola by Columbus, and afterwards San Domingo, the second largest island of the Antilles, is between Cuba and Puerto Rico. Area of the whole island, 28,249 sq. m. There are two states in the island. The larger is the Dominican Republic (*q.v.*).

The Republic of Haiti occupies the western portion of the island. Area, 10,204 sq. m., *pop.* (1912) 2,500,000, 95% of whom are negroes and the remainder mulattoes. It was originally a French colony, but was proclaimed independent in 1804, and is governed under a constitution drawn up in 1889. In Feb. 1916 the U.S. Senate ratified a treaty with Haiti, under which the United States took over the control of the finances and police, guaranteeing Haiti's territorial integrity, and undertaking to develop its resources; it came into effect in May 1916. The Constitution is, however, undergoing revision. The executive power is in the hands of a President, elected for seven years by the Senate and Chamber of Representatives; he receives a salary of £4,800. The Chamber of 99 members is elected directly for three years by all male citizens, and the Senate of 39 indirectly for six years. The official religion is Roman Catholic, and elementary education is free. An armed Constabulary, rural and urban, under American officers, has recently been constituted. The Navy has been disposed of. Agriculture is the main occupation of the country, but comparatively little is done to till the fertile soil. Cocoa, coffee, logwood, and other woods are important products. There are undeveloped mines of gold, silver, copper, antimony, tin, etc. There is a total length of railways of 64 m.

	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15
Revenue . . .	£1,237,635	£1,156,673	£995,029
Expenditure . .	1,387,192	1,436,673	1,026,031
Public debt . .	—	4,700,000	5,195,436
Imports . . .	1,607,589	1,522,540	863,952
Exports . . .	2,263,112	—	—
	1914	1915	1916
Exports to U.K. .	£74,070	£37,932	£102,529
Imports from (and of) U.K. . . .	89,749	87,621	145,936
CAPITAL, Port-au-Prince (105,000).			

BRITISH LEGATION

British Minister, Stephen Leech (see Cuba).

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICERS

Port-au-Prince—Vice-Consul (and Chargé d'Affaires in absence of the Minister), Robert M. Kohan.
Vice-Consul, E. D. Watt.

Aux Cayes—Vice-Consul, George A. Payne (actg.).

Mail transit: 15 days.

HONDURAS

President, Dr. Francisco Bertrand (1916-20).

Vice-President, Dr. Alberto Membrillo.

Consul-General in London, M. J. Kelly, 8 Idol Lane, E.C.3.

Honduras is a republic in Central America, established in 1839, just before the Confederation of Central America broke up. It lies between 13° 10' and 16° N. and 83° 10' and 88° 40' W.; it has an area of 41,275 sq. m., and a *pop.* (1914) of 650,000, the majority of whom are Indian and European races. Governed by a President and Congress, elected by popular vote for four years. Religious liberty is guaranteed by the constitution, but Roman Catholicism prevails. Education is free, compulsory from 7 to 15 years of age, and secular. Army has a military strength of 55,234, of whom 35,706 are classified as of first rank. The country possesses great agricultural resources and much mineral wealth, but these have been neglected because of the lack of capital and transport. The north coast is the richest and most populous, though mostly in the hands of American fruit and mahogany companies. Agriculture is showing signs of development. The revenue is derived mainly from the customs and from government monopolies in spirit, powder, and tobacco. Chief products: bananas, tobacco, coffee, sugar, indigo, wheat, gold, silver, and cattle. Most of the foreign trade is with the U.S. A railway runs 61 m. inland from Puerto Cortes; it is administered by the Government; there are also six short banana lines on the north coast. Treaties were signed by Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and San Salvador in 1907, setting up a High Court in Costa Rica (whose neutrality was guaranteed) for the settlement of all disputes between the countries named. A Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between the U.K. and Honduras was signed on June 21, 1915. As there are practically no means of communication between the north and south coasts, commercial inquiries should not only be addressed to H.M. Consul at Tegucigalpa, but also to H.M. Consuls at Truxillo and Puerto Cortes.

	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
Revenue . . .	£453,476	£446,703	£421,688
Expenditure . .	444,185	428,264	424,413
Internal debt . .	—	333,238	321,307
	1914	1915	1916
*External debt . .	—	£5,398,570	—
Imports . . .	£684,267	693,170	£338,131
Exports . . .	1,324,932	1,174,950	890,422
Exports to U.K. .	2,829	18	1,275
Imports from (and of) U.K. . . .	104,596	44,414	52,445
CAPITAL, Tegucigalpa (28,950).			

BRITISH LEGATION

British Minister, O. Alban Young, M.V.O. (see Guatemala).

* The debt was raised (1867-70) for the purpose of constructing an inter-oceanic railway, but a small proportion only was expended for this purpose. No interest has been paid since 1872. The arrears amount to about £21,000,000.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICERS

Tegucigalpa—Consul-General, J. P. Armstrong (*actg.*).

Consul, Joseph Walter (*actg.*).

Amapala—Vice-Consul, P. H. Stormont.

Puerto Cortes—Consul, J. F. Galligan (*actg.*).

San Pedro Sula—Vice-Consul, H. F. Panting.

Truxillo—Consul, A. E. Melhardo.

Mail transit : 18-20 days.

ITALY

King, Victor Emmanuel III., b. Nov. 11, 1869 ; m. Oct. 24, 1896, Princess Hélène of Montenegro (b. Jan. 8, 1873) ; *suc.* July 29, 1900. Issue : (1) Princess Yolanda, b. June 1, 1901 ; (2) Princess Mafalda, b. Nov. 19, 1902 ; (3) Prince Umberto, Prince of Piedmont and Heir-apparent, b. Sept. 15, 1904 ; (4) Princess Giovanna, b. Nov. 13, 1907 ; (5) Princess Maria, b. Dec. 26, 1914.

Ministry

Prime Minister and Interior, Signor Orlando.

Foreign Affairs, Baron Sonnino.

Colonies, Signor Colosimo.

Justice, Signor Sacchi.

Finance, Signor Meda.

Treasury, Signor Nitti.

War, General Alfieri.

Marine, Admiral Del Buono.

Arms and Munitions, General Dall' Olio.

Public Assistance and Pensions, Signor Bissolati.

Public Instruction, Signor Berenini.

Public Works, Signor Dari.

Agriculture, Signor Miliani.

Industry, Commerce, and Labour, Signor Ciuffelli.

Posts and Telegraphs, Signor Fera.

Transport, Signor Bianchi.

Ambassador in London, H.E. the Marquis Imperiali dei Principi di Francavilla, 20 Grosvenor Square, W.1.

Councillor, Prince Livio Borghese.

First Secretary, Count Ercole Durini di Monza.

2nd Sec., Signor Gabriele Preziosi.

3rd Secs., Signor Giovanni Balsamo, Signor Giuseppe Lanza di Scordia, Signor Tommaso Bertelé.

Naval Attaché, Count Carlo Rey di Villarey, C.B.

Military Attaché, Col. Cavaliere Armando Mola.

Chancellor, Cav. Giuseppe De Grossi.

Archivist, Cavaliere Ugo Catani.

Consul in London, Marchese Faa di Bruno 44 Pinsbury Square, E.C.2.

Vice-Consul, Cav. P. F. Righetti.

The kingdom of Italy is a great peninsula extending from the mass of Central Europe and lying between the parallels of 46° 40' and 36° 38' N. and between 6° 30' and 18° 30' E. It has a total area of 110,646 sq. m. with a pop. (1917) of 36,120,118. The area, exclusive of the large islands, is 91,277 sq. m. The island of Sicily has an area of 9,935 sq. m. and a pop. of (1915) 3,793,465 ; Sardinia has an area of 9,299 sq. m. and a pop. (1915) of 880,863.

Government

Under the Constitution of 1848, as subsequently modified and expanded, the Executive is vested in the King, and exercised through his Ministers. The legislative authority is exercised by the King in conjunction with a Senate of about 390 members (composed of the Princes of the royal house who are of age, and of an unlimited number of members selected by the Ministry and nominated by the King for life, who have rendered eminent services to the country, are upwards of forty years of age,

and pay taxes to an annual amount of £120) ; and a Chamber of 508 Deputies, elected for a period of five years, though the King can dissolve the Chamber at any time. By the Electoral Reform Act of 1912, the suffrage is made almost universal, being open to all males over 21 years of age except those who, being under 30 years of age, have neither performed military service nor learnt to read and write. The same Act provides for the payment of deputies, who receive £240 annually, of which £160 is represented by direct payment and the remainder by a current account with the railways and post office, defraying travelling and postal expenses. All money bills must be initiated in the Chamber. The first general election under the new suffrage took place on Oct. 26, 1913.

For the purposes of local government the country is divided into 69 provinces administered by provincial councils and commissions, and subdivided into 8,339 communes. Each commune has a communal and a municipal council, and is presided over by a syndic elected by the communal council from among its own members. The Roman Catholic is the nominal State religion, and the religion of the vast majority of the people ; but the Government has passed many acts so framed as to make the civil government supreme, and to secure complete freedom for all creeds. The officials of the Church are appointed by the Pope, but the royal assent is necessary in the case either of a bishop or an archbishop. Elementary education is compulsory between the ages of six and nine (or six and twelve in some communes where facilities exist) in all parts of the country, but the law is not rigorously enforced. Religious instruction must be given to those children whose parents desire it. Secondary and higher instruction is also provided by the State, and there are 17 State universities, besides several others. Life-insurance was created a State monopoly in 1912 with the object of providing the means for old-age pensions.

Agriculture is the occupation of over one-third of the population, wheat (96,038,000 ewt. in 1916), maize (41,264,000 ewt. in 1916), and other grains being largely produced. Poultry and dairy farming for export are making great progress. Wine (857,120,000 gall. in 1916), silk, and oil are among the other products, and sulphur (2,222,399 tons, 1916), zinc, lead, and iron are mined. There has been a very marked and rapid industrial development in recent years. The chief industries are the textile—silk, cotton, flax, hemp, and jute—mechanical and metal industries. Electricity is very largely used for motive power and for lighting and traction. The chief exports are silk, wine, oil, cotton, sulphur, hemp and flax, skins, ores, and cattle.

The length of railways is 11,337 m., of which 8,526 are state owned.

In 1914 162,233 Italian and 10,430 foreign vessels (total tonnage 55,282,197) entered and 161,879 Italian and 10,393 foreign vessels (55,085,461 tons) cleared at Italian ports.

CHIEF TOWNS: Rome, the capital (1915, 594,873) ; Naples (723,208) ; Milan (599,200) ; Turin (427,773) ; Palermo (341,656) ; Genoa (289,154) ; Florence (232,860) ; Catania (210,703) ; Bologna (172,789) ; Venice (160,719) ; Messina (133,830) ; Livorno (105,315) ; Bari (103,670).

	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17 (est.)
Revenue	£158,280,000	£113,022,543	£180,000,000
Exp'ture	234,560,000	111,029,297	822,000,000
	1913	1914	1915
Public debt	£570,864,305	£593,590,398	£683,971,471

	1914	1915	1916
Imports .	£115,282,006	£133,952,469	£218,332,000
Exports .	88,716,029	88,786,723	91,708,000
Exports to U.K., 1914, £3,699,496 :			
Cheese .	£328,528	Hemp .	£659,853
Eggs .	431,380	Hides .	435,185
Lemons .	414,789	Motors .	1,017,952
Other fruits .	348,948	Chemicals .	451,356
Vegetables .	307,827	Silks .	965,818

Ditto, 1916, £11,243,273 :

Cheese .	£152,493	Hemp .	£1,289,273
Eggs .	nil	Hides .	158,934
Lemons .	408,280	Motors .	511,389
Other fruits .	282,059	Chemicals .	1,194,501
Vegetables .	374,575	Silks .	2,204,482

Imports from (and of) U.K., 1914, £12,867,782 :

Coal and coke .	£6,265,746	Cottons .	£436,357
Arms and ammunition .	559,826	Machinery .	765,230
Chemicals .	750,365	Metal manufs. .	790,233
		Woollens .	606,627

Ditto, 1916, £20,452,827 :

Coal and coke .	£7,818,068	Cottons .	£434,878
Arms and ammunition .	1,038,860	Machinery .	894,469
Chemicals .	975,510	Metal manufs. .	2,478,061
		Woollens .	669,904

BRITISH EMBASSY

via Venti Settembre, Rome.

Ambassador Ex. and Plen. His Excellency Rt. Hon. Sir J. Rennell Rodd, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., C.B. (b. 1858) . . . £7,000

Councillor of Embassy, Hon. William A. P. Erskine, M.V.O.

Secretaries, G. Mounsey, O.B.E., Lord Gerald Wellesley, Edward Keeling.

Attaché, Gerald H. Tyrwhitt.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICERS

Rome—Consul for Latium, Abruzzi, and Molise, C. O. Morgan.

Vice-Consul, H. D. Johnson.

Civita-Vecchia—Vice-Cons. Dr. P. R. Mackenzie.

Brindisi—Consul, W. H. M. Sinclair.

Bari—Consul, J. H. Monaghan.

Barietta—Vice-Consul, A. Reichlin.

Manfredonia—Vice-Consul, F. Cafarelli.

Taranto—Vice-Consul, F. Watson.

Cagliari—Consul, R. H. Pernis.

San Pietro, S. Antico, and Carloforte—Vice-Consul, E. Armeni.

Sassari and Porto Torres—Vice-Consul, Cav. G. Sechi Pieroni.

Terranova—Vice-Consul, (vacant).

Florence—Consul, A. Lemon.

Vice-Consul, G. Placci.

Genoa—Consul-General, W. Keene, M.V.O.

Vice-Consul, James R. Murray.

Bordighera—Vice-Consul, A. Turton.

San Remo—Vice-Consul, M. Turton.

Savona—Consul, S. Guattari-Stafford.

Spezia—Vice-Consul, T. D. Dunlop.

Leghorn—Consul, M. Carmichael.

Vice-Consul, G. Bush.

Ancona—Vice-Consul, E. A. Kane.

Elba and Piombins—Vice-Consul, J. C. Airey.

Milan—Consul, J. H. Towsey.

Vice-Consul, J. F. Rose.

Monza—Cons. Agent, C. Mylius.

Venice—Vice-Consul, (vacant).

Naples and S. Italy—Cons-General, S. J. Churchill, M.V.O.

Vice-Consul, A. Napier.

Vice-Consul, G. W. Grounell.

Capri—Consular Agent, (vacant).

Castellamare—Vice-Consul, E. S. Albanese.

Reggio—Vice-Consul, E. Briglia.

Salerro—Vice-Consul, P. Consiglio.

Palermo (Sicily)—Consul, R. G. Macbean, M.V.O.

Vice-Consul, Wm. A. Morrison.

Catania—Vice-Consul, W. A. Franek.

Licata—Vice-Consul, A. Verderame.

Lipari—Vice-Consul, F. Forlazzo.

Marsala—Vice-Consul, C. E. Massey.

Mazzara—Vice-Consul, O. F. Maccagnone.

Mazzarelli—Vice-Consul, E. Criscione.

Messina—Vice-Consul, J. B. Heynes.

Milazzo—Vice-Consul, S. Trifletti.

Porto Empedocle—Vice-Consul, Calogero Deleo.

Pozzallo—Vice-Consul, F. P. Giunta.

Siracusa—Vice-Consul, Joseph Lobb.

Taormina—Vice-Consul, Dr. Salvatore Cacciola.

Terranova—Vice-Consul, V. Bresmes.

Trapani—Vice-Consul, (vacant).

Turin—Consul-General, Maj. W. P. Chapman.

Vice-Consul, A. G. Linari.

Mail transit: Rome, 44 hours.

Colonies

Erythrea.—The Italian possessions on the Red Sea were combined under this name by various decrees from '90 to 1901. The colony extends from Cape Kasar about 670 miles along the coast of the Red Sea to a point on the Strait of Bab-el-Mandeb. *Area* about 88,500 sq. m., with a *pop.* which is nomadic, of about 450,000. It has the control of its own administration and finance, under a civil governor appointed by the King. **Asmara** is the seat of government. Massowah has about 8,000 inhabitants. Gold-mines exist near Asmara, and pearl fishing is carried on at Massowah by the Italian Pearl Fishery Company. A railway from Massowah to Asmara is open as far as Ghinda.

	1914	1915
Revenue . . .	£709,980	£697,219
Expenditure . . .	679,996	661,897

Italian Somaliland, in North-East Africa, is separated by the river Juba from the East Africa Protectorate (British), and has a coastline extending from the Juba to Cape Guardafui, and then along the coast of the Gulf of Aden to the Somali Coast Protectorate, also British. *Area*, 100,000 sq. m., *pop.* about 400,000. It is divided into three parts for administrative purposes: (1) **The Benadir Coast Colony**, with a coastline from the Juba to Meregh. In Jan. 1905 Italy assumed sovereign rights over this territory, paying the Sultan of Zanzibar £144,000 therefor, and undertaking the administration instead of the Benadir Co. Great Britain also leased to Italy five acres of land at Kismayu, with a frontage on the shore, to facilitate trade with Benadir. A Convention with Abyssinia delimiting the boundary was signed in 1907. There is a military force of 3,000 troops, and a police corps. Wireless telegraphy stations have been established for inland and coastal communication. Cotton growing promises well. (2) **The Sultanate of Obbia** under Sultan Yusuf Ali, on the eastern coast. (3) **The Sultanate of the Mijertaín**, covering the Horn of Africa, the capital of which is Bandar Aulá.

	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
Revenue . . .	£241,240	£266,640	£293,160
Expenditure . . .	230,840	262,767	294,432

	1914	1915	1916
Exports to U.K. . .	£6,540	£19,360	nil
Imports from (and of) U.K.	38,932	25,484	£7,721

Tripoll and Cyrenaica (Libia Italiana), which was formally annexed by Italy in Nov. 1911, is a province in Africa on the Mediterranean coast, bounded on the west by Tunis and Algeria, on the

east by Egypt, and on the south-east and south by the Sahara. The estimated area is about 400,000 sq. miles, and the population about 1,000,000, mostly Berbers, though there are many Jews. Since August 1915 Tripoli and Cyrenaica have formed only one province, consisting of Tripolitania (capital, Tripoli, with a population of 73,000), and Cyrenaica (capital, Bengazi, population 35,000). The trade of the province, about a fourth of which consists of the caravan trade with the Sudan, practically all passes through Tripoli and Bengazi. The chief exports are esparto fibre, skins and hides, ostrich feathers and sponges.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Gen. Giovanni Ameglio.

		1915-16	1916-17
Revenue	.	£2,835,840	*£5,411,546
Expenditure	.	2,835,840	5,011,505
	1913	1914	1915
Imports	£1,021,340	£1,638,120	£2,004,730
Exports	137,101	213,657	212,073
	1914	1915	1916
Exports to U.K.	£31,844	£1,162	£280
Imports from (and of) U.K.	116,764	56,552	25,098

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICERS

Tripoli—Consul-General, J. B. Spence.

Vice-Consul, W. L. C. Knight.

Pro-Consul, G. Galea.

Bengazi—Consul, A. Dickson.

Khoms—Vice-Consul, J. Tate.

JAPAN

Emperor, Yoshihito Harunomiya, K.G., b. Aug. 31, 1879, suc. July 30, 1912. m. May 10, 1900, Princess Sadako, d. of Prince Kujo Michitaka, and has issue four sons: (1) Hirohito Michinomiya, b. April 29, 1901; (2) Yasuhito Atsunomiya, b. June 25, 1902; (3) Nobuhito Terunomiya, b. Jan. 3, 1905; (4) Takahito, b. Dec. 2, 1915.

Prime Minister, Marshal Count Terauchi.

Foreign Affairs, Viscount Motono.

Finance, M. Kazuye Shoda.

Interior, Baron Goto.

War, Lt.-Gen. Ohshima.

Navy, Admiral Baron Kato.

Justice, M. Matsumuro.

Education, M. Okada.

Agriculture and Commerce, M. Nakashoji.

Communications, Baron Den.

Embassy in London, 10 Grosvenor Square, W.1.

Ambassador, Viscount Chinda

Councillor, K. Honda.

1st Secretary, I. Yoshida.

2nd Secretaries, S. Yada, S. Sawada.

3rd Secretaries, M. Shigemitsu, K. Horiuchi.

Attachés, E. Arnau, H. Matsumiya.

Financial Attaché, K. Mori.

Naval Attaché, Rear-Adm. K. Funakoshi.

Military Attaché, Col. Tanaka.

Chancellors, T. Fuchi, A. Tajima.

Consul-General, Keiichi Yamasaki (actg.), 1 Broad Street Place, E.C.11, and 1 Stanley Crescent, W.2.

The Empiro of Japan consists of a long cluster of islands covering 37° 14' of longitude and 29° 11' of latitude. The islands number in all some 549, of which Nippon, Shikoku, and Kiushiu are the chief. The total area, excluding Oho-sen, Formosa, the Pescadores and Sakhalin is 147,655 sq. m., with a pop. in 1916 of 55,965,292 (28,279,603 males, 27,685,586 females).

* Revenue includes state contribution, and Expenditure military expenditure.

Government

The history of Japan is almost as ancient as that of China, the Emperor being the representative of a dynasty which claims to have possessed the throne since 660 B.C. The country was, prior to 1889, an absolute monarchy, but in that year a new Constitution was promulgated. In the Emperor are vested the executive power with the advice of his Ministers, whom he appoints, and who are responsible to him; and the legislative power with the consent of the Diet. The Privy Council is an advisory body which is consulted by the Emperor on all important State matters. The Diet is composed of a House of Peers and a House of Representatives. The House of Peers numbers about 370, and consists of (a) Peers elected for life, including: (1) male members of the Imperial family above 20 years of age; (2) princes and marquesses above 25 years of age (15 princes and 41 marquesses); (3) persons above the age of 30 nominated by the Emperor for State services or for their learning; and (b) Peers elected for 7 years, including: (1) counts, viscounts, and barons above 25, to the number of one-fifth of each order, elected by the respective orders (there are 103 counts, 397 viscounts, and 429 barons); (2) persons elected indirectly by the residents in the various districts who pay the highest taxes. In the House of Representatives there are 379 members, elected by single ballot for 4 years by male citizens over 25 paying land tax or other direct taxes of not less than 10 yen per annum who have resided in their districts for one year at least. Elected and nominated members of both Houses are paid 2,000 yen (about £200) for each session, with travelling expenses.

Local Government, Education, etc.

For local administration the country (except Yesso, which has a governor and a special administration, Sakhalin, Oho-sen, and Formosa) is divided into 47 prefectures, each with a governor and an elected assembly. The prefectures are subdivided into 71 municipalities and 636 counties or rural districts, and the counties again into 1,263 towns and 11,004 villages, each with its chief magistrate, council and assembly. In religious matters absolute freedom is allowed, subject to the preservation of peace and order. The chief forms of religion, however, are Shintoism and Buddhism. In every Japanese home there are shrines or places devoted to ancestor worship, not only of the family ancestors, but of the clan deities and of the Imperial ancestors. The Temple at Ise is dedicated to the worship of the first Imperial ancestor. Elementary education is compulsory for children of from 6 to 14 years of age. There are over 27,000 elementary schools, and about 6,500,000 pupils, while high schools and technical schools are rapidly increasing in number. For the administration of justice there are 310 sub-district courts of first instance, the district courts, which number 49, 7 courts of appeal, and the Supreme Court or Court of Cassation at Tokio.

Industries, Commerce, etc.

The land is largely held by peasant proprietors, and agriculture is the occupation of more than 60 per cent. of the population. The chief products are rice and cereals, tea, sugar, and silk, while textile and other manufactures are improving and increasing. There are about 1,300,000,000 tons of workable coal in the empire, one-half of which is found in Yesso, which island also contains

large deposits of sulphur. Copper (export in 1915, 56,000 tons, valued at £4,611,000), iron, gold, and silver are also mined. Forests occupy 73·1 per cent. of the total area of the country, and one-third are State forests; almost every known species of tree is represented, and forestry has now become a flourishing industry, the last annual production of the forests amounting to £10,368,663; by-products and chemical products (charcoal, calcium acetate, pine black, pulp, camphor) were valued at over £4,000,000. Although Japan is most advantageously situated for the pursuit of fishery, for many years only inshore fishery was pursued; of late years, however, the fishing industry has developed rapidly, and the output is now over £11,000,000 a year, much canned fish being exported to America and Europe.

The length of railways was (1915) 7,131 m., of which 5,686 m. were owned by the State.

A gold standard was adopted in Oct. 1897, the unit of value being the yen = 0·75 gramme of pure gold. Foreign jurisdiction in the treaty ports was abolished in 1899, and in return the country was thrown open to European traders, instead of only the treaty ports. Great Britain enjoys "most-favoured-nation" treatment.

Chief Towns

Tokio is the capital and has a pop. of 1,818,655; other large towns are Osaka (995,945) and Kioto (380,568). Yokohama (326,025) and Kohé (285,002) are the two chief ports, and the chief centres of foreign trade.

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1911-12	£65,719,222	£58,537,461
1912-13	58,204,012	58,204,012
1913-14	58,680,758	58,680,758
1914-15	64,520,000	64,520,000
1915-16 (est.)	55,639,600	55,639,600
1916-17 (est.)	55,300,000	55,300,000

The public debt outstanding on March 31, 1916, was officially stated to be as follows:

Internal loans	£105,445,298
Foreign loans	149,860,797
Total	£255,306,095

	Imports.	Exports.
1908	£43,625,746	£37,824,567
1910	47,390,534	46,797,960
1912	63,188,795	53,796,063
1913	74,462,813	64,563,646
1914	60,814,700	60,341,600
1915	53,242,350	70,830,087
1916	54,610,250	72,646,871

The following countries took the principal share of the imports and exports in 1915:

	Imports.	Exports.
United Kingdom	£4,876,600	£9,379,400
India	15,136,950	2,277,000
Hong Kong	163,490	2,810,390
Australia	2,810,390	1,856,230
Straits Settlements	549,300	1,296,370
Canada	109,026	720,400
South Africa	—	102,560

Total British Empire 23,645,756 18,452,350

United States	10,516,336	20,937,650
China	8,804,890	14,474,111
Kwangtung Province	2,853,240	2,277,000
Germany	607,110	—
France	399,070	3,990,700

	Imports.	Exports.
French Indo-China	377,670	65,360
Dutch Indies	1,673,050	865,430
Italy	30,680	308,880
Philippines	749,590	797,070
Belgium	38,160	—

Exports to U.K. 1915, £9,379,432:

Oils . . .	£1,155,346	Straw, etc., plait-	
Timber . . .	80,485	ing . . .	597,751
Metals . . .	1,321,795	Silks . . .	1,560,281

Ditto, 1916, £12,493,667:

Oils . . .	£1,661,647	Straw, etc., plait-	
Cotton manuf. .	1,661,484	ing . . .	£583,984
Metals . . .	1,080,832	Silks . . .	1,197,293
		Toys . . .	245,600

Imports from (and of) U.K. 1915, £4,876,655:

Arms and Ammu-		Machinery	£480,413
nition	£108,133	Manures	130,666
Chemicals	390,088	Metal manuf.	1,439,761
Cottons	502,119	Woolleens	454,727

Ditto, 1916, £7,486,615:

Chemicals	£592,666	Manures	£158,357
Cottons	583,463	Metal manuf.	2,224,549
Instruments	104,431	Paper	243,557
Machinery	835,206	Woolleens	832,274

Consult the "Financial and Economic Annual of Japan," published by the Government in Tokio.

Political Parties

Of late years party distinctions have been more clear in name than in policy. The chief party is known as the *Seiyu-Kai*, or Constitutional Political Association. It was formed in 1900 by the Marquis Ito, and has ever since been numerically the strongest party in the Lower House. Whether nominally in power or not, the *Seiyu-Kai* have always commanded the situation in the last resort.

Treaties with other Countries

For the Treaty with the United Kingdom, see 1917 ANNUAL.

By the Franco-Japanese Agreement, signed June 10, 1907, and the Russo-Japanese Convention, signed July 30, 1907, the independence and territorial integrity of China, as well as the principle of equal opportunity in commerce and industry for all nations in the said Empire, were recognised.

An exchange of notes formulating a common policy in the Far East took place in November 1908, between the Japanese and United States Governments.

A Convention with Russia, signed on July 4, 1910, guarantees the maintenance of the *status quo* in Manchuria as defined in all the treaties concluded up to that date between Japan and Russia, and between either of those Powers and China. A further Agreement for the settlement of outstanding questions was signed with Russia in August 1911; and in July 1912 the Agreements were supplemented by an understanding with regard to their respective spheres of interest in Inner Mongolia, and by an undertaking for the joint defence of those spheres in case of attack by other Powers.

In 1915 an important Agreement was come to between Japan and China. It consented to all the arrangements that might be made in the Treaty of Peace between Germany and Japan as to the disposal of the rights of the former; extended the lease of the Kwantung Province, and settled the rights of Japanese subjects in South Manchuria and Eastern Inner Mongolia. It also strengthened the hold of Japan over the

Han-Yeh-Ping Company. China undertook that no other Power should build any naval or military establishment on the coast of the Province of Fukien. As to **Kiao-Chau**, Japan declared that if, on the conclusion of the war, she were given full disposal of it, it would be returned to China subject to its being opened entirely as a commercial port, and to the establishment of a Japanese concession in a locality to be designated by Japan. Arrangements are to be made between the Governments of Japan and China regarding the disposal of German public structures and properties.

BRITISH EMBASSY

Ambassador Ex. and Min. Plen. His Excellency
Sir Wm. Conyngham Greene, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
£5,000

Councillor, H. C. Norman, C.B.E.

1st Secretaries, C. J. F. R. Wainfield, Count C. H. Bentinck.

Japanese Secretary and 1st. Sec. E. M. Hobart-Hampden, C.M.G.

Commercial Attaché, E. T. F. Crowe, C.M.G.

Naval Attaché, Capt. E. H. Rymer, R.N.

Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. J. A. C. Somerville.

Hon. Attaché, Lieut. W. Bowle-Evans.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICERS

Dairen—Consul, H. G. Parlett.

Hakodate—Vice-Consul, G. B. Sansom.

Kobe—Consul-General, R. G. E. Forster.

Vice-Consul, H. A. F. Horne.

Osaka—Vice-Consul, O. White.

Nagasaki—Consul, J. T. Wawn.

Seoul—Consul-General, A. H. Lay, C.M.G.

Vice-Consul, W. B. Cunningham.

Shimonoseki—Consul, E. H. Holmes.

Tamsui: Formosa—Consul, T. J. Harrington.

Tokio—Vice-Consul, G. H. Phipps.

Yokohama—Consul-General, A. M. Chalmers, C.M.G.

Vice-Consul, C. J. Davidson.

Mail transit: Tokio, via Vancouver 26 days;
via Suez, 36–39 days.

Colonies and Dependencos

Cho-son, or Korea, is the peninsula lying between the Yellow Sea and the Sea of Japan. It has an area of 84,000 sq. m. with a pop. in 1916 of 16,913,224, the Japanese numbering 291,217. Until 1894 China was the suzerain of Korea, but on the conclusion of the war in 1895, China relinquished her suzerainty, and the independence of Korea was acknowledged. Then began the struggle with Russia, which culminated in the Russo-Japanese War, and by the Peace Treaty between Russia and Japan, 1905, the paramount interest of the latter country in Korea was acknowledged. Five years later, in August 1910, Korea was formally annexed by Japan, and named Cho-sen. Treaties concluded with Korea by other Powers became void with the annexation, but Japan undertook for a period of ten years not to interfere in any way with the commercial rights enjoyed by foreigners in the peninsula. For this period the Korean tariff is to be applied indiscriminately to Japanese and foreign goods. On the other hand, the right of consular jurisdiction came to an end with the incorporation of Korea in the Japanese Empire. Rice, millet, cotton, hemp, soya beans, and tobacco are grown on the fertile territory skirting the sea, and the people are similar in their habits and customs to the Chinese on the neighbouring mainland. The worship of ancestors is carefully observed, and some educational work is done at Seoul. A strong movement towards Christianity

is going on in the country, and Christian missions there are extraordinarily successful. **Gold mining** has considerably extended, the export in 1914 being valued at £1,117,201. Copper, iron, graphite, and coal are also found in abundance. There are 1,006 miles of railways working, all being the property of the Japanese Government, and other lines are under construction.

1913–14 1914–15 1915–16

Revenue and expenditure	£5,345,448	£5,941,296	£5,856,050
Imports	6,851,368	7,307,150	6,454,878
Exports	2,142,282	3,152,225	3,510,522

The chief exports are gold, rice, beans, and live stock.

The island of **Formosa** (Taiwan) lies off the Chinese coast; it has an area of 13,944 sq. m. and a pop. in 1916 of 3,752,710, mostly Chinese. A Governor-General (M. Sakuma) administers the island, which is divided into twenty districts, each under a chief magistrate. The capital of the island is Taihoku (pop. 96,500), and the principal port Keelung, both in the extreme north. Other important towns are Tainan (pop. 59,600) in the south and Kagi. The chief products are sugar and rice, but tea, camphor and camphor oil, copper and alcohol, are also important exports. The future of the camphor industry (export in 1914, 8,853,597 lb., worth £516,890), continues to excite apprehension owing to possible exhaustion of the existing camphor forests (present area, 1,990 sq. m.), but it is claimed that present resources are sufficient to maintain an annual supply of about 6,500,000 lb. for eighteen years, and that by then the afforestation scheme (to which much care has been devoted) will be far enough advanced for that quantity still to be produced. There are 395 miles of railway.

Revenue and expenditure, 1916–17, (est.) £4,100,605.

	1913	1914	1915
Imports	£6,212,150	£5,401,490	£5,861,220
Exports	5,449,040	5,994,380	6,201,100

The **Pescadores** have an area of 85 sq. m. and a pop. of 55,222.

The island of **Sakhalin** (Karafuto), south of the 50th degree N. lat., was ceded to Japan at the conclusion of the war with Russia by the treaty of Portsmouth, Sept. 5, 1905. The island is separated from Japan by the narrow strait of Soya. It has an area of 12,582 sq. m. with a pop. in 1916 of 51,730. Its fisheries are valuable, and there are abundant forests. Russia engaged to grant to Japanese subjects rights of fishing along the coasts of the Russian possessions in the Japan, Okhotsk, and Behring Seas.

Revenue and expenditure, 1916–17, £227,493.

By the treaty of Portsmouth, Sept. 5, 1905, Russia transferred to Japan, with the consent of China, the lease, which was to expire in 1923, but in 1915 was extended to ninety-nine years, of the **Kwantung Province**, including **Port Arthur** (pop. 17,096) and **Dairen** (pop. 45,271), and all rights, privileges and concessions connected with or forming part of such lease, and all public works and properties in the territory, Japan undertaking that the proprietary rights of Russian subjects should be respected. Russia agreed to transfer to Japan, with the consent of the Chinese Government, the railway between Chang-chun (Kwang-cheng-tsze) and Port Arthur and all its branches, as well as all coal mines in the said region, belonging to or worked for the benefit of the railway. The whole has an area of 1,219 sq. m., with a pop.

in 1916 of 540,835, of whom 49,021 were Japanese. The whole of the territory is now a free area, but the question of a customs system is being considered. **Exports**, chiefly beans, bean-cake and bean-oil, silk, and coal.

Revenue and expenditure, 1916-17, £448,307.

	1913	1914	1915
Imports	£5,142,290	£4,085,996	£4,070,778
Exports	6,030,029	6,456,954	5,822,212

LIBERIA

President, Daniel E. Howard (1916-20).

Envoy Ex. and Min. Plen. in London, J. P. Cromwellin, 13 Eaton Place, S.W.1.

Consul in London, J. T. Grein, 29 Mincing Lane, E.C.3.

Vice-Consul, A. E. Donaldson.

Liberia is a negro republic on the coast of West Africa, lying between the French colony of the Ivory Coast on the east and Sierra Leone on the west, and between the French possessions in the interior and the sea. The Franco-Liberian boundary is not yet settled. It has an area of about 40,000 sq. m. with a pop. of 2,000,000, including about 10,000 Americo-Liberians and 500 British natives, the rest being aborigines. Liberia was founded in 1823 by American philanthropists for the settlement of freed slaves. It was declared independent in 1847, was recognised as a sovereign state by Great Britain in 1848, and by the United States in 1862. The constitution is on the model of that of the United States. The President is elected for four years, the House of Representatives (14 members) for four years, and the Senate (9 members) for six.

The Governments of Great Britain, France, and the United States have expressed special interests in the welfare of the Republic. The British Government has lent officials to reorganise the customs and the police. In April 1909 the United States Government sent out a Commission of Enquiry of three members, who reported in March 1910. The Commissioners animadverted strongly upon alleged frontier encroachment by Britain and France, and made some uncomplimentary observations upon British efforts to reform the administration. They recommended that the United States Government should make itself directly responsible for the welfare of the country. This recommendation was not favourably entertained in Europe, and though supported by Mr. Knox, it was rejected by the Senate. It was agreed, however, that a loan should be advanced in equal portions by British, American, French, and German bankers with the object of paying off existing debts and so enabling the republic to make a fresh start. It was also agreed that an American General Receiver of Customs should be appointed and three Receivers, of British, French, and German nationality respectively. The loan contract was signed in March 1912, the amount being £340,000, bearing interest at 5 per cent., and secured upon the customs duties and the rubber tax. Bonds to the amount of \$715,000 were taken up in London, \$460,000 in Holland, and \$225,000 in Germany, making a total of \$1,400,000 to date. There is a frontier police-force of some 600 men, organised by officers of the United States Government.

The development of the country is hindered by the laws prohibiting any but Liberian subjects from holding land. Until 1909 foreigners were prohibited from trading in the interior or anywhere except at the official ports of entry. There are

magnificent forests in the interior, and much mineral wealth exists, some of which is being prospected by the Liberian Development Chartered Company. Valuable deposits of tin reported to have been located in Maryland County are engaging the attention of an English syndicate. The chief products are palm kernels and oil, coffee, rubber, and ivory. Cotton is indigenous, but is not cultivated to any extent.

CAPITAL, Monrovia; pop. 6,000.

Revenue and expenditure, 1915-16, £59,046.

	1912	1913
Imports	£347,470	£282,247
Exports	245,656	222,437

1914 1915 1916
Exports to U.K. £58,450 £245,419 £194,116

Imports from (and of) U.K. 79,410 73,309 101,748

British Consul-General, R. C. F. Maugham, Monrovia.

Vice-Consul, M. Y. H. Parks.

British Receiver of Customs, Richard Sharpe.

Mail transit: 12 days.

LUXEMBURG

Grand Duchess, Marie Adelaide, b. June 14, 1894, suc. Feb. 25, 1912, on the death of her father the Grand Duke Wilhelm.

By the Treaty of London, 1867, Luxemburg was declared neutral territory; it was, however, violated by Germany in the Great War. For commercial purposes the Grand Duchy is included in the German Zollverein. The **Chamber of Deputies** consists of 53 members, elected directly by the cantons for six years (half retiring every three years). Area, 998 sq. m.; pop. 259,891 (with the exception of about 5,500 individuals all Roman Catholic). **CAPITAL, Luxembourg**, pop. 21,000. **Revenue, 1916-17, £707,628; expenditure, £1,204,598; industries**, chiefly mining (iron and steel) and agriculture. There is also a province of Luxemburg, belonging to Belgium, of which it forms the south-eastern corner; capital, Arlon.

British Minister, the British Minister to the Netherlands.

British Consul, N. le Gallais.

MEXICO

President, Gen. Carranza has been recognised by the U.S. as head of the *de facto* Government of Mexico, but complete anarchy prevails in the country.

Minister to Great Britain, Señor Sanchez Azeona. Secretary and Consul, Alfonso Acosta, Broad Street House, E.C.2.

Mexico is a republic forming the southern extremity of North America, and stretching into Central America. Bounded on the north by the United States; on the south by Guatemala and British Honduras. It has an area of 767,060 sq. m. and a pop. at the census of 1910 of 15,160,360. The country, by the constitution of 1857 with subsequent modifications, is divided into 27 states, 3 territories, and the Federal district, and these are governed as a Republic by a President, elected by the people for a term of six years. There is a **Senate** of 56 members, each state electing two members, and a **House of Representatives** elected for two years by universal suffrage, one member for every 40,000 inhabitants. Members of both Houses are paid \$3,000 per annum. Each state has its own elected governor and legislature. Notwithstanding these demo-

cratic forms, Mexico has been ruled for the last thirty years or more by the simpler method of ignoring the Constitution. Thirty-eight per cent. of the population are pure-blooded Indians, and 43 per cent. of mixed Indian and European blood—a fact which militates against the success of popular government.

Prevailing religion, Roman Catholic; but there is no State establishment, and all sects are tolerated. Primary education was free and compulsory. There are 14,000 schools, with an attendance of over 1,000,000. Industries comprise mining and smelting of silver and other metals (which employs about 100,000), cotton factories, agriculture, and cattle-herding. The mineral wealth is great, comprising gold, silver, mercury, iron, tin, zinc, lead, antimony, arsenic, and sodic carbonate. Mexico is one of the two largest silver-producing countries in the world. A monetary law gives the dollar a value nearly equivalent to 2s. in English currency. The other chief products are copper, gold, petroleum, and fibres; coffee and tobacco are cultivated very largely. There were in 1915 15,870 miles of railway.

CAPITAL, Mexico; pop. 470,000.

	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15
Revenue	£12,095,890	£13,230,715	£14,597,000
Expenditure	11,078,187	13,210,873	15,220,489
Debt	—	—	38,531,920
Imports	19,577,233	12,146,214	—
Exports	30,040,561	18,566,611	—
	1914	1915	1916
Exports to U.K.	1,849,304	£2,227,980	£2,573,291
Imports from (and of) U.K.	642,115	249,250	347,927

BRITISH LEGATION

Envoys Ex. and Minister Plen. (vacant) . £2,500
1st Secretary and Chargé d'Affaires, (vacant).
Naval Attaché, Capt. G. R. A. Gaunt, R.N.
Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. Hon. M. O'Brien,
M.V.O., D.S.O.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICERS

Mexico City—Consul-General, E. W. P. Thurstan,
C.M.G.

Vice-Consul, C. G. Rickards.

Chihuahua—Vice-Consul, C. G. Seobell.

Chinipas—Vice-Consul, G. E. Stephenson.

Durango—Vice-Consul, W. W. Graham.

Ensenada—Vice-Consul, W. D. Madden.

Gomez Palacio—Vice-Consul, P. A. O'Hea.

Guadalajara—Vice-Consul, A. H. Harrison.

Guaymas and S. Rosalia—Vice-Consul, J. Davidson.

Hacienda Mabadi—Vice-Consul, C. G. Duncan.

Pachuca—Vice-Consul, A. Stoekdale (temp.).

Puebla—Vice-Consul, W. Hardaker.

Zacaticus—Consul Agent, J. Caldwell.

Colima—Consul, D. G. C. MacNeill.

La Paz—Vice-Consul, F. W. Moore.

Mazatlan—Vice-Consul, G. E. S. Watson.

Juarez—Consul, H. A. O. Cummins.

Piedras Negras—Vice-Consul, R. W. A. Marshall.

Progreso—Consul, A. Peirce.

Laguna de Terminos—Vice-Consul, G. A. Ludwig.

Salina Cruz—Consul, W. Wiseman.

Oaxaca—Vice-Consul, C. G. Rickards.

Soconusco—Vice-Consul, R. O. Stevenson.

Tuxtla Gutierrez—Vice-Consul, Ernest A. Moody.

Tampico—Consul, W. J. Pulford.

Monterrey—Vice-Consul, J. B. Sanford.

Saltillo—Vice-Consul, D. B. Macmillan.

San Luis Potosi—Vice-Consul, Dr. H. E. Nolan.

Vera Cruz—Consul, J. S. Hutchison.

Frontera—Vice-Consul, John Elsee.

Orizaba—Vice-Consul, S. W. Staepoole.

Puerto Mexico—Vice-Consul, Dr. J. J. Sparkes.

Turpan—Vice-Consul, George Hewett.

Mail transit: 12 days.

MONACO

Prince, Albert, b. Nov. 13, 1848; suc. Sept. 10, 1889; m. (1) Sept. 21, 1869, Lady Mary Douglas Hamilton (marriage annulled 1880); (2) Oct. 31, 1889, Alice, Duchess Dowager de Richelieu. Issue: Prince Louis, b. July 12, 1870.

Consul-General in London, T. Lumley, 37 Conduit Street, W.1.

Monaco is a principality, surrounded on all sides by the French department of Alpes Maritimes, except to the south, where it borders on the sea. Area, 8 sq. m.; resident population (1914). Commune of Monaco, 2,247; Condamine, 11,082; Monte Carlo, 9,627; total, 22,956. Visitors in 1913, 1,692,258. Italian in language and traditions, but virtually under French control. The Constitution promulgated in 1911 established a National Council of 21 members, elected for four years, by universal suffrage with *scrutin de liste*. Government is administered under the authority of the Prince by a Cabinet assisted by a Council of State. The first stone of the Casino at Monte Carlo was laid in 1858. The Société Anonyme des Bains de Mer et du Cercle des Etrangers de Monaco, whose capital is £1,200,000 in 60,000 shares, holds a contract which will expire at the end of 1947. It has practically to bear the cost of spiritual and temporal government for the Principality, and in addition pays £70,000 annually to the Prince for the concession, increasing the amount every ten years from 1907 by £10,000. The revenues (derived chiefly from the Casino) are largely spent on improvements. The Harbour, of about 40 acres, is now fully protected, and allows a depth of 24 feet, and there is excellent yacht anchorage. Customs duties are the same as throughout France. The Hospital, opened since 1902, is quite up to modern requirements.

British Consul, J. W. Keogh (Nice).

Vice-Consul, C. J. Sim (Monaco).

Mail transit: 39 hours.

MONTENEGRO

King, Nicholas I, b. Oct. 7, 1841; suc. Aug. 14, 1860, as Prince; proclaimed King, Aug. 28, 1910; m. Nov. 8, 1860, Princess Milena, dau. of Vayvod Peter Vukotich, and has issue 3 sons and 6 daughters.

Heir-apparent, Prince Danilo, b. June 29, 1871, m. July 27, 1899, Princess Jutta of Mecklenburg-Strelitz.

Premier, M. Popovitch.

Consul-General for the United Kingdom, Col. Sir John Roper Parkington, D.L., J.P., 21 Mincing Lane, London, E.C.3.

Montenegro is a kingdom, lying between Albania on the south and Herzegovina on the north, with an area (including town and district of Dulcigno, ceded by Turkey in 1880) of 5,603 sq. m. and a pop. of 500,000.

The executive vests in the King, and the legislative authority in a Council of State (consisting of the Crown Prince, the Metropolitan Bishops, all Ministers and Councillors appointed by the King), and a Skupshtina created by an edict of Nov. 1905, and consisting of 74 members, 56

elected by the military districts and 6 by the chief towns, 12 being ex-officio members, the religious and official heads of the State, including 3 military officers nominated by the King. The members are elected by manhood suffrage and the ballot for 4 years.

The country is divided into 10 districts, under governors; the districts are subdivided in 69 "capitanats," which are again divided into communes. For 400 years the inhabitants of Old Montenegro struggled to maintain their independence against Turkey, and in 1878 this independence was recognised by the Treaty of Berlin. The waters of Montenegro were by the Treaty closed to the ships of war of all nations, Austria administering the maritime and sanitary police on the Montenegrin coast; but as the result of subsequent negotiations between the Powers the limitations placed upon Montenegro have been modified, so as to open the Port of Antivari to ships of war and to abolish the Austrian control. The erection of forts there or along the River Boyana remains prohibited. The Montenegrins belong to the Serbian branch of the Slav race. Prevailing religion, Greek Church. Education compulsory and free. A large portion of the kingdom is uncultivable, consisting of forest and mountain pasture, and bare limestone. Large herds of cattle are reared, and some small crops are grown. The first railway (length, 21 m.) in the country was opened in Dec. 1908. It runs from Antivari to the Lake of Scutari.

CAPITAL, Cetinje (pop. 5,500). Other towns are Podgoritz, pop. 14,000; Dulcigno, pop. 5,000; and Antivari, pop. 2,514.

Revenue, 1914 (est.), £390,000; expenditure, 1914 (est.), £504,000; public debt, 1911, £250,000. An international loan of 40,000,000 francs was in course of negotiation, with the assistance of the Powers, when the war broke out. The Montenegrin Government negotiated with French and Italian financiers for advances of some 12,000,000 francs on the strength of this loan. During the Turkish war the Government issued £80,000 of Treasury "bons," which were subsequently redeemed out of the above-mentioned advances. On the outbreak of the present war these "bons" were reissued. The country, which sided with the Allies, is at present overrun by the Germans and Austrians.

Imports, 1910, £310,000; exports, £100,000.

Exports to U.K., 1914, nil; imports from (and of) U.K., 1913, £2,177; 1914, £803.

MOROCCO

Morocco is the westernmost of the Barbary States, occupying the N.W. corner of Africa. An empire consisting of the kingdoms of Fez and Morocco, and the territories of Sus, Draha, and Taflet, with an area estimated at about 220,000 sq. m. and a pop. estimated at 5,000,000 including Berbers, Tuaregs, and Arabs. There are about 45,000 Europeans in the country. There are three capitals: Fez (pop. 100,000), Morocco (pop. 50,000), Mequinez (pop. 24,000). Chief ports are Mogador, Dar-al-Belda (or Casablanca), Mazagan, and Tangier, Safi, Rabat, and Tetuan (Port Marteen). Tangier has a pop. of about 45,000. Taflet is the point of arrival and departure for the caravans through the Sahara.

Morocco is ruled by Mulai Yusuf, K.C.M.G., who was proclaimed Sultan in August 1912 in place of his brother Mulai Hafid, who had abdicated and had been allotted a pension of £14,000 a year. Mulai Hafid had himself succeeded a brother, Mulai Abdul, who also retired into private

life with a handsome pension. The Sultan is head of religion (the Malekite sect of the Sunnite Mohammedans) as well as of the state.

By the Anglo-French Agreement, April 8, 1904, the French Government declared that they had no intention of altering the political status of Morocco, and the British Government recognised that it appertained to France to preserve order in that country, and to provide assistance for the purpose of all administrative, economic, financial, and military reforms which it may require, provided that the treaty rights of Great Britain, including the right of coasting trade between the ports of Morocco enjoyed by British vessels since 1901, were left intact; and that British commerce, including goods in transit through French territory and destined for the Moorish market, were treated on a footing of absolute equality with that of France. In order to secure the free passage of the Straits of Gibraltar, the two Governments agreed not to permit, nor to undertake, the construction of fortifications on the Moorish coast between Melilla and the River Sebou, excepting the places occupied by Spain. The two Governments took into special consideration the interests of Spain in Morocco, and the French Government undertook to come to an understanding with the Spanish Government in regard to them, and to communicate such agreement to the British Government. The Agreement was made binding for 30 years, with provision for the extension of the period for 5 years at a time. Spain concluded a similar Agreement with France in Oct. 1904. In consequence of Germany's dissatisfaction with these agreements, to which she was not a party, a strained situation arose, and finally an International Conference met at Algeiras (Jan. 16, 1906), and an Agreement was signed (April 7), which included—(1) a declaration relating to the organisation of a police force of 2,000 to 2,500; (2) a declaration as to the suppression of the contraband trade in arms; (3) a concession for a State Bank for 40 years, worked by censors appointed by the Banks of France, England and Spain, and the Imperial Bank of Germany; (4) a scheme for improved collection of taxes and the creation of new sources of revenue by means of specified duties; (5) regulations as to Customs duties, etc., with a proviso that on the frontier of Algeria the regulation should be the exclusive affair of France and Morocco, and similarly of Spain and Morocco in the Rif country; (6) a recognition of the principle of economic freedom and the non-alienation of public services and public works. The Agreement came into force Dec. 31, 1906.

In Feb. 1909 an Agreement was signed between France and Germany reproducing the essence of clauses 2 and 4 of the Anglo-French Agreement of 1904.

A summary of the international agreements relating to Morocco from 1904 to 1911 was given in the 1912 ANNUAL.

A Franco-Moroccan Treaty of March 1912 instituted a French protectorate. This document declared that France and Morocco were in agreement as to the establishment of a new régime and proclaimed freedom of religion. France is allowed, for the maintenance of order, to enter into military occupation of any points necessary for this purpose, after due notification to the Sultan. The treaty dealt with the support to be given to the Sultan for the maintenance of his authority, and defined the powers of the Resident-General. It provided for the diplomatic representation of Morocco by France and for the reorganisation of the country's

finances. Loans may not be made, directly or indirectly, or concessions granted, without the assent of the French Government. In 1913 the German Government gave its adhesion to this treaty, without reservations.

Trade is carried on chiefly with Great Britain, France, and Germany (see details below), French and Spanish being the most important languages for commercial purposes. Morocco is a fine wheat-growing country, ridged with many ranges of mountains, and rich in minerals; but the country's resources are not yet much developed. The chief exports are cereals, eggs, skins, almonds, olive oil, and wool.

Imperial revenue about £400,000 per annum. Estimated revenue of French zone, £1,938,000. The principal towns are Tangier (50,000), Tetuan (30,050), Larache (16,000), and Alcazar (7,250).

	1914	1915	1916
Imports	£9,257,527	£10,867,410	£3,122,268
Exports	1,515,253	2,561,994	400,057

British share in imports, 1916, 24%; exports, 10.6%. French share in imports, 50.6%; exports, 74.7%.

	1914	1915	1916
Exports to U.K.	£408,292	£601,443	£330,214
Imports from (and of) U.K.	1,222,553	1,332,541	1,730,484

French Resident-General, Gen. Lyautey.

BRITISH AGENCY, Tangier

Agent and Consul-General, Sir H. E. White, K.C.M.G. £1,200

1st Secretary, W. J. Garnett.

Interpreter and Dragoman (with local rank of 3rd Sec.), A. Irwin, C.M.G.

Cons. Assist. R. E. V. Talbot.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICERS

Tangier—Vice-Consul, H. B. Johnstone.

Larache—Vice-Consul, E. H. Mulock.

Tetuan—Vice-Consul, O. R. B. Atkinson.

Casa Blanca—Consul, H. L. Rabino (actg.).

Marrakesh—Vice-Consul, A. Lennox.

Magazan—Vice-Consul, T. G. Spinney.

Moqador—Vice-Consul, (vacant).

Rabat—Vice-Consul, E. G. Lomas.

Saffi—Vice-Consul, G. H. Selous.

Fez—Consul, J. McI. Macleod, C.M.G.

Mail transit: 4 days 5 hours.

THE NETHERLANDS

Queen, Wilhelmina Helena Pauline Maria, b. Aug. 31, 1880. She is the daughter of William III of the Netherlands, by his second wife, the Princess Emma, sister of H.R.H. the Duchess of Albany, and daughter of Prince George Victor of Waldeck-Pyrmont. Queen Wilhelmina succeeded to the throne on the decease of her father, on Nov. 23, 1890, but her mother acted as Queen-Regent till the young Queen came of age (Aug. 31, 1898). Her marriage with Duke Henry of Mecklenburg-Schwerin took place on Feb. 7, 1901. Prince Henry, who was b. in 1876, is a son of the late Grand Duke Frederick Francis II., who held a high military command in the Franco-German war. Heir, H.R.H. Juliana Louise Emma Marie Wilhelmina, Princess of Orange and Nassau, Duchess of Mecklenburg, b. April 30, 1909. The succession to the throne is in the direct male line, or failing males, females. If

* Including trade across Algerian frontier and Melilla.

there is no legal heir, Sovereign and Parliament (or if the Sovereign is dead, Parliament alone), with its numbers doubled for the occasion, designate a successor.

Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior, Dr.

P. Cort van der Linden.

Foreign Affairs, Jonkheer J. Loudon.

Finance, Dr. M. W. F. Treub.

Justice, Dr. B. Ort.

Marine, Capt. J. J. Rambonnet.

War, Jonkheer Dr. B. C. de Jonge.

Agriculture and Commerce, P. E. Posthuma.

Public Works, Dr. C. Lely.

Colonies, Dr. Th. B. Pleyte.

Minister in London, Jonkheer R. de Marées van Swinderen, 32 Green Street, W.I.

Councillor, Jonkheer F. Michiels van Venduynen.

Agricultural Attaché, Dr. J. J. L. van Rijn.

Director of the Chancery, H. N. Brouwer.

Naval Attaché, Capitaine de Vaisseau, A. C. Dunlop.

Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. J. C. C. Tonnet.

Consul-General, H. S. J. Maas, 28 Langham Street, London, W.I.

A maritime country in the N.W. of Europe, extending from 53° 32' to 50° 46' N. and from 3° 24' to 7° 12' E. with a total area of 12,648 sq. m. and a pop. in 1914 of 6,260,050.

The Constitution of 1848, revised in 1887, vests the executive in the Sovereign, and the legislative authority in the Sovereign and the States-General, the latter sitting in two chambers: the First, consisting of 50 members, elected for nine years (one-third retiring every three years) by the provincial States from among the most highly assessed inhabitants and from among a number of specified officials; the Second, of 100 members, elected for 4 years by all male citizens of 25 years or more who pay a direct tax to the State, or are householders or own boats of not less than 24 tons, or receive a minimum wage or salary of about £23, or give other evidence of their ability to support themselves and their families. The Government and the Second Chamber alone possess the initiative in legislation; the Upper House having the right of approval or rejection, but not of amendment. Alterations in constitution are made by a two-thirds vote of both houses followed by a general election, and confirmation by a similar vote of the new States-General. Members of the First Chamber are paid 16s. 8d. a day during the Session, and those of the Second Chamber £166 per annum and travelling expenses. A State Council of 14 members appointed by the Sovereign is consulted on all legislative and on most executive matters.

For local government the country is divided into 11 provinces and 1,123 communes, each province having its own representative body, which has the power of making ordinances subject to the approval of the Sovereign; and each commune having its council elected for 6 years, with a mayor and aldermen. Entire liberty and social equality granted to all religions. Over 2,500,000 belong to the Dutch Reformed Church, but there are over 1,800,000 Roman Catholics, and the State pays certain fixed allowances to the different Churches. Education is compulsory for children from 6 to 13 years of age, and is well organised, and practically free as to the primary schools. Great importance is attached to the teaching of modern languages and to technical and scientific education. The judicial system includes 106 cantonal courts, 23 district tribunals, 5 Courts of Appeal, and the High Court. Trial by jury does

not exist. Length of railways, 2,295 miles. Length of canals about 2,000 miles, and of other navigable waterways about 3,000 miles.

The chief imports are cereals and flour, iron and steel, textiles, and raw materials and food products generally. The chief exports are food products, drugs, iron, steel, textiles, sugar, etc. The few duties, that are levied are not for purposes of protection. Practically free trade prevails. The CAPITAL is Amsterdam (pop. 573,994), and other chief towns are Rotterdam (462,481), The Hague (301,846), Utrecht (122,853).

	1914	1915	1916
Revenue	£20,464,000	£21,818,000	*£24,983,000
Expenditure	29,930,000	41,991,000	*44,663,000
Debt	—	136,440,000	—
Imports	240,750,000	175,902,000	—
Exports	208,750,000	145,769,000	—

Exports to U.K., 1914, £24,310,821 :

Butter	£1,144,181	Pork	£2,248,650
Cheese	921,311	Condensed milk	1,187,408
Eggs	603,323	Sugar	2,251,973
Margarine	3,896,375	Paper	1,073,453
Bacon	875,523		

Ditto, 1915, £23,418,757 :

Butter	£513,868	Pork	£359,424
Cheese	438,235	Condensed milk	1,366,821
Eggs	635,856	Sugar	2,407,799
Margarine	5,666,146	Paper	1,259,902
Bacon	24,510		

Ditto, 1916, £22,138,834 :

Butter	£536,478	Pork	£1,008
Cheese	640,217	Condensed milk	1,325,667
Eggs	83,067	Sugar	109,889
Margarine	8,917,714	Paper	2,199,110
Bacon	925,398		

Imports from (and of) U.K., 1914, £13,365,644 :

Coal and coke	£1,040,335	Oils	£224,807
Cotton yarn	1,820,458	Iron and steel	982,261
„ manuf.	1,206,815	Ships and boats	1,850,516
Machinery	701,565	Woolens	755,806

Ditto, 1915, £18,036,837 :

Coal and coke	£1,290,869	Oils	£1,376,534
Cotton yarn	2,175,668	Iron and steel	801,260
„ manuf.	1,059,864	Ships and boats	41,423
Machinery	537,277	Woolens	730,401

Ditto, 1916, £24,056,974 :

Coal and coke	£1,518,877	Oils	£143,547
Cotton yarn	3,409,335	Iron and steel	928,283
„ manuf.	1,974,879	Ships and boats	384
Machinery	419,559	Woolens	1,888,893

BRITISH LEGATION, The Hague

Envoy Ex. and Minister Plen. Sir Walter B. Townley, K.C.M.G. £3,600
1st Secretaries, R. S. Seymour, M.V.O.; H. G. Obblion.
Archivist, F. A. Chambers.
Hon. Attaché, Wm. R. Younger.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICERS

The Hague—Vice-Consul, G. Barger.
Rotterdam—Consul-General for The Netherlands, E. G. B. Maxse, C.M.G.
Consul, Henry Tom, £300-500; Vice-Consuls, G. T. Maclean, £300-500; J. W. van Dyk, Jr.; A. W. J. Muller; W. S. Donald.
Amsterdam—Consul, Constance Graham, £300-500.
Vice-Consuls, E. J. Labarre, H. le Fanu, G. Gilliat-Smith.
Bois-le-Duc—Vice-Consul, Louis Elias.
Deijl—Vice-Consul, M. N. Kearney.
Dordrecht—Vice-Consul, J. C. Vriesendorp

* Estimated.

Flushing—Consul, Percy Jones; Vice-Consul P. de Bruyue.

Groningen—Consul, J. M. Prillewitz.

Harlingen—Vice-Consul, J. H. Kuhlman.

Helder—Vice-Consul, W. J. van Neek.

Leeuwarden—Vice-Consul, R. Buismann.

Maastricht—Vice-Consul, P. H. Haanebrink.

Terneuzen—Vice-Consul, H. Ward.

Tiel—Vice-Consul, G. W. Dresselhuys, Jr.

Vlaardingen—Vice-Consul, R. F. Mercier.

Ymuiden—Vice-Consul, S. O. L. Reygersberg.

Mail transit : The Hague, 10 hours.

Reclamation of the Zuyder Zee

According to the scheme of the Zuyder Zee Association, the time needed for the work will be 33 years, and the estimated cost 189,000,000 fl. (£15,750,000), exclusive of interest. Four separate areas will be dyked in; one around the Island of Wieringen, one to the south of the town of Hoorn, one near the River Eem along the coast of Gelderland, and the fourth at the south coast of Friesland. These areas would contain a total of roughly 211,000 hectares, equal to 521,170 acres. An embankment or dam is to run from a point in the north-east corner of the province of North Holland, near Wieringen, to the village of Piaam, on the west coast of Friesland. This embankment would have a length of 29,300 metres, with a height of 5-40 metres above Amsterdam water level. It is estimated that the constructing of this dam will take nine years. When the four areas are redeemed a fresh-water lake will have been formed in the middle, and supply the surrounding districts with water. The large fresh-water lake will facilitate the draining of the land. The lake will raise the value of hundreds of thousands of acres of grassland in the surrounding districts, and the products will improve in consequence. The Zuyder Zee fishermen, of whom there are 3,017, will be compensated. The value of the fish caught in the Zuyder Zee is a little over 2,000,000 fl., or about £167,000 annually.

Dutch East Indies

The Dutch possessions in the Asiatic Archipelago include (1) Java, with Madura, area 50,554 sq. m., pop. about 30,000,000; and (2) what are called the Outposts, viz., Sumatra, part of Borneo, Celebes, the Moluccas, part of New Guinea, and the Sunda and other islands, which have an estimated area of about 686,000 sq. m. and an estimated pop. of about 7,500,000, and are administered by Governors, Residents, etc., according to their status. The administrative and executive authority for the whole of Dutch East India is in the hands of a Governor-General, assisted by a Council, with partly legislative and partly advisory functions, consisting of five members. Under him the administration is carried on by Residents and subordinate officers. The army, which is purely colonial, numbers about 12,150 Europeans and 24,000 natives. The cost of the navy is borne partly by the colony and partly by the Government of the Netherlands. There is complete religious liberty, and education is well looked after. There are 2,950 miles of railroad (2,460 in Java and 490 in Sumatra) opened for traffic. The chief exports are sugar, coffee, tea, indigo, and tobacco. Petroleum has become an important industry, especially in Sumatra and Borneo. The number of Europeans is about 76,000, the bulk of whom are Dutch. There are about 563,000 Chinese, and a number of Arabs, etc.

	1915	1916
Revenue . . .	£25,785,755	£26,980,279
Expenditure . . .	28,203,393	30,609,852
	1913	1914
Imports . . .	£41,111,750	£32,074,000
Exports . . .	56,995,500	53,382,000
		1915
		£33,558,818
		64,334,253

Java is the chief seat of Dutch power in the East Indies. CAPITAL, Batavia; pop. 138,551. Other chief towns are Samarang (pop. 96,660) and Sourabaya (pop. 150,198). Land is Government property, except in the west, and is let on hereditary lease to individuals, or to villages in the case of communal holdings. The chief exports are sugar (export, 1914, 1,275,772 tons), coffee, rice, teak, tea (export, 1914, 71,319,635 lb.), tapioca, and petroleum. Rubber cultivation has increased rapidly (export, 1914, 8,581,043 lb.). Quinine and cinchona bark are also exported; owing to the agreement come to between planters and manufacturers the industry is in a position of great strength. The export of manufactured quinine in 1913 was 159,450 lb.

	1914	1915	1916
Exports to U.K.	£11,651,771	£12,224,673	£14,318,858
Imports from			
(and of) U.K.	5,347,715	5,180,998	7,109,203

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICERS

Batavia—Consul-General, (vacant).

Vice-Consul, A. J. Martin (adg.).

Pro-Consul, A. W. Robertson.

Samarang—Vice-Consul, E. T. Campbell.

Sourabaya—Vice-Consul, H. H. G. Jackson.

Medan (Sumatra)—Vice-Consul, A. L. Mathewson.

Padang (Sumatra)—Vice-Consul, Harold Levison.

Koepang (Timor)—Cons. Agent, C. M. Pilliat.

Sabang (Sumatra)—Cons. Agent, Lee Warner (temp.).

Mali transit: 25 days.

Borneo. Of the estimated total area of 300,000 sq. m., estimated pop. 1,546,000, Holland claims as a possession 212,000 sq. m. of territory on the south, east, and west of the island, with a population of about 1,250,000. In reality this immense tract is parcelled out into various native states. Those on the coast are more or less under Dutch influence. Of the interior little is even known. The principal Dutch settlements are at Sambas, Pontianak, Banjarmasin, and Samarinda.

	1914	1915	1916
Exports to U.K.	£686,227	£440,358	£1,936,052
Imports from (and of) U.K.	100,285	84,428	92,028

Moluccas has an area of 72,000 sq. m.; pop. about 2,900,000. It is divided into two districts, Menado and Celebes.

Menado.—The northern point of Menado is Minahassa. It is occupied by Christians, and is under Dutch government. There are no native states. The south point is Gorontao, which is also under Dutch government.

Celebes.—The south point of Celebes, viz Macassar, Bonthain, and Balangipa, are under Dutch government, and have no native states. The remaining parts of Celebes have native states, but entirely under the control of the Dutch government. Chief exports, coffee, hides, maize, copra, gum copal, and spices.

British Vice-Consul, L. S. Arathoon (Macassar).

Dutch New Guinea, lying to the west of the British possessions in New Guinea, covers an

area of 151,790 sq. m., and has a pop. of about 200,000. South of New Guinea is under the Residency of Ambon, and has two Assistant Residents, one in Merauke and the other in Fak Fak. The northern part is under the Residency of Ternate, and has an Assistant Resident in Manokoei.

	1914	1915	1916
Exports to U.K.	£883,065	£1,809,367	£2,646,884
Imports from			
(and of) U.K.	1,026,374	896,385	1,169,947

Dutch West Indies

Curaçao, an island in the Caribbean Sea, off the coast of Venezuela, is the chief of Holland's West Indian possessions. The colony of Curaçao includes the islands of Curaçao, Buen Ayre or Bonaire, Aruba, St. Eustatius, and Saba, with part of the island of St. Martin. The total area is 403 sq. m., and the pop. 56,754. The colony is administered by a Governor with a Council of 4 members all nominated by the sovereign, and a Colonial Council of 13 nominated members. There are wireless telegraphic stations at Willemstad, in the islands of Curaçao, Kralendyk, Bonaire, and Aruba. Cattle, sheep, goats, etc., are bred for exportation. Phosphates, salt, dividivi, and straw hats are also exported.

Revenue, 1917, £63,224; expenditure, 1917, £109,734.

	1914	1915	1916
Imports . . .	£390,264	£388,786	£512,818
Exports . . .	180,859	192,199*	201,538

British Consul (adg.), Ivan H. Laing.

Mali transit: 17 days.

Surinam, or Dutch Guiana, is a colony on the north coast of South America, bounded on the east by French Guiana, on the west by British Guiana, and on the south by the mountains which separate it from Brazil. It has an area of 46,060 sq. m. and a pop. of 98,962, of whom about 30,000 are free and indentured British Indians. It is governed by a governor and council of four ex-officio and three nominated members, all appointed by the sovereign. There is a representative body called the Colonial States, elected for six years by the inhabitants. The CAPITAL is Paramaribo; pop. (1915) 35,530. The chief products are gold, sugar, timber, balata, rice, cocoa, coffee, and rum. There are 106 miles of railway.

	1914	1915	1916
Revenue . . .	£523,416	£550,083	—
Expenditure . . .	587,500	627,916	—
Imports . . .	533,320	453,822	—
Exports . . .	539,336	579,113	—
Exports to U.K.	119,921	69,728	£88,210
Imports from (and of) U.K.	55,834	42,557	52,918

Paramaribo—British Consul (vacant).

Vice-Consul, Rev. W. L. Kissack.

Nickerie—Vice-Consul, O. Spence.

Mali transit: 18 days.

New Guinea, or Papua. An island lying directly N. of Australia, and after Australia and Greenland the largest island in the world. It is about 1,490 miles from E. to W., with a breadth at centre of 439 miles. The area is now computed to be 234,768 sq. m. The British territory comprises the south-eastern part of the island, as well as that portion formerly known as Kaiser Wilhelm's land, and neighbouring island groups. Dutch New Guinea lies to the west of the British territory.

Now Hebrides. A long chain of volcanic islands in western Polynesia, lying W. of Fiji and N.E. of New Caledonia. *Area*, about 3,000 sq. m.; *pop.* about 100,000. The larger number of the natives are still cannibals. There are both Protestant and Roman Catholic missions. Under the Anglo-French Convention of Nov. 16, 1887, and the Agreement of June 26, 1888, the islands were, for the protection of life and property, placed under a joint commission of French and English naval officers on Pacific stations. Under the Anglo-French Agreement of April 8, 1904, and the Convention signed Oct. 20, 1906, the subjects of the two Powers enjoy equal rights of residence, personal protection, and trade, each Power retaining jurisdiction over its subjects or citizens, and neither exercising a separate control over the group. As to citizens of other Powers, they must choose within six months between the legal systems of the two Powers, failing which the two High Commissioners decide under which system they should be placed. The two Powers undertook not to erect fortifications or establish penal settlements in the group. The two High Commissioners are appointed by the British and French Governments, and each is assisted by a Resident Commissioner. A police force sufficient to protect life and property is provided in two divisions of equal strength, each under one of the two Resident Commissioners. *Vila*, in the island of *Elate*, is the seat of government. Various public services, the posts and telegraphs, public works, public health, ports and harbours, are undertaken in common, a Joint Court is established, and regulations are made as to land suits, and grants and sales, the recruitment of native labourers, etc. The sale of arms, ammunition, and intoxicating liquors to natives is forbidden.

NICARAGUA

President, General Emiliano Chamorro (1917-22).

Minister to Great Britain, (vacant).

Consul in London, F. M. Voules (Vice-Consul in charge of Consulate), 65 Bishopsgate, E.C.2.

Nicaragua is a Central American republic, bounded on the N. by Honduras, S. by Costa Rica, W. by the Pacific, and E. by the Caribbean Sea. It has an *area* of 49,500 sq. m., with a *pop.* of 600,000, consisting mainly of Indians and mixed races, with very few Europeans. The prevailing religion is Roman Catholic, and primary instruction is nominally free and compulsory. Military service is obligatory. The culture of the land is improving; coffee is by far the most important article grown, but the banana trade and coconut plantations are increasing. Some gold-mining is also done in the Matagalpa and Chontales districts. Some £500,000 of British capital is invested in various undertakings, mostly on the Pacific side, the Atlantic side being more or less monopolised by Americans. There are 171 miles of railways. **Imports**: cotton and woollen goods, flour, wines and spirits, drugs, hardware, provisions, etc. **Exports**: coffee, bananas, gold, rubber, hides, and cattle.

By treaties signed in Dec. 1907 a High Court was set up for Central America, to meet in Costa Rica, whose neutrality was guaranteed.

The United States Government exerted itself in 1911 to place the financial position of the country upon a sound basis; but, as in other South American States, the Budget is liable to be swollen by the cost of repressing or conducting a sanguinary revolution. The Nicaraguan Canal

Treaty was ratified by the Senates of the U.S.A. and Nicaragua in 1916 whereby the U.S. have the right to build a canal through Nicaragua, obtain possession of Corn Island on the Atlantic and a certain part of land on the Gulf of Fonseca on the Pacific, for establishing naval stations, in consideration of the sum of \$3,000,000, which, however, has not yet been paid. The treaty has not been made public yet.

The CAPITAL is Managua (pop. 1917, 48,367). Leon has a population of 63,000, and Granada of 17,000.

	1914	1915-16	
Revenue	£764,431	£418,019	
Expenditure	765,275	357,883	
Debt external	—	1,537,514	
Debt internal	—	1,528,109	
	1914	1915	1916
Imports	£826,865	£631,843	£955,519
Exports	991,010	913,440	1,056,972
Exports to U.K.	59,105	146,990	17,686
Imports from (and of) U.K.	130,170	74,020	131,699

BRITISH LEGATION, Guatemala

Envoy Ex. Min. Plen., and Con.-Gen. C. Alban Young, M.V.O.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICERS

Managua—Consul and Actg. Con.-Gen. R. C. Michell (absent); temporarily transferred to Chile in 1914).

Vice-Consul, A. J. Martin.

Corinto—Vice-Consul, J. L. Griffith (actg.).

Matagalpa—Vice-Consul, A. C. Potter.

Bluefields—Consul, A. C. Lawder.

Mail transit: 25 days.

NORWAY

King, Haakon VII, King of Norway, b. Aug. 3, 1872, the second son of Klug Frederik of Denmark. His baptismal name was Charles, but he assumed the above title on becoming King on Nov. 18, 1905, on the separation of Norway and Sweden. King Haakon and Queen Maud made their formal entry into Christiania Nov. 25, 1905, and the King took the oath before the Storting on Nov. 27, and was crowned at Trondhjem on June 22, 1906. The King married Princess Maud Alexandria, sister of King George V., on July 22, 1896. His son and heir-apparent is Prince Alexander, b. July 2, 1903, and renamed Prince Olaf on his father's accession to the throne.

Premier and Minister of Agriculture, Gunnar Knudsen.

Public Worship, J. Lovland.

Commerce, M. Friis-Petersen.

Finance, A. Omholt.

Justice, O. A. Blehr.

Foreign Affairs, N. Ihlen.

National Defence, Gen. Holtfodt.

Labour, F. A. M. Olsen Nalun.

Social Affairs, L. Abrahamseu.

Supplies, M. Odinund Vik.

Industrial Supplies, M. Prytz.

Minister in London, P. B. Vogt, 25 The Boltons, South Kensington, S.W.10.

1st Secretary, J. Michelot.

2nd Secretary, R. M. Peterson.

3rd Secretary, A. Lundh.

Military Attaché, Maj. O. Gulbranson.

Assist. to ditto. Lt. Dahl.

Naval Attaché, Commdr. Rachlew.

Consul-General, H. A. W. Eckell, 22 Great St. Helen's, E.C.3.

Vice-Consul, Hjalmar Ohlsen.

The dissolution of the union with Sweden, which had endured from 1814 to 1905, but was dissolved by the action of the Norwegian Storting on June 7, 1905, following on a protracted dispute between the two countries as to their diplomatic representation abroad; and the Karlsbad Convention was signed Sept. 24, 1905, settling the details of a mutual agreement for the repeal of the Union. King Oscar declined the offer of the throne to a prince of his house, and after a plebiscite it was offered to and accepted by Prince Charles of Denmark, who became King as Haakon VII. The maritime frontier of the two countries was determined by The Hague Tribunal in Oct. 1909. The Grisbadarna Islands, important as fishing centres, were allotted to Sweden, while Skjoette Grund was awarded to Norway.

The Norwegian Constitution of 1814, several times modified since, vests the legislative power in the Storting, which has 123 members (41 urban, 82 rural); elected for 3 years. Every male citizen of 25 who has resided in the country for 5 years is qualified as an elector, except for legal disabilities. A Bill granting citizenship and the franchise to women under the same conditions as at municipal elections—i.e. the women or their husbands must have paid the taxes for the past year—was adopted by 96 votes to 25, June 14, 1907. The electorate was thus increased by about 300,000. Women may also be elected to the Storting, and may fill most of the public posts, except those in the Government, the State Church, the Army and Navy, and the Diplomatic services. The Storting is divided into the *Odelsting*, composed of three-fourths of the members, and the *Lagthing*, consisting of the remainder; all new bills originate in the former. If the two divisions do not agree, the combined house deliberates, and the measure must be passed by a two-thirds majority. Members are paid 13s. 4d. a day during the session. The King has the right of vetoing the laws passed by the Storting, but if the same bill pass three Storthings separately and consecutively elected, his veto is overridden. The executive power is in the hands of the King with a Council of State composed of a Minister of State and 8 Councilors.

On Nov. 2, 1907, the 1855 treaty, under which the integrity of Norway and Sweden as against Russia was guaranteed by Great Britain and France, was dissolved, and a new treaty guaranteeing the independence and territorial integrity of Norway was signed by the representatives of Great Britain, France, Germany, Russia, and Norway.

The Norwegian Government undertook to cede no part of Norwegian territory to any Power either by way of occupation or by way of any arrangement.

The treaty is in force for ten years. Should the treaty not be denounced by one or the other party at least two years before the expiry of the ten years, it will remain in force for a fresh period of ten years, and so forth. In the event of the treaty being denounced by one of the Powers which participated with Norway in its conclusion, this denunciation will only have effect in regard to that Power.

For local government the country is divided into 20 prefectures, and these again into urban and rural communes, all with representative government. The State Religion is Episcopal

Lutheran, but all others are tolerated, except Jesuits. Education is compulsory for children from 6½ (in towns) and 7 (in the country) to 14, the local authorities chiefly providing the cost, with subsidies from the State. Of the total area, 21 per cent. or 26,678 sq. m. are under forest, and only 3·5 per cent. is cultivated. There are 1,694 miles of State railways and 284 miles worked by companies. The mercantile marine in 1915 consisted of 3,414 vessels, of a net tonnage of 1,787,887. There are important industries in the country, including mining, the timber and pulp trade, chemical products, canned fish, etc. Timber, wood pulp, cellulose, raw minerals, paper, skins, and fish are the chief exports, which go mainly to Great Britain, Germany, and the United States. Grain, metal goods, textiles, groceries, coal and coke are the chief imports, sent mainly by Great Britain, Germany, Sweden, and the United States. British firms with agents at Christiania are asked by the Consul to communicate their agents' names for entry in the Christiania Consulate Agents' Register. British firms not locally represented can inspect a list of the members of the Agents' Association, arranged under trade headings, at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73 Basinghall Street, London, E.O.

CAPITAL, Christiania, pop. 1913, 255,857; other chief towns are Bergen, 78,400; Trondhjem, 47,577; Stavanger, 37,832.

	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
Revenue and expenditure	£10,244,994	£10,057,250	£14,419,744
Debt, 1915	£25,406,875		

	1913	1914	1915
Imports	£30,690,755	£33,279,155	£48,220,433
Exports	21,811,827	24,542,761	36,722,022

Exports to U.K., 1914, £7,701,306 :

Butter	£150,346	Milk, condensed	£76,441
Chemicals	310,917	Oil fish	151,535
Fish	938,046	Paper	1,499,368
Ice	119,282	„ pulp for	1,236,877
Metals and manuf.	819,469	Wood and manuf.	1,494,626

Ditto, 1915, £13,690,481 :

Butter	£338,891	Milk, condensed	£110,794
Chemicals	497,846	Oil, fish	490,642
Fish	1,336,726	Paper	1,811,850
Ice	58,231	„ pulp for	1,894,419
Metals and Manuf.	1,498,744	Wood and manuf.	4,936,769

Ditto, 1916, £16,659,060 :

Butter	£38,073	Milk, condensed	£35,389
Chemicals	597,914	Oil, fish	286,453
Fish	1,291,605	Paper	1,885,378
Ice	12,446	„ pulp for	4,358,840
Metals and manuf.	1,998,743	Wood and manuf.	5,740,019

Imports from (and of) U.K., 1915, £7,286,938 :

Coal and coke	£2,236,316	Metals and manuf.	£1,145,076
Cotton	543,200	Ships and boats	81,710
Machinery	179,293	Woolens	329,622

Ditto, 1916, £10,896,919 :

Coal and coke	£3,609,813	Metals and manuf.	£935,261
Cotton	1,255,647	Ships and boats	266,673
Machinery	238,112	Woolens	1,233,048

BRITISH LEGATION, Christiania

Envoy Ex. and Minister Plen.	Sir M. de Cardonnel Findlay, K.C.M.G., C.B.	£2,500
1st Secretary	E. Ovey, C.M.G., M.V.O.	£500
2nd Secretary	T. M. Snow (actg.)	£220
Attaché	V. F. W. Carvedish-Bentinek.	
Temp. Secs.	C. Bradenell-Bruce (£350); H. Birrell, Capt. R. E. Horsford, A. Winterbotham	each £300
Translator	H. C. Dick	£200-250

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICERS

Christiania—Consul, E. F. Gray.
Vice-Consul, H. O. Dick: (temp.) F. O. A. Blackburne, A. F. Shanks, G. M. Lockie.
Aalesund—V.-Consul (temp.), F. E. M. Nielson.
Arendal—V.-Consul, E. Kallevig.
Bergen—Consul-General, J. O. Wardrop, C.M.G.
V.-Consul, (vacant), (temp.), L. Hudson, D. Somerville, T. E. M. Grundy, Capt. A. Halsey, R.N.
Bodø—V.-Consul, M. Christoffersen.
Christiansand—V.-Consul, C. Reinhardt.
Christiansund—V.-Consul, (temp.), Arthur I. G. Jayne.
Drammen—V.-Consul, A. Sveaß.
Flekkefjord—V.-Consul, J. P. M. Eyde.
Frederikshald—V.-Consul, J. R. Jeffery.
Fredrikstad—V.-Consul, O. Thiis.
Hammerfest—V.-Consul, (vacant).
Haugesund—V.-Consul, C. Valentinseo.
Kragerø—V.-Consul, Johannes Lindvig.
Larvik—V.-Consul, Ralph C. Nielson.
Lofoten—V.-Consul, J. Berg.
Mandal—V.-Consul, H. P. Tallaksen.
Molde—V.-Consul, P. F. Dahll.
Moss—V.-Consul, J. J. H. Vogt.
Namsos—V.-Consul, T. Sommerschild.
Narvik—V.-Consul, J. N. Aagaard, (temp.) C. L. Roseberry.
Porsgrund—V.-Consul, O. Knndsen.
Risor—V.-Consul, Andreas F. Finne.
Sarpsborg and Frederickstad—V.-Consul (temp.), H. R. Scott.
Skien—V.-Consul, Norman Vorley (temp.).
Carl Stousland.
Stavanger—V.-Consul, R. T. Smallbones.
Tönsberg—V.-Consul, H. Wilhelmseo.
Tromsø—V.-Consul, J. R. Holmboe.
Trondhjem—V.-Consul, F. Fjeldsberg, M.V.O.; J. B. Martin, Montague Williams.
Vadø—V.-Consul, (vacant).
Vardø—V.-Consul, G. Gundersen.
Mall transit: Christiania, 2 days, 10 hours.

OMĀN

Omān is an independent state in South-Eastern Arabia, whose territorial possessions outside have been considerably reduced during the last hundred years. It has an area of 82,000 sq. m. and a pop. of about 550,000. It is ruled by a Sultan, Seyyid Taimur bin Faysil, C.S.I., whose capital is *Masqat* (pop. 24,000). He succeeded in Oct. 1913, and is recognised by the British Government, which has an agent at *Muscat* (*Masqat*). During the last four years from the end of the reign of the late Sultan, the tribes of the interior have been in revolt against their rulers and have elected an "Imam" or spiritual leader, who is now in control of the whole of Omān proper. The Sultan's efforts to regain power in these districts have so far been unsuccessful. This rebellion, with the war, accounts for the diminution in trade. Under an Order in Council issued in 1867 and renewed in 1916 certain portions of the law of Great Britain and of British India have been made applicable to British and British Indian subjects resident in Omān. This law is administered by the Political Agent. *Masqat* was for a long time the centre of the gun-running traffic, which, in spite of the watchfulness of British warships, placed a large number of modern rifles in the hands of the tribes of the N.W. frontier of India. This traffic was protected by a Treaty concluded in 1862 between France and the State of Omān, and at successive Brussels Conferences on the subject France

steadily refused to consent to the prohibition of the traffic, but in Feb. 1914 she consented to withdraw her opposition. The imports of arms and ammunition in 1914-15 was £157 only.

	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
Imports	£407,768	£327,612	£242,995
Exports	271,536	274,939	188,187

Dates, pearls, limes, and fish are exported. 83.25 per cent. of the trade is with India and the United Kingdom, and over 94 per cent. of the shipping trade is British.

	1914	1915	1916
Exports to U.K.	£4,668	£1,898	nil
Imports from (and of) U.K.	12,043	13,348	£3,121

British Consul and Political Agent at Masqat, Maj. L. B. H. Haworth, I.A.

Mall transit: 17 days.

PANAMA

President, Dr. Ramón M. Valdés (1916-20).

Chargé d'Affaires and Consul in London, C. R. Zachrisson V., 232 Finsbury Pavement House, E.C.2.

The Republic of Panama was constituted on Nov. 3. 1903, having previously been a department of the Republic of Colombia. The inhabitants of the Isthmus of Panama being strongly in favour of the acquisition of the Panama Canal Concession by the United States and the construction by them of the Canal, declared their independence. The United States Government at once recognised the new Republic, and concluded with it a treaty on Nov. 18, 1903, guaranteeing and agreeing to maintain its independence. Its independence was recognised by Colombia in a treaty with the United States, signed at Bogotá on April 6, 1914. The treaty has been ratified by Colombia, but not by the United States. The Republic has an area of 32,380 sq. m. and a pop. of 336,742, including a great mixture of races. There is a President elected for 4 years. The National Assembly consists of 33 members elected for 2 years. There is neither an army nor navy.

The Republic is divided into 8 provinces, each under a governor, with other subordinate officials. The chief ports are: on the Atlantic, Colon, Cristobal (Canal zone), Pecos del Toro, and Puerto Bello; on the Pacific, Balboa (in Canal zone) and Pedregal. A railway runs from Colon to Paooama across the Isthmus, a distance of 47 miles, and belongs to the U.S. Government, as does the **Canal Zone**, which extends 5 miles on each side of the canal, except the cities of Paooama and Colon at the ends. The pop. of the Canal Zone is 26,541. The soil is very fertile, but not well cultivated. Bananas are exported, and some rubber, coconuts, and hides. Considerable railway extension is in progress.

	1913	1914	1915
Revenue	£821,843	£780,119	£675,057
Expenditure	676,513	911,549	635,820
Public debt, Guarantee of Bonds in U.S. for construction of railways up to \$3,000,000; loan for six years to be contracted at 6% per annum to meet deficit in revenue and expenditure.			
	1913	1914	1915
Imports (exclusive of Canal materials)	£2,080,000	£1,977,095	£1,861,095
Exports	1,076,605	1,032,600	669,652

	1914	1915	1916
Exports to U.K.	£89,037	£108,770	£34,346
Imports from (and of) U.K.	300,494	243,443	254,797

BRITISH LEGATION, Panama

Envoy *Ex. and Minister Plen.* Sir Claude C. Mallett, C.M.G. . . . £1,600

Vice-Consul, Alex. B. Hutcheon. . .

Bocas del Toro—V.-Consul, W. H. Ponton.

Colon-Consul, Constanthe Graham.

Vice-Consuls, F. O'Meara, F. J. Woodcock, F. J. Boissière (*temp.*).

Mail transit: 19 days.

Panama Canal

The Panama Canal, which was fully described in the 1914 and earlier editions of the ANNUAL, was made available for commercial shipping on Aug. 15, 1914. The route was first surveyed by de Lesseps in 1879. In 1881 La Compagnie Universelle du Canal Inter-oceanique was formed, but went into liquidation in 1894. It was succeeded by another company, which only did sufficient work to maintain its franchise. In 1902 the U.S.A. Government bought from this company all its rights for \$40,000,000, and completed a treaty with the new Republic of Panama. Under this treaty the U.S.A. guaranteed the independence of Panama, and acquired complete control of the Canal zone (a strip of land 10 miles wide through the centre of which the Canal flows) in consideration of an immediate payment of \$10,000,000 and an annual rent of \$250,000, beginning Feb. 26, 1913. The U.S.A. Government took formal possession of the French property May 4, 1904. The Canal is 50 miles in length, and has a minimum width of 300 ft. There is a minimum depth of 41 ft. There are three sets of locks, the Gatun, effecting a rise of 85 ft. from sea level; the Pedro Miguel, with a descent of 30½ ft.; and the Miraflores, with a descent of 54½ ft., to sea level. The Canal Government acts as agent for ships. Shipowners may cable (Isthmian Canal) or write to the Panama Canal, Balboa Heights, Canal Zone, and all their wants that could be cared for by an agent (except that of soliciting cargo) will be attended to without charge. The service includes coaling, provisioning, chandlery, and payment of tolls. A 1,000-ft. dry-dock is being constructed at the Pacific entrance. From April 1916 (when the Canal was re-opened for traffic) to the end of the year, 787 vessels, other than canal vessels and launches, carrying 3,140,046 tons of cargo, passed through the Canal. Of this traffic 411 vessels, carrying 1,431,236 tons of cargo were eastbound, and 376 vessels, carrying 1,705,810 tons of cargo were westbound. The Canal was subject during 1915 to continuous interruptions of traffic owing to landslides, and traffic was entirely suspended until April 1916.

Toll Rates.—On merchant vessels, carrying passengers or cargo, \$1·20 per net vessel ton—each 100 cubic feet—of actual earning capacity.

On vessels in ballast, without passengers or cargo, 40 per cent. less than the rate of tolls for vessels with passengers or cargo.

Upon naval vessels, other than transports, colliers, hospital ships, and supply ships, 50 cents per displacement ton.

Upon army and navy transports, colliers, hospital ships, and supply ships, the same rate as on merchant ships with passengers or cargo.

The rules for the measurement of ships using the Canal are based principally on those for the Suez Canal, but are a little more liberal in the

allowances on the net tonnage, upon which tolls are charged. All vessels applying for passage through the Canal have to present a certificate giving the gross and net tonnage as determined by the rules.

Vessels are towed through the locks by electric motors, moving on racks at the rate of 2 miles an hour, 4 to a ship. No vessel is allowed to pass through the locks under its own steam, the vessel, on reaching the approach wall of a lock, being taken in charge of the Canal authorities, who place their officers on the bridge and in the engine room. The opening and closing of a lock gate occupies 2 minutes, and a lock is filled or emptied in 30 minutes. The whole passage of the Canal takes 10 hours. Modern coaling plants have been installed at both ends of the Canal, with a stock of 200,000 tons at the Atlantic end, and 100,000 tons at the Pacific end. Part of the area served by the Government coaling plant can be leased to private individuals and firms. Similar arrangements are made with regard to oil fuel. A high-power wireless station, equipped with the Poulsen apparatus, is erected at Caimito, half way across the isthmus; it has a radius of 3,000 miles, enabling direct communication to be held with the Arlington station, near Washington, and with San Francisco.

PAPACY, THE

The Popes, or Roman Pontiffs, exercised temporal sovereignty for many ages over the central portion of Italy. In 1360 Romagna, Umbria, and the Marches were incorporated in Italy, as was the remainder, including Rome, in 1870. By a law of 1871 the territory of the Vatican and Lateran palaces, and the Villa of Castel Gandolfo, were guaranteed to the Pope, together with a yearly indemnity of £129,000 (still unclaimed and unpaid).

Supreme Pontiff, His Holiness Benedict XV (Giacomo della Chiesa), b. Nov. 21, 1854; ordained, 1878; Archbp. of Bologna, 1907; Cardinal, May 1914; elected Pope, Sept. 3, 1914; crowned, Sept. 6, 1914.

Secretary of State, Cardinal Pietro Gasparri (b. 1852).
British Envoy *Ex. and Min. Plen.* His Ex. Count de Salis, K.C.M.G.

PARAGUAY

President, Dr. Don Manuel Franco (1916–20).

Minister *Plen.* in England (*vacant*).

Consul-General in London, Alfred James, 18 Eldon Street, London, E.C.2.

An inland republic of South America, situated between 20° 16' and 26° 31' S. and 54° 37' and 62° W. It has an area of about 65,000 sq. m., excluding the Chaco territory, which has long been the subject of dispute between Paraguay and Bolivia, and has an estimated area of 107,000 sq. m. with a pop. of 800,000, including 50,000 to 100,000 Chaco Indians.

The Republic of Paraguay is governed, under a Constitution proclaimed in Nov. 1870, by a **President**, with five **Ministers of State** forming the Executive, and a **Congress** consisting of a Senate and a Chamber of Deputies, both elected by popular vote. The President is elected for four years, but the country has been so subject to frequent revolutions that since the foundation of the Constitution few have been allowed to complete the term of office. It is now hoped that settled conditions have become more securely established, for there has been no revolution since 1912. The State religion is Roman Catholic, but all others are tolerated. Education is free

and nominally compulsory. The army numbers 2,000-3,000 men, but, according to a law which has not yet been put into force, every citizen is liable to serve 2 years with the colours and up to the age of 45 in the reserves. A railway, 232 miles in length, runs from Asuncion to Encarnacion in the extreme south of the country. It is joined on the opposite side of the River Alto Parana, at Posadas, by the Argentine N.E. Railway, and a through train service from Asuncion to Buenos Aires (985 m.) is in operation. A train ferry, opened in 1915, enables the journey to be made without change; these through trains are provided with sleeping and restaurant cars, and are well served and up to date. Part of a branch line from Borja in the direction of the Iguazú Falls has been constructed, and a small light railway is in operation from Concepcion to Horqueta (26 m.). A large part of the country is covered with forest growth, much of which is untouched. Cedar and certain hard woods find a market in Argentina. The chief products are cattle, jerked beef, yerba maté (Paraguay tea), tobacco, hides, oranges, quebracho extract, and timber. Petit grain oil, made from the leaves of the sour orange tree, is manufactured in considerable quantity for export. Cotton is being cultivated experimentally. Stock-raising is the principal industry; sugar, maize, mandioca (cassava), rice, etc. are grown for home consumption; native lace and a few other home industries are carried on to a limited extent. Some minerals are found, but are not worked.

CAPITAL, Asuncion; population estimated at 80,000.

	1914	1915	1916
Revenue . . .	£1,085,071	*£569,750	—
Expenditure . .	1,099,039	562,495	—
Foreign debt . .	—	1,181,579	—
Internal debt . .	—	455,025	—
Imports . . .	1,029,893	481,174	£930,305
Exports . . .	916,874	1,119,410	961,492
Exports to U.K. .	5,546	6,000	18,617
Imports from (and of) U.K. . .	72,809	44,070	124,412

British Minister Plen. Sir Reginald Tower, K.C.M.G., C.V.O. (at Buenos Aires).

Consul (with local rank of First Secretary in Diplomatic Service and Chargé d'Affaires in absence of Minister) at Asuncion, F. A. Oliver.

Mail transit: 23 days.

PERSIA

Sovereign, Ahmed Shah, Shah, son of Mahomed Ali Shah. He was b. 1898. On the abdication of his father he succeeded to the throne (July 17, 1909), and was crowned at Teheran July 21, 1914. The *Heir-apparent* is the Shah's second brother Muhammad Hassan Mirza, b. 1899. Prime Minister, Prince Akhos-Saltaneh (app. Oct. 1917).

Persian Minister in London, Mirza Mehdi Khan, Mushir-ul-Mulk, 47 Bramham Gardens, S.W. Councillor, Mirza Abdol Ghasfar Khan.

1st Secretary, Mohamed Ali Khan, Ehtesham-Homayoun.

3rd Secretary, Fathollah Khan Noury Mouaz-zemes-Saltaneh.

Consul-General, H. S. Foster.

Consul, R. Mitchell, J.P.

* The currency, paper dollars, is subject to much fluctuation. The rate of exchange for drafts on London was in Aug. 1916, about \$140 to the £.

A kingdom of Western Asia, with an area of 628,000 sq. m. and a pop. of about 9,000,000.

Previously to 1906 the Shah was an absolute ruler, but on Aug. 5 of that year a decree was issued by Shah Muzaffar-ed-Din convoking a Mejliss or National Assembly, and a Constitution, dated Jan. 1, 1907, was confirmed on Feb. 11 by Mohamed Ali Shah, after his accession. A new Constitution, signed by the Shah in Oct. 1907, limited the sovereign's prerogatives and ecclesiastical authority, granted liberty of conscience, of the person, of education, of the Press, of associations, and of speech, and defined the duties of Parliament and the responsibilities of Ministers. This constitution was violated by Mohamed Ali, and in Nov. 1908 abolished. Under pressure from the representatives of Great Britain and Russia, Mohamed Ali again granted a Constitution and signed a new Electoral Law in June 1909. By this law, under which the elections immediately after Mahomed Ali's abdication were conducted, the National Council, or Mejliss, consists of 120 deputies, 40 forming a quorum. The Mejliss was dissolved in Dec. 1911, and did not meet again until 1915.

By the Anglo-Russian Convention, which was signed on Aug. 31, 1907, both Governments engaged to respect the integrity and independence of Persia. Great Britain undertook to seek no political or commercial concessions north of a line connecting Kasr-i-Shirin, Ispahan, Yezd, and Khakb to the junction of the Persian, Russian, and Afghan frontiers. Russia gave a similar undertaking concerning the region south of a line from the Afghan frontier to Gazik Birjand, Kerman, and Bender Abbas. Both countries agreed to institute a control over the sources of revenue in the regions thus reserved to their influence in case of irregularities arising in the redemption or payment of interest on Persian loans. Persia became a party to this Convention in 1912.

As a condition of a loan advanced in March 1912 the Persian Government gave an undertaking on the following points: (1) Conformity with the principles of the Anglo-Russian Convention; (2) the dismissal from the army of the *fedais* and all irregulars as soon as the ex-Shah and Salar-ed-Bowleh left Persia; (3) that there should be a discussion with the two Legations concerning the organisation of a small regular effective army; (4) an arrangement with the ex-Shah for his departure and pension, and an amnesty to his followers.

Under the Anglo-Russian régime the collection and disbursement of all revenues is supervised by a European Treasurer-General, but he left the country in 1914.

By the Russo-German Convention signed Aug. 19, 1911, the German Government undertook not to seek concessions for railways, roads, navigation, or telegraphs for itself, or support applications for such concessions on the part of German or other subjects, in Persian territory north of a line drawn from Kasr-i-Shirin on the western frontier of Persia to the Afghan border along the parallel of Gazik. Russia agreed to apply to the Persian Government for railway concessions, including a concession for a railway from Teheran to Khanikin, and when this concession was obtained the building of the line must be begun not later than two years after the completion of the Sadidje-Khanikin railway and concluded in four years. A Russian company obtained a concession in February 1913, for the construction of a railway from Julfa to Tabriz. Russia reserved to herself the right to decide upon the route to be

followed by the line, while taking into account the wishes of Germany in this respect. Both Governments agreed to grant facilities for international traffic on the Khanikin-Teheran and Khanikiu-Baghdad lines, and not to introduce such measures as transit dues and differential tariffs. The Russian Government bound itself not to hinder the completion of the Baghdad railway and the participation of foreign capital. The Russian Government reserved the right to transfer the construction of the Teheran-Khaniklu line to any foreign financial group. Both Governments pledge themselves to grant to one another participation in privileges acquired in respect of this railway. There was in England a certain current of feeling against this hue, inasmuch as it was considered that it was not likely to be constructed for purely commercial purposes, but that its motive, so far as Russia is concerned, was the connection with India, but circumstances have now entirely changed this.

The country is divided into 33 provinces under governors-general, generally called Hakim, who, with the Sheikh-el-Islam, or chief judges of the cities, administer justice. The provinces are subdivided into districts, which are placed under lieutenant-governors, and every town and village has its administrative officer. The chiefs of the nomad tribes exercise authority over them and collect the revenues from them. The nomads consist chiefly of Arabs, Turks, Kurds and Leks, and altogether number nearly 2,000,000. The priests have great power in the country. Many colleges exist for instruction in religion, which is of the Shia sect, and in Persian literature. In addition, there are about 180 schools of various denominations under European supervision with an aggregate of 10,000 pupils of both sexes. The chief cities are Teheran (pop. 280,000), Tabriz (200,000), Isfahan (80,000), Meshed (60,000), and Shiraz (50,000).

The Persian provinces of Khorasan and Selistan lie on the western border of Afghanistan. There being no railways in Persia, all goods have to be transported by mule or camel. A direct trade route from Quetta to Scistan has been opened up by the Indian Government, running along the Baluch side of the Afghan border, but the experiment has not been attended with any considerable success.

The principal ports are Bunder Abbas, Lingah, and Bushire, on the Persian Gulf, Mohammerah and Ahwaz on the Karun River, and Enzeli, Meshed-i-Sar, and Bender-i-Gez on the Caspian. The trade and shipping of the Persian Gulf ports are very largely in British hands. The chief products of the country are silk, cotton, fruits, gums, opium, carpets, tobacco, and petroleum. Dried fruits are exported in large quantities as food for the Russian peasants, and Russian money is being used to stimulate the culture of cotton. Wool is exported to Bombay and Baghdad. There are considerable mineral deposits, but they are very little worked, except petroleum, of which Persia is now an important source of supply for the British Navy. The Anglo-Persian Oil Company (to the share capital of which the British Government subscribed £2,200,000) has a concession for 60 years, giving the exclusive right to work petroleum deposits throughout the Persian Empire, except in the provinces of Azerbadjan, Ghilan, Mazendaran, Astrabad, and Khorassan. Of the whole foreign trade, 59.0 per cent. is with Russia and 23.8 per cent. with the British Empire.

Revenue, 1913-14 £2,712,000
Debt (about) 6,500,000

	1914	1915	1916
Imports	£11,766,633	£7,201,000	£8,168,300
Exports	8,287,992	9,078,600	6,637,569
	1914	1915	1916
Exports to U.K.	£794,868	£944,401	£485,285
Imports from (and of) U.K.	709,942	830,651	553,402

BRITISH LEGATION, Teheran

Envoy Ex. and Minister Plen. and Consul-General, Sir Chas. Murray Marling, C.M.G., C.B.	£4,500
Counsellor, Hon. E. S. Scott, C.M.G., M.V.O.	£750
Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. G. S. P. Napier	£683
3rd Secretary, Richard J. V. Astell	£150
Hon. Attaché, Henry Maclean	
Oriental Secretary, G. P. Churchill	£400-700
Head of Oriental Chancery, Abbas Kuli Khan, C.M.G.	£300-450
Physician, Dr. Anthony Neligan	£800

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICERS

Teheran—Vice-Consul, G. T. Havard.	
Vice-Consul, G. T. Havard.	
Hamadan—Consul, W. McDouall.	
Resht—Vice-Consul, C. de B. Maclean (acting).	
Arabistan (Mohammerah)—Consul, H. S. Lincoln.	
Ahwaz—Vice-Consul, Capt. E. W. Noel.	
Bushire—Consul-General and Political Resident, Lt.-Col. Sir P. Cox, K.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.	
Consul, Maj. M. E. Rae.	
Vice-Consul, H. G. Chick, C.I.F.	
Bunder Abbas—Vice-Consul, W. R. Howson.	
Lingah—Vice-Consul, Geo. A. G. Mungavin.	
Isfahan—Consul-General, Lt.-Col. T. W. Haig, C.M.G.	
Vice-Consul, R. G. Monypenny (actg.).	
Vice-Consul, M. S. P. Aganoor.	
Saltanabad—Vice-Consul, Ian Molr.	
Yezd—Vice-Consul (actg.), E. J. Blackman.	
Kerman—Consul, C. P. Skrine.	
Bam—Vice-Consul (vacant).	
Kermanshah—Consul, Col. R. L. Kennion.	
Kasr-i-Shirin—Vice-Consul, Ely B. Soane.	
Khorassan—Consul-General and Agent to Govt. of India, Lt.-Col. W. G. Grey.	
Vice-Consul, (vacant).	
Seistan and Kain—Consul, Lt.-Col. F. B. Prideaux, C.I.F.	
Birjand—Vice-Consul, Lt. F. T. Brennan.	
Shiraz—Consul, Col. H. Gough.	
Tabriz—Consul, H. S. Shipley, C.M.G.	
Vice-Consul, Charles Stevens.	
Murgha—Consular Agent, Dr. H. M. Vaternian.	
Mail transit : Teheran, 14 days.	

PERU

President, Dr. Don José Pardo (1915-19).
President of the Council and Minister for Foreign
Affairs, Señor Tudela-Varela.
War and Marine, Col. C. de la Fuente.
Home Affairs, Señor S. Arenas.
Finance, Señor B. Maldonado.
Public Works, Señor Escardo.
Justice, Señor R. Flores.

Minister in London, Señor Don E. de la Fuente
(*Chargé d'Affaires*), 104 Victoria Street, London,
S.W.1.
Attachés, S. Caballero, Carlos Gilson.

A republic on the W. coast of S. America,
having an area of 722,161 sq. m. and a pop. of
4,620,201. The disastrous war with Chile, which
broke out in 1879, and resulted in the cession to
Chile of Tarapaca (absolutely) and of Arica and

Tacna (provisionally), completely shattered the power of Peru. It was agreed that Arica and Tacna should be subject to Chile for ten years from 1884, that a plebiscite should then decide whether or no they should revert to Peru, and that the country to which the plebiscite awarded these provinces should pay to the other the sum of 10,000,000 Peruvian soles. The plebiscite has never taken place, partly because of revolutionary outbreaks in Peru; and now Chile has consolidated her position in the two provinces there. Relations between the two republics have been strained for some time, but are now much improved. A boundary dispute with Bolivia was settled in 1912.

The Constitution of 1856, revised in 1860, is modelled on that of the United States, the legislative power being vested in a **House of Representatives** (116) elected by the provinces, one member for every 30,000 inhabitants, and a **Senate** (52) elected by the 18 departments and the province of Callao. One-third of the members of both Houses retire, as decided by lot, every two years. **Executive** in the hand of a President elected for four years, who receives £4,800 a year.

The **Army** service is nominally obligatory between the ages of 20 and 50, but in practice this is voluntary enlistment, with the ballot for filling vacancies. **Service**: with the colours 2 years, reserve 7, and remaining time in second reserve (5 years) and National Guard. Peace strength about 8,000; war strength about 21,000, with an additional 100,000 or more untrained.

Article 4 of the Constitution prohibits the public exercise of any but the Roman Catholic religion, but an amendment granting entire religious liberty was passed in Oct. 1913 by both Chambers. It requires, however, the ratification of a second Congress. **Education** is nominally compulsory and free in the elementary schools, but is badly neglected. There were in 1914 27 State colleges, and 2,253 primary schools with 146,272 pupils. More than half the population are Indians, the rest including those of Spanish descent and mixed races. The cruel treatment of the primitive Indian tribes, in the region known as the **Putumayo**, on the Upper Amazon, by the native agents of a company having its headquarters in England, was the subject of an investigation by a British Government Commissioner, whose report, published in 1912 [Cd. 6266], occasioned profound indignation throughout the civilised world. In connection with the territory in which the atrocities occurred, both Colombia and Ecuador put forward claims to it, and it will be a matter of impossibility to establish a sound administrative system until the question of sovereignty has been decided. There are vast stretches of rich agricultural and pastoral lands, besides profitable mining (gold, copper, silver, and coal) fields and immense forests. The climate is very good, and the country is admirably suited for European immigrants. The interior is now being opened up. There are about 1,656 miles of railways belonging to the State, but ceded to the bondholders in 1890 for a term of 66 years. **Chief products** are silver (value £703,980 in 1915), copper (£2,816,583 in 1915), gold, sugar (£5,577,869 in 1915), wool, cotton (£1,451,878 in 1915), rubber, coffee, and guano. In the comparative freedom from internal dissensions since 1899 a decided improvement in commercial, mining, and railway development has been noticeable. The production of coal has increased enormously (value £1,199,250). Important petroleum deposits have been discovered in the Negritos, La Breas and Lobitos districts (output 219,000 metric tons in 1914-15).

CAPITAL, Lima (pop. 143,500); other chief towns are Arequipa (35,000), Cuzco (20,000), and Callao (31,000).

	1914	1915	1916
Revenue	£2,921,498	£3,925,841	£3,942,383
Expenditure	3,015,464	2,894,087	3,193,609
Debt	—	8,587,679	—
Imports	4,827,930	3,095,544	8,865,150
Exports	8,767,790	*11,521,807	*16,541,063
Exports to U.K.	2,962,634	3,312,674	4,788,808
Imports from (and of) U.K.	1,060,496	590,600	1,080,767

BRITISH LEGATION, Lima

Envoy Ex. and Minister Plen. Ernest Amelius Rennie, M.V.O. . . . £2,000

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICERS

Lima—Vice-Consul, Maj. R. A. Christison (*acig.*)

Callao—Consul, G. G. Wilson.

Vice-Consul, G. F. P. Boulton.

Arequipa—V. Consul, Reginald W. Stafford.

Cerro de Pasco—Cons. Agent, H. Stone.

Mollendo—V. Consul, J. F. Rowlands.

Paita—V. Consul, H. E. Dawson.

Salaverry—V. Consul, W. Prain Robb.

Iquitos—Consul, H. Harrison.

Mail transit: 31 days.

PORTUGAL

† *President*, Senhor Bernardino Machado (b. 1851, elected 1915).

Prime Minister and Colonies, Senhor Afonso Costa.

Foreign Affairs, Senhor Augusto Soares.

Interior, Senhor Almeida Ribeiro.

Justice, Senhor Alexandre Braga.

Education, Senhor Barbosa Magalhães.

Public Works, Senhor Herculano Galhardo.

Labour, Senhor Lima Basto.

War, Colonel Norton Mattos.

Marine, Admiral Arantes Pedrosa.

Colonies, Senhor Ernesto Vilhena.

Envoy Ex. and Minister Plen. Senhor M. Teixeira-Gomes, G.B.E., 12 Gloucester Place, Portman Square, W.1.

1st Secretary, Senhor Pedro de Tovar.

Secretary, Senhor João A. de Bianchi, G.B.E.

Naval Attaché, Capt. João Manuel de Carvalho, D.S.O.

Military Attaché, Maj. Frederico Antonio Ferreira de Simas, C.M.G.

Assist. to ditto, Capt. T. W. Fernandes, M.O.

Commercial Counsellor and Consul-Gen. Senhor Jayme de Seguder, 12 Tavito Street, Gordon Square, W.C.1.

A republic of western Europe, forming part of the Iberian Peninsula, having an *area* (including the Azores and Madeira, which are regarded as an integral part of the kingdom) of 35,490 sq. m. and a *pop.* of 5,687,627. Previous to 1910 the country was a monarchy, the last king being Manuel II (b. Nov. 15, 1839), who succeeded to the throne on the assassination of his father and elder brother on Feb. 1, 1908; he married Princess Augustina of Hohenzollern, Sept. 4, 1913.

Under the Constitution of 1911 there are two legislative chambers—a National Council and a Senate. The **National Council** (164 members) is

* The large increase on exports is accounted for mainly by the high prices paid for certain of the principal products of the country.

† A revolution in Dec. 1917 deposed the existing President and Ministry, Senhor Bracamps being appointed President *ad interim*.

elected by direct suffrage for three years. Any Portuguese may vote who is over 21 years of age and able to read and write, or who maintains parents or relatives. Soldiers on the active list, foreigners, naturalised Portuguese, bankrupts, and proscribed persons may not vote. Members of the National Council receive 17s. for each sitting. Magistrates, soldiers, priests, persons who have contracts with the State, directors of companies subsidised by the State, and various functionaries of the State departments, are disqualified from election. The Senate (71 members) is elected by the Municipal Councils. Half the members retire every three years. The two Chambers united constitute the Congress of the Republic. The President of the Republic is elected by both Chambers for a period of four years. He cannot be re-elected. He must be at least 35 years of age. He elects Ministers, but these are responsible to Parliament. He may not be present in the Chambers at debates. He receives an annual salary of £2,600, with £1,300 for allowances.

The Anglo-Portuguese Alliance

Portugal is the oldest and was until 1905 the only ally of Great Britain. According to the treaties of alliance, neither party will help another nation in attacking either of the contracting Powers, or give asylum to the enemies of the other, except to political fugitives or exiles. In case of war or invasion both Powers agree to assist each other with arms, men, and ammunition when required, and will also assist in the protection of each other's colonies by sending troops or warships. If either Spain or France were to attempt to make war against Portugal or her colonies, Great Britain is to intervene and endeavour to secure peace, failing which she will lend the assistance of her troops. The text of the treaties was published in 1898 as a Parliamentary paper [Cd. 9088]. The treaties, not being concluded for any specified term, are in their nature perpetual. They are, therefore, not, technically speaking, subject to renewal unless they have previously been terminated, for instance, by war between the parties. The treaties of alliance have from time to time been "confirmed," and such confirmation was last formally referred to in the preamble of the General Arbitration Agreement between Great Britain and Portugal of 1904 (Treaty Series No. 10 of that year).

The law of 1911 for the separation of Church and State declared that the Roman Catholic religion was no longer the religion of the State. The State appropriated all property belonging to churches and religious congregations, and thenceforth all Churches must be maintained by the offerings of their members. Their accounts, however, must be under the fiscal supervision of the State. To all priests in the enjoyment of a benefice on July 1, 1911, the Government ensured the same stipends as they were then receiving, the amounts to be fixed by special commissions. The churches and other property necessary for religious worship were granted by the State to the clergy, free of all expense.

For the administration of justice there are courts of first instance in all the chief towns, appeal courts at Lisbon, Oporto, and Ponta Delgada in the Azores, and a Supreme Court at Lisbon. Education, though nominally compulsory, is in a very backward state. Three-fifths of the people are engaged in agriculture, and about one-fifth in industrial occupations. Chief exports:

wine, cork, cattle, sardines, fruit, and copper. There are valuable minerals, but they are very little worked. There are 1,849 miles of railway, of which 711 belong to the State.

The Azores, a group of islands in the North Atlantic; *area*, 922 sq. m.; *pop.* 243,378. *Capital*, Ponta Delgada (*pop.* 16,179), on San Miguel Island; but the Governor usually resides at Angra (*pop.* 10,057), in the island of Terceira. They are governed as a province of Portugal. Principal export, pineapples (£12,241 worth in 1914).

	1914	1915	1916
Exports to U.K.	£62,396	£75,499	£73,208
Imports from (and of) U.K.	57,032	45,790	70,859

The Madeira Islands lie off the N.W. African coast, and are also governed as a province. *Area*, 314 sq. m.; *pop.* 168,374. *Capital* and port, Funchal, a fine town of 24,687 inhabitants (imports, 1914, £380,564; exports, £144,029).

	1914	1915	1916
Exports to U.K.	£30,610	£43,392	£28,724
Imports from (and of) U.K.	161,391	207,046	325,247

	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
Revenue	£15,453,000	£11,391,570	£12,126,000
Expenditure	14,138,000	16,143,984	12,580,000
Debt	—	—	177,558,195

	1913	1914	1915
Imports	£20,140,020	£15,632,222	£15,918,180
Exports	10,205,000	6,410,900	7,273,180

	1914	1915	1916
Exports to U.K.	£3,167,158	£3,980,092	£5,250,639
Imports from (and of) U.K.	2,753,047	3,203,709	4,098,371

BRITISH LEGATION, Lisbon

Envoy Ex. and Minister Plen. Hon. Sir L. D. Carnegie, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O. . . . £3,500
1st Secretaries, Robert Greg, W. Seeds.
Military Attaché, Maj. J. C. H. Grant.
Translator, H. C. G. Oakley (with rank of 2nd Sec.).

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICERS

Lisbon—Consul, P. A. Somers Cocks, C.M.G.
Vice-Consul, H. E. Jones, C. A. Edmond.
Belem—V.-Consul, O. J. French Dufl.
Faro and Tavira—V.-Consul, Candido P. dos Santos.
Portimão—V.-Consul, José P. d'Azevedo.
Setúbal—V.-Consul, J. P. Fryxell.
Sines—V.-Consul, Frank E. Fidwell.
Villa Real de Santo Antonio—V.-Consul, Hy. H. Maxwell.
Funchal (Madeira)—Consul, Capt. J. Boyle, M.V.O.
Vice-Consul, E. Sarsfield.
Oporto—Consul, H. Grant.
Figueira—V.-Consul, G. Laldley.
Vianna—V.-Consul, A. M. de Castro.
St. Michael's (Azores)—Consul, G. W. Hayes.
Fayal—V.-Consul, F. Robson.
Flores and Corvo—V.-Consul, J. Mackay.
St. George—Con.-Agent, Joaquim J. Cardozo.
Mail transit: Lisbon, 2 days 4 hours.

Colonies

Angola, or Portuguese S.W. Africa, is bounded on the north and east by the Congo State and Rhodesia, on the south by British South-West Africa, and on the west by the Atlantic Ocean. The boundary between Angola and the Barotse region of Rhodesia was settled in July 1905. Government vested in a Governor-General. Estim-

ated area, 517,000 sq. m.; pop. estimated at 4,000,000 to 6,000,000. *Capital*, St. Paul de Loanda; pop. 17,541. Divided into 7 districts: Congo, Loanda, Benguella, Lunda, Huilla, Mossamedes, and Quanza. The greater part of the country is in the hands of the Bantus under their tribal chiefs. There are 1,081 kms. of railway in operation. A line runs from Loanda to Malange, 504 kms. A line from Lobito Bay to Katanga (where there are rich copper-mines) and the Tanganyika Co.'s concessions was being constructed, but has been suspended during the war; 1,293 kms. of this line will lie in Portuguese territory, and 520 kms. are now open to traffic. A line from Mossamedes to Lubango is under construction, 147 kms. of which are open to traffic. The chief products are coffee, rubber, sugar, oils, copra, ground nuts, and ivory, and the trade is chiefly carried on by bartering with the natives. A company working in Mossamedes has a concession for minium, cattle-rearing, and fish-curing; and minerals, including gold, are known to exist. Several companies work sugar plantations, rubber has been planted in the Golungo Alto district, and experiments have been made successfully with cotton and sisal agave (fibre). A company is being formed in S. Africa for working a concession in Zezuza do Itombe, where coal is supposed to exist in large quantities.

Revenue and expenditure, 1916-17 (est.), £1,382,000

	1916
Imports	£1,171,112
Exports	960,454

	1914	1915	1916
Exports to U.K.	£133,080	£239,893	£188,452
Imports from (and of) U.K.	393,313	371,418	592,817

Mail transit : Loanda, 20 days.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICERS

Loanda—*Consul-General*, H. Hall Hall.
Vice-Consul, F. B. Brinjes.
Fernando Po—*V.-Consul*, G. H. Bullock.
S. Thomé—*V.-Consul*, H. F. L. Skey.
Landana—*Con.-Agent*, A. R. Cadman.

Cape Verde Islands lie about 350 miles from Cape Verde, the westernmost point of Africa. The group consists of ten principal islands, viz. St. Antonio, St. Vincent, St. Nicolas, St. Lucia, Sal, Boavista, St. Jago, Mayo, Fogo, and Brava, and some islets, with an area of 1,480 sq. m. and a pop. of 144,000. *Capital*, Praya (in St. Jago). Coaling and Western Telegraph station, St. Vincent. Chief products, sugar-cane, coffee, maize, Purguiera seeds, and fruit. The people are Portuguese and Negro.

	1913	1914	1915
Imports	£413,321	£336,205	£400,150
Exports	68,152	48,993	46,676

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICERS

St. Vincent—*Consul*, Capt. A. Trevelyan Taylor, R.N.
Vice-Consul, G. J. Smallcombe.
St. Jago—*Vice-Consul*, J. R. Da Silva.

Guinea lies on the west coast of Africa, and is surrounded on the land side by French possessions. It includes the Bissagos Islands, off the coast opposite the mouth of the Rio Grande, and the island of Bolama. Area, about 25,000 sq. m.; pop. 1,000,000. *Capital*, Bolama. Chief port, Bissao. Principal products, ground nuts, palm oil, skins, rubber, and wax.

	1911
Imports	£311,811
Exports	234,442

British Consul-General, Capt. C. B. Wallis (resides at Dakar, Senegal).

St. Thomé and Príncipe Islands, in the Gulf of Guineá, are ruled by a Governor. They are very fertile, and yield cocoa, coffee, and cinchona. One-fifth of the world's supply of cocoa comes from these islands (export of cocoa, 1915, £1,393,026), and the plantations are cultivated by imported black labour, chiefly from Angola. Area, 451 sq. m.; pop. 42,103.

Portuguese East Africa comprises the two districts of Lourenço Marques and Mozambique, which are separated from one another by the Zambesi, and the other smaller districts of Zambesia, Inhambane, Gaza, and Tete. Its coast-line extends southwards from Cape Delgado, the southern extremity of the coast-line of German East Africa, to Kosi Bay, just below Delagoa Bay, at a point separating British from Portuguese territory, as fixed by the Anglo-Portuguese Agreement of 1891. It has an area of about 300,000 sq. m. and a pop. of about 3,000,000. The colony is administered by a Governor-General assisted by a Government Council. There is a military force of about 3,000 men. The Manica and Sofala region, where gold exists, is placed under the Mozambique Company, which has a charter. The Nyasa Company, which also has a charter, administers the region between the Rovuma, Lake Nyasa, and the Lurio. Other companies are working in various other parts of the country. The two principal railways of this region are the Delagoa Bay, which has a length of 57 miles in the colony, and runs on 290 miles to Pretoria; and the Beira Railway, which runs from the river Pungwé on the east coast, a point 12 miles from the mouth of the river, to New Umtali on the frontier, a distance of 203 miles, and is then continued by the Mashonaland Railway to Salisbury, the capital of Rhodesia, about 170 miles farther on. The Quilimane Railway is under construction from the port of Quilimane to Port Herald, almost parallel to the Zambesi, with a total length of 153 miles. The construction has been begun also of a railway from the coast of Mozambique to the frontier of British Nyasaland. The chief ports are Mozambique (pop. 4,802), Quilimane (pop. 2,744), Beira (pop. 7,814), Chinde (pop. 1,690), and Lourenço Marques (pop. 13,353). The principal exports are ores, sugar, rubber, ivory, and wax. Imports (exclusive of bullion), C hinde (1914), £274,584; Lourenço Marques (1914), £767,407; Beira (1914), £458,799; Mozambique, £202,845; Quilimane, £84,143. Exports, Chinde (1914), £47,044; Lourenço Marques (1914), £107,723; Beira (1914), £463,287; Mozambique, £75,275; Quilimane, £57,517.

	1914	1915	1916
Exports to U.K. from Portuguese East Africa	£584,762	£979,124	£1,168,632
Imports from (and of) U.K. to Portuguese East Africa	1,337,675	875,570	919,384

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICERS

Lourenço Marques—*Consul-General*, Errol MacDonell.
Vice-Consul, A. T. Long.
Pro-Consul, H. M. Harries.
Chinde—*Vice-Consul*, Guy V. Mercler.
Porto Amelia—*V.-Consul*, E. C. Baker.

The Superintendents of the Eastern Telegraph Company at Beira, Quilimane, Porto Amelia, and Mozambique also act as Vice-Consuls.

Mall transit: Lourenço Marques, 20 days.

Goa (Portuguese India) is situated on the west coast of India between the Madras and Bombay Presidencies. It has an area of 1,638 sq. m. and a pop. of 531,800. The capital and seat of government is Pangim (Nova Goa), situated to the north of Mormugao harbour, which latter is connected by rail with the British India railway systems. The principal exports are coco-nuts, fruit, spices, and salt. The harbour of Mormugao has a frequent service of coasting steamers to Bombay, and is well equipped with loading and unloading facilities. There are 5 berths at the quayside for dealing with ocean-going steamers which visit the port direct from European and other countries. There are 16 cranes on the quay for loading and unloading direct between steamers and railway wagons. The harbour accommodation is being extended to keep pace with the rapidly increasing trade.

	1914	1915	1916
Imports	Rs. 8,412,882	—	—
Exports	Rs. 2,675,109	—	—
Exports to U.K.	£192,427	£7,070	£93,191
Imports from (and of) U.K.	90,720	46,229	9,382

British Consul, J. G. R. Marsh, M.Inst.C.E.

Macao is an island at the mouth of the Canton River, in China, forming with small islands adjacent a Portuguese dependency. Area, 5 sq. m.; pop. 64,000.

Timor is an island in the Malay Archipelago. The eastern portion of it, with the island of Pulo Cambing, is Portuguese. Chief products, coffee and wax. The port is Dilly. Area, 7,290 sq. m.; pop. 300,000.

RUMANIA

King, Ferdinand I., a son of Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen and a nephew of the late King, b. Aug. 24, 1865. He succeeded to the throne on the death of his uncle, Oct. 10, 1914. He married, Jan. 10, 1893, Princess Marie of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha (she was b. Oct. 29, 1875), and has issue: Carol, Crown Prince (b. Oct. 15, 1893); Elisabeth (b. Oct. 11, 1894); Marie (b. Jan. 8, 1900); Nicolas (b. Aug. 18, 1903); and Elena (b. Jan. 5, 1909).

Premier and Foreign Affairs, M. Ion I. C. Bratianu.

Finance, M. Titulesco.

War, Gen. Tarcovescu.

Justice, M. Cantacuzino.

Industry, M. Delavrancea.

Interior, M. A. Constantinesco.

Agriculture, M. G. Marzesco.

Education, M. G. Dnea.

Public Works, I. Grassiano.

Munitions, M. V. Bratianu.

Without Portfolio, M. T. Jonescu, M. E. Continescu,

M. Pherekyde.

Minister in London, M. Nicolas Mishu, 4 Cromwell Place, S.W.

1st Secretaries, M. Michel B. Boeresco, Prince A. Bibesco.

Military Attaché, Maj. N. Arion.

Naval Assist. to ditto, Capt. M. Costresco-Glyka.

Chancellor, M. Marca Beza.

Commercial Agent, M. G. Boncesco.

Assist. Commercial Attaché, M. G. Mihulesco.

Consul-General in London, Lt.-Col. Sir A. K. Rolihit, LL.D., 3 Mincing Lane, E.C.3.

A State of south-east Europe, comprising Moldavia and Wallachia, formerly autonomous provinces of the Ottoman empire, which, with Dohrudja, have since Dec. 23, 1861, formed an independent kingdom; the area is 53,689 sq. m. with a pop. of 7,516,418. The executive power is vested in the King, with a Cabinet of eight and the Prime Minister. The legislature is composed of a **Senate** of 120 members, indirectly elected for eight years by two colleges representing the propertied electors, and a **Chamber** of 183 members elected for four years by three electoral colleges or classes of voters. These three colleges consist of (1) electors possessed of property insuring an annual income of not less than £50; (2) those paying direct taxes of not less than 20 francs annually, or following a profession; and (3) all Rumanian subjects of full age, most of whom vote indirectly by choosing delegates who vote with the direct electors of the other colleges. The members of both houses are paid 20 francs a day while Parliament sits. The King has a veto on all measures passed by the two chambers.

For local government purposes the country is divided into 32 districts, each under a prefect, a receiver of taxes, and a civil tribunal. **Education** is free and compulsory, but still in a backward condition. The prevailing religion is that of the Orthodox Greek Church. By the Berlin Treaty of 1878 it was provided that there should be no discrimination against any resident of Rumania on account of religious belief, but the Jews have been harshly treated. Many Rumanians are to be found in neighbouring countries, particularly in Hungary and Transylvania, where they have given some trouble.

Cereals, wines, and timber are the chief products, the large majority of the population being engaged in agricultural pursuits. Over 40% of the agricultural land is in small holdings of 25 acres or less held by 1,015,302 peasant proprietors. The crops of 1915 produced \$6,472,803 bush. of wheat, 23,156,007 bush. of oats, and 27,851,818 bush. of barley. A Land Bank has been formed by the Government to afford peasants the means of buying or leasing land, and to act as a bank for peasant farmers and Co-operative Societies. Minerals are said to abound, but only coal and petroleum (total exports, 1914, 654,024 metric tons, of which the U.K. took 77,971 tons) are worked. The latter is the country's chief industry, and nearly £19,000,000 of capital, mostly foreign, is invested in it; the output in 1915 was approximately 1,673,145 tons. There are very large and valuable State forests, and salt-mining is a State monopoly. There are 2,333 miles of railways, of which the State owns 2,100. The CAPITAL is Bucharest (pop. 338,109); other towns are Jassy (pop. 75,882), Galatz (pop. 71,719), Braila (pop. 64,730), Ploesti (pop. 56,594), and Craiova (pop. 51,973).

Revenue and expenditure, 1914-15 and 1915-16,
£24,009,310.

	1911	1912	1913	
Imports	£22,789,801	£25,516,220	£23,600,504	
Exports	27,668,816	25,684,148	26,828,212	
	1913	1914	1915	1916
Exports to U.K.	£2,037,265	£3,205,282	£5,276	nil
Imports from (and of) U.K.	1,947,198	1,935,258	492,378	£45,522

BRITISH LEGATION, Bucharest

Envoy Ex. and Minister Plen. Sir. G. H. Barclay,
K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., C.V.O. £2,400
Councillor and Commercial Attaché. A. P. Bennett,
C.M.G.
1st Secretary. W. F. A. Rattigan.
Archivist. R. Carnegie.
Vice-Consul. L. H. Hurst (*actg.*).

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICERS

Galatz—Consul-General and Danube Commis-
sioner. Maj. J. G. Baldwin, C.B.
Braila—Vice-Consul. J. Pitts.
Constantza—Vice-Consul. Lionel E. Keyler.
Sulina—Vice-Consul. A. Adams.

Mail transit: Bucharest, 2 days 15 hours.

RUSSIA

Prime Minister and Commander-in-Chief. M.
Kerensky.
Interior and Posts and Telegraphs. M. Nikitin.
Justice. M. Maliautovitch.
Food Supplies. M. Prokopovitch.
Agriculture. M. Masloff.
Labour. M. Gvozdeff.
The above are Socialists.
Foreign Affairs. M. Tesestchenko.
Commerce and Industry. M. Konovaloff.
Finance. Prof. Bernatsky.
Public Instruction. M. Salazkin.
Religion. M. Kartasheff.
Public Relief. M. Kishkin.
Stall Controller. M. Smirnoff.
Pres. of Economic Council. M. Tretlakoff.
Ways of Communication. M. Liverovsky.
War. Gen. Verkhovsky.
Navy. Admiral Verderevsky.

The above Ministry was formed in Oct. 1917, but subsequent events (see special War article) would tend to show that the condition of affairs will not permit of a stable ministry for some time to come. It is impossible, in the present state of chaos, to foretell what will ultimately be the permanent form of Government. It was at one time intended to hold elections for a Constituent Assembly on Nov. 25, 1917, and for the Assembly itself to meet on Dec. 11, 1917, and to settle on the form of government, but it is improbable that it will be held as originally intended.

Diplomatic Representatives

Embassy. Chesham House, Chesham Place, S.W.1.
Councillor of Embassy and Chargé d'Affaires ad interim. M. Constantin Nabokoff, 10 Bloomfield Terrace, W.2.
1st Secretary. M. E. Sahline.
2nd Secretaries. Gabriel Wolkoff, Léonide Zarine.
Baron C. Wrangel (provisional).
Attachés. Georges Ciechanowiecki, M. Gruenman (*temp.*), Dmitry Sokoloff, Sub-Lt. Alexandre Sarantchoff.
Military Attaché. Lt.-Gen. Yermoloff, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
Actg. Assist. to ditto. Capt. Danzas.
Naval Attaché. R.-Adm. N. Wolkoff, C.B.
Assist. ditto. Capt. G. Block, C.M.G., Lieut. D. Fedotoff, Lieut. Abaza, D.S.C.
Attaché to the Russian Naval Agency in London. Mons. N. Katkoff, D.S.M.
Financial Attaché. Mons. Serge Ermolaëff, 35 Glebe Place, Chelsea, S.W.
Commercial Attachés. Mons. Ostrogradsky, India House, Kingsway, W.C.2. Paul Goltzinger (*temp.*).

Hon. Attaché. G. Wihenkine.

Consul-General in London. M. Alexandre Onon

30 Bedford Square, W.C.1.

Official Sec. A. Klapiers de Colongue.

A republic stretching over a vast territory in East Europe and North Asia, with a European area of 1,996,743 sq. m., or, with the Asiatic possessions, a total area of 8,647,657 sq. m. or something like one-sixth of the land surface of the globe. The total pop. in 1916 was estimated at 182,182,600, and it increases at the rate of about 2,500,000 per annum. The fifty governments of European Russia, excluding Poland and Finland, contain 125,683,800 people, the Vistula Province (Poland) 11,960,500, and Finland 3,196,700. The governments and provinces in Asiatic Russia contain 33,258,600 people, including the Caucasus 12,512,800, Siberia 9,788,400, and Central Asian possessions 10,957,400. The Slavs, including the Poles, constitute about 63% of the population, Turco-Tartars about 10%, Finns about 2%, and Jews about 3%; the rest of the population being made up of Lithuanians, Germans, Armenians, and a variety of Asiatic peoples.

The Government was formerly an autocracy, the Tsar having been the supreme ruler and legislator, and the only source of power in the body politic. On Aug. 19, 1905, the Tsar issued a Manifesto announcing the formation of a representative body called the Duma "to take a constant and active part in the elaboration of laws"; and on Oct. 30, 1905, signed a Constitution, granting to the population the immutable foundations of civic liberty, based on real inviolability of the person, and freedom of conscience, speech, assembly, and association; calling to participation in the Duma those classes of the population who were completely deprived of electoral rights, leaving the ultimate development of the principle of the electoral right in general to the newly established legislative order of things; and establishing it as an immutable rule that no law should come into force without the approval of the State Duma, and that it should be possible for the elected of the people to exercise a real participation in the supervision of the legality of the acts of the authorities appointed by the Emperor.

On March 6, 1906, an Imperial Manifesto, together with Imperial Ukases, announced the reorganisation of the Council of the Empire as a Second Chamber, with an equal number of elected members and members nominated by the Tsar. The elected members were chosen, 1 each by the Zemstvos, 6 by the Synod, 6 by the representatives of the Academy of Sciences and the Universities, 12 by the representatives of the houses of commerce and industry, 18 by the representatives of the nobility, and 6 by the representatives of the landed proprietors of Poland. In provinces where no Zemstvo existed, congresses of representatives of the landed proprietors elected one member for each province. They were elected for 9 years, a third retiring every 3 years; they had to be over 40, and have a degree; and they received £2.10.0 a day during the session. The President and Vice-President were appointed by the Tsar.

The members of the Duma (reduced in number from 524, the original figure, to 442 by the Manifesto of June 16, 1907) were elected for five years. The mode of election was indirect, and was altered in 1907. Delegates were chosen by the district or town elective assemblies, and these delegates in turn elected the Deputies. The total number of Deputies was made up as follows: European

Russia, 403; Poland, 14; Caucasus, 10; Asiatic Russia, 15. The Duma elected its President and Vice-President annually. Members received £11.0 a day and travelling expenses. The first Duma sat from May 10 to July 22, 1906; the second from March 5 to June 16, 1907; the third from Nov. 1, 1907, to June 21, 1912; the fourth was elected in Sept. 1912. The competence of the Duma extended to all questions relating to new laws and the modification, etc., of existing laws, to the departmental, Ministerial and National Budgets, to the construction of railways by the State, and to matters submitted to it by Imperial Decree. It was provided, however, that "the fundamental laws of the Imperial Administration" shall not be touched. The Council and the Duma have equal legislative powers and can both initiate measures. All measures must be passed by both bodies before being submitted for the Imperial sanction, and bills rejected by one of the legislative bodies cannot be brought forward again without the Imperial consent.

There was also a Ruling Senate, which was established in 1711, a partly deliberative and partly executive body, which promulgated all laws, superintended courts of law, and was the high court of justice for the empire. The Holy Synod, which was composed of the Metropolitan Bishops of Petrograd, Moscow, and Kiev, the Archbishop of the Caucasus and other bishops, superintended religious matters, the President being the Metropolitan of Petrograd.

For purposes of local government the republic was, before the Revolution, divided into 78 Governments (50 in European Russia, 9 in Poland, 8 in Finland, 7 in the Caucasus, and 4 in Siberia), each under a Civil Governor with a Council; and 19 Provinces (1 in European Russia, 5 in the Caucasus, 9 in Central Asia, 4 in Siberia), each under a Military Governor. The island of Saghalien is under a Military Governor. Some of the Governments are united into General Governments, and in Siberia the Governors-General are assisted by deliberative Councils. The Governments are divided into districts, with their own administrative institutions, and special Governors are placed over the large towns. In European Russia the country is divided into communes, groups of which are united to form cantons. Communal and cantonal affairs are decided by communal and cantonal assemblies. The administration of the districts is to some extent, and in some governments (though great extensions of the system were ordained in 1905), entrusted to elective district and provincial assemblies, called *Zemstvos*, in which the land-owning nobles had great power. These assemblies were founded in 1864 by Alexander II, and are of two kinds, the smaller being elected to deal with the affairs of a single district, while the larger are elected by the *Zemstvos* of all the districts in a Province or Government, and form Provincial *Zemstvos* to deal with the affairs common to the districts in that Government. District *Zemstvos* are indirectly elected, and consist of from 60 to 65 persons, about half having been nobles, and the remainder chiefly peasants, including 3 or 4 representative merchants from the towns. The *Zemstvo* sits once a year for about 15 days, and has a standing committee of paid officials appointed for 3 years. Provincial *Zemstvos* consisted chiefly of noblemen or members of the aristocracy. The Governor of the Province had a veto on all resolutions of both bodies. The rate levied was not to exceed 3% of the annual value of the real property in the district. There are also elective administrative bodies in most towns and cities.

The State religion is Greco-Russian, called the Orthodox Catholic Faith. The Holy Synod is the board of government, and the Procurator had very large powers. The Orthodox number over 87,000,000; Dissenters about 2,200,000, Roman Catholics 11,500,000, Protestants and other Christians 5,030,000, Jews 5,200,000, Mohammedans 13,900,000. All religions are professedly tolerated, but the Jews labour under certain disabilities, and some other dissenters have at times suffered repression. In 1905 a decree conceding liberty of worship was issued, and in 1906 a Ukase removed all restrictions on the sect called Old Believers, which numbers 11,000,000 adherents.

In educational matters Russia is perhaps the most backward country in Europe; about 73% of the inhabitants are illiterate. There were in 1911, 100,295 elementary schools, with 6,180,510 pupils. There are also secondary, technical, and special schools, and about 40,000 students in the 10 Universities. An Elementary Education Act was passed in 1912. The administration of justice, though nominally reformed in 1864, is still much in need of reform and reorganisation.

The great majority of the population are engaged in agriculture. Grain, eggs, butter, and other agricultural products, timber, mineral oils, flax, linseed, and hemp are among the chief products of the country. There are immense forest areas, the State owning 950,500,000 acres, and timber is largely exported. Coal, iron, gold, asbestos, and other minerals exist in large quantities, and the mining industry is increasing. 90% of the world's platinum is produced from the Urals (output, 1915, 118,709 oz.; 1916, 86,508 oz.). There is a very large petroleum industry in the Baku and other districts. The manufacturing industries, which are concerned chiefly with textiles and metals, have recently been in a depressed and stagnant condition. The railways of the Empire have a total length of 47,479 miles, of which 33,928 miles belong to the State. The figures do not include Finland (2,226 miles) or the Eastern China Railway (1,079 miles). An important line is almost completed, designed to give Russia access to an ice-free port in the Arctic Ocean. It will run from Petrograd by the shores of Lake Ladozha to Petrozavodsk, through Sorka, Kem, and Kandalaksha to Kola, and thence to a port to be constructed on the Murman coast, on Motovsk Gulf. There will also be connection between Archangel and Kola via Plesetzkaia. There are in European Russia, exclusive of Finland, 77,721 miles of navigable rivers, canals, and lakes, and 73,848 miles in Asiatic Russia. By an Imperial Ukase, issued Nov. 26, 1897, the currency was established on a gold basis, and the relative value of silver and paper roubles in gold was permanently fixed.

The prohibition of the sale of State vodka has worked a revolution in the life of the people. In 1915 only 8,748,000 gall. of vodka were sold, as against 146,791,000 in 1914. The revenue from the sale of liquor accordingly diminished by £44,000,000 as compared with the year before. On the other hand, the influx of cash deposits in the State savings banks reached the record figure of £55,600,000 in 1915, whereas, in the previous year, when the crops were particularly abundant, the total deposits were only £9,600,000. The total amount of cash deposits in the State savings banks on Dec. 14, 1915, was £239,100,000, and in paper deposits £55,800,000.

CAPITAL: Petrograd (which name replaced that of St. Petersburg by Imperial Ukase, Sept. 1, 1914)

(pop. 2,018,536); other large towns are Moscow (1,617,157), Warsaw (872,478), Odessa (620,155), Kiev (506,060), Lodz (450,030), Baku (379,886), Riga (370,000), Tiflis (341,629), Tashkent (271,650), Kharkov (248,281), Ekaterinoslav (217,848), and Saratov (217,418).

	1913	1914	1915
Revenue	£318,000,000	£355,826,149	£319,114,000
Exp'd're	318,000,000	355,826,149	364,656,000
Imports	129,150,687	99,826,000	—
Exports	150,355,026	91,421,000	—
Debt	—	—	*1,679,499,987

Exports to U.K., 1913, £40,270,539 :

	1913	1914	1915
Butter	£3,831,366	Hides, raw	£579,910
Corn and grain	5,395,774	Oil and petroleum	1,059,166
Eggs	4,745,229	Paper and materials	724,562
Flax	3,309,939	Sugar	57,924
Wool	916,225	Timber and	—
Hemp and tow	483,887	manufs.	13,739,746

Exports to the U.K. in 1914 fell to £28,092,527, in 1915 to £21,424,998, and in 1916 to £18,251,838, of which the chief were :

	1913	1914	1915
Butter	£109,338	Hemp	£904,529
Corn and grain	7,744	Tow	840,066
Eggs	424,878	Soya beans	943,216
Flax	5,852,128	Wood, sawn	4,815,160

Imports from (and of) U.K., 1913, £18,102,683 :

	1913	1914	1915
Chemicals	£280,423	Machinery	£3,946,547
Coal and coke	4,440,831	Do, agricultural	252,789
Cotton yarn and	—	Ships and boats	643,465
manufs.	786,944	Wool, raw	752,550
Fertilisers	1,938,177	Do, yarn and	—
Metals and manufs.	1,611,603	manufs.	948,916

Imports of U.K. produce were valued in 1914 at £14,441,322, in 1915 at £13,432,172, and in 1916 at £24,977,570, the chief being :

	1913	1914	1915
Arms and Ammunition	£4,157,368	Machinery	£2,301,360
Coal and coke	9,269	Metals	3,440,900
Chemicals	1,270,741	Medicines	1,172,940
Cottons	918,377	Ships and boats	614,280
		Woolens	2,017,876

BRITISH EMBASSY

4 Court Quay, Petrograd

Ambassador *Ex. and Plen. Rt. Hon.* Sir George Buchanan, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O. . . £8,000
 Counsellor, Hon. F. O. Lindley, C.B.E.
 Secretaries, H. J. Bruce, C.M.G., M.V.O., Chas. F. J. Ramsden, Hon. H. W. Brooks, E. Cunard.
 Translator, Capt. Rowland Smith.
 British Commercial Attaché, H. A. Cooke, Foreign Office, London.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICERS

Petrograd—Consul, Arthur W. Woodhouse.
 Vice-Consul, C. H. Mackie.
 Pro-Consul, G. Dobson.
 Archangel—Consul, Douglas Young.
 Vice-Consul, G. O. Whiteman (*actg.*).
 Cronstadt—Vice-Consul, A. Fishwick.
 Ekaterinburg—Vice-Consul, T. H. Preston.
 Kem—Vice-Consul, T. Woodhouse.
 Narva—Vice-Consul, G. Cottam.
 Pro-Consul, N. Wistinghausen.
 Port Murman—Consul, T. Harper Hall.
 Revel—Vice-Consul, W. Girard.
 Tornea—Vice-Consul, J. Lowden.

* On Jan. 1, 1916, that is £232,142,821 more than on Jan. 1, 1915. About a third of the debt existing before the Great War, viz., £50,000,000, was contracted in respect State railways.

Batoum—Consul, Patrick Wm. Joseph Stevens.
 Astrakhan—Vice-Consul, A. W. Howe.
 Baku—Vice-Consul, A. E. Randal McDonell.
 Novorossisk—Vice-Consul, O. Geelmuyden.
 Poti—Vice-Consul, John Pavouli (*acting*).
 Tiflis—Vice-Consul, F. Tyler.
 Helsinki—Acting Consul, H. M. Grove.
 Vice-Consul, S. W. Wancke; E. W. Fawcett (*actg.*).

Abo—Vice-Consul, W. J. B. Wilson.
 Björneborg—Vice-Consul, C. G. Sundell.
 Borga—Cons. Agent, Einar Paavola.
 Gamla Karleby—Vice-Consul, W. Smedlund.
 Hango—Vice-Consul, Uno Cairenius.
 Kotka—Vice-Consul, C. Saxlund.
 Kristinestad—Vice-Consul, A. Starck.
 Lovisa—Vice-Consul, August Ljungqvist.
 Nicolaistadt—Vice-Consul, Karl Kurten.
 Tanmerfors—Vice-Consul, W. Cooke.
 Ulaborg—Vice-Consul, J. R. Weekman.
 Wiborg—Vice-Consul, V. Frisk.

Moscow—Acting Cons.-Gen. and V.-Consul, John Lowden, N. Greenup (*actg.*).

Krasnoyarsk (Siberia)—Vice-Consul, (vacant).
 Omsk—Vice-Consul, S. R. Randrup.
 Odessa—Acting Cons.-Gen. J. P. Bagge.

Consular Assist. C. B. Jerrain.
 Berdiansk—Vice-Consul, J. E. Greaves.
 Eupatoria—Consular Agent, H. J. B. Martin.
 Kerch—Vice-Consul, C. W. Roberts.
 Kharkov—Vice-Consul, C. Blakey.

Pro-Consul, S. Tearle.
 Kherson—Vice-Consul, E. Caruana.
 Kieff—Vice-Consul, J. F. Douglas; F. Thomas (*actg.*).

Mariupol—Vice-Consul, W. S. Walton.
 Nicolaieff—Vice-Consul, H. D. Brown (*actg.*).
 Rostof-on-Don—Vice-Consul, A. T. Negroponte (*actg.*).

Sebastopol—Vice-Consul, (vacant).
 Taganrog—Vice-Consul, E. Clively.
 Theodosia—Vice-Consul, W. E. W. von Sturler.
 Riga—Consul, V. H. C. Bosanquet.

Pro-Consul, W. D. Addison.
 Libau—Vice-Consul, O. C. Hansen.
 Pernau—Vice-Consul, J. Dieks.
 Windau—Vice-Consul, E. A. Worth.

Vladivostok—Consul, R. MacLeod Hodgson.
 Vice-Consul, Maj. J. Mackintosh Bell.
 Warsaw—Consul, H. M. Grove.
 Vice-Consul, E. B. St. Clair.

Mail transit : Petrograd, 2 days 13 hours.

Provinces and Dependencies

Bokhara is a feudatory Central Asian State attached to Turkestan, and lying between it and Afghanistan. It has an area of 80,000 sq. m. and a pop. of 1,250,000, and is the most populous Khanate of Turkestan, while Bokhara (75,000) is the principal trade centre of the region. It was conquered in 1868. Chief towns, Bokhara 75,000; Karshi, 25,000. The Ameer, Sayid Mir Alim Khan (b. Jan. 3, 1880), is allowed to maintain an army of 11,000 troops for administrative purposes, and these are drilled by Russian instructors. The products of the country are fruit, tobacco, cotton, corn, silk, and hemp, and the trade is almost entirely in the hands of the Russians. There is a considerable trade with Afghanistan.

Finland was ceded to Russia in 1809. It has an area of 144,255 sq. m. and a pop. of 3,151,825. The Tsar became the Grand Duke on the treaty of Fredrikshavn, 1809. By various decrees from 1899 to 1903 the powers of local self-government which Finland possessed under its old constitution

were taken away. In 1905 the Tsar restored the independence of the Finnish army, re-established the irremovability of the judges, and granted the demand of the people for the restoration of its legislative independence. A Diet or National Assembly was established, and the responsibility of the Secretary of State to the Diet was admitted. In 1908, however, the Tsar gave his sanction to a protocol of the Russian Council of Ministers which gave that body wide powers of control over Finnish legislation, and which was drawn up without the co-operation of the Finnish authorities. Embittered controversies followed, the Imperial Government demanding that Bills affecting Imperial interests should be submitted to the joint preliminary examination of the Secretary of State for Finland and the Council of Ministers. An Imperial Rescript, issued in Oct. 1909, decreed that legislation concerning military service in Finland should be withdrawn from the competence of the Finnish Diet and transferred to that of the Imperial Legislature. In the meantime Finland was to pay to the Imperial Exchequer an annual contribution of £400,000, which by a Bill passed in November 1911 was increased to double that amount. In Oct. 1917, consequent on the Russian revolution, the Finnish Diet introduced two new Bills, one proclaiming Finland a republic, and the second regulating Russo-Finnish relations; it provides for the continuance of the union of Russia and Finland, with the provision that Finland is to have her own Constitution and Government with independent legislative and executive authorities.

The 200 members of the National Assembly are elected by universal suffrage for three years. Every Finnish citizen, male or female, aged 24, can vote, and is eligible for election. At the first election, in 1907, 22 women were returned as members of the Diet. At the 1911 election the number of women elected was 19. Members are paid £58 for the session.

The bulk of the population are Lutherans. Education is well looked after. The school age is from 7 to 18. There is a University at Helsingfors. The percentage of pauperism is 2.83. The chief products are timber, farm produce, etc. The Crown Forests cover 12,615,841 hectares. There is a large class of small peasant proprietors. The State railways have a total length of 3,558 kms., of which 200 kms. are double track; private railways 319 kms. CAPITAL, Helsingfors (pop. including Sveaborg, which is variable on account of military movements, 161,091); Abo, 52,057.

	1913
Revenue	£6,796,000
Expenditure	5,950,000
Imports	19,813,600
Exports	16,142,000

Helsingfors—British Consul, V. Kestell-Cornish (temporarily at Brest, France); H. Montgomery Grove, acting).

Vice-Consul, S. W. Wancke.

Khiva.—A state in Central Asia lying to the south of the Sea of Aral, and bounded on the east by the Oxus and on the south and west by Transcaspia; it has an area of 22,320 sq. m. and a pop. of 800,000. It has been subject to Russia for about two hundred years, but in 1872 it became definitely a Russian vassal state. The reigning Khan is Seyd Asfendiar, who succeeded in 1910. The inhabitants are Mahomedan Sunnis. The chief products are silk and cotton.

Poland includes ten provinces, with a total area of 49,159 sq. m. and a pop. in 1911 of 12,467,300.

The population increases very rapidly, and of the above total about 14½% are Jews and about 5% Germans. The country had a separate constitution 1815-30, and a separate government 1830-64; but in the latter year it was deprived of its administrative independence, and in 1868 it was incorporated as an integral part of Russia, trial by jury was abolished, and the official use of the Polish language was prohibited. The majority of the inhabitants are Roman Catholics. There are two main parties, one the Nationalist party and the other the Socialist party. The National Democrats, who advocate a policy of autonomy, secured a large majority of the seats in the elections for the Duma in 1906. An electoral law introducing changes greatly to the advantage of the Russian element in Poland and to the detriment of the Poles was passed by the Duma in 1909, but on the outbreak of the European War the Tsar announced his intention of conferring Home Rule on Poland. The country has been in the possession of the Germans since 1915, and in November 1916 they announced their intention of erecting a separate kingdom in Poland, but the scheme they outlined was absurd in its reservations. About 76% of the population live in the rural districts, and the peasants own about 49% of the land; but of the total rural population of 7,000,000, about 3,000,000 own no land, and are dependent on hiring themselves out as labourers. Russian Poland is one of the largest pig-producing countries in Europe. CAPITAL, Warsaw; pop. 872,478.

Siberia is a Russian province, larger than Europe, which is only separated from the rest of the empire by the low-lying Ural Hills, a slender barrier which has now been broken down by the extension of the Russian railway system into Siberia, and by incorporating the West Siberian governments with the European Russian administrative system. It has an area of 4,333,496 sq. m. and a pop. of 8,719,200. The Zemstvo system was extended to the province in April 1905. A uniform system of public justice was instituted in July 1897 by order of the Tsar, in place of the existing arbitrary administration of autocratic officials. Trial by jury was not conceded, but justices of the peace are appointed by the Crown, and they also act as *juges d'instruction*. The higher tribunals consist of eight circuit Courts in the towns of Tomsk, Tobolsk, Chita, Krasnoyarsk, Irkutsk, Yakutsk, Blagovestchensk, and Vladivostok, and a Court of Appeal or Palace of Justice above these at the CAPITAL Irkutsk (pop. 108,060). Other towns are Tomsk, 112,083, Vladivostok, 91,464. Valuable goldfields have been discovered in the Government of Yeniseisk, and in the basins of the Obi, Lena, and Amur rivers, 50,000 men being employed in mining. Of recent years thousands of Russian peasants have settled here to carry on agriculture, and nearly all the fertile soil free of forest and outside the steppes has been occupied. A sea route through the Kara Sea to Siberia has been opened up, chiefly by English enterprise.

The railway connection between Russia and Siberia forms the greatest railway undertaking in the world. The first sod was cut at Vladivostok on May 24, 1891, and on Dec. 28, 1899, the last rails were laid on the Trans-Baikal section, thus establishing steam and boat communication between Western Europe and the Pacific coast. The Trans-Siberian line divides into two branches at Stretensk—one going south to Port Arthur and Peking and the other eastward to Vladivostok—another branch is being constructed along the

course of the River Amur to connect also with Vladivostok. The total distance from Petrograd to Vladivostok is 6,521 miles, and to Port Arthur (Dalny) 5,913 miles. The construction of a Southern Siberian Railway was approved by the Council of Ministers in 1911. The cost is estimated at £15,000,000. The line is to run along the line of the Urals, Orenburg, Akmoïiinsk, and Semipalatinsk.

Transcaspia is a Russian province in Central Asia, including the Turkoman region between the Caspian and the Oxus. Area, 214,237 sq. m.; pop. 451,300. The administrative centre is Askabad. In this province is Merv, an oasis situated almost midway between Meshed and Bokhara, and Herat and Khiva. It has an area of 1,600 sq. m. and a pop. of 250,000 Turcomans. There is no town of Merv—the thickly packed prosperous settlements spread over the oasis constituting what is recognised under that name. About 10,000 Russian troops are maintained in the oasis, which is distant 200 miles from Herat.

Turkestan is another province in Central Asia. It comprises the khanates and deserts annexed by Generals Tcherniaieff and Kaufmann between 1860 and 1875, and now known as the provinces of Samarcand, Ferghana, and Syr-Daria. Area about 400,000 sq. m., with a pop. of 6,336,800. The principal towns are Tashkent, pop. 271,650; Kokand, pop. 113,700; and Omsk, pop. 129,422.

SALVADOR

President, Carlos Melendez (1915-19).

Chargé d'Affaires in Great Britain, Dr. Arturo R. Avila, 7 Union Court, Old Broad Street, E.C.2.

Salvador became an independent republic of Central America on the dissolution of the Central American Federation (which included Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Salvador) in 1839. It is bounded on the south by the Pacific, on the north by Guatemala and Honduras, on the west by Guatemala, and on the east by Honduras; its area is 7,225 sq. m., with a pop. of 1,271,336, of whom about 85% are of mixed race and 15% Indians. It is governed by a **President** and a **Congress** of forty-two Deputies, elected respectively for four years and one year, by universal suffrage. Education is free and obligatory. The army numbers about 7,000 men, on a war footing, the training being entrusted to Spanish and Chilian officers, but there is a militia of about 25,000. The bulk of the population is engaged in agricultural pursuits. The chief products are coffee, indigo, balsam, sugar, rubber, and tobacco. Cotton-growing now receives State encouragement, and cocoa is being extensively planted. There is some mining done also, chiefly gold mining. Trade is carried on chiefly with the United States, the United Kingdom, and France. In December 1907 the Central American States agreed to maintain the neutrality of Honduras, and to establish a High Court in Costa Rica for the settlement of disputes.

CAPITAL, San Salvador; pop. 65,000.

	1916
Revenue . . .	£1,022,328
Expenditure . . .	997,447
External debt . . .	1,200,210

	1914	1915	1916
Imports . . .	£1,324,986	£800,433	£1,239,100
Exports . . .	2,159,299	2,117,774	2,320,952

	1914	1915	1916
Exports to U.K. . .	£109,489	£134,681	£178,371
Imports from (and of) U.K. . .	270,911	191,437	340,925

BRITISH LEGATION, Guatemala

Envoy Ex. Min. Plen. and Con.-Gen. C. Alban Young, M.V.O.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICERS

San Salvador—Acting Con.-General, A. F. Hastings Medhurst.

Vice-Consul, W. Gibson.

Acajutla—Vice-Consul, Reginald Hall.

Mall transit: 21 days.

SAN MARINO

San Marino is an independent republic in the north-east of and under the protection of Italy, 9½ m. from Rimini, on the Adriatic, with an area of 33 sq. m. and a pop. of 12,000. It is surrounded by Italian territory, and governed by a Great Council of 60 members (20 nobles, 20 townsmen, and 20 peasants), two of whom are appointed every six months to act as Regents. It consists of the CAPITAL (San Marino), 1,500 inhabitants, and four villages. It was founded in the 5th century by a pious mason from Dalmatia, who became a monk; and its independence was respected both by Napoleon and by Garibaldi, who found asylum there when escaping from the Austrian troops in 1849. The form of government has little changed during the last thousand years. Exports, wine, cattle, and stone.

Consul-General in London, Commendatore Arthur Serena, J.P., F.R.G.S., 34 Leadenhall St., E.C.3.

British Consul, M. Carmichael, residing at Leghorn.

SERBIA

King, Peter Karageorgevitch I, who succeeded Alexander I on the murder of the latter, June 11, 1903, was b. in 1844, and is a grandson of George Czerny, surnamed Karageorge or Black George, who was the first chief of the Serbian insurrection against the Turks in the beginning of the last century. He was joined by Milosch, who added to his name that of his mother, Obrens. These two chiefs founded the rival families of Karageorgevitch and Obrenovitch. On the assassination of Alexander I, together with his consort, Queen Draga, the present King was invited to the throne. King Peter married in 1883 a daughter of the Prince of Montenegro, Princess Zorka, who died in 1890. He has two sons (Prince George, b. 1887, Prince Alexander, G.C.B., b. 1888), a daughter (Princess Hélène, b. 1884), and a brother, Prince Arsenius. In 1909 Prince George voluntarily renounced his rights to the succession, and his brother Prince Alexander was recognised as heir to the throne.

Prime Minister and Foreign Affairs, M. Nikola Pashitch.

Finance, M. Stoyan Protitch.

Interior, M. Ljubomir Yovanovitch.

Justice and (temp.) Agriculture, M. Marko Djuritchitch.

Public Works and (temp.) Public Instruction, Dr. Montchile Nintchitch.

War, Gen. Bazidar Terzitch.

Minister in London, M. Yovan M. Yovanovitch, 195 Queen's Gate, S.W.7.

1st Secretary, V. Antonlevitch.

2nd Secretary, Dr. Georges Todorovitch.

3rd Secretary, Dr. Pavle Karovitch.

An inland kingdom of south-eastern Europe, situated in the north of the Balkan Peninsula, with an area of 33,891 sq. m. and a pop. before the war of 4,547,992.

The independence of Serbia, which was formerly an autonomous province of Turkey, was established by the Treaty of Berlin, 1878. The constitution, voted by the National Assembly of 1889, was abrogated by the King in May 1894, and an older constitution of 1869 temporarily revived; but in 1903 the 1889 constitution was restored. The executive is vested in the King and his ministers, and the legislative authority in the King in conjunction with the National Assembly or Narodna-Skupchina and a State Council. The former consists of 166 deputies elected by universal suffrage for 4 years: the latter of 16 members, 8 nominated by the King and 8 elected by the Assembly.

For local purposes the country is divided into departments and these into communes.

State religion is Greek Orthodox, but others are tolerated. Education is backward, but progressing. It is compulsory and free. Agriculture is practically the only industry, and almost every peasant cultivates his own freehold, varying from 10 to 30 acres. The chief source of wealth for the peasants is live stock, and particularly swine. Pauperism is practically unknown. There are Government monopolies of tobacco, salt, and petroleum, which contribute largely to the revenue, together with the State railways. The expenditure is mainly on the service of the National Debt, the army and education. The chief exports are agricultural produce, animals and animal produce, and minerals. The chief imports are railway material, cotton, yarns and tissues, wool, metals, hides and leather, and machinery. There are 974 miles of railways. CAPITAL, Belgrade (pop. 90,890), but during the war the Government resided at Nish (pop. 24,949), until compelled to leave on the combined attacks of the Germans and Bulgarians. The final overrunning of the country by the enemy was completed in December 1915. The Serbian government is now established at Corfu. Other towns are Monastir (pop. 59,856), Uskub (pop. 47,384).

	1913	1914	
Revenue (est.) . . .	£5,230,600	£8,572,840	
Expenditure (est.) . . .	5,230,600	8,572,840	
Public debt	26,362,240	—	
	1910	1911	1912
Imports	£3,387,826	£4,455,421	£4,244,000
Exports	3,935,521	4,512,971	3,369,000
	1912	1913	1914
Exports to U.K.	£1,715	£8,340	£25,103
Imports from (and of) U.K.	316,498	37,606	93,289

BRITISH LEGATION

Envoy Ex. and Min. Plen. Sir Charles L. Des Graz, K.C.M.G.

Secretary, D. R. M. Crackanthorpe.

Mail transit: Belgrade, 2 days 2 hours.

SIAM

King, Chulalongkorn Maha Vajiravudh, b. Jan. 1, 1880, suc. Oct. 23, 1910.

Heir-presumptive, Prince Chulalongkorn Chakrapongse Poowanarth, b. Mar. 3, 1881.

Minister in London, Phya Sudham Maitri.

Councillor, W. J. Archer, C.M.G.

1st Secretary, Phra Sanpakitch.

Secretary Interpreter, Lewis C. Bateman.

Attaches, Nai Tiem, Nai Sirm Bunnag.

Military Attaché, Maj. Prince Amoradhat.

Legation, 23 Ashburn Place, South Kensington, S.W.

Consul-General, Sir John Anderson, 5 Whittington Avenue, London. E.C.3.

Siam is a kingdom embracing part of the Indo-Chinese and part of the Malay peninsula. Its territories have dwindled very much in recent years. It has now an area of about 185,000 sq. m. and a pop. of 8,149,847, including about 500,000 Chinese.

The royal dignity is nominally hereditary, but each sovereign appoints his own successor. The executive power is exercised by the King in conjunction with a Council of Ministers, most of whom are relatives of the King. The Legislative Council consists of 40 members, including the Ministers, certain members appointed by the King, and 14 princes of the royal house. There are 16 provinces, each administered by a Commissioner appointed by the King, and some of the tributary districts are administered by their own chiefs. There is also the metropolitan province of Bangkok, which is under the control of the Minister of Local Government.

Buddhism is the State religion. Western ideas of civilisation are spreading rapidly, and many Siamese youths are sent to Europe for their education. A limited number of "King's Scholars," selected by competitive examination, are sent to England each year at the King's expense.

Treaties with France and Britain

A treaty with France, signed at Paris Feb. 13, 1904, and ratified Dec. 7, 1904, defined the frontier between Siam and Cambodia, and provided for its delimitation, transferring to French government an area of about 8,000 sq. m., while, by clause 4 of the Treaty, the Siamese Government abandoned all sovereign rights over the Luang-Prabang territory, on the west side of the Mekong. France agreed to evacuate Chantaboon, but the harbour of Krat, on the Gulf of Siam, was ceded to France.

By the treaty of March 23, 1907, Siam ceded to France Battambang, Siem Reap, and Siophon, provinces adjacent to Cambodia, with an area of about 7,800 sq. m. and a pop. of about 200,000. France restored to Siam the port of Krat and the region of Dansai in the Laos country. A number of territories on the right bank of the Mekong were leased to the Government of Indo-China for a period of 50 years on a nominal rent.

By the Anglo-French Agreement (April 18, 1904) the territories situated to the west of the basin of the River Menam and of the Gulf of Siam were recognised as being in the British sphere, and the territories situated to the east of the same region as being in the French sphere.

By the Anglo-Siamese Treaty (March 10, 1909) Siam ceded to Great Britain her rights over the States of Kelantan, Kedah, Trengganu, Perlis, and adjacent islands. She also granted to British subjects through Siam the rights and privileges enjoyed by the natives of the country, notably the right of property and the right of residence and travel. In return for these concessions Great Britain agreed to the extension, under certain conditions, of the jurisdiction of the Siamese International Courts to all British subjects in Siam registered at the British Consulates before March 10, 1909, and to the transfer of the jurisdiction of those courts to the ordinary Siamese Courts after the promulgation and the coming into force of the Siamese Codes.

The country is one rich in natural resources, the development of which has been retarded by the paucity of the population and the lack of capital. The increases in revenue, imports and exports show, however, how the economic development of the country is progressing, and this progress is being increased by the abolition of forced labour. Siam has still, however, the reputation of being the country in which the cost of labour is higher than anywhere else in the East. In the mines and the mills of southern Siam Chinese do the bulk of the work, while in the forests of the north, Burmese, Karens, and Khamus provide the labour force. Foreign trade centres in Bangkok, and is almost wholly in the hands of foreigners. A comprehensive scheme of education has now been adopted and is partly in operation; next year should see the establishment of the University of Bangkok. The question of irrigation on the rice-growing plains of central Siam has received the attention of the Government, who engaged experts to draw up a report thereon and prepare schemes therefor. An Irrigation Department has been formed and is preparing the way for the work which will be undertaken on a grand scale when the necessary funds become available. On Jan. 1, 1916, there were 1,145 miles of State and private railways open to traffic, made up as follows: (1) Northern Line, 545 miles; (2) Southern Line, 535 miles; (3) private lines, 65 miles.

The Northern Line is a normal gauge State Railway System, comprising the line from Bangkok to Korat (with a branch line running north which has now reached Nakawn Lampang) and a line from Bangkok to Patiew. The Southern Line is likewise a State railway, but of metre gauge, and runs from Bangkok via Petchaburi Koh Lak and Bandon to Tungswang, where the line bifurcates, the western branch continuing on to the terminus at Trang and the Eastern to Ootapao in the direction of the Kelantan boundary. Connection between Bangkok and Patani river (70 miles from the Kelantan frontier) via Ootapao should be possible in January 1917, and between Bangkok and Penang via Ootapao and Kedah in December 1916. The line is open to traffic between Trang Nakorn and Singora. Private lines include those (worked by companies) from Bangkok to Paknam at the mouth of the Menam, and from Bangkok to Tachin and Meklong on the coast to the west of the Menam, together with a tramway connecting the Northern Line (Northern branch) with Phrabat. Bangkok has a well-equipped system of street electric tramways, and is lit by electricity. Chief exports, rice, teak-wood, and hides.

CAPITAL, Bangkok, pop. about 630,000, situated on the delta of the River Menam, the great natural and economic centre of the kingdom.

	1915-16	1916-17	
Revenue . . .	£ 5,359,877	£5,549,349 (est.)	
Expenditure . . .	5,359,234	5,549,349 (est.)	
	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
Imports . . .	£6,962,334	£6,008,978	£5,803,850
Exports . . .	8,858,921	7,782,797	8,151,940
	1914	1915	1916
Exports to U.K.	£814,319	£1,618,490	£1,126,947
Imports from (and of) U.K.	1,012,803	876,925	1,299,367

BRITISH LEGATION, Bangkok

Minister Plen. Sir Herbert G. Dering, K.C.M.G.,
M.V.O. £2,000
1st Secretary, T. N. Lyle, C.M.G.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICERS

Bangkok—Consul, T. H. Lyle, C.M.G.
Vice-Consul, F. G. Gorton.
Vice-Consul, H. Fitzmaurice.
Chiangmai—Consul, W. A. R. Wood.
Vice-Consul, R. S. le Hay.
Nakawn Lampang—Vice-Consul, Josiah Crosby.
Senggora—Consul, W. N. Dunn.
Puket—Vice-Consul, J. F. Johns.
Mail transit: Bangkok, 20 days.

SPAIN

King, Alfonso XIII, son of late King Alfonso XII, and of Queen Maria Christina, dau. of late Karl Ferdinand, Archduke of Austria, b. posthumously May 17, 1886, came of age May 17, 1902, m. May 31, 1906, H.R.H. Princess Victoria Eugenie of Battenberg (b. Oct. 24, 1887). Issue: (1) H.R.H. Prince Alfonso (*Heir-apparent*), b. May 10, 1907; (2) Prince Jaime, b. June 23, 1908; (3) Princess Beatrice, b. June 22, 1909; (4) Princess Maria Cristina, b. Dec 12, 1911; (5) Prince Juan, b. June 20, 1913; (6) Prince Gonzalo, b. Oct. 24, 1914.

Premier and Foreign Affairs, Marquis Alhucemas (Señor Don Garcia Prieto).
Interior, Señor Bahamonde.
Finance, Señor Ventosa.
War, Señor La Cierva.
Marine, Señor Gimeno.
Education, Señor Rodas.
Public Works, Señor Alcalá Zamora.
Justice, Señor Don Fernandez Prida.

Ambassador in London, Señor Don Alfonso Merry del Val, 1 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.1.
Councillor, Conde San Esteban de Cuñonga.
Secretary, Marquis de los Arcos.
Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. Don Fernando Rich y Font.

Attachés, Don Fernando Valdés, Conde de Eril, Marquis de Mós, Don Pedro de Zuleta, Don Eduardo M. Peña, Marquis de Murrietu.

Consul-General in London, Don José Congosto, 40 Trinity Square, London, E.C.3.
Vice-Consul, Don José Call.

A kingdom in the south-west of Europe, comprising about eleven-thirteenths of the Iberian Peninsula—in addition to the Balearic Islands, the Canary Islands, and Ceuta, in Morocco—the total area being 194,733 sq. m. with a pop. in 1913 of 20,355,933.

By the constitution of 1876, Spain is declared a constitutional monarchy, with the executive power vested in the King, and the legislative power in the Cortes with the King. The Cortes consist of Senate and Congress. The Senate is composed of three classes: those who sit by right of royal or noble birth or official position, 100 members nominated by the Crown (these two classes not numbering more than 180 together), and 180 elected by the communal and provincial states, the church, the universities, and the largest taxpayers of the kingdom. The elected Senators must be renewed by one-half every 5 years, and altogether whenever the Cortes are dissolved. The Congress contains 406 deputies, elected for 5 years by citizens of 25 years of age who have enjoyed full civil rights in any municipality for 2 years. Under the law of 1909 it is the compulsory duty of every elector to vote both in Parliamentary and Municipal elections. There is a provision for minority representation, and for the election of ten deputies who, though not returned in any single district, yet receive a cumulative vote of

more than 10,000 in several districts. The Senate and Congress are equal in authority, and either of them, or the King, can introduce new laws.

Each of the 49 provinces has its own parliament, and each commune its own elected ayuntamiento, presided over by the *alcalde*, for municipal and provincial administration; and by the constitution neither the Executive nor the Cortes can (although they do) interfere in municipal or provincial administration, except for the protection of national and permanent interests. The State religion is the Roman Catholic, and the public worship of any other creed was formerly forbidden; but by a royal decree of June 1910 dissident congregations are permitted to distinguish their places of worship by emblem or lettering. There are 43,287 nuns in 3,007 convents, and 12,801 monks in 794 monasteries. The position of the orders is regulated by the Concordat of 1851. It is estimated that of the national expenditure, other than that upon the service of the debt, one-tenth goes to the support of the Church. The weight of this burden and the abuse by the Church of its privileges have provoked an Anti-Clerical movement which has grown greatly in strength in recent years, and by the Cadenas Act of 1910 the entry into Spain of any fresh religious orders was forbidden, pending the enactment of other regulations. Education is free, but inefficient, the cost being borne mainly by the municipalities. There are 24,915 public schools and 5,212 private schools.

Three-quarters of the total population are engaged in agriculture. The principal products are wine, cereals, minerals, and cotton textiles, and other products include esparto, flax, hemp, pulse, and various fruits. The acreage under vines in 1916 was 3,210,595, under wheat 10,267,380, under barley 3,931,567, under oats 1,414,320, under rye 1,867,342, and under maize 1,167,945. Iron, coal, and copper are the chief minerals worked, the output in 1915 being of iron 5,617,839 tons, of copper 1,489,357 tons, of anthracite 222,621 tons, and of coal 4,137,919 tons; zinc, lead, manganese, quicksilver, and salt are also mined in considerable quantities. There were 9,377 miles of railway in operation in 1915. Considerable extensions are in progress.

CAPITAL, Madrid (pop. 572,000); other large towns are Barcelona 560,000, Valencia 233,348, Seville 155,366, Malaga 133,045, Murcia 124,985.

The Canary Islands, off the N.W. African coast, are ruled as an integral province of the kingdom. They have an area of 2,808 sq. m. and a pop. of 453,000. Bananas, potatoes, and tomatoes are their most valuable products, but these industries have been very adversely affected by the war.

	1914	1915	1916
Exports to U.K.	£1,692,285	£1,899,511	£2,238,346
Imports from (and of) U.K.	1,215,320	1,071,270	1,187,711

The population of Tenerife is 183,844, of Grand Canaries 184,140, and of Palma 49,464.

	1914	1915	1916
Revenue	£42,944,359	£56,000,000	£51,221,440
Expenditure	40,699,751	53,000,000	58,601,760
External debt	—	—	37,952,756

	1914	1915	1916
Imports	£38,709,573	£49,930,000	£36,538,775
Exports	49,697,889	38,837,000	54,721,267

Exports to U.K., 1915, £18,864,493 :

Oranges	£2,449,767	Wine	£446,884
Nuts	632,365	Iron and copper	5,898,161
Grapes	479,689	Cork	113,303
Raisins	489,415	Lead manuf.	2,158,770
Other fruit	92,135	Quicksilver	389,624
Vegetables, raw	1,229,769		

Ditto, 1916, £25,033,708 :

Oranges	£2,894,769	Wine	£552,385
Nuts	470,502	Iron and copper	9,217,153
Grapes	878,926	Copper manuf.	2,587,229
Raisins	566,381	Cork	157,839
Other fruit	193,715	Lead manuf.	1,932,065
Vegetables, raw	1,691,113	Quicksilver	613,146

Imports from (and of) U.K., 1915, £6,190,270 :

Coal and coke	£1,641,332	Manures	£879,025
Chemicals	299,204	Metal manuf.	608,362
Cottons	263,708	Ships and boats	2,353
Machinery	559,301	Woolens	133,162

Ditto, 1916, £8,522,571 :

Coal and coke	£2,840,507	Manures	£1,008,812
Chemicals	380,643	Metal manuf.	1,098,618
Cottons	459,644	Ships and boats	2,158
Machinery	650,079	Woolens	175,101

BRITISH EMBASSY, Madrid

Ambassador Ex. and Plen. Sir Arthur Hardinge.
G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
Councillor of Embassy, J. C. T. Vaughan, M.V.O.
Secretaries, Sir P. Loraine, Bt., E. Hope Vere, H. S. Birch.
Military Attaché, Maj. J. Grant.
Hon. Attaché, Wm. A. K. Redfern.
Archivist and Consul, Arthur Jackson.
Commercial Attaché (in London), Lord Herbert Hervey.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICERS

Barcelona—Consul-General, C. S. Smith.
Vice-Consul, (vacant).
Vice-Consul, George R. Smither.
Alicante—Vice-Consul, José Tato.
Burriana—Consul, Edward Harker.
Denia—Vice-Consul, Joseph R. Morand.
Gandía, etc.—Vice-Consul, F. Romaguera.
Ireia—Vice-Consul, José S. Lopez.
Palamos—Vice-Consul, Pablo Matas.
Palma (Balearic Is.)—Consul, R. Fontana.
Port Mahon—Vice-Consul, B. Escudero, M.V.O.
San Feliu de Guixols—Vice-Consul, José Shills.
Tarragona—Vice-Consul, Ignacio Navarro.
Torrevieja—Vice-Consul, A. Ballester.
Valencia—Consul, Edward Harker.
Bilbao—Consul, A. M. Madden, C.M.G.
Vice-Consul, James Innes.
Castro-Urdiales—Vice-Consul, A. Ybanez.
Irun—Consular Agent, Ezequiel Roca.
San Sebastian—Vice-Consul, A. Budd, M.V.O.
Santander—Vice-Consul, G. Raine.
Corunna—Arthur Nightingale.
Vice-Consul, Thomas Guyatt.
Carril and Villagarica—Vice-Consul, Reginald Walker.
Corcubion—Vice-Consul, Placido de Castro.
Ferrol—Vice-Consul, Emilio Anton.
Gijón—Vice-Consul, Arthur Lovelace.
Leon—Vice-Consul, Miguel Canseco.
Rivadesella—Vice-Consul, W. D. McKenzie.
Vigo—Vice-Consul, M. Bárcena y Andres.
Malaga—Consul, H. M. Villiers, M.V.O.
Vice-Consul, Edward R. Thornton.
Aguilas—Vice-Consul, Thomas H. Naftel.
Almería and Adra—Vice-Consul, J. Murlson.
Carthagena—Vice-Consul, Peter Miller.
Garrucha—Vice-Consul, P. Garrize.
Granada—Vice-Consul, W. A. S. Davenhill.

Linares—Vice-Consul, J. B. Naylor.
Marbella—Vice-Consul, Miguel Calzado.
Mazarrón—Consular Agent, E. G. Pearce.
Porman—Consular Agent, M. Zapata.
Tenerife—Consul, John E. Croker.
 Vice-Consul, R. C. Griffiths.
La Palma—Vice-Consul, R. F. Millar.
Las Palmas and Puerto de la Luz—Consul,
 Peter Swanston.
 Vice-Consul, Ernest Wootton.
Orotava—Vice-Consul, Thomas M. Reid.
Seville—Consul, Arthur L. Keyser.
 Vice-Consul, A. Henderson.
Algeciras—Vice-Consul, William J. Smith.
Cádiz—Vice-Consul, R. Calvert.
Huelva—Vice-Consul, A. Attwood.
Jerez—Vice-Consul, W. J. Buck.
La Línea—Vice-Consul, Maj. O. H. Pedley.
Port St. Mary—Vice-Consul, Robert J. Pitman.
San Lucar—Consular Agent, (vacant).
Vigo—See Corunna *supra*.
Mail transit: Madrid, 42 hours.

Colonies

By the war with the United States in 1898 Spain lost Cuba and all her West Indian possessions, besides the Philippine Islands. The Caroline, Pelew and Ladrone Islands (except Guam, which was ceded to the United States) were sold to Germany in 1899.

Fernando Po is a volcanic island in the Gulf of Guinea, forming, with Elohey, Annobon, Corisco, and other islands, a Spanish colony. *Area*, 814 sq. m.; *pop.* 23,844. Discovered in 1471 by a Portuguese sailor of same name, and ceded by Portugal to Spain in 1778. Capital, Santa Isabel, originally an English settlement, established in 1827. The natives, Anioy or Bubis, stupid and repulsive in appearance. **Exports**, cocoa, for the cultivation of which the island is admirably suited, is the chief export, the yield per annum being about 1,700,000 lb. The yield could be increased nearly tenfold but for the absence of labour. Indianrubber and palm oil are also exported.

The **Muni River Settlements** consist of the country on the banks of the Muni and Campo rivers, on the west coast of Africa, in the Gulf of Guinea, and an agreement has settled the dispute about the boundary between French and Spanish territory in this region. *Area* estimated at about 9,000 sq. m.; *pop.* 200,000.

Rio de Oro and Adrar, on the west coast of the Sahara, bounded on the north by Morocco and on the south by a line running east from Cape Blanco, are placed under the Governorship of the Canary Islands, with a sub-governor at Rio de Oro. *Area* estimated at 70,000 sq. m.; *pop.* 12,000.

SWEDEN

King of Sweden, Gustaf V, b. June 16, 1858; *suc.* Dec. 8, 1907; *m.* Sept. 20, 1881, Victoria, d. of Grand Duke of Baden (b. Aug. 7, 1862). *Civil List*, £78,250. *Issue*:

- (1) Gustaf Adolf, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., Duke of Skåne, Crown Prince and Heir-Apparent, b. Nov. 11, 1882; *m.* June 5, 1905, Princess Margaret Victoria of Connaught, and has *issue*: (i) Prince Gustaf Adolf, b. Apr. 22, 1906; (ii) Prince Sigvard, b. June 7, 1907; (iii) Princess Ingrid, b. Mar. 28, 1910; (iv) Prince Bertil, b. Feb. 28, 1912; (v) Prince Carl, b. Oct. 31, 1916. (2) Prince Wilhelm, Duke of Södermanland, b. June 17, 1884, *m.* 1908, Grand Duchess Marie Pavlovna of Russia,

div. 1914. *Issue*: Prince Lennart, b. 1909. (3) Prince Eric, Duke of Västmanland, b. April 20, 1889.

Prime Minister, Nils Edén.
Foreign Affairs, J. Hellner.
Justice, Eliel Löfgren.
Interior, A. Schotte.
Finance, Hjalmar Branting.
War, E. A. Nilson.
Marine, Erik Palmstierna.
Public Worship and Instruction, Värner Rydén.
Agriculture, Alfr. Petersson.
Without Portfolio, Bror Petré, Osten Undén.

Envoy Ex. and Minister Plen. in London, Count H. Wrangel, G.C.V.O.

Legation, 73 Portland Place, W.1.

Councillor, W. Boström, M.V.O.

1st Secretary, C. de Dardel.

2nd Secretary, E. Liljewalch.

Attaché, A. H. Berns.

Naval Attaché, Lieut.-Commandr. D. H. Tiselius.

Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. E. Mossberg.

Commercial Attaché, E. G. Sahlin.

Special Attaché, Capt. W. A. Unander.

Chancellor, J. Stille.

Consul-General, F. A. G. de Berencreutz.

Vice-Consul, G. A. H. A. de Platen.

Consulate, 63 Finsbury Pavement, E.C.2.

Sweden occupies the eastern portion of the Scandinavian Peninsula, extending from 69° 3' to 55° 20' N., and from 11° 6' on the S.W. to 24° 9' E. Its extreme length is about 990 m., and extreme breadth 250 m., with an *area* of 172,876 sq. m. The *pop.* at the last census (1910) was 5,522,403, and was estimated in 1915 at 5,679,607. The country slopes away from the Kolen mountains, which form a natural boundary between Norway and Sweden down to the lowlands of the central district and the plains of Skåne. The northern portion is covered with great forests of fir and pine, which are protected by legislation from excessive lumbering; the mining industry is situated in the extreme north of Norrland and in the midlands, the south being agricultural. In spite of the latitude of Sweden, the climate is not severe, owing to the warm Atlantic drift, which affects the country even over the Kolen mountains; the average time during which snow lies in the year is about 47 days in Skåne, up to 140–190 days in the north.

Government

Under the Swedish Constitution of 1809, with subsequent amendments, the executive power is lodged in the king, who also possesses legislative power in matters of political administration; in all other respects such power is exercised jointly by the Diet, which alone may impose taxes. Every new law must have the assent of the king. The Diet consists of two Chambers, the First of 150 members (elected by provinces and municipalities for six years), the Second of 230 members (150 representing rural and 80 urban constituencies), elected for three years. An Act instituting universal suffrage and proportional representation was passed in 1909, and an Old Age Pension Act in 1913. Members of both Chambers are paid £66 per session.

The last General Elections, which were fought largely on the necessity for the increase of national defence, resulted in the return of 86 Conservatives, 71 Liberals, and 73 Socialists.

Local affairs are administered through prefects nominated by the King and representative bodies

elected in the 24 governments, and the communes or municipalities, into which the country is divided and subdivided. The larger towns, Stockholm, Göteborg, Malmö, Norrköping, and Gefle, have separate municipal councils. The State religion is Lutheran; all others, except the Jesuits, are tolerated. Elementary education is compulsory, free, and well organised.

Industries

Sweden was formerly almost entirely an agricultural country, but mining and manufactures have increasingly drawn on the population, and the percentage of those engaged in agriculture is now about equal to the percentage of those engaged in mining and commerce. The principal agricultural products are the cereals—oats (1,977,147 acres in 1916), rye (923,685 acres), barley (426,337 acres), wheat (310,835 acres)—potatoes, and dairy produce. The live stock in 1916 included 701,099 horses, 2,913,159 cattle, 1,198,469 sheep, and 1,065,396 pigs.

The mining industry is of the greatest importance; there are vast deposits of iron ore, those of the Dannemora fields being renowned for the excellence of the steel produced; copper, lead, zinc, manganese, and sulphur are also mined, gold and silver are found in small quantities, and coal in small beds, the output being under 400,000 tons a year. 6,883,300 tons of iron ore were mined in 1915, the output of the other metals being: gold ore, 221 tons; silver and lead ore, 2,671 tons; copper ore, 10,549 tons; zinc ore, 55,937 tons. The forests provide large timber, wood-work, and wood-pulp industries; some 5,378,789 cubic metres of timber are cut in the year, and are dealt with by 1,101 saw and planing mills, 443 joinery and furniture factories, 119 wood-pulp factories, and 68 paper and paste-board mills. Marble and granite are largely worked. The exports represent the fruits of the above industries, and include butter, eggs, machinery and implements, iron and zinc ore, manufactured iron and steel, matches, paper, wood-pulp, timber, wood goods and stone. Imports include coal and coke, tobacco, wine, fruits, and other colonial produce, feeding stuffs and fertilisers, wool, yarn, oils, salt, and machinery. There were in 1916 9,228 m. of railway, of which 3,044 m. were state-owned. The iron-mines of Gellivara are now joined to the main line system at Boden, and there is also a branch to Narvik on the Opoten Fjord in Norway. In the south there is a train-ferry service between Trelleborg and Sassnitz in Prussia.

CAPITAL, Stockholm (350,995); other towns are Göteborg (173,875); Malmö (92,338); Norrköping (46,674), and Gefle (35,838).

	1914	1915	1916
Revenue and expenditure	£15,289,000	£21,190,865	£22,064,000
Public debt	—	—	£45,144,914
	1912	1913	1914
Imports	£44,095,220	£46,615,505	£40,024,964
Exports	42,256,486	45,018,642	42,530,566

Exports to U.K., 1914, £14,124,270 :		
Butter	£1,647,575	
Eggs	193,816	
Matches	356,131	
Iron and steel		
manuf.	1,380,930	
ore	185,650	
Paper	1,262,652	
Paper, materials		
for		£2,707,051
Timber, hewn		696,726
sawn		4,266,404
Wood manuf.		166,989
Machinery		154,489

* Contracted entirely for railway purposes.

Ditto, 1915, £19,801,659 :

Butter . . .	£969,538	Paper, materials	
Eggs . . .	61,454	for	£3,092,745
Matches . .	734,495	Timber, hewn	1,304,564
Iron and steel		„ sawn	8,246,525
manuf. . .	1,969,357	Wood manuf.	247,378
„ ore . . .	59,727	Machinery . .	317,291
Paper . . .	1,671,959		

Ditto, 1916, £20,605,811 :

Butter . . .	£7,585	Paper, materials	
Eggs . . .	2,924	for . . .	£652,001
Matches . . .	583,446	Timber, hewn . . .	1,667,893
Iron and steel		" sawn . . .	11,084,601
manuf. . .	2,110,006	Wood manuf. . .	142,888
ore . . .	865,780	Machinery . . .	203,823
Paper . . .	2,323,615		

Imports from (and of) U.K., 1915, £6,278,672 ; 1916, £6,573,996, as under :

Coal, etc.	£2,350,810	Ships and boats	£70
Cottons	771,409	Oil	3,658
Machinery	275,340	Wool	814,134
Iron manuf.	454,942	Wool	77,150

BRITISH LEGATION, Stockholm

Envoy Ex. and Minister Plen. Sir Esmé Howard, K.C.M.G. (b. '63) £2,500
1st Secretary, R. H. Clive.
3rd Secretary, Sir Coleridge Kennard, Bt.
Naval Attaché, Capt. M. W. W. P. Consett, R.N.
Military Attaché, B.-Gen. E. J. Granet, C.B.
Archivist, G. A. Urquhart.
Chaplain, Rev. John H. Swinstead, M.A.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICERS

Stockholm—Consul, W. A. Churchill.
Vice-Consul, F. V. Zetterlund, F. E. Finney.
Borgholm—Consular Agent, G. B. Erickson.
Calmar—Vice-Consul, J. Jeansson.
Geft—Vice-Consul, Robert Carriek.
Gotland—Vice-Consul, J. Beuner.
Haparanda—Vice-Consul, R. Marshall.
Härnösand—Vice-Consul, Ivar Wallmark.
Hudiksvall—Vice-Consul, J. C. Henrio Amneus.
Luleå—Vice-Consul, A. J. Westorberg.
Norrköping—Vice-Consul, R. Gühle.
Nyköping—Vice-Consul, G. M. E. Lcyer.
Örnsköldsvik—Vice-Consul, Henric Öhrngren.
Söderhamn—Vice-Consul, Christoffer Myhre.
Sundsvall—Vice-Consul, Jakob C. Barth.
Umeå—Vice-Consul (vacant).
Västerrik—Vice-Consul, Emil Häggblad.
Gothenburg—Consul-General, Cecil Gosling.
Consul, John Duff, I.S.O.
Vice-Consul, Robert Wadham.
Halmstad—Vice-Consul, T. Schele.
Hälsingborg—Vice-Consul, Carl Westrup.
Karlskrona—Vice-Consul, Gustaf W. Albrecht.
Landskrona—Vice-Consul, Finar Petersson.
Malmö—Consul, C. K. Blakelock.
Vice-Consul, F. Carter.
Strömstad—Vice-Consul (vacant).
Uddevalle—Vice-Consul, Charles David Thorburn.
Varberg—Vice-Consul, R. O. T. Jobson.
Ystad and Åhus—Vice-Consul, Emil A. Borg.
Mail transit : Stockholm, 2 days.

SWITZERLAND

President for 1917, Edmond Schulthess (b. 1869).
Vice-President for 1917, Felix L. Calonder (b. 1863).
Minister in London, M. Gaston Carlin, 3 Portland Place, W.1.
Counsellor, Ch. Paravleini.
Attaché, J. L. Gignoux.
Commercial Attaché, Henri Martin.

Switzerland, a confederation of nineteen entire and six half cantons, which have been united for federal purposes since 1848, extends between 45° 49' and 47° 48' N. lat. and 5° 58' and 10° 30' E. long. It comprises a total area of 15,976 sq. m., with a pop. in 1913 of 3,877,210, made up of 15 German-, 6 French-, 1 Rumanian-, and 2 Italian-speaking cantons. The constitution of 1874 vests supreme legislative and executive authority in two chambers—viz. (1) a **Stato Council** of 44 members, chosen two for each canton and one for each half-canton for three years; and (2) a **National Council** of 167 delegates of the Swiss people (of whom 29 are sent by Berne and 22 by Zurich), chosen also for three years, directly by manhood suffrage, one deputy for every 20,000 of the population. The united chambers form the Federal Assembly, to which is confided the supreme government. The executive authority is deputed to a **Federal Council** of seven members, elected for three years by the Assembly, the president and vice-president of which are elected annually, and are the first magistrates of the republic. The Council sits at Berne, which is the headquarters of the Federal administration.

The principles of the **Referendum** and of the **Initiative** are in force. By the former, if a petition is presented by 30,000 citizens for the alteration or revocation of a measure passed by the Legislature, or 8 cantons demand it, the law must be referred to the direct vote of the nation. The latter signifies the right of any 50,000 citizens to demand a direct popular vote on any constitutional question. The **Federal Government** can alone contract treaties or declare war. The army, postal system, finance and customs, are also under its control. Civil and criminal law, justice, police, public works, and schools are all left under the jurisdiction of the cantonal authorities, while labour legislation may be initiated either by the Confederation or by the cantons. The **neutrality** of the country is guaranteed by the Treaty of Vienna, 1815, as indispensable to the general interest of Europe. Complete liberty of conscience prevails, but Jesuits are interdicted. About 59% of the population are Protestants and 40% Roman Catholics.

Education is free and compulsory, and admirably organised from the primary schools to the seven universities.

Switzerland is the most mountainous country in Europe, the Alps and the Jura forming striking features. These, together with the numerous lakes, rivers, and glaciers, render 25·2% of the surface unproductive. The picturesque scenery, however, compensates for this by making the entertaining of visitors to the numerous summer and winter resorts the chief "industry" of the country. Agriculture is an important industry, carried on by nearly 300,000 peasant proprietors, cheese and condensed milk being the chief products. The best cheese is the Gruyère. At the last census there were in the country 141,128 horses, 1,443,483 cattle, 161,414 sheep, 570,226 pigs, and 341,296 goats. In the summer the cattle are fed on the numerous mountain pastures or "alps," but of their winter keep a considerable proportion has to be imported. Of the mineral products the most important is asphalt, which is worked by an English company at the Val de Travers, Neuchâtel. Much attention has been given of late years to various industries, and there are now large silk and cotton factories. The watch making industry established in Geneva since the end of the sixteenth century has long been famous. Other industries are embroidery, musical boxes, chocolate (Suchard,

Cailler, etc), shoemaking, straw plaiting, wood-carving, aniline dyes, pottery, and aluminium. The principal imports are cereals, fruits, vegetables, colonial produce, animal food substances, iron and mineral substances, woollen and cotton goods. There are 3,530 miles of railways open, a third of which have been nationalised. The State railways, owing to the heavy capital charges (£80,000,000), do not show a working profit; in 1913 (the last normal year) they carried 91,546,639 passengers, with receipts of £3,661,826 from passenger traffic, and £4,743,032 from goods traffic. The expenditure in 1913 amounted to £5,345,918, exclusive of repayment of capital and interest.

	1913	1914	1915
Revenue . . .	£3,998,284	£3,132,428	£3,059,600
Expenditure . .	4,212,426	4,033,752	3,999,600
Debt	—	—	8,992,400

	1914	1915	1916
Imports	£56,503,555	£67,201,203	—
Exports	47,311,000	66,802,248	—
Exports to U.K.	10,064,436	15,251,744	£15,510,423
Imports from (and of) U.K.	2,998,141	3,601,939	4,560,852

The exports to the U.K. in 1916 comprised:—

Cocoa	£1,872,391	Silk, Broadstuffs	£2,490,796
Milk, condensed	666,490	„ Ribbons	3,008,754
Embroidery and needlework	3,220,686	Watches . . .	1,052,061

CAPITAL, Berne (pop. 94,700). Other chief towns are Zürich (205,000), Basle (137,500), Geneva (136,700), and Lausanne (74,000).

BRITISH LEGATION, Berne

Envoy Ex. and Minister Plen. Sir Horace G. M. Rumbold, Bt., K.C.M.G., M.V.O. (b. 1869) £1,450
Councillor, Lord Acton, K.C.V.O.
1st Secretary, H. O. Goodhart.
2nd Secretary, Robert L. Craigie (*actg.*).
Sec. to H.M. Minister, E. E. Sawyer.
Hon. Secs. Sir Horace Pinching, K.C.M.G., Viscount St. Cyres.
Hon. Attaché, Sir A. E. H. Naylor-Leyland, Bt.

Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. W. F. G. Wyndham, M.V.O.
Assist. ditto, Maj. E. B. Harran, Maj. C. B. Binns, Lt. J. S. M. Wardell.

Officer in charge of British Interned, Lt.-Col. H. P. Ploot.

Assistant, Maj. N. R. Wilkinson, O.V.O.

Attached to H.M. Legation, F. Savary.

Sec. to H.M. Minister, R. Mackenzie Buchan.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICERS

Berne—Consul, Gaston de Muralt.

Vice-Consul, A. Klüpfel.

Neuchâtel—Vice-Consul, Edouard Chable.

Geneva—Consul, R. E. A. de Candolle.

Vice-Consul, W. G. Edwards.

Pro-Consul, S. Goodman.

Lausanne—Consul, Alfred Galland.

Vice-Consuls, M. Galland, B. Maw.

Montreux—Vice-Consul, Marcel Cuénod; W.

B. Heard (*attached*).

Zurich—Consul-General, Lord Acton, K.C.V.O.

Consul, G. B. Beak.

Vice-Consuls, J. Morgan, P. F. Kingston, J. B. Harley.

Pro-Consul, F. Smith.

Basle—Vice-Consuls, W. Matthews, F. Adalo.

Davos—Consul, Wm. G. Lockett (*actg.*).

Lucerne—Consul, W. Cecil Stronge.
Lugano—Consul, Lt.-Col. H. E. Boileau.
Vice-Consul, A. J. Eastcott.
St. Gall—Consul, H. Harriß-Gastrell.
Vice-Consul, E. A. Steiger-Züst.
St. Moritz—Wm. G. Loekett (Davos—in charge).
Schaffhausen—*Vice-Consul*, J. A. Cameron.
Mail transit: Berne, 1 day.

TIBET

Tibet is a country situated on the slopes of the Himalayas, between Kashmir and the Chinese province of Sze-Chuan, with Chinese Turkestan on the north. It has an area of 463,200 sq. m. and a pop. variously estimated at from 5,000,000 to 6,500,000. The CAPITAL is Lhasa (estimated pop. 15,000). The country, by reason of its physical characteristics, its great mountains, and its height above the level of the sea, is of extreme interest, apart from the fact that it is the home of Buddhism. Gold is said to exist in considerable quantities. The Dalai Lama is the head of the Government, assisted by a Council composed of a Prime Minister and 9 counsellors, of whom 5 are priests and 4 laymen. The country is divided into 4 "lings," each governed by a lama. Previously to the revolution of 1911-12 there were two Ambans, or Chinese Residents, at Lhasa, who represented the Chinese Government, and Chinese troops were stationed at Lhasa, Shigatse, and Dingri. By the Anglo-Tibetan Conventions of 1890 and 1893, Yatung, in the Chumbi valley, on the Indian-Tibet frontier, was opened for trade. The chief imports are cotton and woollen goods, metals, chinaware, indigo, matches, silk, and tobacco. The exports are mostly wool, musk and ponies being the only other items of note. A British mission under Col. Younghusband was dispatched during 1903 by the Indian Government to secure the observance of these Conventions. After considerable fighting Lhasa was reached on Aug. 3, 1904, and a treaty was signed (Sept. 7). In February 1910 some sensation was caused by the sudden departure of the Dalai Lama from Tibet on the ground that his power and security were menaced by the Chinese. He crossed the frontier into India, where he was received with due respect by the Government. On learning of his flight the Chinese Government deposed him by Imperial Edict. In 1912 the Chinese revolutionary movement resulted in the mutiny of the garrison at Lhasa, the abdication of the Amban, and the establishment of a **Representative Council** more or less subordinate to the Provincial Government of Sze-Chuan. The Tibetans seized the occasion to rise against the Chinese, and met with such success that in June the Dalai Lama was encouraged to return to Lhasa. In October 1913 a conference of representatives of Great Britain, China, and Tibet met at Simla in order to discuss the boundaries of Inner and Outer Tibet. It was understood that China was willing to agree to the complete autonomy of Outer Tibet, with the right to maintain a Resident at Lhasa, with a suitable guard, as well to the establishment of a semi-autonomous zone in Inner Tibet. In July 1914 it was announced that inability to agree on the boundaries had rendered the conference abortive. At the present time Outer Tibet must be considered autonomous.

TURKEY

Sultan, Mahomed V, b. in 1844, the third son of Sultan Abd-ul-Medjid. He was proclaimed Sultan on April 27, 1909, in succession to his elder brother Abd-ul-Hamid II, who was

deposed by the unanimous vote of the National Assembly. The succession to the throne, according to Turkish custom, vests in the senior male descendant of the house of Othman, sprung from the Imperial Harem. The Sultan does not marry, but from the inmates of the Harem selects a certain number who are known as Ladies of the Palace, the others occupying positions subordinate to them. All children born in the Harem are held to be of legitimate and equal birth. The eldest son of the Sultan only succeeds when there are no uncles or cousins of greater age than himself. The Sultan's surviving brothers are the ex-Sultan Abd-ul-Hamid; Suleiman Effendi, b. 1860; and Wahid-Uddin Effendi, b. 1861. The heir-apparent is Prince Wahid-ed-Din, b. Jan. 12, 1861. The Sultan's Civil List is about £500,000.

Grand Vizier, Interior, and Finance (temp.), Talaat Bey Pasha.
Foreign Affairs, Ahmed Nessim Bey.
War, Enver Pasha.
Marine, Djemal Pasha.
Public Works, Ali Murad Bey.
Commerce and Agriculture, Sherief Bey.
Sheik-ul-Islam and Pious Foundations, Mussa Kiazim Effendi.
Public Institution and Posts and Telegraphs, Shukri Bey.
Justice and President of the Council of State, Halil Bey.

The greater portion of her European provinces were lost to Turkey as a result of the Balkan War, the area being reduced from 65,350 sq. m. to 10,882 sq. m., and the population from 6,130,200 to 1,891,000. The Asiatic possessions are Asia Minor, Armenia and Kurdistan, Mesopotamia and Syria, and Yemen and the Hedjaz in Arabia. Particulars are given below as to some of the more important of these provinces. In Asiatic Turkey there are large numbers of Turks, about 4,000,000 Arabs, and many Greeks, Kurds, Circassians, Armenians, etc. There are, it is estimated, about 12,000,000 Mahomedans and 4,000,000 Christians (of the Roman, Greek, and other Churches) within the empire, besides members of other faiths. The area of Turkey, without the states nominally subject to it, is estimated at 710,224 sq. m.; and the total pop. at about 30,000,000. The area of Turkey in Europe is 10,882 sq. m., pop. 1,891,000; in Asia Minor, 193,540 sq. m., pop. 9,090,000; Armenia and Kurdistan, 72,000 sq. m., pop. 2,500,000; Mesopotamia, 143,250 sq. m., pop. 1,400,000; Syria, 114,530 sq. m., pop. 2,890,400; in Arabia, 170,300 sq. m., pop. 1,050,000.

The two Turkish vilayets in Arabia are Hedjaz and Yemen. Hedjaz contains 96,500 sq. m., and a pop. of 500,000. The Hedjaz camels are bred here, and about 20,000 are sent annually to Syria. Mecca, besides being the goal of Mahomedan pilgrims, is the chief distributing centre for Central Arabia. But the Hedjaz is at present independent under the Sherif of Mecca.

Yemen has an area of 73,800 sq. m. and a pop. of 750,000. The inhabitants are Zaidis—Arabs who do not acknowledge the Sultan of Turkey as commander of the faithful.

Armenia, together with Kurdistan, forms a part of the Turkish Empire in Asia. The total area is about 75,000 sq. m., and the pop. was recently estimated at from 2,500,000 to about 6,000,000, but a serious plan of extermination was steadily pursued by Turkey throughout 1915. Tradition

assigns the cradle of the human race to Armenia. The country is divided into three vilayets or governments—Erzerum, Mamuret ul Aziz, and Diarbekir, with the districts of Bitlis and Van. The inhabitants are of the Christian faith, most of them belonging to the Gregorian Church, which greatly resembles the Greek Church in doctrine and ritual. There are many, however, who acknowledge the authority of Rome, though retaining their own distinctive ritual. Sheep, cattle, and wool are largely exported, and there is a growing silk industry in Diarbekir.

Palestine includes the Sanjak (or Province) of Jerusalem—to which was added in 1906 the kaza of Nazareth—part of the vilayet of Beirut, and part of the vilayet of Syria. A number of Jewish Colonies, originally founded by Baron E. de Rothschild, but handed over in 1900 to the Jewish Colonisation Association, are now fairly flourishing in the rich plain of Sharon. There are also some German colonies. The cultivation of the orange is increasing largely, and soap-making and the manufacture of olive-wood articles are important industries. The population of Jerusalem is, approximately, 95,000, of Jaffa 55,000, of Gaza 30,000, and of Nazareth 20,000. The population of the province is increasing.

The rich country known as the *Shatt-ul-Arab*, at the head of the Persian Gulf, is one of the most fertile in the country, but its cultivation has been entirely hampered by Turkish methods. As a result of the war it is at present in English occupation (see p. 390), and will probably be permanently retained, as one of the outer gates to India.

The Restored Constitution

In 1876 the Sultan proclaimed a Constitution, the details of which were drawn up by Midhat Pasha. A Parliament was established and the Senators and Deputies met in March 1877. The war with Russia began the next month, Parliament was closed, and dissolved in February 1878, and the Constitution was suspended. It remained suspended till 1908, when the peaceful revolution brought about by the Young Turk movement led to its restoration. Under the Constitution the Sultan, who is the protector of the Moslem religion, appoints and dismisses his Ministers, concludes all treaties with foreign Powers, declares war, is the head of the military and naval forces, and can dissolve the Chamber of Deputies, but a new election must follow within 6 months. The liberty of the individual Ottoman is inviolable, and all Ottomans are equal before the law. The State religion is that of Islam, but the State protects the free exercise of all faiths known in the Empire and maintains the religious privileges given to the different communities. The press and education are free, all schools being under State control. **Parliament** consists of two Chambers, the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies, and meets annually on Nov. 1, sitting till the following March 1, though the Sultan can prolong the session if necessary. Members of the Senate are nominated by the Sultan, and the number must not exceed one-third that of the Chamber. They must be over 40, and have rendered service to the State. They receive 10,000 piastres a month. The **Chamber of Deputies** consists of members elected for 4 years, in the proportion of one Deputy to 50,000 male citizens, by ballot. Deputies must not be public servants, must be Ottomans, must be able to read and write Turkish, and must be over 30. Each Deputy receives 20,000 piastres per session and travelling expenses. The President and two Vice-Presidents of the

Chamber are appointed by the Sultan from three lists, of three each, of candidates elected by the Chamber. The initiative in legislation rests with the Ministry, but either Chamber can demand the introduction of new or the amendment of existing legislation, with the approval of the Sultan, who in that case orders the Council of State to prepare a measure in compliance with the demand. All measures must be passed by both Chambers and sanctioned by the Sultan before becoming law. The judges are irremovable except according to law. There is a **Supreme Court** of 30 members, divided into two sections, one, of 9 members, being "la Chambre d'Accusation," and the other, of 21 members, "la Chambre de Jugement."

Until 1912 the only organised political party was the Committee of Union and Progress, which represents the Young Turk Party, and which engineered the revolution of 1909. The Committee, whose headquarters were at Salonika, is represented in the capital by a Parliamentary Committee. The Committee dictated the affairs of Turkey until the rise, in 1912, of the **Party of Union and Liberty**, which, with the aid of the Military League of "Soldier-Saviours," effected the *coup d'état* of July 1912. The Committee of Union and Progress, however, effected a counter *coup* in 1913, and again returned to power.

The Koran is a legal and theological code upon which the fundamental laws of the empire are based. The **Grand Vizier** and the **Sheik-ul-Islam** are appointed by the Sultan, the latter with the nominal concurrence of the Ulema or general body of lawyers and theologians, over which the Sheik-ul-Islam, as head of the Church, presides. The Grand Vizier is assisted by the *Medjliss-i-Hass*, or **Cabinet of Ministers**.

For administrative purposes the empire is divided into **vilayets** or governments, sub-divided further into provinces (*sanjaks*), districts (*kazas*), sub-districts (*nahîyes*), and communities (*kariés*). These are governed by *Valis*, or Governors-General, with provincial councils, and by subordinate officials. Foreigners living in Turkey were, previous to the war, amenable only to their respective **Consular tribunals**, except in cases where Turkish subjects were concerned, which came before the Turkish courts, or when the case related to landed property owned by foreigners, when it came before a Turkish civil court. In the general ferment produced by the war, Turkey took occasion to disown the capitulation; the action of Turkey was not recognised by the United States. Mahommedanism is the religion of only about half the population in European Turkey, though it is professed by the great majority of the inhabitants of Turkey in Asia. Mahommedan priests number 11,600, and are subject to the Sheik-ul-Islam, but their offices are hereditary. The Government recognises the ecclesiastical heads of the Roman, Greek, Armenian, Bulgarian, and other Churches, however. Education is given in about 36,000 schools of different kinds, containing about 1,350,000 scholars, and is free.

Agriculture is largely carried on, but in very primitive fashion, and is greatly hampered by the tithes and taxes levied on agricultural produce, even when exported from one province to another. The land is largely held direct from the Crown. There is a Government Agricultural Bank, with a capital of £2,629,600, which advances money to farmers on the security of real property. Tobacco, cereals, cotton, coffee, wine, silk, and fruits are the chief productions. The provinces in Asia abound

in minerals, coal, borax, manganese, chrome, silver-lead, etc., which, however, are little worked. Silk, cotton, and woollen fabrics are made at Damascus. All goods imported are taxed 11% *ad valorem*, except tobacco and salt. There are now 4,100 miles of railway open in European and Asiatic Turkey. The CAPITAL is Constantinople, with a pop. of about 1,125,000. Other chief towns are Damascus (250,000), Smyrna (201,000), Baghdad (145,000), Aleppo (127,150), Beirut (119,000), and Adrianople (81,000).

1914-15

Revenue £T31,921,163
Expenditure 34,007,619
Public debt, 1913, £T128,834,486

Imports £37,774,913 £39,591,852
Exports 22,474,818 21,746,662

Exports to U.K., 1913, £5,416,659 :

Barley	£893,853	Tobacco	£433,760
Figs	211,266	Mohair	641,069
Raisins	748,800	Wool	274,071
Oranges	258,953	Opium	308,736
Other fruits	336,340		

Imports from (and of) U.K. 1913, £7,704,823 :

Coal and Coke	£338,816	Machinery	£322,914
Cotton Yarn	440,227	Metals and Manuf.	432,889
Cotton Goods	4,598,451	Woolens	486,564

(The exports of Turkey to the U.K. in 1914 were valued at £4,223,279, and the imports from the U.K. at £5,893,660.)

Mail transit : Constantinople, 3 days 18 hours.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

President, Woodrow Wilson, Ph.D., Litt.D., LL.D., who was the victorious Democratic candidate for the Presidency in 1912 (and again in 1916), and assumed office on March 4, 1913, was born at Staunton, Virginia, Dec. 28, 1856, the son of Scottish-Irish parents. He was educated at Princeton University, the University of Virginia, and the Johns Hopkins University; was for twenty years Professor of Jurisprudence and Politics in Princeton University, and from 1902-10 was also President of the University. Governor of New Jersey, 1911-12. Author of many works on history and politics. He married Miss Ellen Louise Axsen (1860-1914), and has three daughters. In 1915 President Wilson married, as his second wife, Mrs. Edith Galt. Address : White House, Washington.

Vice-President, T. R. Marshall (b. 1854).

The Cabinet

Secretary of State, Robert Lansing (b. '64).
Secretary of the Treasury, William G. McAdoo (b. '63).
Secretary of War, Newton D. Baker (b. '71).
Attorney-General, Thomas Watt Gregory (b. '61).
Postmaster-General, Albert S. Burleson (b. '63).
Secretary of the Navy, Josephus Daniels (b. '62).
Secretary of the Interior, Franklin K. Lane (b. '64).
Secretary of Agriculture, David F. Houston (b. '66).
Secretary of Commerce, William C. Redfield (b. '58).
Secretary of Labour, William B. Wilson (b. '62).
Salaries \$12,000 each.

Presidents of the United States

	State.	Political Party.	Term of Office.	
George Washington	Va.	Fed.	1789-1797	B. 1732, d. 1799
John Adams	Mass.	"	1797-1801	B. 1735, d. 1826
Thomas Jefferson	Va.	Rep.	1801-1809	B. 1743, d. 1826
James Madison	Va.	"	1809-1817	B. 1751, d. 1836
James Monroe	Va.	"	1817-1825	B. 1759, d. 1831
Joha Quincy Adams	Mass.	"	1825-1829	B. 1767, d. 1848
Andrew Jackson	Tenn.	Dem.	1829-1837	B. 1767, d. 1845
Martin Van Buren	N.Y.	"	1837-1841	B. 1762, d. 1862
William H. Harrison	O.	Whig	March-April, 1841	B. 1773, d. 1841
John Tyler	Va.	"	1841-1845	B. 1790, d. 1862
James K. Polk	Tenn.	Dem.	1845-1849	B. 1795, d. 1849
Zachary Taylor	La.	Whig	1849-1850	B. 1784, d. 1850
Millard Fillmore	N.Y.	"	1850-1853	B. 1800, d. 1874
Franklin Pierce	N.H.	Dem.	1853-1857	B. 1804, d. 1869
James Buchanan	Pa.	"	1857-1861	B. 1791, d. 1868
Abraham Lincoln	Ill.	Rep.	1861-1865	B. 1809, d. 1865
Andrew Johnson	Tenn.	"	1865-1869	B. 1808, d. 1875
Ulysses S. Grant	Ill.	"	1869-1877	B. 1822, d. 1885
Rutherford B. Hayes	O.	"	1877-1881	B. 1822, d. 1893
James A. Garfield	O.	"	March-Sept. 1881	B. 1831, d. 1881
Chester A. Arthur	N.Y.	"	1881-1885	B. 1830, d. 1886
Grover Cleveland	N.Y.	Dem.	1885-1889	B. 1837, d. 1908
Benjamin Harrison	Ind.	Rep.	1889-1893	B. 1833, d. 1901
Grover Cleveland	N.Y.	Dem.	1893-1897	B. 1837, d. 1908
William McKinley	O.	Rep.	1897-1901	B. 1844, d. 1901
Theodore Roosevelt	N.Y.	"	1901-1909	B. 1858
William H. Taft	O.	"	1909-1913	B. 1857
Woodrow Wilson	N.J.	Dem.	1913-	B. 1856

Departments

STATE DEPARTMENT

Counselor, Frank L. Polk \$7,500
Assist. Secretary, John E. Osborne \$5,000
Second ditto, A. A. Adce \$4,500

Third Secretary, William Phillips \$4,500
Dir. Consular Service, Wilbur J. Carr \$4,500
Chief Clerk, Ben G. Davis \$3,000
Solicitor, Cone Johnson \$5,000
Assist. Solicitors, Fred. K. Nielsen, Lester H. Woolsey, Hampson Gary each \$3,000

Foreign Trade Adviser, Wm. B. Fleming .	\$4,500
Chief Div. of Mexican Affairs, Leon J. Canova .	\$4,500
Chief, Div. Far Eastern Affairs, Edward T. Williams .	\$4,500
Chief, Div. Near Eastern Affairs, Albert H. Putney .	\$3,000
Chief Div. of Information, John H. James .	\$3,000
Chief, Diplomatic Bureau, S. Y. Smith .	\$2,250
Chief, Consular Bureau, Herbert O. Hengstler .	\$2,250
Chief, Indexes and Archives, John R. Buck .	\$2,100
Chief, Bureau Accounts, William McNeir .	\$2,300
Chief, Bureau Rolls and Library, John A. Tonner .	\$2,100
Chief, Bureau Appointments, M. M. Shand .	\$2,100
Chief, Bureau of Citizenship, Richard W. Flournoy .	\$2,100

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Assist. Secretaries, William P. Malburn, Byron R. Newton, Andrew J. Peters .	each \$5,000
Chief Clerk, Jas. L. Wilmeth .	\$4,000
Chief, Appointment Div. Jas. E. Harper .	\$3,000
Chief, Bookkeeping and Warrants Div. Chas. H. Miller .	\$3,500
Chief, Public Money's Div. E. B. Daskam .	\$3,000
Chief, Customs Div. P. M. Halstead .	\$4,000
Chief, Loans and Cur. Div. Wm. S. Broughton .	\$3,500
Chief, Stationery and Printing Div. Fred F. Weston .	\$2,500
Supt. Mails, S. M. Gaines .	\$2,500
Capt. Com. Coast Guard, E. P. Bertholf .	\$5,000
Director of Mint, Robert W. Woolley .	\$5,000
Government Actuary, Joseph S. McCoy .	\$2,500
Surg.-Gen. Public Health Service, Rupert Blue .	\$5,000
Director, Bur. Eng. and Printing, Jos. E. Ralph .	\$6,000
Compt. of Treasury, Walter W. Warwick .	\$6,000
Auditor for Treasury, Samuel Patterson .	\$4,000
Auditor for War Dept. Jas. L. Baity .	\$4,000
Auditor for Int. Dept. Oscar A. Price .	\$4,000
Auditor for Navy Dept. Edward L. Luckow .	\$4,000
Auditor for State, etc. Edw. D. Hearne .	\$4,000
Auditor for P.O. Dept. Chas. A. Kram .	\$5,000
Treasurer of U.S. John Burke .	\$8,000
Assist. ditto, George Fort .	\$3,600
Register, Treasury, Houston B. Teehee .	\$4,000
Assist. ditto, Jas. W. McCarter .	\$2,500
Compt. of Currency, John S. Williams .	\$6,000
Commiss. Internal Rev. Wm. H. Osborn .	\$6,500
Deputy ditto, David A. Gates, Luther F. (each \$4,000); Geo. E. Fletcher .	\$3,600
Solicitor Internal Rev. Ellis C. Johnson .	\$5,000
Solicitor of Treasury, Laurence W. Becker .	\$4,500
Chief, Secret Service, Wm. J. Flynn .	\$4,000
Chief, Div. Special Agts, J. W. Wheatley .	\$4,500
Disbursing Clerk, S. R. Jacobs .	\$3,000

WAR DEPARTMENT

Assist. Secretary, Henry Breckinridge .	\$5,000
Assist. and Chief Clerk, John O. Scofield .	\$4,000
Chief of Staff, Brig.-Gen. Hugh L. Scott .	\$8,000
Chief Clerk, Nathaniel Hershler .	\$2,250
Adjt.-Gen. Brig.-Gen. Henry P. McCain .	\$6,000
Chief Clerk, Alonzo W. Shunk .	\$2,250
Insp.-Gen. Brig.-Gen. E. A. Garlington .	\$6,000
Chief Clerk, John D. Parker .	\$1,800
Judge Adv.-Gen. Brig.-Gen. Enoch H. Crowder .	\$6,000
Chief Clerk and Solicitor, Wm. H. Keith .	\$2,500
Quartermaster-General, Maj.-Gen. Jas. B. Aleshire .	\$8,000

Chief Clerk, Chas. P. Daly .	\$2,750
Surgeon-General, Brig.-Gen. Wm. O. Gorgas .	\$6,000
Chief Clerk, John Wilson .	\$2,250
Chief of Engineers, Brig.-Gen. Dan C. Kingman .	\$6,000
Chief Clerk, Phineas J. Dempsey .	\$2,250
Chief of Ordnance, Brig.-Gen. Wm. Crozier .	\$6,000
Chief Clerk, John J. Cook .	\$2,250
Chief Signal Officer, Brig.-Gen. Geo. P. Scriven .	\$6,000
Chief Clerk, Herbert S. Flynn .	\$2,000
Chief, Bureau Insular Affairs, Brig.-Gen. Frank McIntyre .	\$6,000
Chief Clerk, Louis V. Carmack .	\$2,250
Officer in Charge of Public Buildings, Col. Wm. M. Harts .	\$4,000
Chief Clerk, E. F. Concklin .	\$2,400
Landscape Gardener, George E. Burnap .	\$2,400

NAVY DEPARTMENT

Assist. Secretary, Franklin D. Roosevelt .	\$5,000
Chief Clerk, Frank S. Ourlis .	\$3,000
Pres. General Board, Adm. George Dewey .	\$13,500
Chief, Yards and Docks, Civil Eng. Homer R. Stanford .	\$6,000
Chief, Ordnance, Rear-Adm. Joseph Strauss .	\$6,000
Chief, Supplies and Accounts, Paymaster-Gen. Samuel McGowan .	\$6,000
Chief, Medicine and Surgery, Surg.-Gen. William C. Braisted .	\$6,000
Chief, Construction and Repair, David W. Taylor .	\$6,000
Chief, Navigation, Rear-Adm. Victor Blue .	\$6,000
Chief, Steam Engineering, Rear-Adm. Robert S. Griffin .	\$6,000
Judge, Adv.-Gen. Capt. Ridley McLean .	\$5,000
Pres. Naval Exam. Board, Rear-Adm. Thos. B. Howard .	\$8,000
Chief, Intelligence Office, Capt. James H. Oliver .	\$5,000
Pres. Naval Retiring Board, Rear-Adm. Thos. B. Howard .	\$5,000
Supt. Naval Obs. Capt. John A. Hoogewerff .	\$5,000
Director Nautical Almanac, Prof. M. W. S. Eichelberger .	\$4,500
Hydrographer, Capt. Thos. Washington .	\$5,000
Commdt. Marine Corps, Maj.-Gen. Geo. Barnett .	\$8,000

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Chief Clerk, William I. Denning .	\$4,000
Assist. Chief Clerk, John B. Cady .	\$2,000
First Assist. P.M. Gen. Daniel C. Roper .	\$5,000
Second Assist. P.M. Gen. Otto Praeger .	\$5,000
Third Assist. P.M. Gen. Alex. M. Dockery .	\$5,000
Fourth Assist. P.M. Gen. James I. Blakslee .	\$5,000
Dir. Postal Savings System, Carter B. Keene .	\$5,000
Assist. Atty.-Gen. William H. Lamar .	\$5,000
Purchasing Agent, James A. Edgerton .	\$4,000
Appointment Clerk, George S. Paull .	\$2,000
Supt. Div. of Foreign Mails, Robert L. Maddox .	\$3,000
Supt. Div. of Money Orders, Charles E. Matthews .	\$3,500
Supt. Div. of Postmasters' Appointments, Charles R. Hodges .	\$3,000
Gen. Supt. Div. of Ry. M.S. Joe P. Johnston .	\$4,000
Supt. Div. of Dead Letters, Marvin M. McLean .	\$2,750
Chief Inspector, John C. Koons .	\$4,000
Disbursing Clerk, W. M. Mooney .	\$2,250

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT

First Assist. Secretary, Andrieus A. Jones .	\$5,000
Assist. Secretary, Bo Sweeney .	\$4,500

<i>Chief Clerk, Ezekiel J. Ayers</i>	\$4,000
<i>Solicitor, Preston C. West</i>	\$5,000
<i>Commis. Land Office, Clay Tallman</i>	\$5,000
<i>Assist. Commis. Charles M. Bruce</i>	\$3,500
<i>Commis. Pensions, Gaylord M. Saltzgaber</i>	\$5,000
<i>Deputy Com. of Pensions, Edward C. Tieman</i>	\$3,600
<i>Commis. Education, Phil'der P. Claxton</i>	\$5,000
<i>Chief Clerk, Lewis A. Kalbach</i>	\$2,000
<i>Com. Ind. Affairs, Cato Sells</i>	\$5,000
<i>Assist. Commis. Edgar B. Meritt</i>	\$3,500
<i>Commis. Patents, Thomas Ewing</i>	\$5,000
<i>First Assist. Commis. James T. Newton</i>	\$4,500
<i>Assist. Commis. Robert F. Whitehead</i>	\$3,500
<i>Chief Clerk Patents, Wm. F. Woolard</i>	\$3,000
<i>Dir. Geol. Surv. George Otis Smith</i>	\$6,000
<i>Chief Clerk Geol. Survey, Henry C. Rizer</i>	\$2,500
<i>Dr. Reclamation Service, Arthur P. David</i>	\$7,500
<i>Dir. Bureau of Mines, Van H. Manning</i>	\$6,000

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

<i>Solicitor-Gen. John W. Davis</i>	\$10,000
<i>Assist. to Atty.-Gen. Geo. Carroll Todd</i>	\$9,000
<i>Assist. Attorneys-General, Samuel H. Thompson, William Wallace, Jr., E. Marvin Underwood, Charles Warren, Ernest Knaebel, Samuel J. Graham</i>	\$7,500
<i>Solicitor for the P.O. Dept. W. H. Lamar</i>	\$5,000
<i>Solicitor State Dept. Cone Johnson</i>	\$5,000
<i>Solicitor for Internal Rev. Ellis C. Johnson</i>	\$5,000
<i>Solicitor Dept. Commerce, Albert Lee Thurman</i>	\$5,000
<i>Solicitor of the Treasury, Lawrence Becker</i>	\$5,000
<i>Chief Clerk and Supt. of Buildings, Charles E. Stewart</i>	\$3,500
<i>Appointment Clerk, Charles B. Sornborger</i>	\$2,000
<i>Atty. for Pardons, James A. Finch</i>	\$3,000
<i>Disbursing Clerk, James H. Mackey</i>	\$2,750
<i>Supt. of Prisons, Francis H. Dnehay</i>	\$4,000
<i>Solicitor of Dept. of Labour, John B. Densmore</i>	\$5,000
<i>Solicitor for the Interior Dept. Preston C. West</i>	\$5,000
<i>Private Secretary and Assist. to Atty.-Gen. John T. Suter</i>	\$3,000
<i>Chief of Division of Investigations, Alexander B. Bielaski</i>	\$3,500

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

<i>Assist. Secretary, Carl S. Vrooman</i>	\$5,000
<i>Chief Clerk, Robt. M. Reese</i>	\$3,500
<i>Solicitor, Francis G. Caffey</i>	\$5,000
<i>Appointment Clerk, R. W. Roberts</i>	\$2,000
<i>Chief, Weather Bureau, Chas. F. Marvin</i>	\$5,000
<i>Chief, Bureau Animal Indust. Dr. A. D. Melvin</i>	\$5,000
<i>Dir. States' Relations Service, A. C. True</i>	\$4,500
<i>Chief, Div. Publications, Jos. A. Arnold</i>	\$3,250
<i>Chief, Div. Accounts, A. Zappone</i>	\$4,000
<i>Chief, Bureau Soils, Milton Whitney</i>	\$4,000
<i>Chief, Forest Service, Henry S. Graves</i>	\$5,000
<i>Chief, Bur. Crop Est. L. M. Estabrook</i>	\$4,000
<i>Entomologist, L. O. Howard</i>	\$4,500
<i>Chemist, Dr. Carl L. Alsberg</i>	\$5,000
<i>Chief, Bur. Biological Survey, Henry. W. Henshaw</i>	\$3,500
<i>Dir. Public Roads, L. W. Page</i>	\$4,000
<i>Statistical Scientist, G. K. Holmes</i>	\$3,500
<i>Chief, Bur. of Plant Industry, Wm. A. Taylor</i>	\$5,000
<i>Librarian, Miss C. R. Barnett</i>	\$2,000
<i>Chief, Office of Markets, Chas. J. Brand</i>	\$4,500
<i>Chief, Office of Information, Geo. W. Wharton</i>	\$3,000

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

<i>Assist. Secretary, Edwin F. Sweet</i>	\$5,000
<i>Chief Clerk, George C. Havenner</i>	\$3,000
<i>Disbursing Clerk, George Johannes</i>	\$3,000
<i>Chief, Bur. of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, E. E. Pratt</i>	\$6,000
<i>Comm. Lighthouses, G. R. Putman</i>	\$5,000
<i>Dir. Census, Sam. L. Rogers</i>	\$6,000
<i>Supt. Coast and Geol. Survey, E. Lester Jones</i>	\$6,000
<i>Supt. Insp.-Gen. Sbt. Serv. Geo. Uhler</i>	\$4,000
<i>Commis. Fisheries, Hugh M. Smith</i>	\$6,000
<i>Commis. Navigation, E. T. Chamberlain</i>	\$4,000
<i>Dir. Bur. Standards, S. W. Stratton</i>	\$6,000
<i>Chief, Div. Appointments, Clif. Hastings</i>	\$2,500
<i>Chief, Div. Supplies, Francis M. Shore</i>	\$2,100
<i>Chief, Div. Publications, Dan. C. Vaughan</i>	\$2,500

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

<i>Assist. Secretary, Louis F. Post</i>	\$5,000
<i>Solicitor, John B. Densmore</i>	\$5,000
<i>Chief Clerk, Robert Watson</i>	\$3,000
<i>Disbursing Clerk, George G. Box</i>	\$3,000
<i>Commis.-Gen. Immigration, A. Caminetti</i>	\$5,000
<i>Commis. Naturalization, Richard K. Campbell</i>	\$4,000
<i>Commis. Labour Statistics, Royal Meeker</i>	\$5,000
<i>Chief, Children's Bureau, Julia C. Lathrop</i>	\$5,000
<i>Chief, Div. Inform. T. V. Powderly</i>	\$3,500

<i>Pres. Civil Service Commission, J. A. McIlhenny</i>	\$4,500
<i>Civil Service Commis. Chas. M. Galloway</i>	\$4,000
<i>Civil Service Commis. Hermon W. Craven</i>	\$4,000
<i>Chief Examiner Civ. Ser. George R. Wales</i>	\$3,500
<i>Sec. Civil Service, John T. Doyle</i>	\$2,500
<i>Public Printer, Cornelius Ford</i>	\$5,500
<i>Librarian of Congress, Herbert Putnam</i>	\$6,500
<i>Assist. Librarian, Appleton P. C. Griffin</i>	\$4,000
<i>Dir.-Gen. Pan-American Union, John Barrett</i>	\$7,500
<i>Assist. Director, Francisco J. Yanes</i>	\$4,000
<i>Chief Clerk, Franklin Adams</i>	\$3,600

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

<i>Charles C. McChord (Chairman), Judson C. Clements, Edgar E. Clark, James S. Harlan, Baltasar H. Meyer, Henry C. Hall, Winthrop M. Daniels</i>	each \$10,000
<i>Secretary, Geo. B. McGinty</i>	\$5,000

BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS

<i>George Vaux, Jr. (Chairman), Daniel Smiley, Merrill E. Gates, William D. Walker, Wm. H. Ketcham, Edward B. Ayer, Warren K. Moorehead, Samuel A. Eliot, Frank Knox, Isidore B. Dockweller.</i>	
The board commissioned directly by the President serves without salary.	

American Embassy and Consulate-General Staffs, London

<i>Ambassador Ext. and Plen. His Excellency the Hon. Walter Hines Page, 6 Grosvenor Sq., W.1.</i>	
<i>Councillor of Embassy, Irwin Laughlin.</i>	
<i>First Secretaries of Embassy, Edward Bell, Franklin Mott Gunther, Sheldon Leavitt Crosby.</i>	
<i>Second Secretaries, Richard Edmunds Pennoyer, Robert Beale Davis, Eugene Claire Shoecraft, Stokeley Williams Morgan.</i>	
<i>Naval Attaché, Capt. William D. MacDougall, U.S.N.</i>	
<i>Assist. to the Naval Attaché, Pay Inspector Eugene</i>	

C. Tobey, U.S.N., Surgeon Frank L. Pleadwell,
U.S.N., Naval Constructor Lewis B. McBride,
U.S.N., Lieut. Garrett L. Schuyler, U.S.N.
Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. Stephen L. H. Slocum,
U.S.A.
Assist. to the Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. William
J. Lyster, U.S.A.M.C., Capt. Barclay Harding

Warburton, U.S.A., O.R.C., Capt. Bronson Cutting,
U.S.N.A.
Commercial Attaché, Pierree C. Williams, 403-404
Imperial House, Kingsway, W.C.2.
Attachés, William Hepburn Buckler, Leland
Howard Littlefield, Boyleston Beal, Francis E.
Brantingham.

Area and Population

Divisions.	Area in sq. m. land only.	Population.		
		1900.	1910.	1916.
United States	3,026,789	75,994,575	91,972,266	102,017,312
Alaska	590,884	—	63,592	64,834
Guam	210	—	10,000	12,240
Hawaii	6,449	—	154,001	215,741
Philippines	115,026	—	7,360,551	8,826,552
Porto Rico	3,435	—	962,019	1,216,983
St. Thomas	33	—	11,150	—
St. John	21	—	1,010	—
St. Croix	84	—	19,100	—
Samoa	77	—	6,800	7,426
Panama Canal Zone	443	—	—	31,219

Population by Colour

Census 1910

Description.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Native white of native parentage	25,229,218	24,259,357	49,488,575
Native white of foreign or mixed parentage	9,425,239	9,472,598	18,897,837
Foreign-born white	7,523,788	5,821,757	13,345,545
Negro	4,885,881	4,941,882	9,827,763
Indian	135,133	130,550	265,683
Chinese	66,856	6,675	71,531
Japanese	63,070	9,087	72,157
Total	47,332,277	44,639,989	91,972,266

Foreign-born Population

Census 1910

Country.	No.	Country.	No.	Country.	No.
Austria	1,174,973	Greece	101,282	Russia and Finland	1,732,462
Belgium	49,400	Hungary	495,609	Scotland	261,076
Canada (French).	385,083	Ireland	1,352,251	Spain	22,108
„ (other)	819,554	Italy	1,343,125	Sweden	665,207
China	56,756	Japan	67,744	Switzerland	124,848
Cuba and West Indies	47,635	Mexico	221,915	Turkey in Asia	59,729
Denmark	181,649	Netherlands	120,063	Turkey in Europe	32,230
England	877,719	Norway	403,877	Wales	82,488
France	117,418	Portugal	59,360	All other countries	158, 92
Germany	2,501,333				

American Consulate-General

18 Cavendish Square, W.1

Consul-General, Robert Peet Skinner.*Consuls*, Clarence Carrigan, Harry A. McBride.*Vice-Consuls*, Richard Westacott, Leslie E. Reed,E. Harrison Yelverton, George W. Van Dyne,
Keith Merrill.*Government Dispatch Agent*, R. Newton Crane,
53 Victoria Street, S.W.1.*Deputy Dispatch Agent*, O. J. Petherick.

Constitution and Government

The United States were constituted by the Declaration of Independence adopted by Congress, July 4, 1776, and are now a confederation of forty-eight North American sovereign states united together by a federal bond for Imperial

objects, the local administration being reserved to each state. By the constitution of 1787 and subsequent amendments the government is entrusted to three separate authorities—the Executive, the Legislative, and the Judicial. The first is vested in a **President** elected on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November every leap year for four years by electors appointed by each separate state. The number of such electors is equal to the number of senators and representatives to which the State is entitled in Congress; but no senator or representative or office-holder under the Government can be an elector. The President, who has an annual salary of £15,000, and a travelling allowance of £5,000, is commander-in-chief of the national forces, and has a veto on all laws passed by Congress, although a bill may become law in spite of his veto, on being afterwards passed by a two-thirds majority of each House of Con-

gress. The administration is conducted under the immediate authority of the President by a **Cabinet of ten Ministers** chosen by him, and holding office at his pleasure, though confirmed by the Senate. A Minister cannot sit in either House of the Legislature. The salary of each Minister is \$12,000 per annum. A **Vice-President** is chosen in the same manner as the President; he is *ex-officio* President of the Senate, and in case of the death or resignation of the President he assumes his office for the remainder of the term, and the Senate elects a temporary vice-president.

Congress and Judicature

The **Legislative power** is vested in Congress, which consists of:—

(1) The **Senate**, at present consisting of 96 members—two chosen by each State Legislature for six years—who ratify or reject all treaties made by the President, confirm or reject all appointments made by the President, and who constitute a High Court of Impeachment, with power only to remove or disqualify from office. One-third of the Senate retires every two years. (There is at present a movement for amending the Constitution, so as to procure the election of Senators directly by the population, instead of by the Legislatures, of the different States. The proposed amendment has been carried in the House of Representatives more than once, but has failed to obtain the necessary majority in the Senate.)

(2) The **House of Representatives**, at present consisting of 435 members, chosen every two years by all adult male citizens duly qualified according to the laws of their respective states, and apportioned among the states according to population, as determined by the census taken every 10 years. New York at present has 43 representatives, Pennsylvania 36, Illinois 27, Ohio 22, Missouri 16, and Massachusetts 16, the other states having smaller numbers.

In addition to the representatives, delegates from the organised "territories" (districts not admitted as states) are entitled to debate on matters pertinent to their interests, but must not vote. Congress may propose an amendment to the Constitution if two-thirds of both Houses deem it necessary; and such amendment shall be deemed to be incorporated in the Constitution when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States. All members of Congress are paid \$7,500 per annum, with travelling, etc., allowances, but the Speaker of the House of Representatives receives \$12,000.

The judicial power is confided to a **Supreme Court** (the members of which are nominated by the President for life) with power to interpret the Constitution, to decide all disputes between the Federal Government and the individual states, and to hear all causes arising under the federal laws, etc.

Justices of the Supreme Court

Edward D. White, b. '43, W. Van Devanter, b. '59.
(Chief Justice, \$15,000). Mahlon Pitney, b. '58.
Joseph McKenna, b. '43. Jas. C. McKeenolds, b. '62.
Oliver W. Holmes, b. '41. Louis Brandeis.
Win. R. Day, b. '49. J.H. Clark (each \$14,500)

There are about 60 Federal Courts, each appointed for a district, and above these are Circuit Courts of Appeal, and the Supreme Court. Offences against the person and against property are dealt with by the State Courts, which also deal with matters of probate, divorce, and bankruptcy.

There are Justices of the Peace and Police Judges in towns and cities, Courts of Record for the counties, and a Supreme Court for each State.

State and Local Government

The constitutions and modes of administration of the 48 States bear a close resemblance to each other—the executive being confided to a Governor and the legislative to two elective chambers, while each State has its own judicial system. Roughly speaking, each State has voluntarily surrendered to the central Government all federal matters (including taxation for federal purposes only, foreign affairs, the control of the army, navy, foreign and inter-state commerce, postal service, coinage, etc.), while reserving the right to administer all local affairs and to impose local taxes at its pleasure. The Governor and the State officials are chosen by direct vote of the people, and each party therefore appoints its own adherents when it wins the election. For local government within the States the unit is the rural township, under officials appointed by the local electors, and these are combined to form counties, though in the south and some other parts the county itself forms the unit. There are **Indian Reservations**, with an area of 52,084 sq. m., and an Indian population (1915) of 324,873, situated not only in Indian Territory, but in Arizona, South Dakota, Montana, Oklahoma, etc. The "District of Columbia," with the capital, Washington (area 70 sq. m., population 331,069), is the seat of Federal Government, and is under the direct government of the Confederacy through three Commissioners appointed by the President.

Education

Perfect equality is accorded to all religions in the United States. The Roman Catholics are the strongest religious body, Methodists, Baptists, Lutherans, and Presbyterians following in that order. Education is free and general, although backward in some of the former slave states, the cost being met from state or local funds, and the Federal Government contributing a portion.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Year.	Pupils (average attendance)	Male Teachers.	Female Teachers.
1912 . .	13,302,303	114,559	432,730
1913 . .	13,613,656	113,213	452,270
1914 . .	14,216,459	114,662	465,396
1915 . .	14,964,886	118,435	485,566

The amount expended on the public elementary and secondary schools in 1915 was \$605,460,785. There were in 1916 563 universities, colleges, and technical schools, with 26,636 male professors, 5,931 female professors, 183,646 male students, and 101,205 female students. There were also professional schools: 170 in theology with 11,923 pupils; 124 in law with 22,993 pupils; 92 in medicine with 14,767 pupils; 49 in dentistry with 10,431 pupils; 73 in pharmacy with 6,129 pupils; and 22 in veterinary medicine with 3,032 pupils. Schools for the blind numbered 61, for the deaf 159, and for the feeble-minded 178.

Agriculture

Uninhabited and uncultivated land is held to be national property, and titles to stated portions may be acquired under the homestead laws and

the timber-culture Acts. According to the census of 1910 there were 6,361,502 farms in the country, with an acreage of 878,798,325 acres, giving an average of 138.1 acres per farm. The value of farms was put at \$28,475,674,169 for the land, and of the improvements, buildings, implements, and live stock at \$12,515,774,921. The fixed capital invested in agriculture is therefore put at \$40,991,449,090, as compared with \$18,428,270,000 invested in manufactures. About 10,500,000 of the population are engaged in agriculture, and over 7,000,000 in manufacturing and mechanical pursuits.

	LIVE-STOCK		
	1915	1916	1917
Horses . .	21,195,000	21,159,000	21,126,000
Mules . .	4,479,000	4,593,000	4,639,000
Milch cows .	21,262,000	22,108,000	22,768,000
Cattle . .	37,067,000	39,812,000	40,849,000
Sheep . .	49,956,000	48,625,000	48,483,000
Swine . .	64,618,000	67,766,000	67,453,000

The total value of the live-stock in 1917 is put down at £1,337,004,000. Cereals, other farm and dairy produce, preserved vegetables and fruits, sugar, cotton, tobacco, live stock, timber, iron, silver, gold, coal, and other minerals are the chief products. The production of coal has increased rapidly, the output in 1916 being—of bituminous, 335,200,380 tons, of which 4.74% was exported; of anthracite, 79,459,876 tons, of which 4.88% was exported.

	YIELD OF CROPS	
	1915	1916
Maize . . bush.	2,994,793,000	2,583,241,000
Wheat . .	1,025,801,000	639,886,000
Oats . .	1,549,030,000	1,251,992,000
Rye . .	54,050,000	47,383,000
Barley . .	228,851,000	180,927,000
Buckwheat . .	15,056,000	11,840,000
Tobacco . . lb.	1,062,237,000	1,150,622,000

Industries

There are many large and flourishing manufacturing industries—textiles, cotton, wool, silk, iron and steel, lumbering, etc., being the chief. The chief imports are food products, such as sugar, coffee, fruits, wines and spirits, tea, etc.; raw materials like silk, rubber, fibres, hides and skins, tin, wool, etc.; manufactured goods, etc. About three-fifths of the imports consist of food and raw material and two-fifths of manufactured goods. The chief exports are agricultural products, such as cotton, breadstuffs, meat, dairy produce, mineral produce, petroleum, timber, and other raw materials, and manufactures including iron and steel, tobacco, implements.

Communications

There were 264,378 miles of railway in operation in 1916, and 47,562 miles of street and elevated railways worked by electricity. The railways have 63,850 locomotives and 2,507,977 railway cars. The employees, number 1,710,296. The number of passengers carried in 1916 was 76,303,602 and the freight weighed 1,802,018,177 tons. The capital stock of all railways amounted in 1915 to \$3,994,894,721, upon which \$403,988,948 were paid in dividends. In 1915 there were 55,934 post offices dealing with 18,567,445,160 "pieces" of mailed matter of all kinds. There were also 247,528 miles of telegraph line with 1,814,196 miles of wire. There were 7,326,748 telephones with 19,019,391 miles of wire.

Consult the "Statistical Abstract of the United States," prepared annually by the Department of Commerce, Washington.

The Monroe Doctrine

The Monroe Doctrine, which is a cardinal point of American policy, was formulated by President Monroe in 1823, in agreement with Great Britain and in opposition to the designs of the Holy Alliance, which contemplated the partition of South America among the European Powers. It has ever since been accepted as laying down the principles which guide the United States in respect to the relations of European Powers with the other countries upon the American continent. President Monroe said: "We owe it to candour, and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and those Powers [the Allied Powers of Europe], to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety. With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European Power we have not interfered, and shall not interfere. But with the Governments who have declared their independence and maintained it, and whose independence we have on great consideration and on just principles acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them or controlling in any other manner their destiny by any unfriendly disposition towards the United States. It is impossible that the Allied Powers should extend their political system to any portion of either continent without endangering our peace and happiness; nor can any one believe that our Southern brethren, if left to themselves, would adopt it of their own accord. It is equally impossible, therefore, that we should behold such interposition in any form with indifference." President Roosevelt pointed out in 1902 that the Doctrine was not a means of aggression, but defensive in purpose; and that it would be respected just so long as the United States possessed a first-class Navy. In an address on the subject delivered to the Yale Law School in 1903, Mr. Whitelaw Reid said neither of the two essential propositions in President Monroe's Message "objects to transfer of dominion to Europeans by cession, purchase, or the voluntary act of the inhabitants; and neither of them gives any pledge to any American State that we would interfere in its behalf against the use of force for the collection of debts or the redress of injuries, or indeed against any European attack."

Immigration Law and Statistics

The United States Immigration Law, 1903, raised the head-tax on immigrants from 1 to 2 dollars. The classes of aliens previously prohibited were Chinese labourers, persons under agreement to perform labour or service in the United States, idiots, insane persons, paupers, or persons likely to become a public charge, persons suffering from a loathsome or dangerous contagious disease, persons who had been convicted (except political offenders), polygamists, and persons whose ticket or passage is paid for by the money of another or who is assisted by others to come. To these the new Act added epileptics, persons who have been insane within five years previous or who have had two or more attacks of insanity, professional beggars, anarchists or persons who believe in or advocate the overthrow by force of the government of the United States, or of all government, or of all forms of law, or the assassination of public officials. There are also in force the Chinese Exclusion Act and the Alien Contract Labour Law. During 1914, 1,218,480 immigrant settlers arrived in the United States, including

283,738 from Italy, 278,152 from Austria-Hungary, 255,660 from Russia and Finland, 14,800 from Sweden, 8,329 from Norway, 35,864 from England, 2,183 from Wales, 24,688 from Ireland, 10,682 from Scotland, and 35,734 from Germany. In 1915 only 326,700 arrived, and in 1916 only 298,826. The immigrants denied admission in 1916 numbered 18,867, while 2,783 were deported in 1916.

Pensions

The annual report of the U.S. Commissioner of Pensions showed that in the year 1916 there were on the roll 709,572 military pensioners, of whom 403,120 were soldiers and 306,452 widows and dependants. The disbursements during the year amounted to \$159,155,089.

Newspapers

In 1916 the total number of newspapers and periodicals published was 23,024.

Largest Cities of the United States

Cities.	Census 1910.	1916.
Washington, D.C.	331,069	363,980
New York, N.Y.	4,766,883	5,602,841
Chicago, Ill.	2,185,283	2,497,722
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,549,008	1,709,518
St. Louis, Mo.	637,029	757,309
Boston, Mass.	670,585	756,476
Cleveland, Ohio	560,663	674,073
Baltimore, Md.	558,485	589,621
Pittsburg, Pa.	533,905	579,090
Detroit, Mich.	465,766	571,784
Buffalo, N.Y.	423,715	468,558
San Francisco, Cal.	416,912	463,516
Milwaukee, Wis.	373,857	436,535
Cincinnati, Ohio	363,591	410,476
Newark, N.J.	347,469	408,894
New Orleans, La.	339,075	371,747
Los Angeles, Cal.	319,198	503,812
Minneapolis, Min.	301,408	363,454
Jersey City, N.J.	267,779	306,345
Kansas City, Mo.	248,381	297,847
Seattle, Wash.	237,194	348,639
Indianapolis, Ind.	233,650	271,708
Providence, R.I.	224,326	254,960
Louisville, Ky.	223,928	238,910
Rochester, N.Y.	218,149	256,417
St. Paul, Minn.	214,744	247,232
Denver, Col.	213,381	260,800
Portland, Oreg.	207,214	295,463
Columbus, Ohio	181,511	214,878
Toledo, Ohio.	168,497	191,554
Atlanta, Ga.	154,839	190,558
Oakland, Cal.	150,174	198,604
Worcester, Mass.	145,986	163,314
Syracuse, N.Y.	137,249	155,624
New Haven, Conn.	133,605	149,685
Birmingham, Ala.	132,685	181,762
Memphis, Tenn.	131,105	148,995
Scranton, Pa.	129,867	146,811
Richmond, Va.	127,628	156,687
Paterson, N.J.	125,600	138,443
Omaha, Nebr.	124,096	165,470
Fall River, Mass.	119,295	128,366
Dayton, Ohio	116,577	127,224
Grand Rapids, Mich.	112,571	128,291
Nashville, Tenn.	110,364	117,057
Lowell, Mass.	106,294	113,245
Cambridge, Mass.	104,839	112,981
Spokane, Wash.	104,402	150,323
Bridgeport, Conn.	102,054	121,579

Cities.	Census 1910.	1916.
Albany, N.Y.	100,253	104,199
Hartford, Conn.	8,915	110,900
Trenton, N.J.	96,815	111,593
San Antonio, Tex.	96,614	123,831
Reading, Pa.	96,071	109,381
Salt Lake City, Utah	92,777	117,399
Dallas, Tex.	92,104	124,527
Lynn, Mass.	99,336	102,425
Springfield, Mass.	88,926	105,942
Youngstown, Ohio.	789,066	108,385

The wealth of the country was estimated by the Census Office, in 1890, at \$65,037,091,197, or £13,000,000,000; in 1900 at \$88,617,300,775, or £17,700,000,000; in 1904 at \$107,104,211,917, or £21,420,000,000; and in 1907 at £25,000,000,000.

FINANCE

The ordinary revenue and expenditure for the six years ending June 30, 1916, are as follows (\$1867 = £1 sterling):—

Year.	Receipts.	Disbursements
	Dollars.	Dollars.
1911	701,372,375	654,137,998
1912	691,773,465	654,553,963
1913	724,111,230	682,770,706
1914	734,673,167	700,254,490
1915	697,910,827	731,399,759
1916	779,664,552	724,492,999

PUBLIC DEBT

The Public Debt of the U.S. for the four years ending July 1, 1916, was:—

Year.	Principal.	Interest.
	Dollars.	Dollars.
1913	965,706,610	22,835,330
1914	967,953,310	22,891,497
1915	969,759,090	22,936,642
1916	971,562,590	23,084,636

Year ended June 30.	Imports.	Exports.
	Dollars.	Dollars.
1908	1,194,341,792	1,860,773,346
1913	1,813,008,234	2,465,884,149
1914	1,893,925,657	2,364,579,148
1915	1,674,169,740	2,768,589,340
1916	2,197,883,510	4,333,482,885

The figures exclude gold and silver and deal with merchandise only.

The imports from and exports to the United Kingdom have been in the last five years:—

Year.	Imports of U.K. produce.	Exports.
	£	£
1912	30,065,806	134,579,304
1913	29,294,196	141,652,072
1914	34,035,430	138,575,284
1915	26,167,551	237,773,576
1916	32,687,900	291,835,358

The imports and exports for 1915 were constituted as follows:—

Imports into U.S. 1915.

Spirits . . . £255,058	Jute manuf. . . £254,001
Wool, raw . . . 1,151,439	Linen manuf. . . 3,353,960
Chemicals . . . 1,062,322	Silk . . . 449,336
Cotton manuf. . . 3,093,300	Woollens . . . 2,348,506
„ yarn . . . 678,626	

Imports into U.S. 1916.

Spirits . . . £756,573	Jute manuf. . . £1,661,274
Wool, raw . . . 226,734	Linen manuf. . . 4,205,468
Chemicals . . . 917,930	Silk . . . 744,017
Cotton manuf. . . 4,937,303	Tin . . . 1,201,064
„ yarn . . . 1,263,447	Woollens . . . 2,072,091
Iron manuf. . . 2,325,469	

Exports from U.S. 1915.

Wheat . . . £26,533,103	Fruit, canned . . £1,093,216
Barley . . . 2,892,849	Apples, raw . . . 1,323,215
Oats . . . 4,633,448	Lard . . . 5,499,029
Wheat meal and flour . . . 5,307,153	Bacon . . . 12,752,834
Fish . . . 1,929,971	Beef, fresh . . . 3,227,860
	„ preserved . . . 3,813,309

Oil: cotton seed . £1,066,296	Instruments and apparatus . . £1,791,456
Sugar . . . 5,104,296	Leather . . . 9,227,368
Tobacco, unmanuf. . 6,609,097	Machinery . . . 7,620,336
Cotton, raw . . . 45,580,121	Iron and Steel . . 5,733,045
Petroleum . . . 8,962,355	Lead . . . 1,125,879
Wood and timber . . 5,032,327	Zinc . . . 2,334,733
Motor cars . . . 6,774,995	Paraffin wax . . 1,177,513
Chemicals . . . 1,886,639	
Cotton manuf. . . 3,602,322	

Exports from U.S. 1916.

Wheat . . . £45,996,402	Cotton, raw . . £60,585,766
Barley . . . 5,844,197	Petroleum . . . 13,975,010
Oats . . . 2,730,062	Wood & timber . . 5,610,873
Wheat meal and flour . . . 4,396,727	Motor cars . . . 4,417,458
Fish . . . 2,830,201	Chemicals . . . 2,215,648
Fruit, canned . . . 675,576	Cotton manuf. . . 3,422,984
Apples, raw . . . 1,311,209	Instruments and apparatus . . 2,003,186
Lard . . . 6,772,996	Leather . . . 8,577,937
Bacon . . . 16,848,826	Machinery . . . 7,039,348
Beef, fresh . . . 3,520,205	Iron and Steel . . 8,000,769
„ preserved . . . 3,501,446	Copper . . . 3,973,406
Oil: cotton seed . . 507,151	Zinc . . . 2,782,938
Sugar . . . 7,847,815	Paraffin wax . . 1,647,094
Tobacco, unmanuf. . 5,900,194	

With the other principal countries they have been as follows:—

Country.	Imports from		Exports to		
	1915.	1916.	1914.	1915.	1916.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
German Empire . . .	91,372,710	13,943,743	344,794,276	28,863,354	288,899
Canada . . .	159,571,712	204,018,277	447,716,981	300,686,812	468,784,793
France . . .	77,152,740	102,077,620	359,818,924	369,397,170	628,851,988
Netherlands . . .	32,518,890	38,534,409	112,215,673	143,267,019	97,476,328
Mexico . . .	77,612,691	97,676,544	38,743,793	34,164,447	47,945,519
Cuba . . .	185,706,901	228,977,567	68,884,428	75,530,382	127,198,578
Italy . . .	54,973,726	57,432,436	74,235,012	184,819,688	269,246,105
Belgium . . .	10,222,860	1,478,579	61,219,894	20,662,315	21,848,114
Argentina . . .	73,776,258	112,512,420	45,179,089	32,549,606	66,378,366
Australia . . .	23,705,010	54,174,324	45,775,216	43,620,676	58,830,510
New Zealand . . .	3,539,029	10,379,117	8,950,124	8,365,973	15,172,016
Japan . . .	98,882,638	147,644,228	51,205,520	41,517,780	74,470,931
Brazil . . .	99,178,728	132,663,984	29,963,914	25,629,555	40,572,197
Spain . . .	18,027,492	27,864,130	30,387,569	38,112,969	52,836,721
Russia . . .	3,394,040	6,916,844	31,303,149	60,827,531	310,242,890
Chile . . .	27,689,780	64,154,859	17,432,392	11,377,181	24,239,826
China . . .	40,156,139	71,655,045	24,698,734	16,402,475	25,131,459
Austria-Hungary . . .	9,794,418	1,430,935	22,718,258	1,238,669	146,302
Denmark . . .	3,160,699	3,421,921	15,670,135	79,824,478	55,872,312
Switzerland . . .	19,335,483	21,775,413	1,019,602	2,735,728	8,082,516
Philippines . . .	24,020,169	28,232,249	27,304,587	24,755,320	23,421,172
British India . . .	87,177,237	177,423,346	15,625,195	15,980,734	24,696,872
British West Indies : . .	13,252,362	14,404,754	13,357,010	11,879,591	16,230,039

BRITISH EMBASSY

Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.

Ambassador Ex. and Plen. Sir C. A. Spring-Rice, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G. . . £10,000

Counsellor, Colville de R. Barclay, M.V.O., C.B.E.

1st Secretary, Arnold Robertson, C.M.G.

2nd Secretary, Hon. T. A. Spring-Rice.

3rd Secretaries, F. D'A. G. Osborne, Robert S. Hudson, Nigel W. Law, R. I. Campbell, Horace Seymour.

Commercial Adviser, Sir R. F. Crawford, K.C.M.G., K.B.E.

Naval Attaché, Capt. Guy Gaunt, R.N.

Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. Hon. M. O. O'Brien, M.V.O., D.S.O.

Attaché, Viscount Hampden (hon.).

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICERS

Baltimore, Ind.—Cons.-Gen. G. Fraser.

Vice-Consul, G. M. Loly, J. Guthrie.

Newport News—Vice-Consul, Chas. E. Kenworthy.

Norfolk, Va.—Vice-Consul, B. Myers.

Richmond, Va.—Vice-Consul, A. P. Wilmer.

Boston, Mass.—Cons.-Gen. F. P. Leay.

Vice-Consul, J. P. Trant, J. B. Masson,

J. T. Bounphrey.

Portland, Me.—Vice-Consul, J. B. Keating.

Providence, R.I.—Vice-Consul, H. J. Dubois.

Chicago, Ill.—Cons.-Gen. H. D. Nugent, C.M.G.

Vice-Consul, L. E. Bernays.

Detroit, Mich.—Vice-Consul, H. G. Meredith.

Duluth, Minn.—Vice-Consul, (vacant).

Omaha, Nebr.—Vice-Consul, M. A. Hall.
 St. Paul, Minn.—Vice-Consul, O. E. Hamilton.
 Galveston, Tex.—Consul, Alfred J. Ogston.
 Vice-Consul, S. W. Barnes.
 El Paso, Tex.—Vice-Consul, M. Myles.
 Port Arthur, Sabine, Beaumont, and Orange
 (Tex.)—V.-Con. Frank G. Rnle.
 New Orleans, La.—Cons.-Gen. Tom F. Carlisle.
 Vice-Consul, G. Goodall; (temp.) G. D. Paul,
 Wm. E. Belton.
 Fernandina (Fla.)—V.-Con. Capt. A. J. H.
 Maddison.
 Gulfport (Miss.)—V.-Con. Max Rowland.
 Jacksonville, Fla.—Vice-Consul, W. Mucklow.
 Key West, Fla.—Vice-Consul, W. J. H. Taylor.
 Mobile, Ala.—Vice-Consul, T. J. McSweeney.
 Pensacola, Fla.—Vice-Consul, W. D. Howe.
 Port Tampa, Fla.—Vice-Consul, Philip F.
 Kennard.
 New York, N.Y.—Cons.-Gen. Chas. Clive Bayley.
 Vice-Consuls, R. L. Nosworthy, Claude K.
 Ledger, F. H. G. Shepherd; (temp.), C.
 Carlisle Taylor, E. J. Metcalfe.
 Buffalo, N.Y.—Vice-Consul, W. H. J. Cole.
 Philadelphia, Pa.—Cons.-Gen. T. P. Porter.
 Vice-Consuls, H. A. Ford, E. W. Wilson;
 (temp.), T. H. Fox.
 Cincinnati, Ohio.—Vice-Consul, W. L. Finch.
 Cleveland, Ohio.—Vice-Consul, H. E. Gresham.
 Pittsburg, Pa.—Consul, O. E. E. Childers.
 Portland, Oreg.—Consul, Harry L. Sherwood.
 Vice-Consul, Albert E. R. Browne.
 Astoria, Oreg.—Vice-Consul, E. M. Cherry.
 Grays Harbour—Vice-Consul, T. M. W. Copland.
 Port Angeles—Vice-Consul, D. W. Higgins.
 Port Townsend, Wash.—Vice-Consul, Oscar
 Klöcker.
 Seattle, Wash.—Consul, B. Pelly.
 Vice-Consul, W. H. Murray.
 Tacoma, Wash.—Vice-Consul, O. E. L. Agassiz.
 St. Louis, Mo.—Consul, C. L. M. Pearson.
 Vice-Consul, W. K. Small.
 Denver, Colo.—Vice-Consul, A. Crebbin.
 Kansas City, Mo.—Vice-Consul, H. W. Mackirdy.
 San Francisco, Cal.—Cons.-Gen. A. C. Ross, C.B.
 Vice-Consuls, D. Young, D. O. O. Grant.
 Douglas, Ariz.—Vice-Consul, A. Baird.
 Los Angeles, Cal.—Consul, O. W. Mortimer.
 San Diego, Cal.—Vice-Consul, A. Hutchinson.
 Savannah, Ga.—Consul, Col. A. M. Brookfield.
 Brunswick, Ga.—Vice-Consul, R. Torras.
 Charleston, S.C.—Vice-Consul, A. Harkness.
 Darien (Ga.)—V.-Con. Robert Manson.

States

ALABAMA, 1819

Area, 51,998 sq. m. STATE CAPITAL: Mont-
 gomery (pop. 42,531); other towns are Bir-
 mingham (181,762), Mobile (58,221).

POPULATION

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890 . .	833,178	678,489	1,513,401
1900 . .	1,001,390	827,307	1,828,697
1910 . .	1,228,832	908,282	2,138,093
1916 . .	—	—	2,332,608

Governor, Charles Henderson, Dem., 1915-19;
 salary \$7,500
 Secretary of State, John Purifoy.

LEGISLATURE: Senate (35 members); House of
 Representatives (106 members); salary, \$4 per
 day.
 Revenue, \$6,874,734; expenditure, \$7,830,045.

ARIZONA, 1912

Area, 113,956 sq. m. STATE CAPITAL: Phoenix
 (pop. 17,798).

POPULATION

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890 . .	55,764	1,357	88,243
1900 . .	92,908	1,848	122,931
1910 . .	171,468	2,009	204,354
1916 . .	—	—	255,544

Governor, Thomas E. Campbell, 1916-18; salary
 \$4,000

Secretary, Sidney Osborn.

LEGISLATURE: Senate (19 members); House of
 Representatives (35 members); salary, \$7 per
 day.
 Revenue, \$6,040,289; expenditure, \$4,161,792.

ARKANSAS, 1836

Area, 53,335 sq. m. STATE CAPITAL: Little Rock
 (pop. 57,343); other towns are Fort Smith
 (27,887), Pine Bluff (17,060), Hot Springs
 (16,786).

POPULATION

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890 . .	818,752	309,117	1,128,211
1900 . .	944,580	366,856	1,311,564
1910 . .	1,131,026	442,891	1,574,449
1916 . .	—	—	1,739,723

Governor, George Charles H. Brough, 1917-19
 \$4,000

Secretary of State, Earle W. Hodges.

LEGISLATURE: Senate (35 members); House of
 Representatives (100 members); salary, \$6 per
 day.
 Revenue, \$6,040,289; expenditure, \$4,161,792.

CALIFORNIA, 1850

Area, 158,297 sq. m. STATE CAPITAL: Sacra-
 mento (pop. 66,895); other towns are San
 Francisco (463,516), Los Angeles (503,812),
 Oakland (198,604), Berkeley (57,653), San
 Diego (53,330).

POPULATION

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890 . .	1,111,833	11,322	1,213,398
1900 . .	1,402,727	11,045	1,485,053
1910 . .	2,259,672	21,645	2,377,549
1916 . .	—	—	2,938,654

Governor, Hiram W. Johnson, Prog., 1915-19;
 salary \$10,000

Secretary of State, F. O. Jordan.

LEGISLATURE: Senate (40 members); House of
 Assembly (80 members); salary, \$1,000 a term.
 Revenue, \$26,906,590; expenditure, \$21,600,106.

COLORADO, 1875

Area, 103,948 sq. m. STATE CAPITAL: Denver (pop. 260,800); other towns are Pueblo (54,462), Colorado Springs (32,344), Trinidad (13,337), Boulder (11,326).

POPULATION

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890 . .	404,534	6,215	413,249
1900 . .	529,046	8,570	539,700
1910 . .	783,415	11,453	799,024
1916 . .	—	—	962,060

Governor, Julius C. Gunter, 1917-18; salary \$5,000
Secretary of State, James A. Pulliam.

LEGISLATURE: Senate (35 members); House of Representatives (65 members); salary, \$1,000 a term.

Revenue, \$8,496,254; expenditure, \$4,189,042.

CONNECTICUT (original State)

Area, 5,004 sq. m. STATE CAPITAL: Hartford (pop. 110,900); other towns are New Haven (149,685), Bridgeport (121,579), Waterbury (86,973), New Britain (53,794), Meriden (33,842), New London (20,771), Norwich (29,225), Norwalk (26,466), Stamford (34,107), Danbury (25,627), Ansonia (16,454).

POPULATION

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890 . .	733,438	12,302	746,258
1900 . .	892,424	15,226	908,420
1910 . .	1,098,897	15,174	1,114,756
1916 . .	—	—	1,244,479

Governor, Marcus H. Holcomb, Repub., 1917-19; salary \$5,000

Secretary, Frederick L. Perry.

LEGISLATURE: Senate (35 members); House of Representatives (237 members); salary, \$300 a term.

Revenue, \$12,676,904; expenditure, \$8,439,945.

DELAWARE (original State)

Area, 2,370 sq. m. STATE CAPITAL: Dover (pop. 3,720); other towns are Wilmington (94,265), Milford (2,603).

POPULATION

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890 . .	140,066	28,386	168,493
1900 . .	153,977	30,697	184,735
1910 . .	171,102	31,181	202,322
1916 . .	—	—	213,380

Governor, John G. Townshend, 1917-21; salary \$4,000

Secretary of State, George H. Hall.

LEGISLATURE: Senate (17 members); House of Representatives (35 members); salary \$5 per day.

Revenue, \$880,163; expenditure, \$848,779.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Area, 70 sq. m. CAPITAL: Washington, pop. 363,980.

POPULATION

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890 . .	154,695	75,572	230,392
1900 . .	191,532	86,702	278,718
1910 . .	236,128	94,446	331,069

Secretary of Board of Commissioners, Daniel J. Donovan.

FLORIDA, 1845

Area, 58,666 sq. m. STATE CAPITAL: Tallahassee (pop. 5,018); other towns are Jacksonville (76,101), Tampa (53,886), Pensacola (25,741), Key West (21,437).

POPULATION

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890 . .	224,949	166,180	391,422
1900 . .	297,333	230,730	528,542
1910 . .	443,634	303,669	752,619
1916 . .	—	—	893,493

Governor, Sidney J. Catts, 1917-21; salary \$6,000
Secretary of State, H. O. Crawford.

LEGISLATURE: Senate (32 members); House of Representatives (68 members); salary, \$6 per diem.

Revenue, \$4,905,575; expenditure, \$3,655,525.

GEORGIA (original State)

Area, 59,265 sq. m. STATE CAPITAL: Atlanta (pop. 190,558); other towns are Savannah (68,805), Augusta (50,245), Macon (45,415), Columbus (22,103).

POPULATION

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890 . .	978,357	858,815	1,837,353
1900 . .	1,181,294	1,034,813	2,216,331
1910 . .	1,431,802	1,176,987	2,609,121
1916 . .	—	—	2,856,065

Governor, Hugh M. Dorsey, 1917-19; salary \$5,000

Secretary, Philip Cook.

LEGISLATURE: Senate (44 members); House of Representatives (184 members); salary, \$4 per day.

Revenue, \$7,172,330; expenditure, \$6,330,346.

IDAHO, 1890

Area, 83,888 sq. m. STATE CAPITAL: Boise (pop. 31,741).

POPULATION

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890 . .	82,177	201	88,548
1900 . .	154,495	293	161,772
1910 . .	319,221	651	325,594
1916 . .	—	—	428,586

Governor, Moses Alexander, Dem., 1917-19; salary \$5,000
Secretary of State, William T. Dougherty.
LEGISLATURE: Senate (33 members); House of Representatives (61 members); salary, \$5 per day.
Revenue, \$7,304,336; *expenditure*, \$6,260,832.

ILLINOIS, 1818

Area, 56,665 sq. m. **STATE CAPITAL**: Springfield (pop. 61,120); other towns are Chicago (2,497,722), Peoria (71,458), East St. Louis (74,708), Rockford (55,185), Decatur (38,526), Joliet (37,472), Quincy (36,764), Aurora (33,613), Danville (31,554), Evanston (28,012), Elgin (27,844), Bloomington (27,054), Moline (26,927), Galesburg (23,923), Alton (22,483), Belleville (21,141).

POPULATION

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890 . .	3,768,472	57,028	3,826,352
1900 . .	4,734,873	85,078	4,821,550
1910 . .	5,526,962	109,049	5,638,591
1916 . .	—	—	6,152,357

Governor, Frank O. Lowden, 1917-21; salary \$12,000

Secretary of State, L. M. Emmerson.
LEGISLATURE: Senate (51 members); House of Representatives (152 members); salary, \$3,500 per annum.
Revenue, \$52,740,171; *expenditure*, \$44,944,341.

INDIANA, 1816

Area, 36,354 sq. m. **STATE CAPITAL**: Indianapolis (pop. 271,708); other towns are Fort Wayne (76,183), Evansville (76,078), South Bend (68,946), Terre Haute (66,083), East Chicago (27,200), Muncie (25,195), Hammond (25,326), Richmond (24,314), Anderson (23,762), Elkhart (21,443), Lafayette (21,031), Michigan City (21,111), New Albany (23,629).

POPULATION

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890 . .	2,146,736	45,215	2,192,404
1900 . .	2,458,502	57,505	2,516,462
1910 . .	2,639,961	60,320	2,700,876
1916 . .	—	—	2,816,817

Governor, James P. Goodrich, 1917-21; salary \$8,000

Secretary of State, Ed. Jackson.
LEGISLATURE: Senate (50 members); House of Representatives (100 members); salary, \$6 per day.
Revenue, \$14,196,393; *expenditure*, \$12,046,637.

IOWA, 1845

Area, 56,147 sq. m. **STATE CAPITAL**: Des Moines (pop. 101,598); other towns are Dubuque (39,650), Sioux City (37,078), Davenport (48,005), Council Bluffs (31,731), Cedar Rapids (30,583), Burlington (24,916), Clinton (27,034), Ottumwa (23,960).

POPULATION

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890 . .	1,901,090	10,685	1,912,297
1900 . .	2,218,667	12,693	2,231,853
1910 . .	2,209,191	14,973	2,224,771
1916 . .	—	—	2,220,321

Governor, William L. Harding, 1917-19; salary \$5,000

Secretary of State, W. S. Allen.
LEGISLATURE: Senate (50 members); House of Representatives (108 members); salary, \$1,000 a session.
Revenue, \$9,711,673; *expenditure*, \$9,564,250.

KANSAS, 1861

Area, 82,158 sq. m. **STATE CAPITAL**: Topeka (pop. 47,914); other towns are Kansas City (89,437), Wichita (70,722), Hutebinson (20,046).

POPULATION

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890 . .	1,376,619	49,710	1,428,108
1900 . .	1,416,319	52,003	1,470,495
1910 . .	1,634,352	54,030	1,690,949
1916 . .	—	—	1,829,545

Governor, Arthur Capper, 1917-19; salary \$5,000
Secretary of State, J. T. Botkin.

LEGISLATURE: Senate (40 members); House of Representatives (125 members); salary, \$3 per day.
Revenue, \$12,562,472; *expenditure*, \$10,876,256.

KENTUCKY, 1791

Area, 40,598 sq. m. **STATE CAPITAL**: Frankfort (pop. 10,981); other towns are Louisville (238,910), Covington (57,144), Lexington (39,703), Newport (31,722), Paducah (24,506).

POPULATION

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890 . .	1,590,462	268,071	1,858,635
1900 . .	1,862,309	284,706	2,147,174
1910 . .	2,027,951	261,656	2,289,905
1916 . .	—	—	2,379,639

Governor, A. O. Stanley, 1915-19; salary \$6,500
Secretary of State, J. R. Lewis.

LEGISLATURE: Senate (38 members); House of Representatives (100 members); salary, \$10 a day.
Revenue, \$9,997,322; *expenditure*, \$9,709,996.

LOUISIANA, 1812

Area, 48,506 sq. m. **STATE CAPITAL**: Baton Rouge (pop. 16,809); other towns are New Orleans (371,747), Sbreveport (34,086).

POPULATION

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890 . .	558,395	559,193	1,118,588
1900 . .	729,612	650,804	1,381,625
1910 . .	941,086	713,874	1,656,388
1916 . .	—	—	1,829,130

Governor, R. O. Pleasant, 1917-21; salary \$5,000
Secretary, James P. Bailey.

LEGISLATURE: Senate (41 members); House of
Representatives (115 members); salary, \$5 a day.
Revenue, \$8,735,237; expenditure, \$9,898,580.

MAINE, 1820

Area, 33,040 sq. m. STATE CAPITAL, Augusta
(pop. 14,015); other towns are Portland (63,867),
Lewiston (25,557), Bangor (26,360), Biddeford
(17,570), Auburn (16,179).

POPULATION

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890 . .	659,263	1,190	661,086
1900 . .	692,226	1,319	694,466
1910 . .	739,995	1,363	742,371
1916 . .	—	—	772,489

Governor, Carl E. Milliken, 1917-19; salary \$5,000
Secretary of State, John E. Bunker.

LEGISLATURE: Senate (31 members); House of
Representatives (151 members); salary, \$300
per annum.

Revenue, \$8,024,794; expenditure, \$6,551,676.

MARYLAND (original State)

Area, 12,327 sq. m. STATE CAPITAL: Annapolis
(pop. 8,751); other towns are Baltimore
(589,621), Cumberland (25,564), Hagerstown
(25,233).

POPULATION

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890 . .	826,493	215,657	1,042,390
1900 . .	952,424	235,064	1,188,044
1910 . .	1,062,639	232,250	1,295,346
1916 . .	—	—	1,362,807

Governor, Emerson C. Harrington, 1916-20;
salary \$4,500

Secretary of State, Thomas W. Simmons.

LEGISLATURE: Senate (27 members); House of
Delegates (102 members); salary, \$5 per day.

Revenue, \$12,092,459; expenditure, \$11,263,751.

MASSACHUSETTS (original State)

Area, 8,266 sq. m. STATE CAPITAL, Boston (pop.
756,476); other towns are Worcester (163,314),
Fall River (128,366), New Bedford (118,158),
Cambridge (112,381), Lowell (113,245), Spring-
field (105,942), Lynn (102,425), Lawrence
(100,560), Somerville (87,039), Brockton (67,449),
Holyoke (65,286), Haverhill (49,450), Malden
(51,155), Chelsea (43,426), Newton (43,113),
Quincy (40,674), Fitchburg (39,656), Pittsfield
(38,607), Everett (37,718), Salem (37,200),
Taunton (36,161), Melford (30,509), Waltham
(30,151), Chicopee (30,138), Revere (25,178).

POPULATION

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890 . .	2,215,373	22,144	2,238,947
1900 . .	2,769,764	31,974	2,805,346
1910 . .	3,324,926	38,055	3,366,416
1915 . .	—	—	3,693,310

Governor, Samuel W. McCall, 1917; salary \$10,000
Secretary, Albert P. Langtry.

LEGISLATURE: Senate (40 members); House of
Representatives (240 members); salary, \$1,000
per annum.

Revenue, \$70,913,151; expenditure, \$59,449,601.

MICHIGAN, 1837

Area, 57,980 sq. m. STATE CAPITAL, Lansing
(pop. 46,082); other towns are Detroit (571,784),
Grand Rapids (128,291), Saginaw (55,642),
Flint (54,772), Kalamazoo (48,204), Bay City
(47,047), Jackson (34,097).

POPULATION

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890 . .	2,072,884	15,223	2,093,890
1900 . .	2,398,563	15,816	2,420,982
1910 . .	2,785,247	17,115	2,810,173
1916 . .	—	—	3,054,854

Governor, Albert E. Sleeper, 1917-19; salary
\$5,000

Secretary of State, Coleman C. Vaughan.

LEGISLATURE: Senate (32 members); House of
Representatives (100 members); salary, \$800
per annum.

Revenue, \$30,505,336; expenditure, \$17,927,106.

MINNESOTA, 1858

Area, 84,682 sq. m. STATE CAPITAL: St. Paul
(pop. 247,232); other towns are Minneapolis
(363,454), Duluth (94,495), Winona (18,583).

POPULATION

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890 . .	1,296,408	3,683	1,310,283
1900 . .	1,737,036	4,959	1,751,394
1910 . .	2,059,227	7,084	2,075,708
1916 . .	—	—	2,279,603

Governor, J. A. A. Burnquist, 1917-19; salary
\$7,000

Secretary of State, Julius A. Schmabl.

LEGISLATURE: Senate (67 members); House of
Representatives (130 members); salary, \$1,000
per session.

Revenue, \$27,183,478; expenditure, \$21,726,530.

MISSISSIPPI, 1817

Area, 46,865 sq. m. STATE CAPITAL, Jackson
(pop. 28,372); other towns are Meridian
(25,378), Vicksburg (23,264), Natchez (12,670).

POPULATION

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890 . .	544,851	742,559	1,289,600
1900 . .	641,200	907,630	1,551,270
1910 . .	786,111	1,009,487	1,797,114
1916 . .	—	—	1,951,674

Governor, Theodore G. Bilbo, 1916-20; salary \$5,000

Secretary of State, J. W. Power.

LEGISLATURE: Senate (45 members); House of Representatives (137 members); salary \$500 per session.

Revenue, \$8,070,439; expenditure, \$9,200,327.

MISSOURI, 1821

Area, 69,420 sq. m. STATE CAPITAL, Jefferson City (pop. 13,257); other towns are St. Louis (757,309), Kansas City (297,847), St. Joseph (85,236), Springfield (39,513), Joplin (23,032).

POPULATION

Year..	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890 . .	2,528,458	150,184	2,679,185
1900 . .	2,944,843	161,234	3,106,665
1910 . .	3,134,932	157,452	3,293,335
1916 . .	—	—	3,410,692

Governor, F. D. Gardner, 1917-21; salary \$5,000
Secretary of State, John L. Sullivan.

LEGISLATURE: Senate (34 members); House of Representatives (142 members); salary, \$500 per session.

Revenue, \$14,942,594; expenditure, \$10,204,123.

MONTANA, 1889

Area, 146,997 sq. m. STATE CAPITAL, Helena (pop. 13,435); other towns are Butte (42,793), Missoula (17,353), Great Falls (13,948), Billings (13,721), Anaconda (10,493).

POPULATION

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890 . .	127,690	1,490	142,924
1900 . .	226,233	1,523	243,329
1910 . .	360,580	1,834	376,053
1916 . .	—	—	459,494

Governor, Samuel V. Stewart, 1917-21; salary \$5,000

Secretary of State, Charles T. Stewart.

LEGISLATURE: Senate (39 members); House of Representatives (93 members); salary, \$10 per day.

Revenue, \$4,667,431; expenditure, \$3,173,644.

NEBRASKA, 1867

Area, 77,510 sq. m. STATE CAPITAL, Lincoln (pop. 55,000); the other large town is Omaha (165,470).

POPULATION

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890 . .	1,047,096	8,913	1,062,656
1900 . .	1,056,526	6,269	1,066,300
1910 . .	1,180,293	7,689	1,192,214
1916 . .	—	—	1,271,375

Governor, Keith Neville, 1917-19; salary \$2,500
Secretary of State, O. W. Pool.

LEGISLATURE: Senate (33 members); House of Representatives (100 members); salary, \$10 a session.

Revenue, \$14,866,376; expenditure, \$13,577,702.

NEVADA, 1864

Area, 110,690 sq. m. STATE CAPITAL: Carson City (pop. 2,466), Reno has a pop. of 13,579.

POPULATION

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890 . .	39,121	242	47,355
1900 . .	35,405	134	42,335
1910 . .	74,276	513	81,875
1916 . .	—	—	106,734

Governor, Emmet D. Boyle, 1915-19; salary \$7,000

Secretary of State, George Brodigan.

LEGISLATURE: Senate (22 members); House of Representatives (53 members); salary, \$600 a term.

Revenue, \$2,116,832; expenditure, \$1,488,392.

NEW HAMPSHIRE (original State)

Area, 9,341 sq. m. STATE CAPITAL, Concord (pop. 22,480); other towns are Manchester (78,283), Nashua (27,114), Dover (13,268), Berlin (13,306).

POPULATION

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890 . .	375,840	614	376,530
1900 . .	410,791	662	411,588
1910 . .	429,906	564	430,572
1916 . .	—	—	442,506

Governor, Henry W. Keyes, 1917-19; salary \$3,000

Secretary of State, Edwin C. Dean.

LEGISLATURE: Senate (24 members); House of Representatives (409 members); salary, \$200 a term.

Revenue, \$4,173,636; expenditure, \$3,502,243.

NEW JERSEY (original State)

Area, 8,224 sq. m. STATE CAPITAL: Trenton (pop. 111,593); other towns are Newark (408,894), Jersey City (306,345), Paterson (138,443), Camden (106,233), Elizabeth (86,690), Hoboken (77,214), Passaic (71,744), Bayonne (69,893), Atlantic (57,660), East Orange (40,961), Perth Amboy (39,719), New Brunswick (30,019), Orange (29,805), Union (21,739).

POPULATION

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890 . .	1,396,581	47,638	1,444,933
1900 . .	1,812,317	69,844	1,883,669
1910 . .	2,445,894	89,760	2,537,167
1915 . .	2,739,560	95,281	2,844,342

Governor, Walter E. Edge, 1917-20; salary \$10,000
Secretary of State, Thomas F. Martin.
LEGISLATURE: Senate (21 members); General Assembly (60 members); salary, \$500 per annum.
Revenue, \$15,274,407; *expenditure*, \$11,196,165.

NEW MEXICO, 1911

Area, 122,634 sq. m. **STATE CAPITAL**, Santa Fe (pop. 5,072), Albuquerque has a pop. of 13,057.

POPULATION

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890 . .	142,918	1,956	160,282
1900 . .	180,207	1,610	195,310
1910 . .	304,594	1,628	327,301
1916 . .	—	—	410,283

Governor, E. C. De Baca, 1917-22; salary \$5,000
Secretary of State, Antonio A. Lucero.
LEGISLATURE: Senate (24 members); House of Representatives (49 members); salary, \$5 per day.
Revenue, \$2,816,775; *expenditure*, \$1,384,824.

NEW YORK (original State)

Area, 49,204 sq. m. **STATE CAPITAL:** Albany (pop. 104,199); other towns are New York (with Manhattan 2,634,224, Bronx 575,876, Brooklyn 1,928,734, Queens 366,126, and Richmond 97,881), 5,602,841; Buffalo (468,588), Rochester (256,417), Syracuse (155,624), Yonkers (99,838), Schenectady (99,519), Utica (85,692), Troy (77,916), Binghamton (53,973), Elmira (37,968), Auburn (36,947), New Rochelle (36,326), Niagara Falls (36,240), Amsterdam (36,163), Mount Vernon (36,026), Jamestown (85,729), Poughkeepsie (29,994), Watertown (29,354), Newburg (29,313).

POPULATION

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890 . .	5,923,955	70,092	6,003,174
1900 . .	7,156,881	99,232	7,268,894
1910 . .	8,966,845	134,191	9,113,614
1916 . .	—	—	10,273,375

Governor, Charles S. Whitman, 1916-18; salary \$10,000
Secretary of State, Francis M. Hugo.
LEGISLATURE: Senate (51 members); Assembly (150 members); salary, \$1,500 per annum.
Revenue, \$133,276,726; *expenditure*, \$91,352,054.

NORTH CAROLINA (original State)

Area, 52,426 sq. m. **STATE CAPITAL:** Raleigh (pop. 19,980); other towns are Charlotte (38,871), Winston-Salem (30,094), Wilmington (29,387).

POPULATION

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890 . .	1,055,382	561,018	1,617,949
1900 . .	1,263,603	624,469	1,893,810
1910 . .	1,500,511	697,843	2,208,287
1916 . .	—	—	2,402,738

Governor, Thomas W. Bickett, 1917-21; salary \$5,000
Secretary of State, J. Bryan Grimes.
LEGISLATURE: Senate (50 members); House of Representatives (120 members); salary, \$4 per day.
Revenue, \$5,451,453; *expenditure*, \$5,002,607.

NORTH DAKOTA, 1889

Area, 70,837 sq. m. **STATE CAPITAL:** Bismarck (pop. 5,448); other towns are Fargo (16,831), Grand Forks (15,332).

POPULATION

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890 . .	132,407	373	190,983
1900 . .	311,712	286	319,146
1910 . .	569,855	617	577,056
1916 . .	—	—	739,201

Governor, L. J. Frazier, 1916-18; salary \$5,000
Secretary of State, Thomas Hall.
LEGISLATURE: Senate (49 members); House of Representatives (112 members); salary, \$5 per day.
Revenue, \$7,379,602; *expenditure*, \$5,621,440.

OHIO, 1803

Area, 41,040 sq. m. **STATE CAPITAL:** Columbus (pop. 214,878); other towns are Cleveland (674,073), Cincinnati (410,476), Toledo (191,554), Dayton (127,224), Youngstown (108,385), Akron (85,625), Canton (60,852), Springfield (51,550), Hamilton (39,655), Lorain (35,662), Lima (34,644), Zanesville (30,406).

POPULATION

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890 . .	3,584,805	87,113	3,672,329
1900 . .	4,060,204	96,901	4,157,545
1910 . .	4,654,897	111,452	4,767,121
1916 . .	—	—	5,088,627

Governor, James M. Cox, 1917-21; salary \$10,000
Secretary of State, William D. Fulton.
LEGISLATURE: Senate (33 members); House of Representatives (123 members); salary, \$1,000 per annum.
Revenue, \$26,566,326; *expenditure*, \$19,695,903.

*OKLAHOMA, 1907

Area, 70,057 sq. m. **STATE CAPITAL:** Oklahoma City (pop. 92,943); other towns are Muskogee (41,263), Tulsa (28,240), Enid (19,258).

POPULATION

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890 . .	172,554	21,609	258,657
1900 . .	670,204	55,684	790,391
1910 . .	1,444,531	137,612	1,657,155
1916 . .	—	—	2,202,081

Governor, R. L. Williams, 1915-19; salary \$4,500
Secretary, J. L. Lyon.
LEGISLATURE: Senate (44 members); House of Representatives (98 members); salary, \$6 per day.
Revenue, \$7,316,708; *expenditure*, \$5,393,927.

• Including Indian Territory.

OREGON, 1859

Area, 96,699 sq. m. STATE CAPITAL: Salem (pop. 19,282); other towns are Portland (295,463), Medford (13,304).

POPULATION

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890 . .	301,982	1,186	317,704
1900 . .	394,582	1,105	413,536
1910 . .	655,090	1,492	672,765
1916 . .	—	—	835,741

Governor, James Withycombe, 1915-19; salary \$5,000

Secretary of State, Benjamin W. Olcott.

LEGISLATURE: Senate (30 members); House of Representatives (60 members); salary, \$3 per day.

Revenue, \$6,741,436; expenditure, \$5,602,635.

PENNSYLVANIA (original State)

Area, 45,126 sq. m. STATE CAPITAL: Harrisburg (pop. 72,015); other towns are Philadelphia (1,709,518), Pittsburg (579,090), Scranton (146,811), Reading (109,381), Wilkesbarre (76,776), Erie (75,195), Johnstown (68,529), Allentown (63,505), Altoona (58,659), Lancaster (50,855), York (51,656), McKeesport (46,743), Chester (40,935), Newcastle (40,351), Williamsport (33,495).

POPULATION

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890 . .	5,148,258	107,596	5,258,113
1900 . .	6,141,664	156,845	6,302,115
1910 . .	7,467,713	193,919	7,665,111
1916 . .	—	—	8,522,017

Governor, M. G. Brumbaugh, 1915-19; salary \$10,000

Secretary, Cyrus E. Wood.

LEGISLATURE: Senate (50 members); House of Representatives (207 members); salary, \$1,500 per session.

Revenue, \$41,280,241; expenditure, \$35,439,553.

RHODE ISLAND (original State)

Area, 1,248 sq. m. STATE CAPITAL: Providence (pop. 254,960); other towns are Pawtucket (59,411), Woonsocket (43,355), Newport (29,631), Warwick (29,431), Central Falls (25,171), Cranston (25,201).

POPULATION

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890 . .	337,859	7,393	345,506
1900 . .	419,050	9,092	428,556
1910 . .	532,492	9,529	542,610
1915 . .	—	—	595,936

Governor, R. L. Beekman, 1917-19; sal. \$3,000

Secretary of State, J. Fred Parker.

LEGISLATURE: Senate (39 members); House of Representatives (100 members); salary, \$5 per day.

Revenue, \$3,804,466; expenditure, \$3,771,626.

SOUTH CAROLINA (original State)

Area, 30,989 sq. m. STATE CAPITAL: Columbia (pop. 34,058); other towns are Charleston (60,734), Spartanburg (20,745), Greenville (17,788).

POPULATION

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890 . .	462,008	688,934	1,151,149
1900 . .	557,807	782,321	1,340,316
1910 . .	679,161	835,843	1,515,400
1916 . .	—	—	1,625,475

Governor, Richard I. Manning, 1917-19; salary \$3,500

Secretary of State, W. B. Dove.

LEGISLATURE: Senate (44 members); House of Representatives (124 members); salary, \$200 a term.

Revenue, \$9,482,443; expenditure, \$8,825,760.

SOUTH DAKOTA, 1889

Area, 77,615 sq. m. STATE CAPITAL: Pierre (pop. 3,010); other towns are Sioux Falls (20,929), Aberdeen (11,846).

POPULATION

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890 . .	328,010	541	348,600
1900 . .	380,714	465	401,570
1910 . .	563,771	817	583,888
1916 . .	—	—	698,509

Governor, Peter Norbeck, 1917-19; salary \$3,000

Secretary of State, Frank M. Rood.

LEGISLATURE: Senate (45 members); House of Representatives (135 members); salary, \$5 per day.

Revenue, \$5,473,902; expenditure, \$4,431,139.

TENNESSEE, 1796

Area, 42,022 sq. m. STATE CAPITAL: Nashville (pop. 117,057); other towns are Memphis (148,995), Chattanooga (60,075), Knoxville (38,300).

POPULATION

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890 . .	1,336,637	430,678	1,767,518
1900 . .	1,540,186	480,243	2,020,616
1910 . .	1,711,432	473,083	2,184,789
1916 . .	—	—	2,288,004

Governor, Thomas C. Rye, 1917-19; salary \$4,000

Secretary of State, R. K. Sneed.

LEGISLATURE: Senate (33 members); House of Representatives (99 members); salary, \$4 per day.

Revenue, \$5,307,049; expenditure, \$5,522,627.

TEXAS, 1845

Area, 265,896 sq. m. STATE CAPITAL: Austin (pop. 33,861); other towns are San Antonio (123,831), Dallas (124,527), Fort Worth (104,562), Houston (112,307), El Paso (63,705), Galveston (40,929), Waco (29,294).

POPULATION

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890 . .	1,745,935	488,171	2,235,527
1900 . .	2,426,669	620,722	3,048,710
1910 . .	3,204,848	690,049	3,896,542
1916 . .	—	—	4,429,566

Governor, James E. Ferguson, 1917-19; salary \$4,000

Secretary of State, John G. McKay.

LEGISLATURE: Senate (31 members); House of Representatives (142 members); salary, \$5 per day.

Revenue, \$11,177,330; expenditure, \$7,664,339.

UTAH, 1894

Area, 84,990 sq. m. STATE CAPITAL: Salt Lake City (pop. 117,399); other towns are Ogden (30,466), Provo (10,091).

POPULATION

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890 . .	205,925	588	210,779
1900 . .	272,465	672	276,749
1910 . .	366,583	1,144	373,351
1916 . .	—	—	434,083

Governor, Simon Bamberger, 1917-21; sal. \$6,000
Secretary of State, Harden Bennion.

LEGISLATURE: Senate (18 members); House of Representatives (46 members); salary, \$4 a day.

Revenue, \$6,030,059; expenditure, \$4,645,345.

VERMONT, 1791

Area, 9,564 sq. m. STATE CAPITAL: Montpelier (pop. 7,856); other towns are Burlington (21,432), Rutland (14,624), Barre (11,937).

POPULATION

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890 . .	331,418	937	332,422
1900 . .	342,771	826	343,641
1910 . .	354,298	1,621	355,956
1916 . .	—	—	363,699

Governor, Horace Graham, 1917-19; salary \$2,500
Secretary of State, G. W. Bailey.

LEGISLATURE: Senate (30 members); House of Representatives (246 members); salary, \$4 a day.

Revenue, \$3,617,552; expenditure, \$3,509,703.

VIRGINIA (original State)

Area, 42,627 sq. m. STATE CAPITAL: Richmond (pop. 156,687); other towns are Norfolk (89,612), Roanoke (41,929), Portsmouth (38,610), Lynchburg (32,385), Petersburg (25,347), Newport News (20,501).

POPULATION

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890 . .	1,020,122	635,438	1,655,980
1900 . .	1,192,855	660,722	1,854,184
1910 . .	1,389,809	671,096	2,061,612
1916 . .	—	—	2,192,019

Governor, H. C. Stuart, 1914-18; salary \$5,000
Secretary, B. O. James.

LEGISLATURE: Senate (40 members); House of Delegates (100 members); salary, \$500 a session.

Revenue, \$9,062,386; expenditure, \$7,994,572.

WASHINGTON, 1889

Area, 69,127 sq. m. STATE CAPITAL: Olympia (pop. 10,000); other towns are Seattle (348,639), Tacoma (112,770), Spokane (150,323), Bellingham (31,609), Everett (33,767), Walla Walla (24,205).

POPULATION

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890 . .	340,829	1,602	357,232
1900 . .	496,304	2,514	518,103
1910 . .	1,109,111	6,058	1,141,990
1916 . .	—	—	1,534,221

Governor, Ernest Lister, 1917-21; salary \$6,000
Secretary of State, I. M. Howell.

LEGISLATURE: Senate (41 members); House of Representatives (97 members); salary, \$5 a day.

Revenue, \$17,318,998; expenditure, \$12,396,209.

WEST VIRGINIA, 1862

Area, 24,170 sq. m. STATE CAPITAL: Charleston (pop. 28,822); other towns are Wheeling (43,097), Huntington (43,672), Parkersburg (20,155).

POPULATION

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890 . .	730,077	32,690	762,794
1900 . .	915,233	43,499	958,800
1910 . .	1,156,817	64,173	1,221,119
1916 . .	—	—	1,386,038

Governor, John J. Cornwell, 1917-21; sal. \$5,000
Secretary of State, Houston G. Young.

LEGISLATURE: Senate (30 members); House of Delegates (86 members); salary, \$4 a day.

Revenue, \$6,344,814; expenditure, \$6,307,798.

WISCONSIN, 1848

Area, 56,066 sq. m. STATE CAPITAL: Madison (pop. 30,084); other towns are Milwaukee (436,535), Racine (45,607), Superior (45,285), Oshkosh (35,481), Lacrosse (31,522).

POPULATION

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890 . .	1,680,828	2,444	1,693,330
1900 . .	2,057,911	2,542	2,069,042
1910 . .	2,320,555	2,900	2,333,860
1916 . .	—	—	2,500,350

Governor, E. L. Philipp, 1917-19; salary \$5,000
Secretary of State, Merlin Hull.
LEGISLATURE: Senate (33 members); Assembly
 (100 members); salary, \$500 a year.
Revenue, \$23,732,786; *expenditure*, \$19,789,188.

WYOMING, 1890

Area, 97,914 sq. m. **STATE CAPITAL**: Cheyenne
 (pop. 9,661); Sheridan has a pop. of 8,906.

POPULATION

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890 . . .	59,324	922	62,555
1900 . . .	89,051	940	92,531
1910 . . .	140,318	2,235	145,965
1915 . . .	—	—	141,705

Governor, John B. Kendrick, 1915-19.

Secretary of State, Frank L. Houx.

LEGISLATURE: Senate (27 members); House of
 Representatives (57 members); salary, \$8 a day.
Revenue, \$2,320,063; *expenditure*, \$1,463,032.

Territories and Dependencies

Alaska is a territory in the extreme N.W. of
 North America, purchased from Russia by the
 United States in 1868 for £1,440,000. The area is
 590,884 sq. m., and the pop. in 1916 was 64,828.
 It is administered by a Governor (J. F. A. Strong)
 appointed by the President, and the CAPITAL is
 Juneau (pop. 1,864). Other towns are: Nome
 (pop. 3,500), on the west coast; Skagway (pop.
 1,100), and Sitka (pop. 1,396). The chief centre
 in the gold region in the interior is Fairbanks, on
 the Tanana river; copper, lead, and coal are also
 worked. There are valuable seal, salmon, and
 other fisheries; the output of canned salmon in
 1916 was 23,983,119 cases, and the total value of
 all fisheries \$20,999,343. There are considerable
 timber resources, mostly of the spruce hemlock
 and red and yellow cedar.

	1914	1915	1916
Imports . . .	£4,605,824	£4,380,185	£5,513,784
Exports . . .	4,588,329	5,688,744	10,178,909

Guam, the largest of the Marianne or Ladrone
 Islands, was ceded to the United States by Spain
 in 1898, for use as a coaling station. It has a
 good roadstead. Area about 210 sq. m.; pop.
 12,517. The CAPITAL is Agaña; pop. 6,000.

	1914	1915	1916
Imports . . .	£33,050	£49,056	£51,389
Exports . . .	10,218	4,491	5,811

The Hawaiian Islands, formerly known as the
 Sandwich Islands, are a group of eight inhabited
 and four uninhabited islands in the North Pacific.
 Their area is 6,405 sq. m. and the pop. in 1916
 was 237,623, including 97,000 Japanese, 23,770
 Hawaiian, 15,334 part Hawaiian, 16,898 Filipinos,
 23,775 Portuguese, and 21,954 Chinese. They
 were annexed to the United States in 1898, at-
 tached to the department of California for military
 purposes (but are now a separate command), and
 made a Territory in 1900, with one delegate in the
 U.S. Congress. The administration is carried on
 by a Governor (Lucius E. Pinkham) with a legis-
 lature of two Houses, a Senate of 16 and a House
 of 30 members. The natives almost all profess
 the Christian faith, and education is free; number
 of pupils, 37,946. **Exports**: sugar and pine-
 apples principally, but rice, coffee, fruits and
 nuts, hides, and wool are also exported. Sugar
 exported in 1915-16 amounted to over 600,000

tons, value £11,529,045; the value of pine-apples
 exported was £1,451,409. The bulk of the trade
 is with the United States. Steamers connect the
 islands with America, Australasia, China, and
 Japan. There is communication by wireless with
 the U.S. Railways, 296 m. In 1916 453 vessels
 of 1,437,595 tonnage entered and 461 vessels of
 1,469,617 tonnage cleared the ports. **CAPITAL**,
 Honolulu, on the south-west coast of the Island
 of Oahu; pop. 52,180.

	1914	1915	1916
Imports . . .	£7,329,950	£5,374,197	£8,339,054
Exports . . .	8,576,097	12,859,455	13,751,290
Exports to U.K.	13,485	10,190	23,018
Imports from (and of) U.K. . .	80,920	16,401	15,217

British Consul, Honolulu, E. L. Steuart Gordon.

The Philippine Islands form a large group of
 the Asiatic Archipelago. They have an area of
 115,026 sq. m. The largest islands are Luzon
 (40,969 sq. m.) and Mindanao (36,292 sq. m.).
 The pop. in 1915 was 8,734,927. The inhabitants,
 apart from the Europeans and Americans, consist
 of the aborigines, called Negritos; the Igolotes,
 probably of Chinese descent, who are the agri-
 culturists of the islands; and the Tagalos, who
 are Malay immigrants. Until 1898 the islands
 formed a Spanish colony, but after the Americo-
 Spanish war they were ceded to the United
 States, as territorial indemnity for the expenses
 of the war. The islands are administered by
 a Civil Governor (Francis B. Harrison, \$18,000
 salary), with a Legislative Body consisting of
 two elective houses, the Philippine Senate and
 the House of Representatives. The islands are
 divided into 38 provinces, each under an elected
 Governor, and all the towns have self-government
 through an elected President and Councillors.
 Education is free, and English is taught in all the
 schools, which number 4,538, attended by 523,272
 pupils. Great mineral wealth exists, and coal,
 iron, and gold are now being mined in Cebu and
 Luzon with some success. The chief industries
 are in the hands of the Europeans and the Chinese,
 who number about 25,000 and 50,000 respectively.
 Hemp, copra, sugar, cigars, and tobacco are
 exported. The islands are specially rich in timber.
 Great harbour improvements have been made at
 Manila, and there are 614 m. of railway con-
 structed. A new currency on a gold standard
 was instituted in 1903, the peso being equal to
 half the United States gold dollar. **CAPITAL**:
 Manila (pop. 234,409); Cebu has a pop. of 57,181.

	1913-14	1914	1915
Revenue . . .	£4,400,017	£3,518,469*	£3,065,911
Expenditure . . .	2,960,803	3,518,469*	2,930,809

	1914	1915	1916
Imports . . .	£11,202,314	£8,895,972	£9,194,725
Exports . . .	10,247,609	10,183,012	12,292,806
Exports to U.K.	1,612,390	2,156,651	3,986,525
Imports from (and of) U.K. . .	789,599	564,159	491,352

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICERS

Manila—*Consul-General*, J. B. Rentiers.

Vice-Consul, M. Paske Smith.

Cebu—*Vice-Consul*, J. T. Knowles.

Iloilo—*Vice-Consul*, A. McC. Stewart.

Zamboanga—*V.-Con.*, J. Munro.

Porto Rico, until 1898 a Spanish colony, but
 then ceded to the United States by the Spanish-

* For nine months only, the financial year being changed
 to coincide with the calendar year.

American treaty of peace, lies to the east of Santo Domingo, in the West Indies. It has an area of 3,000 sq. m. and a pop. in 1915 of 1,200,000, of whom 25·5% are whites, 30% mulattoes, and 45% blacks. An Act which came into force on March 2, 1917, granted American citizenship to citizens of Porto Rico. It also provided that the Supreme Executive Power shall be vested in the Governor, who shall be appointed by the President of the United States. The Governor shall have an Executive Council consisting of the following six Heads of Departments: The Attorney General, the Commissioner of Education, the Treasurer, and the Commissioners of the Interior, Agriculture, and Labour and Health—the first two of whom shall be elected by the President, by the consent and advice of the Senate of the U.S., and the other four by the Governor—with the consent and advice of the Senate of Porto Rico. They hold office for a period of four years. Local Legislative Powers in Porto Rico shall be vested in a Legislature consisting of the Senate and the House of Representatives. The Senate shall consist of 19 members elected for terms of four years by the qualified electors of Porto Rico. The House of Representatives shall consist of 39 members elected quadrennially by the qualified electors (a small-property franchise) of Porto Rico. Judicial Powers shall be vested in the existing Courts and Tribunals. The Chief Justice and associate Justices shall be elected by the President of the U.S. Under the provisions of the Act, liquor prohibition comes into force in Porto Rico on March 2, 1918. The island of Culebra, between Porto Rico and St. Thomas, was formerly a U.S. naval base, but is no longer. The island of Porto Rico is mountainous, and the chief exports are coffee, fruit, sugar, and tobacco. Free trade between the island and the United States was inaugurated in July 1901 with very beneficial results on the sugar and tobacco trades. The United States send the great bulk of the imports and take most of the exports. There are 200 miles of railway. CAPITAL: San Juan (pop. 52,293), Ponce (68,100), Mayaguez (41,368).

	1914	1915	1916
Revenue . . .	—	£2,773,061	£2,487,336
Expenditure . . .	—	2,637,999	2,453,701
Debt . . .	—	1,596,000	1,785,263
Imports . . .	£7,281,357	7,059,228	8,200,243
Exports . . .	8,620,552	10,282,689	14,048,752
Exports to U.K. . .	1,702	4,374	3,988
Imports from (and of) U.K. . .	75,740	83,880	51,484

British Consul, C. D. Elphick (acting).

Samoa Islands.—By an agreement between Great Britain and Germany concluded Nov. 9, 1899, and approved in Jan. 1900 by the United States, the Samoa Islands, which lie in the Western Pacific, were divided, Upolu and Savaii being assigned to Germany, and Tutuila and the other Samoan islands E. of 171° E. long. to the United States, Great Britain renouncing all her rights over the islands. Tutuila (area 77 sq. m., pop. 5,452) has the magnificent harbour of Pago Pago. The other islands have an area of about 26 sq. m., with about 2,000 inhabitants.

Santa Cruz, or St. Croix. A West Indian Island, the largest of the Virgin group; area, 118 sq. m., pop. 35,156. It is governed, in conjunction with St. Thomas and St. John, by officers appointed from Washington. The negroes, who make up the bulk of the population, are chiefly engaged in the

cultivation of the sugar-cane. Cotton is also grown. St. Thomas is a good coaling station, and has engineering works for ship repairing. The U.S. were long desirous of acquiring the islands for the defence of the Panama Canal; terms were arranged in 1916, but the proposal was rejected by the Danish Rigsdag. In 1917, however, the purchase was carried through for a sum of £5,000,000. The islands will be strengthened in their fortifications, as a defence for the Panama Canal. CAPITAL: Christiansted.

	1914	1915	1916
Exports to U.K. . .	£13,988	£473	£34,538
Imports from U.K. . .	43,158	26,643	40,686

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICERS

St. Thomas—Consul, O. B. Stewart.

Christiansted—Vice-Con. D. S. Armstrong.

Frederiksted—V.-Con. R. Merwin.

[For Panama Canal Zone see PANAMA.]

URUGUAY

President, Dr. Feliciano Viera (1915-19).

Minister in London, Señor Dou Pedro Cosío, 3 Alveston Place, S.W.

First Secretary, Señor Dr. Juan Gadea.

Second Secretary, Señor Carlos de Santiago.

Consul-General in London, Señor Don José B. Terra, 188 Strand, W.C.2.

Consul, Don R. Piriz Coelho.

Chancellor, Dou O. Pisciotano.

Uruguay is a republic on the east coast of South America, south of Brazil. It has an area of 72,210 sq. m. and a pop. in 1916 of 1,378,808. The Executive is vested in a President elected for four years by the two Chambers sitting together as a general assembly. The legislature is composed of a Senate of 19 chosen for six years by an electoral college, one-third retiring every two years, and a Chamber of 90 members elected for three years, one for each 3,000 of the male adults. In the intervals between the annual sessions a permanent committee of two senators and five deputies assumes legislative power and control of general administration. The revenue is mainly derived from the Customs dues, a property tax, licences, stamp duties, monopoly on insurance, etc. State religion Roman Catholic, but all others tolerated. Education obligatory and free, under a greatly improved system in recent years. The peace establishment of the army is about 10,400. The navy consists of two cruisers and one gunboat. A High Court of Justice was established in December 1907, and the judicial system was reorganised. Cattle and sheep form the chief wealth of the country, but there is a future for agriculture, and some mining could be done. The vine, tobacco, and olives are cultivated. At Fray Bentos is established the great factory of the Liebig Extract of Meat Co. (Lemco). At this factory and its branches over 500,000 cattle are slaughtered yearly. Exports, chiefly frozen meat, corned beef, hides, wool, and other animal products. There are 1,639 miles of railway open, all in British hands. CAPITAL, Montevideo (pop. 373,964), at the mouth of the Rio de la Plata.

	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
Revenue . . .	£7,788,800	£7,769,527	£5,915,600
Expenditure . . .	7,769,527	6,796,526	5,895,462
Debt . . .	—	30,030,668	29,511,917

	1914	1915	1916
Imports . . .	£7,446,975	£6,995,928	£6,979,360
Exports . . .	10,483,761	14,658,134	14,538,435
Exports to U.K.	2,803,959	4,331,283	3,996,646
Imports from (and of) U.K..	1,663,643	1,496,789	1,899,348

BRITISH LEGATION, Montevideo

Envoy Ex., Min. Plen. and Con.-Gen. Alfred Mitchell Innes . . . £2,000

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICERS

Montevideo—Vice-Consul, H. C. Ricardo.

Vice-Consul, Maj. De S. Dobrée, R.M.A.

Fray Bentos—Vice-Consul, H. Eland.

Maldonado—Vice-Consul, H. W. Burnett.

Paysandu—Vice-Consul, G. D. H. Ferguson.

Salto—Vice-Consul, John White.

Mall transit : 21 days.

VENEZUELA

President, Gen. Juan Vicente Gómez (1915-22).

Minister of the Interior, Dr. Pedro M. Arcaya.

Foreign Affairs, Gen. Ignacio Andrade.

Finance, Dr. R. Cardenas.

War and Navy, Gen. M. C. Castro Zavala.

Fomento, Santiago Fontiveros.

Public Works, Dr. L. Velez.

Public Instruction, Dr. F. G. Rojas.

Minister in London, Dr. Pedro Cesar Dominici, 51 Drayton Gardens, S.W.10.

Consul-General in London, Paul C. Heyden, 10 Easteheap, E.C.3.

Vice-Consul, Carlos Heyden.

A republic in South America, consisting of 20 States, 2 Territories, and the Federal District. It is bounded on the north by the Caribbean Sea, on the south by Brazil and Colombia, on the west by Columbia, and on the east by the Atlantic Ocean and British Guiana. It has an area of 398,594 sq. m. and a pop. of 2,805,316 in 1915.

The President is elected (for a period of 7 years) by Congress within 15 days of its first meeting. Congress consists of a Senate of 20 members elected by the legislatures of each state, and a Chamber

of Deputies, elected directly, one member to every 35,000 of population, and one more for an excess of 15,000. The term of office for both houses is 3 years. The constituent States have each its own legislature and executive. On a peace footing the forces are about 6,000 strong. Roman Catholicism is the State religion, but private exercise of all others is permitted. Education is in a backward state, but is compulsory and free. La Guayra, Puerto Cabello, and Maracaibo are the chief ports of the Republic. There are (1916) 533 miles of railway being worked. The chief exports are coffee (2,597,890 in 1915-16), cacao (£942,955 in 1915-16), hides, balata, egret feathers, gold and rubber. The country suffers much from locusts.

CAPITAL, Carácas (pop. 75,000); Maracaibo 40,000.

	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
Revenue and expenditure .	£2,390,930	£2,003,900	£2,626,975
Debt . . .	—	6,690,808	2,317,208
Imports . . .	3,489,548	2,336,633	3,542,318
Exports . . .	5,401,697	4,103,988	4,993,746

	1914	1915	1916
Exports to U.K.	£219,968	£334,844	£171,743
Imports from (and of) U.K.	572,213	506,827	919,390

BRITISH LEGATION, Carácas

Minister Plen., H. H. D. Beaumont (b. 1867). £2,000

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICERS

Carácas—Vice-Consul, T. Ifor Rees.

Carápano—Cons. Agent, A. Franceschi.

La Guayra—Vice-Consul, M. Brewer.

Maracaibo—Vice-Consul, John Robertson.

Puerto Cabello—V.-Con. P. Ramirez Tirado.

Cuidad Bolívar—Consul, A. C. Hart.

Barrancas—Con.-Ag. René Alexandre.

Guiría—Vice-Consul, E. G. Pernuys.

San Felix—Cons. Agent, B. A. Mathison.

Barrancas—Cons. Agent—René Alexandre.

Mall transit : 21 days.

FREEMASONRY

United Grand Lodge of England, Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen Street, London, W.C.2. *Principal officers for the year 1917-18:* Grand Master, H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G.; Pro Grand Master, Lord Amphil, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.R.; Deputy Grand Master, Rt. Hon. T. P. Halsey, P.C.; Grand Wardens, Rt. Hon. Lord Rhonda, Lt.-Gen. Sir Francis Lloyd, K.C.B., D.S.O.; Grand Chaplains, Rt. Rev. Bishop of Birmingham, Rev. P. H. Ditchfield, M.A.; Assistant ditto, Rev. G. P. Irwin, M.A., B.D., Rev. A. G. Clarke, M.A.; Grand Treasurer, Ald. James Roll; Grand Registrar, W. F. Hamilton, K.C.; Deputy ditto, J. Austen-Cartmell; Assistant ditto, Percy F. Wheeler, James Morley; President Board Gen. Purposes, Sir Alfred P. Robbins; Grand Secretary, P. Colville Smith, M.A.; President Board of Benevolence, James Stephens; Senior Grand Deacons, Sir Thos. A. Bramson, Ald. Sir Lewis A. Newton, Jas. H. Cooksey, C. H. Thorpe, H. J. Morley Fletcher, M.D., H. M. Holman, M.A.; Junior Grand Deacons, Frank S. Isitt, H. E. Travis, E. H. Dring, T. Mansley Woodhead, J. Coote Garnham, H. Gordon Small; G. Director of Ceremonies, J. S. Granville Grenfell, M.A.; Deputy ditto, H. D. Haslewood; Assistant ditto,

F. C. C. M. Fighiera, Owen Rowland, Leonard H. Harris, Alfred B. Nutter, M.A., Geo. S. Collins, Cecil S. Ramsden; G. Sword Bearer, Lt.-Col. R. F. Moresby White; Deputy ditto, Comdr. E. Wildy, R.N.V.R.; Assist. ditto, Col. W. R. Roberts, Capt. Sir Henry G. Norris; G. Standard Bearers, H. Bristow Wallen, Chas. D. Eaton; Assist. ditto, A. E. Hobbs, P. W. Croucher; Grand Organist, C. Harford Lloyd, Mus.Doc.; Deputy ditto, H. E. Horner; Assist. G. Secretary, W. Resbury Few; Grand Pursuivant, Thos. F. Strutt; Assistant ditto, A. R. Bailly, S. P. Tetamanti, W. C. Lightfoot; Grand Tyler, W. Yeo.

The Grand Lodge of England meets on the first Wednesday in March, June, September, and December. The Board of General Purposes meets on the third Tuesday in every month, and the Board of Benevolence on the last Wednesday but one of every month, except in December, when the meeting is on the third Wednesday. Both Boards meet at 5 p.m.

Supreme Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen Street, London, W.C.2. Grand Scribe E. P. Colville Smith, M.A.

Grand Lodge of Mark Master Masons, Mark Masons' Hall, Great Queen Street, London, W.O.2. Grand Sec. Arthur D. Hansell.

PRODUCTION, COMMERCE, AND COMMUNICATION

AGRICULTURE

The World's Chief Crops—Produce of Crops, England and Wales—British Agricultural Statistics—Co-operation in Agriculture—Agricultural Credit Societies—The Development Commission—Forestry—Agricultural Societies, etc.

THE WORLD'S CHIEF CROPS IN 1916 AND 1917

(From "The Bulletin of the International Institute of Agriculture")

Country.	1917. Bush.	1916. Bush.	Country.	1917. Bush.	1916. Bush.
Wheat.			Maize.		
Denmark	—	9,031,780	Italy	88,000,000	82,856,000
Spain	140,776,726	152,110,892	Rumania	—	—
France	142,101,253	204,480,173	Russia (48 Govts.)	—	73,145,308
Germany	—	—	Switzerland	256,000	154,000
Great Britain	—	57,683,985	Canada	6,292,336	7,382,764
Ireland	4,098,233	2,821,085	United States	3,262,296,152	2,624,676,184
Italy	139,707,333	182,193,000	Japan	—	4,166,036
Norway	—	315,564	Egypt	—	79,764,352
Netherlands	3,445,115	5,033,252	Barley.		
Rumania	—	73,356,666	Denmark	—	21,317,080
Russia in Europe	—	251,180,376	Spain	66,836,128	75,649,672
„ (48 Govts.)	—	342,996,074	France	35,923,640	33,327,560
Sweden	7,480,000	8,959,940	Germany	—	—
Switzerland	4,546,666	3,813,333	Great Britain	44,416,112	42,976,112
Canada	231,248,000	159,123,000	Ireland	6,824,000	5,693,300
United States (a)	416,478,920	480,741,972	Italy	6,464,000	8,804,000
„ (b)	241,945,704	157,813,065	Norway	—	2,635,692
British India	378,511,341	317,771,904	Netherlands	2,241,136	2,065,936
Japan	26,476,450	28,247,501	Rumania	—	29,430,000
Egypt	—	36,533,573	Russia (48 Govts.)	—	433,432,134
Tunis	—	7,150,300	Switzerland	620,000	536,000
Rye.			Canada	45,010,560	35,983,020
Denmark	—	9,974,340	United States	165,620,783	157,565,704
Spain	24,756,703	29,243,922	Japan	66,728,256	83,521,496
France	27,975,720	33,886,320	Egypt	—	10,439,640
Ireland	225,600	195,144	Tunis	—	6,000,000
Italy	4,532,000	5,428,000	WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF SUGAR		
Norway	—	740,856	The world's production of sugar in 1916-17 is estimated at 15,931,000 tons, as compared with 15,479,000 tons in 1915-16. The production of beet sugar was 5,921,000 tons; Germany producing 1,500,000, Austria 900,000, and Russia 1,500,000 tons. The production of cane sugar was 8,710,000 tons, of which 3,400,000 tons came from Cuba, and 1,595,000 tons from Java.		
Netherlands	12,149,664	11,654,696	PRODUCE OF CROPS IN ENGLAND AND WALES, 1917		
Rumania	—	—	The yield of wheat per acre, 29'88 bush., is about $1\frac{1}{4}$ bush. greater than in 1916, the total yield being estimated at 7,164,619 qr. Barley, although about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a bush. smaller per acre than in 1916, has given a total production of 5,539,514 qr. or 360,000 qr. more than in 1916, owing to increased area under crop. The total production of oats is 10,866,765 qr., the largest crop since 1907. Beans were a very poor crop, the smallest recorded since 1885. Peas were rather more satisfactory, the production being slightly greater than 1916, but still much below normal. The total production of hay is 7,550,000 tons, which is less by 1,280,000 tons than the total production of 1916.		
Russia in Europe	—	849,754,052	The yield of wheat per acre, 29'88 bush., is about $1\frac{1}{4}$ bush. greater than in 1916, the total yield being estimated at 7,164,619 qr. Barley, although about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a bush. smaller per acre than in 1916, has given a total production of 5,539,514 qr. or 360,000 qr. more than in 1916, owing to increased area under crop. The total production of oats is 10,866,765 qr., the largest crop since 1907. Beans were a very poor crop, the smallest recorded since 1885. Peas were rather more satisfactory, the production being slightly greater than 1916, but still much below normal. The total production of hay is 7,550,000 tons, which is less by 1,280,000 tons than the total production of 1916.		
„ (48 Govts.)	—	—	The yield of wheat per acre, 29'88 bush., is about $1\frac{1}{4}$ bush. greater than in 1916, the total yield being estimated at 7,164,619 qr. Barley, although about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a bush. smaller per acre than in 1916, has given a total production of 5,539,514 qr. or 360,000 qr. more than in 1916, owing to increased area under crop. The total production of oats is 10,866,765 qr., the largest crop since 1907. Beans were a very poor crop, the smallest recorded since 1885. Peas were rather more satisfactory, the production being slightly greater than 1916, but still much below normal. The total production of hay is 7,550,000 tons, which is less by 1,280,000 tons than the total production of 1916.		
Sweden	16,000,000	23,297,320	The yield of wheat per acre, 29'88 bush., is about $1\frac{1}{4}$ bush. greater than in 1916, the total yield being estimated at 7,164,619 qr. Barley, although about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a bush. smaller per acre than in 1916, has given a total production of 5,539,514 qr. or 360,000 qr. more than in 1916, owing to increased area under crop. The total production of oats is 10,866,765 qr., the largest crop since 1907. Beans were a very poor crop, the smallest recorded since 1885. Peas were rather more satisfactory, the production being slightly greater than 1916, but still much below normal. The total production of hay is 7,550,000 tons, which is less by 1,280,000 tons than the total production of 1916.		
Switzerland	1,730,000	2,032,000	The yield of wheat per acre, 29'88 bush., is about $1\frac{1}{4}$ bush. greater than in 1916, the total yield being estimated at 7,164,619 qr. Barley, although about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a bush. smaller per acre than in 1916, has given a total production of 5,539,514 qr. or 360,000 qr. more than in 1916, owing to increased area under crop. The total production of oats is 10,866,765 qr., the largest crop since 1907. Beans were a very poor crop, the smallest recorded since 1885. Peas were rather more satisfactory, the production being slightly greater than 1916, but still much below normal. The total production of hay is 7,550,000 tons, which is less by 1,280,000 tons than the total production of 1916.		
Canada	4,308,008	2,942,860	The yield of wheat per acre, 29'88 bush., is about $1\frac{1}{4}$ bush. greater than in 1916, the total yield being estimated at 7,164,619 qr. Barley, although about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a bush. smaller per acre than in 1916, has given a total production of 5,539,514 qr. or 360,000 qr. more than in 1916, owing to increased area under crop. The total production of oats is 10,866,765 qr., the largest crop since 1907. Beans were a very poor crop, the smallest recorded since 1885. Peas were rather more satisfactory, the production being slightly greater than 1916, but still much below normal. The total production of hay is 7,550,000 tons, which is less by 1,280,000 tons than the total production of 1916.		
United States	56,942,944	48,143,024	The yield of wheat per acre, 29'88 bush., is about $1\frac{1}{4}$ bush. greater than in 1916, the total yield being estimated at 7,164,619 qr. Barley, although about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a bush. smaller per acre than in 1916, has given a total production of 5,539,514 qr. or 360,000 qr. more than in 1916, owing to increased area under crop. The total production of oats is 10,866,765 qr., the largest crop since 1907. Beans were a very poor crop, the smallest recorded since 1885. Peas were rather more satisfactory, the production being slightly greater than 1916, but still much below normal. The total production of hay is 7,550,000 tons, which is less by 1,280,000 tons than the total production of 1916.		
Oats.			The yield of wheat per acre, 29'88 bush., is about $1\frac{1}{4}$ bush. greater than in 1916, the total yield being estimated at 7,164,619 qr. Barley, although about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a bush. smaller per acre than in 1916, has given a total production of 5,539,514 qr. or 360,000 qr. more than in 1916, owing to increased area under crop. The total production of oats is 10,866,765 qr., the largest crop since 1907. Beans were a very poor crop, the smallest recorded since 1885. Peas were rather more satisfactory, the production being slightly greater than 1916, but still much below normal. The total production of hay is 7,550,000 tons, which is less by 1,280,000 tons than the total production of 1916.		
Denmark	—	41,238,477	The yield of wheat per acre, 29'88 bush., is about $1\frac{1}{4}$ bush. greater than in 1916, the total yield being estimated at 7,164,619 qr. Barley, although about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a bush. smaller per acre than in 1916, has given a total production of 5,539,514 qr. or 360,000 qr. more than in 1916, owing to increased area under crop. The total production of oats is 10,866,765 qr., the largest crop since 1907. Beans were a very poor crop, the smallest recorded since 1885. Peas were rather more satisfactory, the production being slightly greater than 1916, but still much below normal. The total production of hay is 7,550,000 tons, which is less by 1,280,000 tons than the total production of 1916.		
Spain	26,282,939	25,677,030	The yield of wheat per acre, 29'88 bush., is about $1\frac{1}{4}$ bush. greater than in 1916, the total yield being estimated at 7,164,619 qr. Barley, although about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a bush. smaller per acre than in 1916, has given a total production of 5,539,514 qr. or 360,000 qr. more than in 1916, owing to increased area under crop. The total production of oats is 10,866,765 qr., the largest crop since 1907. Beans were a very poor crop, the smallest recorded since 1885. Peas were rather more satisfactory, the production being slightly greater than 1916, but still much below normal. The total production of hay is 7,550,000 tons, which is less by 1,280,000 tons than the total production of 1916.		
France	189,544,135	221,230,955	The yield of wheat per acre, 29'88 bush., is about $1\frac{1}{4}$ bush. greater than in 1916, the total yield being estimated at 7,164,619 qr. Barley, although about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a bush. smaller per acre than in 1916, has given a total production of 5,539,514 qr. or 360,000 qr. more than in 1916, owing to increased area under crop. The total production of oats is 10,866,765 qr., the largest crop since 1907. Beans were a very poor crop, the smallest recorded since 1885. Peas were rather more satisfactory, the production being slightly greater than 1916, but still much below normal. The total production of hay is 7,550,000 tons, which is less by 1,280,000 tons than the total production of 1916.		
Great Britain	86,934,120	73,499,481	The yield of wheat per acre, 29'88 bush., is about $1\frac{1}{4}$ bush. greater than in 1916, the total yield being estimated at 7,164,619 qr. Barley, although about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a bush. smaller per acre than in 1916, has given a total production of 5,539,514 qr. or 360,000 qr. more than in 1916, owing to increased area under crop. The total production of oats is 10,866,765 qr., the largest crop since 1907. Beans were a very poor crop, the smallest recorded since 1885. Peas were rather more satisfactory, the production being slightly greater than 1916, but still much below normal. The total production of hay is 7,550,000 tons, which is less by 1,280,000 tons than the total production of 1916.		
Ireland	74,435,350	49,778,041	The yield of wheat per acre, 29'88 bush., is about $1\frac{1}{4}$ bush. greater than in 1916, the total yield being estimated at 7,164,619 qr. Barley, although about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a bush. smaller per acre than in 1916, has given a total production of 5,539,514 qr. or 360,000 qr. more than in 1916, owing to increased area under crop. The total production of oats is 10,866,765 qr., the largest crop since 1907. Beans were a very poor crop, the smallest recorded since 1885. Peas were rather more satisfactory, the production being slightly greater than 1916, but still much below normal. The total production of hay is 7,550,000 tons, which is less by 1,280,000 tons than the total production of 1916.		
Italy	27,054,500	20,817,500	The yield of wheat per acre, 29'88 bush., is about $1\frac{1}{4}$ bush. greater than in 1916, the total yield being estimated at 7,164,619 qr. Barley, although about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a bush. smaller per acre than in 1916, has given a total production of 5,539,514 qr. or 360,000 qr. more than in 1916, owing to increased area under crop. The total production of oats is 10,866,765 qr., the largest crop since 1907. Beans were a very poor crop, the smallest recorded since 1885. Peas were rather more satisfactory, the production being slightly greater than 1916, but still much below normal. The total production of hay is 7,550,000 tons, which is less by 1,280,000 tons than the total production of 1916.		
Norway	—	17,433,438	The yield of wheat per acre, 29'88 bush., is about $1\frac{1}{4}$ bush. greater than in 1916, the total yield being estimated at 7,164,619 qr. Barley, although about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a bush. smaller per acre than in 1916, has given a total production of 5,539,514 qr. or 360,000 qr. more than in 1916, owing to increased area under crop. The total production of oats is 10,866,765 qr., the largest crop since 1907. Beans were a very poor crop, the smallest recorded since 1885. Peas were rather more satisfactory, the production being slightly greater than 1916, but still much below normal. The total production of hay is 7,550,000 tons, which is less by 1,280,000 tons than the total production of 1916.		
Netherlands	14,843,966	15,921,284	The yield of wheat per acre, 29'88 bush., is about $1\frac{1}{4}$ bush. greater than in 1916, the total yield being estimated at 7,164,619 qr. Barley, although about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a bush. smaller per acre than in 1916, has given a total production of 5,539,514 qr. or 360,000 qr. more than in 1916, owing to increased area under crop. The total production of oats is 10,866,765 qr., the largest crop since 1907. Beans were a very poor crop, the smallest recorded since 1885. Peas were rather more satisfactory, the production being slightly greater than 1916, but still much below normal. The total production of hay is 7,550,000 tons, which is less by 1,280,000 tons than the total production of 1916.		
Rumania	—	23,100,000	The yield of wheat per acre, 29'88 bush., is about $1\frac{1}{4}$ bush. greater than in 1916, the total yield being estimated at 7,164,619 qr. Barley, although about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a bush. smaller per acre than in 1916, has given a total production of 5,539,514 qr. or 360,000 qr. more than in 1916, owing to increased area under crop. The total production of oats is 10,866,765 qr., the largest crop since 1907. Beans were a very poor crop, the smallest recorded since 1885. Peas were rather more satisfactory, the production being slightly greater than 1916, but still much below normal. The total production of hay is 7,550,000 tons, which is less by 1,280,000 tons than the total production of 1916.		
Russia (48 Govts.)	—	694,516,108	The yield of wheat per acre, 29'88 bush., is about $1\frac{1}{4}$ bush. greater than in 1916, the total yield being estimated at 7,164,619 qr. Barley, although about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a bush. smaller per acre than in 1916, has given a total production of 5,539,514 qr. or 360,000 qr. more than in 1916, owing to increased area under crop. The total production of oats is 10,866,765 qr., the largest crop since 1907. Beans were a very poor crop, the smallest recorded since 1885. Peas were rather more satisfactory, the production being slightly greater than 1916, but still much below normal. The total production of hay is 7,550,000 tons, which is less by 1,280,000 tons than the total production of 1916.		
Switzerland	3,374,000	5,384,500	The yield of wheat per acre, 29'88 bush., is about $1\frac{1}{4}$ bush. greater than in 1916, the total yield being estimated at 7,164,619 qr. Barley, although about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a bush. smaller per acre than in 1916, has given a total production of 5,539,514 qr. or 360,000 qr. more than in 1916, owing to increased area under crop. The total production of oats is 10,866,765 qr., the largest crop since 1907. Beans were a very poor crop, the smallest recorded since 1885. Peas were rather more satisfactory, the production being slightly greater than 1916, but still much below normal. The total production of hay is 7,550,000 tons, which is less by 1,280,000 tons than the total production of 1916.		
Canada	333,830,007	297,869,297	The yield of wheat per acre, 29'88 bush., is about $1\frac{1}{4}$ bush. greater than in 1916, the total yield being estimated at 7,164,619 qr. Barley, although about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a bush. smaller per acre than in 1916, has given a total production of 5,539,514 qr. or 360,000 qr. more than in 1916, owing to increased area under crop. The total production of oats is 10,866,765 qr., the largest crop since 1907. Beans were a very poor crop, the smallest recorded since 1885. Peas were rather more satisfactory, the production being slightly greater than 1916, but still much below normal. The total production of hay is 7,550,000 tons, which is less by 1,280,000 tons than the total production of 1916.		
United States	1,261,923,502	999,496,514	The yield of wheat per acre, 29'88 bush., is about $1\frac{1}{4}$ bush. greater than in 1916, the total yield being estimated at 7,164,619 qr. Barley, although about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a bush. smaller per acre than in 1916, has given a total production of 5,539,514 qr. or 360,000 qr. more than in 1916, owing to increased area under crop. The total production of oats is 10,866,765 qr., the largest crop since 1907. Beans were a very poor crop, the smallest recorded since 1885. Peas were rather more satisfactory, the production being slightly greater than 1916, but still much below normal. The total production of hay is 7,550,000 tons, which is less by 1,280,000 tons than the total production of 1916.		
Japan	—	4,724,361	The yield of wheat per acre, 29'88 bush., is about $1\frac{1}{4}$ bush. greater than in 1916, the total yield being estimated at 7,164,619 qr. Barley, although about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a bush. smaller per acre than in 1916, has given a total production of 5,539,514 qr. or 360,000 qr. more than in 1916, owing to increased area under crop. The total production of oats is 10,866,765 qr., the largest crop since 1907. Beans were a very poor crop, the smallest recorded since 1885. Peas were rather more satisfactory, the production being slightly greater than 1916, but still much below normal. The total production of hay is 7,550,000 tons, which is less by 1,280,000 tons than the total production of 1916.		
Tunis	—	1,650,000	The yield of wheat per acre, 29'88 bush., is about $1\frac{1}{4}$ bush. greater than in 1916, the total yield being estimated at 7,164,619 qr. Barley, although about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a bush. smaller per acre than in 1916, has given a total production of 5,539,514 qr. or 360,000 qr. more than in 1916, owing to increased area under crop. The total production of oats is 10,866,765 qr., the largest crop since 1907. Beans were a very poor crop, the smallest recorded since 1885. Peas were rather more satisfactory, the production being slightly greater than 1916, but still much below normal. The total production of hay is 7,550,000 tons, which is less by 1,280,000 tons than the total production of 1916.		

(a) Winter wheat.

(b) Spring wheat.

THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE

The International Institute of Agriculture owes its inception to the King of Italy, at whose suggestion the Italian Government invited all the countries of the world to send representatives to a congress, having for its object the creation of such an institution. The Congress took place in Rome, in May 1905, and resulted in the signing of the Convention of June 17 creating an International Institute of Agriculture.

No less than 55 countries, comprising almost the whole of the civilised world, have adhered to the Convention.

The Institute, which is housed in a beautiful building constructed in Rome at the personal expense of the King of Italy, consists of a General Assembly and a Permanent Committee. The General Assembly elects from amongst its members a Chairman and a Vice-Chairman for each session. The Permanent Committee, in which each country is represented by one delegate, elects for a period of three years a President and Vice-President from amongst the delegates.

The current expenses are provided by the contributions of the Governments sending representatives to the Institute, supplemented by an endowment of 300,000 francs a year granted by the King of Italy. The different countries are classified according to the number of "units of contribution" which they pay to the Institute, a "unit of contribution" being 2,500 francs. Thus the countries in Class I. pay 16 units, and their delegates in the Permanent Committee have each 5 votes; in Class II., 8 units and 4 votes; in Class III., 4 units and 3 votes; in Class IV., 2 units and 2 votes; in Class V., 1 unit and 1 vote. The United Kingdom belongs to Class I., paying an annual contribution of 40,000 francs (about £1,600).

The official language of the Institute is French, but the staff is International. The work is carried on by an administrative branch (secretariat) and three technical branches: Agricultural and Commercial Statistics; Agricultural Intelligence and Plant Diseases; Economic and Social Intelligence. There is also a library. The technical branches are intended to supply the world with reliable information—(a) on crops (areas cultivated, conditions and forecasts, estimated yield and ascertained production), and on imports, exports, and prices of agricultural produce, with a view to minimising the effect of disturbing influences on the markets; (b) on the progress of agricultural science and the improvement of agricultural practice; (c) on the diseases of plants and on insect pests, in order to facilitate the prevention of their diffusion, and the protection of such districts as are free from them; (d) on agricultural co-operation, insurance and credit, and on agri-

cultural economy in general, so as to help in promoting the diffusion and increasing the efficiency of the systems best adapted to the requirements of agriculturists. Each of the technical branches publishes a monthly bulletin in five languages, besides occasional volumes of collected information. A weekly bibliographical bulletin is published by the library. There are also issued a year-book of agricultural statistics and a year-book of agricultural legislation; the latter is compiled by the Secretariat.

It is also a part of the functions of the Institute to submit to the approval of the Governments measures for the protection of the common interests of agriculturists and for the improvement of their condition, after having previously obtained all the necessary sources of information, such as resolutions passed by international or other congresses relating to agriculture or the sciences applied to agriculture, by agricultural societies, academies, scientific bodies, etc.

The following are the countries sending representatives to the Institute: Abyssinia, Argentine Republic, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, Ecuador, France, Algeria, Morocco (French Protectorate), Tunis, Germany, Great Britain and Ireland, Australia, Canada, India, Mauritius, New Zealand, Union of South Africa, Greece, Guatemala, Holland, Dutch East Indies, Italy, Eritrea, Tripoli and Cyrenaica, Japan, Luxembourg, Mexico, Montenegro, Nicaragua, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Persia, Portugal, Rumania, Russia, Salvador, San Marino, Serbia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Egypt, United States, Uruguay. The delegate of Great Britain and Ireland is Sir James Wilson, K.C.S.I., who also acts as delegate for Australia, Canada, Mauritius, New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa.

President of the Institute, Marchese R. Cappelli, Vice-President of the Italian Chamber of Deputies, delegate of Italy; *Vice-President*, Louis-Dop, delegate of France; *General Secretary*, Prof. Ch. Dragoni; *Acting Chief of the Division of General Statistics*, Dr. Van Hiseuloven; *Acting Chief of the Division of Agricultural Intelligence and Plant Diseases*, Dr. Saulnier; *Chief of the Division of Economic and Social Intelligence*, Prof. Ch. Dragoni.

Chairmen of the Permanent Sub-Committees: 1st Sub-Committee, (vacant); 2nd Sub-Committee, Dr. T. Müller, Privy Counsellor, delegate of Germany; 3rd Sub-Committee, G. Zabiello, Consul-General of Russia at Rome, delegate of Russia; 4th Sub-Committee, E. Leno, Minister Plenipotentiary of Portugal at Rome, delegate of Portugal.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM

According to the **Final Report on the Census of Production** [Cd. 6320, 1913] the agricultural output of Great Britain was valued at £150,800,000, about 1,840,000 persons being permanently or temporarily employed in its production; the agricultural output of Ireland was valued at £45,574,000, affording employment to about 984,000 persons.

The total area (excluding water) of the United Kingdom is as follows:

	England.	Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	U. Kingdom.
Acres	32,387,409	4,750,155	19,069,683	20,248,099	76,640,799

Of this area the total acreage under crops and grass in 1916 was as follows:

	England.	Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	U. Kingdom.
Arable land } Acres {	10,302,153	748,948	3,303,741	5,050,234	19,499,475
Permanent grass }	14,015,840	2,007,143	1,471,765	9,664,043	27,188,037

The crops grown on this acreage in 1916 were as follows:

	England.	Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Wheat	1,862,211	49,997	63,083	76,438	2,053,568
Barley	1,244,639	87,437	169,739	150,063	1,653,376
Oats	1,862,502	222,172	990,589	1,071,593	4,171,353
Rye	52,840	636	5,742	6,611	65,971
Beans	235,090	1,177	5,440	998	242,803
Peas	112,068	615	591	148	113,474
Total corn crops . . .	5,369,340	362,034	1,235,184	1,305,851	8,300,745
Potatoes	399,586	28,362	130,119	586,308	1,155,404
Turnips and Swedes . .	895,477	52,682	414,320	262,814	1,623,161
Mangold	366,818	11,319	2,347	80,434	461,823
Cabbage	46,371	840	4,673	—	—
Kohl-Kabi	14,496	109	—	37,282	183,346
Rape	64,704	6,121	7,862	—	—
Vetches or Tares . . .	88,434	630	11,199	2,121	102,629
Lucerne	53,895	272	13	—	54,180
Hops	31,352	—	—	—	31,352
Small Fruit	72,418	811	7,127	15,567	96,250
Clover, Sainfoin, and Grasses under Rotation	2,311,267	279,043	1,480,329	2,649,906	6,763,011
Other Crops	180,992	1,792	2,373	109,951	351,459
Barc Fallow	416,953	4,933	8,195	—	430,495

Agricultural Holdings of England and Wales, 1916

	1-5 Acres.		5-20 Acres.		20-50 Acres.		50-100 Acres.		100-300 Acres.		Above 300 Acres.	
	No.	Acreage.	No.	Acreage.	No.	Acreage.	No.	Acreage.	No.	Acreage.	No.	Acreage.
England	89,646	246,632	101,364	1,139,506	65,171	2,183,796	49,286	3,588,909	62,185	10,662,105	13,985	6,489,797
Wales . .	9,907	33,747	19,252	218,640	13,259	450,382	10,371	753,985	7,495	1,153,596	342	132,126

IMPORTS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE

The growth of the imports of the chief agricultural food products into the United Kingdom as shown by the following table, giving the proportional quantities per head of population for the products named:

Years.	Wheat (grain).	Wheat (flour).	Dead Meat.	Butter and Margarine.	Cheese.	Eggs.
	lb.	lb.	lb.*	lb.	lb.	No.
1866-70 . .	116	16	4'2	4'3	3'4	14
1871-75 . .	152	19	10'9	4'8	4'7	19
1876-80 . .	174	28	19'2	6'2	5'7	22
1881-85 . .	186	45	18'9	7'2	5'7	26
1886-90 . .	170	48	23'3	8'7	5'8	31
1891-95 . .	202	56	30'4	10'4	6'2	36
1896-1900 .	185	58	43'8	11'6	6'8	44
1901-5 . .	230	48	46'1	13'2	6'8	54
1906-10 . .	246	31	47'9	13'2	6'2	50
1912 . . .	269	25	51'3	13'1	5'7	50
1913 . . .	258	29	55'4	13'8	5'6	56
1914 . . .	251	24	55'7	13'3	5'9	46

drink (exclusive of tobacco) per head of the population up to the war was:

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1861 . . .	2	18	0	1908 . . .	5	8	4
1871 . . .	3	18	9	1909 . . .	5	12	0
1881 . . .	5	0	9	1910 . . .	5	12	8
1891 . . .	4	18	0	1911 . . .	5	14	2
1901 . . .	5	5	11	1912 . . .	6	0	6
1906 . . .	5	7	8	1913 . . .	6	3	5
1907 . . .	5	11	2	1914 . . .	6	5	8

Food Imported into the United Kingdom

The Returns as to the imports and exports of corn, live-stock, and agricultural produce imported into the United Kingdom will not be published in detail until the conclusion of the war. The following figures give the latest available statistics:

Year.	Beef.	Mutton.	Pig-meat.	Total of all Meat.
	£	£	£	£
1911	13,211,228	9,915,860	18,803,841	44,161,681
1912	15,806,508	9,965,191	18,376,935	46,520,644
1913	18,874,346	11,112,026	22,162,627	54,527,982
1914	23,365,203	11,593,680	23,951,845	61,474,392

The total value of the imports of food and

* Including beef, mutton, and pork, fresh and preserved, and bacon and hams.

Year.	Butter.	Margarine.	Cheese.	Milk (Condensed).	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
1911 . . .	24,600,619	2,461,325	7,140,042	2,020,991	36,272,743
1912 . . .	24,354,193	3,514,045	7,414,091	2,215,354	37,525,568
1913 . . .	24,683,658	3,917,701	7,035,039	2,185,462	37,299,008
1914 . . .	24,014,276	3,977,361	7,966,162	2,154,169	38,203,314

Year.	Rabbits (dead).	Poultry and Game.	Eggs.	Lard.	Imitation Lard.
	£	£	£	£	£
1911 . . .	712,600	997,324	7,967,555	4,251,758	360,878
1912 . . .	617,168	934,996	8,394,524	4,573,136	434,623
1913 . . .	781,376	1,111,990	9,590,602	5,552,462	465,503
1914 . . .	747,643	943,726	8,652,800	4,750,943	525,185

Year.	Wheat.	Wheat Flour.	Other Grain (except Wheat).	Other Meal (except Wheat).
	£	£	£	£
1911	38,909,816	5,277,043	26,057,254	1,224,470
1912	46,445,232	5,518,504	29,873,128	1,254,031
1913	43,849,173	6,347,771	29,408,607	1,127,454
1914	44,734,079	5,549,048	23,509,778	1,092,615

Year.	Rice.	Other Farinace- ous Sub- stances.	Sugar.	Fruits, Nuts, Vege- tables.
	£	£	£	£
1911	2,917,410	2,208,696	26,586,839	15,308,572
1912	3,756,979	2,367,458	25,149,661	15,894,897
1913	3,208,733	2,517,302	23,066,621	17,118,092
1914	3,261,589	2,122,874	32,118,170	16,140,279

The last two cereal years (Sept. 1 to Aug. 31, 1914-15 and 1915-16) practically coincide with the first two years of war, so that a comparison with previous cereal years of the figures showing the extent to which imports of grain from the Colonies and from foreign countries supplement the home harvest of 1915 is unusually interesting. An important point is that, even with the large home crop of 1915, three-quarters of our wheat supplies in 1915-16 were imported. Ten years' figures are given in the following table:

Harvest Year.	Wheat Crop of the United Kingdom.	Imports of Wheat during the cereal Year Sept. 1— Aug. 31.	Imports of Wheat Flour in cereal Year equivalent weight of Grain.	Total estimated Wheat Grain available for Home Consumption (in- cluding seed).
	Qr.	Qr.	Qr.	Qr.
1906-7 .	7,577,300	22,105,180	4,284,490	33,966,970
1907-8 .	7,066,400	21,362,720	4,339,090	32,768,210
1908-9 .	6,741,200	21,727,220	3,654,650	32,023,070
1909-10 .	7,899,600	24,099,060	3,501,520	35,500,180
1910-11 .	7,974,200	23,516,140	3,283,380	33,853,720
1911-12 .	8,039,200	24,109,260	3,324,140	33,472,600
1912-13 .	7,175,300	26,500,565	3,648,883	37,324,750
1913-14 .	7,987,100	23,267,175	3,654,043	34,008,320
1914-15 .	7,804,000	22,483,587	3,529,573	33,817,160
1915-16 .	9,239,400	23,311,655	3,245,958	35,796,410

With regard to the countries from which the supply of wheat was drawn, the outstanding feature is the doubling of the imports from the United States between 1913-14 and 1915-16, the extra thirty-four million cwt. sent from that country having more than compensated for the decreases in the supplies from India, Russia, Argentina, and Australia put together. Imports from Canada have remained steady, those in 1915-16 being the largest yet recorded from that country.

The average value of foreign and colonial corn imported into the United Kingdom for the years named was, per imperial quarter:

Year.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1905 .	31 0	20 1	15 4
1909 .	39 8	23 8	17 0
1911 .	34 0	24 1	16 5
1912 .	36 4	27 11	19 4
1913 .	35 6	25 9	17 5
1914 .	36 11	25 2	18 5

The average value of British corn is given in the following table on p. 605.

Maximum Prices for Grain

By the Grain (Prices) Order, 1917, maximum prices in the United Kingdom were fixed as follows:

For Delivery.	Wheat & Rye per qr.	Oats per qr.	Barley per qr.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Before Dec. 1, 1917 .	73 6	44 3	62 9
In Dec. 1917 & Jan. '18	74 6	45 3	62 9
In Feb. and March 1918	75 6	46 3	62 9
In Apr. and May 1918	76 9	47 3	62 9
After June 1, 1918 .	77 9	48 6	62 9

Irish Cattle Trade

The following are the exports of animals from Ireland to Great Britain:

Year.	Cattle.	Horses.	Sheep.	Swine.
1911 .	694,828	31,578	654,197	342,340
1912 .	555,099	34,711	618,659	265,241
1913 .	1,109,621	36,643	659,255	200,296
1914 .	944,578	30,753	537,539	147,922
1915 .	840,735	17,311	489,391	179,056

Area and Production of Wheat, Barley and Oats in the United Kingdom, in each of the last 50 years; and Average Price of British Wheat, Barley and Oats in England and Wales

Year.	Wheat.			Barley.			Oats.		
	Acreage under Wheat in the United Kingdom.*	Estimated Production of Wheat in the United Kingdom.†	Price per Quarter.‡	Acreage under Barley in the United Kingdom.*	Estimated Production of Barley in the United Kingdom.†	Price per Quarter.‡	Acreage under Oats in the United Kingdom.*	Estimated Production of Oats in the United Kingdom.†	Price per Quarter.‡
	Acres.	Quarters.	s. d.	Acres.	Quarters.	s. d.	Acres.	Quarters.	s. d.
1867	3,640,925	No information.	64 5	2,439,947	No information.	40 0	4,421,998	No information.	26 0
1868	3,951,018	"	63 9	2,348,068	"	43 0	4,469,387	"	28 1
1869	3,981,989	"	48 2	2,483,277	"	39 5	4,480,125	"	26 0
1870	3,773,663	"	46 11	2,623,752	"	34 7	4,424,536	"	22 10
1871	3,831,054	"	56 8	2,616,965	"	36 2	4,362,139	"	25 2
1872	3,839,532	"	57 0	2,543,581	"	37 4	4,340,748	"	23 2
1873	3,670,259	"	58 8	2,574,529	"	40 5	4,198,495	"	25 5
1874	3,830,767	"	55 9	2,507,130	"	44 11	4,088,825	"	28 10
1875	3,514,088	"	45 2	2,751,362	"	38 5	4,176,177	"	28 8
1876	3,125,342	"	46 2	2,762,263	"	35 2	4,289,722	"	26 3
1877	3,321,065	"	56 9	2,652,300	"	39 8	4,238,957	"	25 11
1878	3,381,701	"	46 5	2,722,879	"	40 2	4,124,029	"	24 4
1879	3,056,428	"	43 10	2,931,809	"	34 0	3,998,200	"	21 9
1880	3,065,967	"	44 4	2,694,998	"	33 1	4,191,701	"	23 1
1881	2,966,844	"	45 4	2,662,344	"	31 11	4,307,338	"	21 9
1882	3,164,003	"	45 1	2,451,889	"	31 2	4,244,642	"	21 10
1883	2,713,220	"	41 7	2,493,729	"	31 10	4,371,109	"	21 5
1884	2,749,470	"	35 8	2,346,102	"	30 8	4,277,915	"	20 3
1885	2,553,235	9,954,471	32 10	2,446,868	10,715,204	30 1	4,283,481	20,555,113	20 7
1886	2,359,032	7,918,486	31 0	2,432,861	9,783,701	26 7	4,417,737	21,172,011	19 0
1887	2,388,477	9,528,117	32 6	2,255,268	8,743,533	25 4	4,418,300	18,848,677	16 3
1888	2,667,813	9,311,642	31 10	2,264,562	9,318,194	27 10	4,177,476	19,746,959	16 9
1889	2,543,163	9,485,451	29 9	2,315,755	9,337,969	25 10	4,142,380	20,509,842	17 9
1890	2,482,728	9,499,235	31 11	2,301,213	10,099,191	28 8	4,138,562	21,411,925	18 7
1891	2,391,721	9,342,837	37 0	2,298,998	9,944,386	28 2	4,129,048	20,809,053	20 0
1892	2,298,671	7,596,906	30 3	2,220,217	9,617,392	26 2	4,237,973	21,022,650	19 10
1893	1,955,223	6,364,106	26 4	2,251,280	8,218,249	25 7	4,435,922	21,073,515	18 9
1894	1,980,224	7,588,048	22 10	2,268,184	9,825,079	24 6	4,524,191	23,857,839	17 1
1895	1,456,405	4,785,638	23 1	2,346,371	9,378,559	21 11	4,527,930	21,809,523	14 6
1896	1,734,218	7,280,876	26 2	2,285,952	9,728,088	22 11	4,303,944	20,357,472	14 9
1897	1,939,311	7,036,972	30 2	2,213,547	9,076,682	23 6	4,225,882	20,444,519	16 11
1898	2,158,401	9,360,660	34 0	2,068,770	9,341,348	27 2	4,097,855	21,572,284	18 5
1899	2,055,290	8,407,571	25 8	2,159,414	9,316,551	25 7	4,109,825	20,767,480	17 0
1900	1,901,038	6,790,262	26 11	2,172,129	8,568,237	24 11	4,145,835	20,642,150	17 7
1901	1,746,155	6,740,966	26 9	2,140,908	8,455,398	25 2	4,112,297	20,146,816	18 5
1902	1,772,840	7,284,805	28 1	2,083,014	9,304,900	25 8	4,157,079	23,023,045	20 2
1903	1,620,988	6,102,348	26 9	2,021,823	8,163,711	22 8	4,257,052	21,617,569	17 2
1904	1,407,618	4,739,973	28 4	2,002,854	7,806,685	22 4	4,351,183	22,094,381	16 4
1905	1,836,598	7,541,582	29 8	1,872,305	8,125,445	24 4	4,137,406	20,785,799	17 4
1906	1,801,271	7,577,305	28 3	1,931,651	8,434,961	24 2	4,138,407	21,859,076	18 4
1907	1,665,017	7,066,399	30 7	1,835,359	8,386,541	25 1	4,218,541	22,961,094	18 10
1908	1,664,860	6,741,180	32 0	1,824,410	7,696,112	25 10	4,189,378	22,001,009	17 10
1909	1,868,385	7,899,587	36 11	1,829,933	8,618,094	26 10	4,038,425	22,342,121	18 11
1910	1,857,671	7,074,179	31 8	1,899,130	7,880,562	23 1	4,116,137	21,974,289	17 4
1911	1,952,422	8,039,182	31 8	1,758,842	7,225,402	27 3	4,071,927	20,366,667	18 10
1912	1,971,801	7,175,288	34 9	1,816,426	7,275,900	30 8	4,096,111	20,600,079	21 6
1913	1,791,569	7,087,050	31 8	1,932,321	8,204,066	27 3	3,983,443	20,660,279	19 1
1914	1,905,933	7,804,041	34 11	1,873,280	8,065,678	27 2	3,899,078	20,663,537	20 11
1915	2,335,091	9,239,355	52 10	1,524,316	5,862,244	37 4	4,182,296	22,308,395	30 2
1916	2,053,568	7,471,884	58 5	1,653,376	6,612,550	53 6	4,171,353	21,333,782	33 5

* Inclusive of the Isle of Man and Channel Islands.

† Exclusive of the Isle of Man and Channel Islands, where no produce statistics are collected. Particulars of production are not available prior to 1885.

‡ Average Price of British Corn, as returned under the Corn Returns Act, 1882. Where returns of purchases are made in any other measure than the Imperial bushel or by weight or by a weighed measure such returns are converted into the Imperial bushel, and in the case of weight or weighed measure the conversion is made at the rate of 60 Imperial pounds for every bushel of wheat, 50 Imperial pounds for every bushel of barley, and 39 Imperial pounds for every bushel of oats.

Fish

The value of fish landed on the coasts of the United Kingdom in 1916 was: English and Welsh coasts, £7,548,562; Scottish coasts, £3,206,427; Irish coasts, £435,682. Total, United Kingdom, £11,190,671.

Numbers of Live-stock, 1876-1916

Number of horses,* cattle, sheep, and pigs in the United Kingdom in the years mentioned:

Year.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
1876	1,863,410	9,995,028	32,262,579	3,734,429
1880	1,929,680	9,871,153	30,239,620	2,863,488
1885	1,909,200	10,868,760	30,086,200	3,686,628
1890	1,964,911	10,789,858	31,667,195	4,362,040
1895	2,112,207	10,753,314	29,774,853	4,238,870
1900	2,000,415	11,455,009	31,054,726	3,663,716
1905	2,116,800	11,674,019	29,076,777	3,601,659
1910	2,094,587	11,765,453	31,164,587	3,561,481
1914	1,851,042	12,184,505	27,963,977	3,952,615
1915	1,711,858	12,171,452	28,275,970	3,795,131
1916	1,834,215	12,451,540	28,849,655	3,615,891

For the year 1916 these were distributed as follows:

Country.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
England	1,197,760	5,403,665	14,071,954	1,977,466
Wales .	161,806	812,116	3,879,169	190,475
Scotland	207,290	1,226,374	7,055,864	146,390
Ireland	533,151	4,970,441	3,763,705	1,290,289

CO-OPERATION IN AGRICULTURE

The Agricultural Organisation Society (established 1901) is a non-trading society which exists for the purpose of advocating the principles of co-operation amongst agriculturists, and of giving assistance in the formation of agricultural co-operative societies in suitable districts throughout England and Wales. On Dec. 31, 1915, it had 561 affiliated societies. The Society receives certain Government grants, but a proportion of these grants is dependent upon the amount of voluntary contributions which it receives.

Pres. Earl of Selborne; *Sec.* J. Nugent Harris. *Offices*, Queen Anne's Chambers, Tothill Street, Westminster, London, S.W.1

The reports of the Irish Agricultural Organisation Society, Ltd., indicate that the agricultural co-operative movement in that country is growing steadily. There were, in Dec. 1916, 1,040 co-operative farmers' societies, comprising creameries, credit banks, agricultural societies, poultry keepers' societies, and others of a miscellaneous character, with an aggregate membership of over 100,000 and a total business turnover exceeding £6,099,830.

The Society is a voluntary association depending for its existence on subscriptions and on affiliation fees from the societies it organises. It receives a grant from the Development Fund *pro rata* to what it receives from the contributions of its affiliated societies. It has spent upwards of £100,000, privately contributed, in spreading co-operative organisation among Irish farmers. *Sec. R. A. Anderson.* *Office*, The Plunkett House, 84 Merrion Square, Dublin.

A Joint Board for Co-operative Organisation,

* Horses used for agricultural purposes (including mares kept for breeding) and unbroken horses.

representative of England, Scotland, and Ireland, was formed in 1908. *Chairman*, Sir Horace Plunkett; *Vice-Chairmen*, Earl of Selborne and Dr. Douglas; *Sec. R. A. Anderson*, 84 Merrion Square, Dublin.

A Co-operative Reference Library has been established, and publishes a quarterly, *Better Business*. *Librarian*, Lionel Smith-Gordon, The Plunkett House, Dublin.

In 1915 there were 994 registered co-operative societies engaged in agricultural production and distribution in the United Kingdom. Of these 911 were societies engaged wholly in agricultural operations, 532 being engaged in the distribution of seeds, manures, implements, etc., and 389 mainly in the production of butter. The total capital amounted to £1,263,577. The aggregate sales of the 911 societies amounted to £9,001,867. They employed 3,532 persons. In addition to the 911 societies mentioned, there were 83 industrial co-operative societies having farming and dairymaking departments. The following table shows for England and Wales, Scotland, and Ireland respectively, the sales of all the 994 distributing and productive societies and departments:

	Agricultural Distribution Societies.	Agricultural Productive Societies and Departments.	Total.	
			Amount.	Per Cent.
	£	£	£	
England & Wales	3,005,849	617,497	3,623,346	38.4
Scotland	521,208	371,083	892,291	9.5
Ireland	969,521	3,949,258	4,918,779	52.1
	4,496,578	4,937,838	9,434,416	100.0

SMALL HOLDINGS AND ALLOTMENTS

The Small Holdings and Allotments Act, 1907, came into force on Jan. 1, 1908. Its provisions were consolidated with those of previous measures dealing with the subject in the Small Holdings and Allotments Act, 1908, which came into force on Jan. 1, 1909. A supplementary Act, the Small Holdings Act, 1910, provided compensation to tenants on whom notice to quit is served with a view to the use of the land for the provision of small holdings. The Board of Agriculture have prepared leaflets on "The Administration of the Small Holdings Acts," "How to Obtain an Allotment or a Small Holding," and "Agricultural Credit Banks," and have also published reports on the working of a number of holdings.

The Commissioners, in their latest report (which was issued before the war—no further reports will be issued until after the war), state that up to Dec. 31, 1914, 195,499 acres had been actually acquired or agreed to be acquired for small holdings by County Councils in England and Wales, of which 138,405 acres had been purchased for £4,549,068 and 57,094 acres leased for rents amounting to £71,221. Of this land, 178,911 acres had been actually let to 12,584 individual small holders and 506 acres sold to 50 small holders. In addition 8,436 acres had been let to 63 Co-operative Small Holdings Associations, who had sublet the land to 1,451 of their members; and 3,580 applicants had been provided with over 47,500 acres by private landowners direct, mainly through the instrumentality of the Councils. The land that has been acquired, but which is not yet let in small holdings, will probably provide for another 475 applicants, and the Councils of County

Boroughs have about 310 acres not yet allotted, which will probably provide for about another 50 applicants. It appears, therefore, that the Act has resulted in the provision of land for 18,486 applicants in seven years.

During 1914 fresh applications were received by County Councils from 3,415 individuals and 7 associations. The total quantity applied for was 58,789 acres, showing a decrease on 1913 due to the war. During the seven years since the Act came into operation, applications have been received from 46,660 individuals and 96 associations, and the total quantity applied for amounts to 782,286 acres. A considerable number of the applicants, especially of those who applied in the first year, proved to be unsuitable for various reasons, mainly owing to lack of necessary capital; but 27,667 applicants have been provisionally approved as suitable, though it does not necessarily follow that it is possible to obtain holdings for them at rents which they are prepared to pay. A striking feature of the applications received is the demand in Norfolk, due largely to the efficient administration of the Act by the County Council.

The average price of the land purchased in 1914 was £36 an acre, and the average rent of the land leased £15.6 an acre.

The number of small holdings provided by County Councils of which the holders were in actual possession on Dec. 31, 1914, was 12,634. This does not include 1,451 holdings on land let by County Councils to Associations. The average size of the holdings provided in England and Wales was between 13 and 14 acres, but the average varies very considerably in different parts of the country.

Norfolk maintains the lead with 1,375 tenants, followed by Cambridge with 1,194, the Isle of Ely with 1,051, Bedfordshire with 644, Somerset with 625, and Worcester with 515. Every Council, except that of London, has provided some holdings, but the following have not succeeded in doing much in that direction, viz. Westmorland with 9, Middlesex with 18, and West Sussex with 15. It is very largely true to say that the demand increases in proportion to the activity shown in administering the Act.

Little has been done yet in the direction of co-operation, and a number of the tenants have not fully realised the fact that, if they are to make the most of their land, it is useless to attempt to grow the same crops as those produced by large farmers. A profit of 30s. to £2 an acre, which may provide a good living to the farmer of 300 or 400 acres, is not sufficient for a tenant of 20 acres, who, by the adoption of improved methods and the choice of special forms of cultivation, ought to aim at a profit of at least £10 to £15 an acre on many of the crops grown.

The total quantity of land let for the purpose of allotments by the various local authorities in England and Wales on Dec. 31, 1914, was 33,523 acres, of which 8,556 acres were the property of the Councils and 24,967 acres were leased. This land is let to 130,526 individual tenants and 52 Associations.

Applications were received for allotments during 1914 from 12,731 individuals and 2 Associations, and the total quantity applied for was 3,101 acres.

The returns show that 332 acres were acquired for allotments during the year, 194 acres being purchased and 644 acres leased.

The Allotments and Small Holdings Association of England, Ltd., was registered in 1912 to carry on in a more complete form the work done by the Allotment and Small Holdings Associations since 1883. By joining the Society, small cultivators

and applicants for land are assisted to make the most of the opportunities given by recent legislation. *Pres.* Frederic Impey, J.P.; *Hon. Sec.* Herbert New; *Sec.* George Streetly. *Offices*, 55 Temple Row, Birmingham.

AGRICULTURAL CREDIT SOCIETIES

The establishment of Credit Banks has occupied a place in the programmes of both the great political parties, who approach the question from somewhat different standpoints. The two views, as presented by Lord Carrington on the one hand and Mr. Balfour on the other, were set forth at some length in the 1911 ANNUAL (p. 318). Briefly it may be said that the Liberal policy seeks to encourage tenant occupation under a local authority, while the Unionist policy aims at the creation of a large class of owning occupiers. Bills embodying both policies have been introduced into Parliament, but so far without success.

The Board of Agriculture has successfully concluded negotiations with twenty-two of the leading joint-stock banks, who have agreed to allow the managers of their country branches to assist in the formation of co-operative credit societies, to audit the accounts, and, where satisfied as to the security offered by the joint liability of the members, to advance money at a favourable rate of interest to the societies. There were in existence at the end of 1914, 223 registered credit societies in the United Kingdom, with a membership of 22,671. Of the 223 associations, 49, with 4,147 members, were in England; 1, with 353 members, was in Scotland; and 173, with 18,171 members, were in Ireland. As one of the main reasons for the slow rate of progress in the establishment of co-operative credit societies in England appears to be the general reluctance to accept the principle of unlimited liability, on which these societies have been formed hitherto, the Board of Agriculture have drawn up and issued model rules for a society with share capital and limited liability, to be registered under the Industrial and Provident Societies Act. The Board has also issued model rules for co-operative cow and pig insurance societies.

THE DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION

Under the provisions of the Development and Road Improvement Funds Acts, 1909 and 1910, eight Commissioners, styled the Development Commissioners, are appointed to advise the Treasury in the administration of a national fund for the development of agriculture and other economic resources of the United Kingdom. The Commissioners are appointed by Royal Warrant, one of them (who, however, may be reappointed) retiring every year. Two only of the Commissioners receive salaries, which together must not exceed £3,000 a year. Every application for a grant or loan is referred to the Commissioners, who, after considering the application, draw up a recommendation to the Treasury. Before making any recommendation for an advance for the purpose of improving rural transport the Commissioners must consult the Road Board (see p. 274).

Grants and loans are made out of a fund, fed by: (1) any sums which may be voted by Parliament; (2) a sum of £2,500,000 charged on the Consolidated Fund; (3) sums received by way of interest and on repayment of loans, and the profits made as the result of a grant or loan in cases where the repayment of such profits is made a condition of the grant or loan.

Since the pressing need for national economy arose, the Commissioners have not as a rule been prepared to recommend advances for new Schemes unless they contribute to the increase of the home food supply. Preliminary steps have been taken for getting large labour-employing Schemes—such as land drainage and light railways—ready to start if want of employment should be felt after the war. In other directions recurrent expenditure on existing Schemes has as far as possible been curtailed. During 1916–17 the total advances recommended amounted to £335,000, as compared with £221,000 in 1915–16.

Agriculture and Rural Industries.—£264,000 was recommended for the development of agriculture and rural industries. A loan of £125,000 was made for the purchase of an estate in Nottinghamshire with a view to a scheme for the growth of beet sugar. Provision was made for the continuation of the schemes for the promotion of scientific research in agriculture in the United Kingdom, for agricultural education in connection with Farm Institutes in England and Wales, and for experiments in the cultivation and preparation of flax, hemp, and tobacco. The annual advances were renewed for the improvement of live stock in Great Britain, horse-breeding schemes in Ireland, and for the organisation of agricultural co-operation by the English, Scottish, and Irish Agricultural Organisation Societies. Advances were also made in aid of schemes for the increase of the production of food supplies and their preservation.

Forestry.—About £16,000 was recommended for research and advisory work in England and Wales, provision of nursery stock for emergency afforestation operations, advisory forest officers in Scotland, expenses of the Forestry Staff of the Irish Dept. of Agriculture, and for other purposes.

Harbours.—Grants amounting to £1,200 were made for dredging Irish fishing harbours and supervising harbour works in Scotland.

Fisheries.—For the development of Fisheries £53,000 was recommended. This sum included an advance of £50,000 to the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries for the provision of motor power in fishing vessels in England and Wales, and an advance of £2,000 for loans to fishermen for the installation of motor power in Cornish fishing vessels. Grants were made also to various Institutions for fishery research.

Commissioners in the order in which they are to retire: Right Hon. Lord Richard Fredk. Cavendish, C.M.G. (*Chairman*), Vaughan Nash, C.V.O., C.B. (*Vice-Chairman*), Henry Jones Davies, Walter W. Berry, Michael Andrew Ennals, Sir William Stowell Haldane, Sidney Webb.

Secretary, H. E. Dale (R. T. Warner, *actg.*) £1,000 *Offices*, 6A, Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W.1.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES, ETC.

Royal Agricultural Society of England

This, the premier agricultural society of the United Kingdom, was founded on May 9, 1838, as "The English Agricultural Society," and was incorporated on March 26, 1840. It has two sides to its work: (1) The practical, the chief feature of which is its annual shows; (2) The scientific, for which purpose it maintains a complete chemical laboratory for the analysis of feeding-stuffs, manures, soils, etc., and retains the services of Chemical, Botanical, Zoological, and Veterinary experts in order that its members may have at

low rates the best scientific advice obtainable. It controls, moreover, an Experimental Farm and "Pot Culture" station at Woburn, where elaborate investigations into crops, soils, feeding-stuffs, and other matters connected with agriculture, are carried on. Its *Journal* contains articles by leading authorities on the most important agricultural questions of the day. The members number about 10,500. The *Consulting Chemist* is Dr. J. Augustus Voelcker, M.A., F.I.C.; the *Consulting Botanist* is Prof. R. H. Biffen, F.R.S.; and the *Zoologist* is Cecil Warburton, M.A., all of whom members may consult on payment of a small fee. *Pres.*, C. Adeane; *Sec.*, Thomas Melrow. *Offices*, 16 Bedford Square, W.C.1.

The Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland. *Sec.*, John Stirton. *Office*, 3 George IV Bridge, Edinburgh.

The Royal Dublin Society. The Society's work in agriculture is carried on mainly by the holding of shows at the Society's Agricultural premises at Balls Bridge, which have an area of 40 acres, including exhibition halls covering 8 acres. The Society's branch railway connects the premises with the railway system of Ireland. On Aug. 4, 1914, the premises were taken over by the military authorities as a remount department. While the military occupation continues it is not possible to make any announcement with reference to future shows. In normal times a show of fat cattle, sheep, farn and dairy produce and poultry is held in winter; a show of breeding cattle and swine, agricultural horses, agricultural implements, machinery, etc., in spring, and a show of thoroughbred hunters, harness horses, and sheep in the autumn.

The local Chambers of Agriculture (105 in number) in England and Wales are associated with the Central and Associated Chamber of Agriculture (*Sec.* Sir Herbert Matthews; *Offices*, 28 Westminster Palace Gardens, Artillery Row, London, S.W.1), and concern themselves principally in influencing legislation in the interests of the farmers.

Scotland has its own Chamber, to which 69 local societies are affiliated. *Sec.*, Isaac Connell, Solicitor, Supreme Courts, 18 Duke Street, Edinburgh.

The Smithfield Club (Incorporated). *Sec.*, E. J. Powell. *Office*, 12 Hanover Square, London, W.1.

The British Dairy Farmers' Association. *Sec.*, B. Ravenscroft. *Office*, 28 Russell Square, London, W.C.1.

The Bath and West and Southern Counties Society. *Sec. and Ed.*, T. F. Plowman. *Office*, 3 Pierrepont Street, Bath.

The English Guernsey Cattle Society. *Sec.*, Robert F. Lug. *Office*, 12 Hanover Square, W.1.

The Royal Counties Agricultural Society. *Sec.*, Franklin Simmons, Basingstoke.

The Welsh National Agricultural Society. *Sec.*, T. Whitfield, Talbot Chambers, Shrewsbury.

British Bee-keepers' Association has 35 affiliated Associations, with a membership of 545. *Sec.*, W. Herrod-Hempall. *Office*, 23 Bedford Street, Strand, London, W.C.2.

British Sugar Beet Council. *Sec.*, W. T. Chadwin. *Office*, 28 Westminster Palace Gardens, London, S.W.1.

Fisherles Organisation Society, Ltd. *Sec.*, A. Shaw. *Office*, Queen Anne's Chambers, Tothill Street, London, S.W.1.

The Royal Agricultural Benevolent Institution grants pensions to farmers and their wives, widows, and unmarried orphan daughters who have

become reduced in circumstances. Income, 1916, £21,841. *Sec. O. B. Shaw. Office, 8 Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1.*

The Royal Scottish Agricultural Benevolent Institution. *Sec. I. Connell, Solicitor, 18 Duke Street, Edinburgh.*

FORESTRY AND AFFORESTATION

Forestry Branches have been constituted in the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries and the Office of Woods. The two departments are closely associated, and are engaged in developing forestry on lines which, in part at least, run in parallel directions. Until the passing of the Development and Road Improvement Funds Act, 1909, the funds available for the improvement of forestry, it may be noted, were very limited. The first Joint Annual Report of the Branches, issued in 1914 (further reports are suspended until after the war), introduces, therefore, a certain amount of material of historical interest bearing on the progress of British forestry and the development of the Crown woods. The work of the branches during the year was as follows:—**Education:** Total expenditure for the year, £1,700. Students receiving instruction at Oxford, Cambridge, Bangor, Newcastle, Cirencester, Dean Forest, and Chopwell Woods numbered 139—46 taking a full academic forestry course, and 60 taking forestry as a subsidiary course; 33 of the 139 were woodmen. **Research:** Under the terms of a grant of £1,200 from the Development Fund, work was distributed as follows: Oxford, insect and fungus pests; Cambridge, structure of home-grown timbers; Bangor, seed research; Newcastle, creosote and the preservation of timber. **Surveys:** A rapid survey and report to the Development Commission on some 6,000 acres of land in the catchment area at Lake Vyrnwy was made, as well as a flying survey of an area in Wales extending to 333,000 acres, and containing some 142,000 acres of uncultivated land. The result showed 73,800 acres, or 52%, to be afforestable. Considerable progress was also made in locating and marking down on ordnance sheets the uncultivated land in the country.

FACILITIES FOR INSTRUCTION

In January 1904 the Commissioners of Woods and Forests established a **School of Forestry in the Forest of Dean**, at Parkend. The school is for working youths and men only, between the ages of 20 and 25. The course of instruction extends over 2 years, beginning in October each year, and only 12 students can be admitted each year, preference being given to young men in the Crown employ. Students are paid 15s. a week. The subjects taught include silviculture, the protection and management of woodlands, preparation

of plans, measurement of timber, felled and standing, forest botany, surveying, and accounts. Applications for admission should be sent to The Deputy Surveyor, Forest of Dean, Whitmead Park, Parkend, near Lydney, Gloucestershire.

A complete course of instruction in scientific and practical forestry is given at **Oxford University**, which grants a diploma in forestry to successful students.

A Reader in Forestry has been appointed by the **University of Cambridge**. A diploma in forestry is now granted, after a course of instruction for two years in theoretical and practical forestry.

The University College of North Wales, Bangor, and Armstrong College, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, offer special advantages as centres of instruction in forestry. There is a school for woodmen at Newcastle. Forestry branches have been added to the Agricultural Colleges at Cirencester and Wye. Forestry instruction is also given at Edinburgh University, and there are lectureships at the three Scottish colleges of agriculture.

The **Royal English Arboricultural Society**. *Pres. Lord Barnard. Sec. M. O. Duchesne, F.S.I., 82 Victoria Street, S.W.1.*

Royal Scottish Arboricultural Society (instituted 1854). *Pres. Sir Andrew N. Agnew, Bt.; Sec. and Treas. Robert Galloway, S.S.C. Offices, 19 Castle Street, Edinburgh.*

Irish Forestry Society. *Pres. Marquess of Headfort. Hon. Sec. J. Scott Kerr, J.P. Gen. Sec. H. Knowlton, 5 Molesworth Street, Dublin.*

The **Midland Reafforesting Association**. *Pres. Sir Oliver Lodge; Hon. Sec. P. E. Martineau, The Woodrow, near Bromsgrove; Organising Sec. Roland Antrabus, 45 Newhall Street, Birmingham.*

UNITED KINGDOM CONSUMPTION OF TIMBER

In 1916 the United Kingdom imported £40,163,994 worth of unmanufactured wood and timber. Of this total, £24,871,700 was sawn or split wood and £1,174,445 was furniture wood (mahogany and other sorts). In addition, there was imported £1,958,885 worth of wood and timber manufactured (including furniture), comprising £83,888 worth of furniture and cabinet ware, and £33,173 worth of joiners' work, including house frames and fittings, and £1,802,198 worth of woodware, turnery, etc.

MINES AND MINERALS OF THE WORLD

COAL

The main sources of the world's coal supply in 1913 were:

	Metric tons.
United States	484,864,901
United Kingdom	287,430,473
Germany	255,810,100
France	41,145,178
Russia	31,296,900
Belgium	22,972,140
Japan	19,639,755

The total production of coal in the world in 1913 was estimated at about 1,249 million tons, the

value of which is estimated at more than 450 million pounds sterling. The world's estimated actual reserves of coal are 299,842 million tons, and the probable and possible reserves 4,029,237 million tons. The estimated reserves for the United Kingdom are 139,225 million tons and 47,262 million tons respectively.

Minerals raised in the United Kingdom during 1915 were valued at £170,460,949, an increase of £24,597,917 over 1914. The total output of coal was 253,206,081 tons, and the value, £157,830,670. Of this output, 178,055,861 tons were mined in England, 39,468,807 tons in Wales, 35,596,856 tons in Scotland, and 84,557 tons in Ireland.

The average price of coal was 12s. 5·60d. per ton, as compared with 9s. 11·79d. in 1914. The quantity of coal exported was 43,534,560 tons. In addition, 2,786,401 tons of coke and manufactured fuel were exported, and 13,630,964 tons shipped for the use of British and foreign steamers engaged in foreign trade, making the total exported 59,951,925 tons, leaving for home consumption 193,254,156 tons. Since 1873 the total value of minerals raised amounts to £3,835,441,023, and of this sum coal accounts for £3,241,021,908, or 84·1%. Total coal production, 1873-1915, 8,459,449,000 tons, of which 2,072,747,000, or more than 24½%, has been exported.

The total output of anthracite coal was 4,712,145 tons. Other minerals included copper, 234½ tons; gold, 1,256 oz.; iron, 4,567,351 tons; lead, 15,520 tons; silver, 96,448 oz.; tin, 4,968 tons; and zinc, 4,098 tons.

GOLD AND SILVER

(See also p. 101)

The output of fine gold in the world in 1916 was of the value of £95,725,000, of which the British Empire supplied some 62%.

The main sources of supply were:

	£
Victoria	1,080,000
Western Australia	4,503,000
New Zealand	1,770,000
Queensland	971,000
New South Wales	381,000
Tasmania	112,000
South Australia	25,000
Total, Australasia	8,842,000

United States	19,037,000
Canada	4,050,000
India	2,300,000
West Africa	1,615,000
Transvaal	39,485,000
Rhodesia	3,896,000
Other Countries	16,500,000

Total £95,725,000

The world's production of silver in 1917 was 177,400,000 oz.

COPPER, ETC.

The total quantity of copper raised in the world in 1916 amounted to 1,397,000 tons, the United States' production being 881,000 tons. Japan 90,000 tons, Chile, 67,000 tons, Mexico 55,000 tons, Canada 53,000 tons, Peru 42,000 tons, and Germany 35,000 tons (possibly).

The world's production of other metals in 1915 was: lead, 1,168,000 tons; zinc, 1,017,749 tons; tin, 125,718 tons; nickel, 30,000 tons; quicksilver, 4,200 tons; spelter, 991,000 tons; and aluminium, 70,000 tons (about).

PETROLEUM

The total quantity of crude petroleum entering the world's markets in 1915, which amounted to 426,892,673 barrels of 42 gallons (the United States gallon = 8·33 of an Imperial gallon, or 6 United States gallons = 5 Imperial gallons) exceeds the record output of 1914 by 23,194,307 barrels. The bulk of the increase came from the United States and Mexico, although the output in Russia, Japan, and Argentina increased considerably. The following table shows the volume of the output of petroleum in the countries named:

	1915.	
	Barrels of 42 Gallons.	% of Total.
United States	281,104,104*	65·85
Russia	68,548,062	16·06
Mexico	32,910,508	7·71
Dutch East Indies and British Borneo	12,386,808	2·90
Rumania	12,029,913	2·82
British India	7,400,000†	1·73
Galicia	4,158,899	0·98
Japan and Formosa	3,118,464	0·73
Peru	2,487,251	0·58
Germany	995,764	0·23
Trinidad	750,000†	0·18
Argentina	516,120	0·12
Egypt	221,768	0·05
Canada	215,464	0·05
Italy	39,548 }	0·01
Other countries	10,000 }	
Total	426,892,673	100·00

* Marketed production.

† Estimated.

THE MINERS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM

In the United Kingdom in 1916 there were 998,063 persons employed at 2,871 coal mines.

Of this number, 792,911 were employed below ground. Of the 205,152 surface workers, 10,722 were females. The number of young persons under 16 below ground in these mines was 59,649; the total number of surface and underground workers under 16 was 88,434. At mines other than coal mines 11,858 worked below ground, and of the 7,597 surface workers 113 were females. There were 48,196 employed at quarries, of whom 30,767 worked inside the actual pits or excavations, and 17,429 outside. In coal mines there were 1,313 deaths by accidents, in other than coal mines 23 deaths, and in quarries 58 deaths.

In the United States 723,000 persons were employed in coal mines; 643,170 in Germany; 202,000 in France; and 146,000 in Belgium.

IRON AND STEEL

Owing to the war, it is impossible to ascertain with any accuracy what has been the output of steel and iron of the principal producing countries during the last three years.]

In a report on the extent of the iron ore resources of the world which was presented at the eleventh International Geological Congress at Stockholm, it was estimated that the total weight of iron ore existing in deposits which have been more or less developed amounts to 22,408,000,000 tons, repre-

senting 10,192,000,000 tons of iron. This total, even were the present rate of output not exceeded on the average, would only be sufficient to supply the requirements of the world for considerably less than two centuries. The actual resources of the principal ore-producing countries are estimated to be, in the United States, 4,258,000,000 tons, the equivalent in metallic iron being 2,305,000,000 tons; in Germany, 3,877,000,000 tons, estimated to yield 1,360,000,000 tons of metallic iron; in the United Kingdom, 1,300,000,000 tons, equal to 455,000,000 tons of metal; in France, 3,300,000,000 tons, equal to 1,140,000,000 tons of metal; and in Spain, 711,000,000 tons, equal to 349,000,000 tons of metal.

In addition to these quantities which are estimated to exist in present workings, the potential resources of the world not yet developed are estimated to amount to 123,377,000,000 tons of ore representing 53,136,000,000 tons of iron, the principal deposits being in Russia, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

The total quantity of pig iron produced in the world amounted in 1905 to about 53,500,000 tons, and in 1912 to about 72,000,000 tons, the chief producers being the United States, Germany, and the United Kingdom, in the order stated. These countries between them are accountable for about 77% of the whole output.

It is noteworthy that whereas the output of steel in Germany has risen since 1908 from 11,006,000 tons to 17,024,000 tons, and in the United States from 14,023,000 tons to 31,251,000 tons, that of the United Kingdom has only risen from 5,389,000 tons to 6,903,000 tons. The steel production in France is stated to have been about 1,611,000 tons more in 1912 than in 1907; that of Austria-Hungary 965,000 tons more; and that of Belgium 978,000 tons more.

The quantity of steel produced by the open-hearth process in the United Kingdom (5,274,000 tons) is at present three and a half times that produced by the Bessemer process (1,522,000 tons). In Germany, on the other hand, the proportions are reversed, nearly three-fifths of the total production (9·8 million tons) consisting of Bessemer steel. In the United States the production of Bessemer steel is also exceeded by that of steel produced by the open-hearth process, and most of the new plant recently erected in that country is of the open-hearth variety.

Nearly the whole of the German steel is basic steel, the native ores being for the most part such as are suitable for the Gilchrist-Thomas process. Nine-tenths of the open-hearth steel produced in the United States is basic steel, whereas the entire output by the Bessemer process is acid steel. In the United Kingdom for various reasons acid steel is much in demand, and most of the steel produced, whether by the Bessemer or open-hearth process, is acid steel.

The large importation of iron ores (nearly one-third of the total quantity smelted) by this country is determined to a great extent by this demand, the greater part of the ores raised in the United Kingdom, with the exception of those obtained from Cumberland and Lancashire, containing too large a percentage of phosphorus to be available for the acid process.

PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF PIG IRON

The following figures are taken from the last available Parliamentary Return drawn up by the Board of Trade and published in 1914 (further figures will not be published until after the war).

Years.	Total Average Production. Tons Avoirdupois.	Per head. Cwts.	Total Average Consumption. Tons Avoirdupois.	Per head. Cwts.
United Kingdom.				
1894-98 .	8,239,000	4·2	7,355,000	3·7
1899-03 .	8,785,000	4·2	7,799,000	3·8
1904-08 .	9,531,000	4·4	8,292,000	3·8
1911 .	9,526,000	4·2	8,498,000	3·7
1912 .	8,751,000	3·8	7,706,000	3·4
1913 .	10,479,171	*	*	*
Canada.				
1904-8 .	483,000	1·5	579,000	1·8
1911 .	819,000	2·3	1,010,000	2·9
1912 .	906,000	2·5	1,181,000	3·2
United States.				
1894-98 .	9,230,000	2·6	9,138,000	2·6
1899-03 .	15,823,000	4·1	15,970,000	4·1
1904-08 .	21,300,000	5·0	21,490,000	5·0
1911 .	23,650,000	5·1	23,676,000	5·1
1912 .	29,727,000	6·2	29,578,000	6·6
Germany (including Luxemburg).				
1894-98 .	6,181,000	2·3	6,353,000	2·4
1899-03 .	8,479,000	3·0	8,614,000	3·0
1904-08 .	11,395,000	3·7	11,360,000	3·7
1911 .	15,324,000	4·7	14,634,000	4·4
1912 .	17,582,000	5·3	16,677,000	5·0
1913 .	19,291,920	*	*	*
Russian Empire (excluding Finland).				
1894-98 .	1,649,000	0·3	1,758,000	0·3
1899-03 .	2,640,000	0·4	2,676,000	0·4
1904-08 .	2,745,000	0·4	2,734,000	0·4
1911 .	3,526,000	0·4	3,580,000	0·4
1912 .	4,119,000	0·5	4,226,000	0·5
France.				
1894-98 .	2,247,000	1·2	2,213,000	1·1
1899-03 .	2,543,000	1·3	2,549,000	1·3
1904-08 .	3,217,000	1·6	3,170,000	1·4
1911 .	3,398,000	2·3	4,539,000	2·3
1912 .	4,870,000	2·5	4,930,000	2·5
Austria-Hungary.				
1894-98 .	1,210,000	0·6	1,331,000	0·6
1899-03 .	1,420,000	0·6	1,467,000	0·6
1904-08 .	1,647,000	0·7	1,704,000	0·7
1911 .	2,081,000	0·8	2,118,000	0·9
1912 .	1,732,000	*	*	*
Belgium.				
1894-98 .	909,000	2·8	1,167,000	3·6
1899-03 .	1,002,000	3·0	1,269,000	3·8
1904-08 .	1,309,000	3·6	1,787,000	5·0
1911 .	2,013,000	5·3	2,684,000	7·1
1912 .	2,264,000	6·0	3,018,000	8·0
Sweden.				
1894-98 .	490,000	2·0	451,000	1·8
1899-03 .	511,000	2·0	477,000	1·9
1904-08 .	562,000	2·1	516,000	1·9
1911 .	624,000	2·2	552,000	2·1
1912 .	689,000	2·5	577,000	2·1
Spain.				
1894-98 .	131,000	0·1	104,000	0·1
1899-03 .	179,000	0·2	146,000	0·2
1904-08 .	331,000	0·3	301,000	0·3
1911 .	402,000	0·4	369,000	0·3
1912 .	*	*	*	*

* Figures not available.

TEXTILE INDUSTRIES

THE OUTPUT OF THE LOOMS AND SPINDLES OF THE WORLD

This article is devoted to the special treatment of the textile industries, with a view to affording some indication as to their general progress before the war. No attempt is made to discuss in detail the ramifications of each section of these industries, but attention is mainly confined to two important aspects:

1. The sources of supply of raw material.

2. The production of trade in manufactured goods in this country, contrasted with that of our principal competitors.

The figures in the article have not been carried beyond 1915, as the prevailing conditions of war have introduced such a new aspect that any comparisons beyond that date would be misleading. The particulars given below, it is hoped, will enable the reader to grasp the important and salient points connected with this branch of industry, the most important of any existing in this country from the point of view of its foreign trade; it must, however, be noted that the conditions prevailing through the war alter vitally the perspective of peace time.

COTTON

Out of an annual crop now ranging between 19,000,000 and 21,000,000 bales, the United States furnishes on the average about two-thirds. India is responsible for a further average amount of 3,500,000 bales (of which, however, nearly half is consumed in that country itself), and the remainder is not of sufficiently high quality to be available for most manufacturers. Egypt produces another 1,400,000 bales, and a further 1,000,000 is derived from various parts of the world.

The following table sets out the American and other crops at various dates during the past 20 years, and the takings of British, Continental, and American manufacturers respectively. It may be noted that prior to 1914-15, for over half a century, the statistics were compiled to cover the twelve months ending Aug. 31. It was, however, decided to end the cotton year with July, so that the figures for 1914-15 are on a slightly different basis from those for previous years.

Production and Consumption of Cotton

	1884-5.	1894-5.	1904-5.	1914-15.
	1,000 Bales.	1,000 Bales.	1,000 Bales.	1,000 Bales.
Production—				
United States .	5,136	9,640	13,420	14,766
Other countries .	2,101	2,978	4,464	4,777
Total .	7,237	12,618	17,884	19,543
Consumption—				
Great Britain .	2,746	3,250	3,620	3,000
Continent .	2,604	4,030	5,143	3,250
United States .	1,527	2,743	4,310	5,806
Other countries .	567	1,520	2,534	3,861
Total .	7,444	11,543	15,612	16,917

It is important to note that owing to the existence of war in 1914-15, the world's consumption

of cotton has so decidedly fallen off as to leave a large surplus of production. This is clear from the following comparison of consumption for 1913-14 with that of 1914-15, both years' figures being for the twelve months ending with July, so that in one case the war was practically without effect, while in the other it was continuously in progress:

	1913-14	1914-15
	1,000 Bales.	1,000 Bales.
Great Britain .	4,300	3,000
Continent .	6,000	3,250
United States .	5,680	5,806
Other countries .	3,878	3,861
Total .	19,858	15,917

Two additional tables will further elucidate the real position. The first shows the amount of the American cotton crop over a series of years:

AMERICAN COTTON CROP

	1,000 Bales.	1,000 Bales.
1883-4 .	5,714	12,132
1893-4 .	7,527	16,043
1899-1900 .	9,439	14,128
1905-6 .	11,320	14,494
1907-8 .	11,582	14,766
1909-10 .	10,651	15,917

American home requirements have on the whole very greatly increased, as will be obvious from the following figures of

AMERICAN COTTON TAKEN FOR CONSUMPTION

Year ended Aug. 31.	Northern Mills.	Southern Mills.	Total.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
1896 .	1,660,271	904,701	2,504,972
1898 .	2,211,740	1,231,841	3,443,581
1900 .	2,068,300	1,597,112	3,665,412
1902 .	2,050,774	1,937,971	3,988,745
1904 .	2,137,369	2,007,509	4,144,878
1906 .	2,453,498	2,398,404	4,852,352
1908 .	2,007,422	2,234,395	4,241,817
1910 .	2,265,414	2,267,358	4,532,772
1911 .	2,214,180	2,369,827	4,584,007
1912 .	2,587,858	2,622,056	5,209,914
1913 .	2,681,804	2,849,524	5,531,328
1914* .	2,701,479	2,978,533	5,680,012
1915* .	2,768,415	3,037,280	5,805,695

* Year ended July 31.

The significance of the second table lies in the increasing superiority of the Southern mills, the output of which first exceeded those of the Northern in 1908. The margin has since steadily increased.

Position of British and Foreign Cotton Manufacturers

In this connection it is interesting to form some idea of the relative position of British and foreign cotton manufacturers at different dates. The following estimate has been prepared by the *New*

York Chronicle, giving the number of spindles at various periods during the past 44 years.

THE WORLD'S COTTON SPINDLES

	U.K.	Continent.	U.S.	Other Countries.	Approximate Total.
	Million spindles.	Mil. spin.	Mil. spin.	Mil. spin.	Mil. spin.
1870 .	37¾	13	7	—	57¾
1880 .	44½	21	10½	2	78
1890 .	44½	26	14	4	88½
1900 .	46	32	19	7	104
1905 .	48½	35	24	8½	116
1910 .	56	39	29	10	134
1911 .	56	41	29	11	137
1912 .	57	42	30	11	140
1913 .	57	43	31	11	142
1914 .	57	43	32	12	144
1915 .	57	43	32	12	144

It is evident from these figures that the output power of the world was stationary in 1915. That of the United Kingdom, though it is still much larger than in any other part of the world, has not expanded for several years past, and that of the Continent very little. In normal times, however, this has not prevented a steadily increasing demand for the raw material, so that equilibrium between them will be difficult to maintain when the war has ceased, and the consumption of cotton automatically increases with the growth of the world's population. No effective remedy can be looked for apart from a considerable growth in production, and it is therefore important to consider what prospects there are of such a development.

United States Cotton Supplies Decreasing

Naturally attention must first be directed to the probability of a larger output from the United States, which is now and will probably remain the chief and most important source of supply, because the quality there is superior to that of any other part of the world. It cannot be said that the outlook in this connection is very hopeful. While a larger area is being planted in the United States, every year, the yield per acre has on the whole decreased. The causes of this seem to be in the main two: (1) There has been great industrial expansion, chiefly in the Southern States, during the past fifteen years, and this has rendered the supply of coloured labour smaller and more precarious; (2) it seems probable that the soil itself in the older plantations has become less productive, owing to exhaustion. Though it is true that some American authorities contend that there are vast fields in the Southern States, and especially in Texas, suitable for the production of cotton, which have not yet been brought under cultivation, and that America may still be relied upon to furnish the world's needs, this is a possibility rather than a probability.

Cotton Manufactures in various Countries

The table already given of the spindles of the world furnishes a rough guide as to the progress of the industry in various countries. A further test of the progress of the chief nations concerned is to be found in the export figures. Taking cotton yarn first, the following are the particulars of the exports of this country, Germany, and France during the past 14 years. Statistics for the two latter countries for 1914 and 1915 are not available.

VALUE OF EXPORTS OF COTTON YARN

	United Kingdom.	Germany.	France.
	(£1,000.)	(£1,000.)	(£1,000.)
1902 .	7,404	1,585	127
1903 .	7,407	1,625	182
1904 .	8,955	1,492	270
1905 .	10,318	1,705	759
1906 .	11,836	1,605	732
1907 .	15,417	1,895	754
1908 .	12,844	1,825	388
1909 .	11,822	2,450	400
1910 .	13,338	2,740	600
1911 .	15,663	2,960	645
1912 .	16,223	3,205	671
1913 .	15,007	3,055	904
1914 .	11,973	—	—
1915 .	10,314	—	—

British trade is very much larger than that of the other two countries put together, but it will be seen that it has shown a fluctuating tendency for some time past, while that of both Germany, statistics for which are of course not available for 1914 and 1915, and France has been improving on the whole. This, however, reflects no discredit upon British producers. Owing to a number of favourable circumstances they practically had a monopoly for many years; and that that monopoly has now disappeared, though a preponderating share still remains, merely indicates that their rivals have surmounted the difficulties which earlier they had to encounter.

As regards cotton manufactures, figures can be given relative to four countries, though it should be explained that with regard to the United States the statistics include cotton yarn. French and German statistics for 1914 and 1915 are not available.

VALUE OF EXPORTS OF COTTON PIECE GOODS

	United Kingdom.	Germany.	United States.	France.
	(£1,000.)	(£1,000.)	(£1,000.)	(£1,000.)
1901 .	65,708	10,990	4,054	7,054
1902 .	65,054	12,960	4,702	7,042
1903 .	55,267	13,181	5,543	7,238
1904 .	64,078	16,085	5,495	8,398
1905 .	70,821	19,010	9,333	10,181
1906 .	75,372	19,625	10,589	12,269
1907 .	81,048	21,600	6,461	14,088
1908 .	70,231	17,510	5,237	11,768
1909 .	68,280	16,085	6,376	13,279
1910 .	78,685	18,255	6,679	13,126
1911 .	90,513	19,495	8,172	13,354
1912 .	91,624	21,080	7,350	15,389
1913 .	97,820	22,325	9,611	14,697
1914 .	79,183	—	10,293	—
1915 .	64,691	—	9,283	—

WOOL

While cotton is only grown in semi-tropical countries, wool is mainly a product of temperate regions. The sheep is, however, an animal which can live under very varied climatic conditions, so that there are few countries of the world, except in the immediate regions of the Equator and the Arctic circles, where wool is not produced in fair quantities. The Australian merino, which is particularly fine and soft, now bulks largest in the imports, but South America is a good second to Australia as a wool-growing

country. The atmospheric and pasturage conditions of South Africa, however, promise for it a great future as a foremost wool-producing country. Its use as a material for producing wearing fabric is, however, almost confined to the temperate regions, and it is from them that the world's supplies are mostly obtained. In a great many countries using wool freely for manufacturing purposes, the home supply is an important element, and even in Great Britain nearly a seventh of the quantity used is obtained from the British farmer. Under present conditions of cheap transit, however, the breeding of sheep is most economically and efficiently carried on where good grazing land is to be had very cheaply, and hence the world's sources of supply are, apart from domestic production, mainly from new and only partially developed countries. The relative importance of the different sources of supplies may be seen from the following table. No figures are given for 1914 and 1915, as, owing to war conditions, they would be of little value.

Imports into Europe and North America of Extra European Wool

	Australasian.	Cape.	River Plate.	Other sorts.	Total.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
1900 .	1,437	131	396	455	2,419
1901 .	1,719	214	533	395	2,861
1902 .	1,654	245	468	427	2,794
1903 .	1,442	229	538	480	2,689
1904 .	1,423	206	443	518	2,590
1905 .	1,693	219	448	520	2,880
1906 .	1,750	229	442	626	3,047
1907 .	2,190	306	474	581	3,551
1908 .	1,971	291	476	435	3,173
1909 .	2,328	400	482	626	3,836
1910 .	2,442	361	435	593	3,831
1911 .	2,500	382	467	587	3,936
1912 .	2,463	463	497	430	3,853
1913 .	2,296	484	437	503	3,720

It may be noted that, although European imports do not cover the whole of the demand, they do cover the great bulk of it. Not much wool is imported into the United States, and in other parts of the world in which woollen industries exist on a limited scale, the manufacturers are dependent upon the domestic supply.

The foregoing table shows the immense pre-dominance of Australasia as a wool producer. In good years it is responsible for about two-thirds of the whole imports into Europe, and even in poor years the proportion exceeds one-half. This point needs to be insisted upon, for it is the key to the whole question of supply—an important one at the present moment, because, as in the case of cotton, there is liable to be a dearth of wool, the significance of which is that the industries dependent upon it are materially affected. A further examination of the table reveals the cause of that dearth. It was the prolonged drought in Australia which decimated the flocks of sheep and caused wool supplies to shrink very considerably. There is, however, this important difference between the scarcity of wool and that of cotton—that the animal product is scarce temporarily only. Australian supplies have now regained, and even exceeded, the level of the years before the drought. Irrigation on a large scale will probably minimise the danger of drought, and an average equality between imports and requirements may safely be calculated upon. Even in the improbable event of supplies from Australia being permanently diminished, a stimulus would be given to production elsewhere, so that in time the balance would be redressed, however inconvenient might be the consequences meanwhile. The problem thus presented by wool is therefore of a comparatively insignificant character, compared with that of cotton. It may be noted, however, that it is of special importance to the United Kingdom, inasmuch as it consumes about two-thirds of the total European imports of Australasian wool. River Plate wool is mainly used on the Continent, and supplies from thence do not show on the whole an increasing tendency.

Importation of Colonial Wool

A broad survey of the expansion in Colonial wool supplies during the last half-century, and of the variations which have taken place in prices, is shown in the following table, which gives the imports of Colonial wool into England and America:—

Year.	Australasian Bales.	Cape Bales.	Total Colonial Bales.	Average value per hale.	Total value.
				£ s. d.	£
1860 . . .	187,000	79,000	266,000	25 15 0	6,850,000
1870 . . .	546,000	152,000	698,000	16 15 0	11,691,000
1880 . . .	869,000	219,000	1,088,000	20 5 0	22,032,000
1885 . . .	1,094,000	188,000	1,282,000	14 0 0	17,948,000
1890 . . .	1,411,000	288,000	1,699,000	14 15 0	25,060,000
1895 . . .	2,001,000	269,000	2,270,000	11 0 0	24,970,000
1900 . . .	1,456,000	140,000	1,596,000	13 10 0	21,546,000
1904 . . .	1,371,000	201,000	1,572,000	14 10 0	22,794,000
1905 . . .	1,633,000	209,000	1,842,000	15 15 0	29,011,000
1906 . . .	1,833,000	238,000	2,071,000	17 0 0	35,207,000
1907 . . .	2,103,000	287,000	2,390,000	16 5 0	39,435,000
1908 . . .	2,072,000	276,000	2,348,000	13 5 0	31,111,000
1909 . . .	2,296,000	380,000	2,676,000	15 0 0	40,140,000
1910 . . .	2,411,000	377,000	2,788,000	16 5 0	45,305,000
1911 . . .	2,524,000	376,000	2,900,000	15 0 0	43,500,000
1912 . . .	2,463,000	463,000	2,926,000	16 10 0	45,870,000
1913 . . .	2,296,000	484,000	2,780,000	17 0 0	48,127,000
1914 . . .	2,332,000	499,000	2,831,000		

It will be seen that imports of Australasian wool were steadily progressive until they reached a maximum in the year 1895, at which time the cost was the lowest on record up to date. Since then, with fluctuations, due to market causes, into which it is not now necessary to enter, imports declined until 1904, since when there has again been, though with some fluctuations, an upward movement, and the total of 1895 has now for seven years been exceeded. Prices have risen considerably during recent years, as consumption is on the whole increasing with the growth of the world's population. In all industries connected with wool, high prices tend considerably to check the demand for manufactured goods. While woollen fabrics are necessarily used in most temperate climates, the consumer can economise by wearing garments longer and by buying them of cheaper material. This is important to bear in mind in connection with tables given later, relative to exports of woollen goods.

Consumption of Wool in the United Kingdom

As showing how production in the United Kingdom has been affected by the scarcity or abundance of supplies, the following table is of interest:—

Average.	Domestic Clip (Estimated).	Imports.	Exports.	Left for Home Cons'p'n.
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
1861-70 .	150	220	87	283
1871-80 .	156	381	186	351
1881-90 .	134	578	322	390
1891-95 .	146	744	399	491
1896-1900	139	701	318	522
1901-5 .	134	656	313	477
1906 .	134	755	365	524
1909 .	142	848	454	536
1910 .	143	843	373	613
1911 .	136	832	353	633
1912 .	133	837	360	610
1913 .	125	826	353	573
1914 .	130	990	182	838

It will be seen that the quantity left for home consumption is, on the whole, gradually decreasing, owing to concentration of labour in urban districts, and to increasing supplies from abroad.

Exports of Woollen and Worsted Yarn

	United Kingdom.	Germany.	France.
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1902 . .	3,531	3,125	1,371
1903 . .	4,198	2,956	1,410
1904 . .	4,209	3,286	1,235
1905 . .	4,244	3,176	1,659
1906 . .	5,340	2,955	2,134
1907 . .	5,758	3,765	2,806
1908 . .	4,609	3,305	1,905
1909 . .	5,004	3,010	2,799
1910 . .	4,967	3,875	3,048
1911 . .	5,933	4,405	3,154
1912 . .	5,314	4,210	3,541
1913 . .	4,994	4,530	3,859
1914 . .	3,420	—	—
1915 . .	1,989	—	—

This being the broad position as regards supply and demand for the raw material, it is now of interest to see how different countries are faring in the matter of exports. The preceding table gives the exports of woollen and worsted yarn from the United Kingdom, Germany, and France respectively. For 1914 and 1915 figures for the two latter countries are not available.

The United Kingdom still remains the largest exporter of the three, but it is noticeable that its relative importance has seriously diminished during the period covered by the table; while both Germany and France, especially the former, have improved their position, and until recently it seemed not improbable that in a few years the United Kingdom would lose the leading place. The restrictions imposed by the necessities of the war on the export of wool and the purchase of the domestic clip by the Government would seriously modify the tables. The reason for the increase of foreign competition is that yarn being a comparatively simple form of manufacture, any superiority British manufactures originally possessed in its production has now practically ceased.

Exports of Woollen and Worsted Manufactures

Turning to the exports of woollen and worsted manufactures, the following table includes the same three countries as in the last table, with the addition of the United States. French and German figures for 1914 are not available. As regards the last named, however, the figures include yarn as well as piece goods.

	United Kingdom.	Germany.	France.	United States.
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1902 .	15,261	13,345	8,810	302
1903 .	15,864	12,075	8,735	344
1904 .	17,993	12,480	8,412	398
1905 .	19,597	14,685	7,736	419
1906 .	20,585	13,310	8,957	424
1907 .	22,154	14,275	9,820	444
1908 .	19,154	12,935	7,844	394
1909 .	20,646	12,775	8,483	473
1910 .	25,030	13,165	8,500	474
1911 .	25,338	13,120	7,680	459
1912 .	26,064	12,670	7,627	507
1913 .	25,987	13,545	8,450	740
1914 .	22,822	—	—	958
1915 .	27,862	—	—	1,079

Here again the British have a superiority, but here also of later years the Germans are running them more and more closely in the race—though a considerable portion of their gain so far has been at the expense of France. United States exports have improved largely in percentages, but are still on a small scale, as the high duties on wool and all classes of machinery until recently hampered the export trade very considerably. It will be noticed that in nearly all the countries considerable fluctuations occur from year to year, and this leads to an important point which deserves emphasis—that this trade largely depends upon fashion as well as on the cost of the raw material and on general trade conditions. With all allowances, however, it would appear as if British manufacturers were not adequately holding their own against foreign competitors. The Germans have

shown great ability for a great many years past to produce cheap goods with a good appearance, and it is this fact, no doubt, which has largely enabled them to develop their export trade, though whether they will be able to retain it seems at present rather doubtful. The speciality of France in this branch of manufacture is the production of very high-class goods, the demand for which is, on the whole, of decreasing quantity. British superiority is in medium qualities, and this is fairly well maintained, though there is no reason why more should not be done in other directions.

JUTE

The supplies of jute are mainly derived from India, and the crop of course varies from year to year. Nearly the whole jute area in British India lies in Bengal. The estimated yield of jute in 1908-9 was, as will be seen from the table below, much under the average, but there has since been decided improvement. The total consumption of the whole world is estimated from 9,000,000 to 10,000,000 bales, of which nearly half are used in India itself. This is an increase of about 40 per cent. as compared with 1904. The jute industry is now a very important economic factor in British India. The following are particulars for the past ten years of the

Indian Jute Crop

1906-7	. . .	9,860,000 bales.
1907-8	. . .	6,187,500 "
1908-9	. . .	6,310,800 "
1909-10	. . .	8,818,000 "
1910-11	. . .	7,954,000 "
1911-12	. . .	9,426,000 "
1912-13	. . .	9,843,000 "
1913-14	. . .	9,775,000 "
1914-15	. . .	10,531,500 "
1915-16 (estimated)	. . .	7,095,000 "

As regards manufactures of jute, they form one of the smallest textile industries in the United Kingdom. As will be seen from the following table, Great Britain has an immense superiority over the only important European rival, France; but here again it is hardly satisfactory that while British shipments tend on the whole to decrease, those of France are growing in magnitude.

Exports of Jute Yarn and Manufactures

	United Kingdom.	France.
	£1,000.	£1,000.
1902 . . .	2,438	442
1903 . . .	2,579	460
1904 . . .	2,531	549
1905 . . .	2,680	617
1906 . . .	3,463	804
1907 . . .	3,980	786
1908 . . .	2,860	450
1909 . . .	2,250	481
1910 . . .	2,217	607
1911 . . .	2,261	657
1912 . . .	2,676	948
1913 . . .	3,332	1,004
1914 . . .	2,753	—
1915 . . .	2,542	—

LINEN

The United Kingdom does a satisfactory export trade in linen goods, the industry in the north of Ireland being particularly important, and the business tends on the whole to increase. The chief rival is France, whose trade is now much larger proportionately than it was a few years ago, though it is still insignificant as compared with British trade, and it has also to be borne in mind that the French figures include hemp exports.

Exports of Linen Yarn and Manufactures

	United Kingdom.	France.
	£1,000.	£1,000.
1902 . . .	5,430	1,477
1903 . . .	5,540	1,203
1904 . . .	5,732	1,681
1905 . . .	6,340	1,627
1906 . . .	7,001	2,033
1907 . . .	7,345	2,414
1909 . . .	7,545	2,189
1910 . . .	8,280	2,049
1911 . . .	7,842	2,090
1912 . . .	8,416	2,193
1913 . . .	8,247	2,973
1914 . . .	7,689	—
1915 . . .	7,133	—

THE RUBBER INDUSTRY

Though the rubber industry is not a new one, the advent of motors has so changed the trade as to make it practically a modern enterprise. Up to 1875, or thereabouts, about 5,000 tons of caoutchouc sufficed for the world's requirements, and this moderate quantity was manipulated and turned into the manufactured article by a hundred and fifty rubber factories in Europe and America. The raw material came chiefly from South America, where it was collected from the native forests, and the idea of supplementing the quantity by cultivated rubber existed in the minds of few people. The estimated annual consumption of rubber, owing to the development of the electrical industry and introduction of motor and cycle tires, is now about 120,000 tons and to meet such a demand the rubber tree is being cultivated in every part of the tropical world suitable for its culture, as rapidly as can be done. Public companies have acquired and developed rubber estates in Ceylon, Java, Samoa, the Malay States, the Straits Settlements, and Africa. Of late the price of rubber has risen somewhat, after a considerable fall, but as many of the plantation companies have been able to reduce working expenses, the present tendency of profits and dividends is in the direction of increase. The ultimate outlook is that the demand will expand at least as fast as the supply. No substitute, which can be applied equally well to all the purposes for which rubber is used, has yet appeared upon the market, but in any case the margin of profit on natural rubber ought to be large enough to allow of a diminution of price and yet attract capital. The various forms of rubber made are sheet, biscuit, crepe, worm, lace, flake, and scrap rubber. The importation of raw rubber into the United Kingdom averaged for the years 1898-1904 some 450,000 cwt., but the figures for 1915 show an importation of 1,802,258 cwt. of 100 lb., valued at £19,690,231.

MERCANTILE MARINE OF THE WORLD

THE WORLD'S STEAMSHIPS AND SAILING-VESSELS, 1916
THE WORLD'S SHIPBUILDING, 1915, AND (U.K.) 1915-16
BRITISH SHIPPING AND SHIPBUILDING

[Much of the following information has been obtained from the Register Book and the annual Shipbuilding and Wreck Returns published by the Committee of Lloyd's Register of Shipping. Owing to circumstances arising from the war, the publication of the Shipowning and Shipbuilding statistics by Lloyd's Register of Shipping has been stopped, and no later statistics are available.]

The total number of steamships and sailing-vessels of the world, of 100 tons and upwards in the Register Book issued July 1, 1916, was 30,167, of 48,683,136 tons.

The number of steamships was 24,132, having a gross tonnage of 45,247,724.

The number of sailing-vessels was 6,035, with a net tonnage of 3,435,412.

THE WORLD'S STEAMSHIPS AND SAILING-VESSELS, 1916

Flag.		Steamships.		Sailing-ships.		Steamships and Sailing-vessels.	
		No. of Steamers.	Tonnage Gross.	No. of Ships.	Tonnage Net.	No. of Ships.	Tonnage.
British	{ United Kingdom . . .	8,454	18,825,356	615	309,501	9,069	19,134,857
	{ *Colonies . . .	1,576	1,638,525	496	128,617	2,072	1,767,142
	{ Total . . .	10,030	20,463,881	1,111	438,118	11,141	20,901,999
American (United States)	{ Sea . . .	1,285	2,852,535	1,302	938,043	2,587	3,790,578
	{ *Northern Lakes . . .	561	2,225,900	31	92,323	592	2,318,223
	{ Philippine Islands . . .	58	37,780	8	2,280	66	40,060
	{ Total . . .	1,904	5,116,215	1,341	1,032,646	3,245	6,148,861
Argentine . . .	238	181,929	71	32,548	309	214,477	
Austro-Hungarian . . .	385	891,103	11	1,515	396	892,618	
Belgian . . .	144	264,985	5	7,175	428	272,160	
Brazilian . . .	377	290,637	51	13,163	149	303,800	
Chilian . . .	95	92,820	27	26,894	122	119,714	
Chinese . . .	80	97,841	2	543	82	98,384	
Cuban . . .	41	34,281	8	3,768	49	38,049	
Danish . . .	589	797,371	265	60,231	854	857,602	
†Dutch . . .	697	1,486,368	95	22,548	792	1,503,916	
French . . .	993	1,851,120	512	365,523	1,510	2,216,643	
German . . .	1,708	3,890,542	245	261,010	1,953	4,151,552	
†Greek . . .	361	717,045	78	16,222	439	733,267	
Italian . . .	684	1,685,720	517	210,814	1,201	1,896,534	
†Japanese . . .	1,151	1,847,684	..	..	1,151	1,847,453
Mexican . . .	41	40,900	10	3,388	51	43,472	
Norwegian . . .	1,795	2,263,342	460	507,122	2,255	2,771,022	
Peruvian . . .	17	23,000	46	23,783	63	47,125	
Portuguese . . .	164	303,700	103	30,785	267	334,491	
Rumanian . . .	35	60,205	1	393	36	60,598	
*†Russian . . .	753	875,146	498	193,356	1,251	1,068,502	
Spanish . . .	552	815,166	54	14,670	606	829,836	
Swedish . . .	1,037	926,650	343	98,370	1,380	1,025,020	
†Turkish . . .	113	83,087	66	17,701	179	100,788	
Uruguayan . . .	41	35,980	13	14,624	54	50,604	
Other countries . . .	76	59,746	79	28,500	155	88,246	
Not recorded . . .	26	51,401	23	10,002	49	61,403	
Total . . .		24,132	45,247,724	6,035	3,435,412	30,167	48,683,136

* Lloyd's Register Book does not include vessels trading on the Caspian Sea nor wooden vessels trading on the Great Lakes of North America.

† In the absence of satisfactory information, the records of numerous small sailing-vessels (belonging chiefly to Greece, Turkey, Southern Russia, and the Dutch East Indies) are omitted from the Register Book.

‡ Japanese sailing-vessels are not recorded in Lloyd's Register Book.

THE WORLD'S SHIPBUILDING, 1915

The following table shows the number of merchant and other vessels (not warships) of 100 tons and above launched in the United Kingdom and abroad during 1915, excluding enemy countries:

Country.	Merchant Vessels, etc.	
	No.	Gross Tons.
United Kingdom	327	650,919
British Colonies	31	22,014
British Total	358	672,933
*America, United States of	84	177,460
Denmark	23	45,198
France	6	25,402
Holland	120	113,075
Italy	30	22,132
Japan	26	49,408
Norway	59	62,070
Other Countries	37	33,960
Foreign Total	385	528,705
World's Total	743	1,201,638

* Of the mercantile tonnage of the U.S.A., a considerable portion (10 vessels of 37,825 tons) were built for service on the Great Lakes.

Of the total output in the United Kingdom, over 85%, or 554,803 tons, has been built for registration in the United Kingdom.

The amount of tonnage launched for other countries during 1915 was 96,116 tons, forming about 14¾% of the total output, as compared with an average percentage of 22½ for the previous five years.

Of the vessels launched during 1915, 378 of 874,775 tons (including 91 vessels of 299,743 tons

launched outside the United Kingdom) have been built under the Society's inspection with a view to classification in Lloyd's Register Book.

SHIPBUILDING RETURNS, 1916

At the close of the quarter ended Sept. 30, 1916, there were 469 merchant vessels, of 1,789,054 tons gross, under construction in the United Kingdom, divided as follows:

Steam, 465 ships; tonnage, 1,788,162
Sail, 4 " " 892

MERCANTILE MARINE OF THE WORLD AT THE OUTBREAK OF THE WAR

The number and tonnage of steamers and sailing-vessels of 100 tons gross and upwards of the mercantile marine of the various countries at the outbreak of the war was as follows:

Country.	Number.	Total Tonnage (Gross for Steamers, Net for Sailing- vessels).
British Empire:		
United Kingdom	9,214	18,696,237
Colonies	2,073	1,735,306
France	1,552	2,201,164
Germany	2,321	5,082,061
Italy	1,114	1,521,942
Austria-Hungary	427	1,011,414
Norway	2,191	2,457,890
Sweden	1,436	1,047,270
Denmark	811	762,054
United States:		
Sea	2,696	2,998,457
Northern Lakes	627	2,382,690
Philippine Islands	77	46,489

British Steamship Companies with a tonnage of over 50,000 in 1917

Line.	No. of Vessels.	Gross Tonnage.	Av. Size—Tons.
1. P. & O. and British India Lines	188	1,096,386	5,821
2. Ellerman Lines, Ltd.	139	699,383	5,031
3. Alfred Holt & Co.	84	569,094	6,775
4. Furness Line	143	560,261	3,918
5. Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.	40	410,000	10,000
6. White Star Line	26	403,347	15,513
7. Union-Castle Line	48	387,136	8,065
8. The Royal Mail Steam Packet Company	53	331,081	10,032
9. Cunard Line	30	325,343	10,844
10. Elder, Dempster & Co., Ltd.	90	315,924	3,510
11. Leyland Line	47	295,538	6,288
12. Clan Line	62	292,505	4,717
13. T. & J. Harrison	53	281,808	5,317
14. City Line	43	274,131	6,375
14A. Union S.S. of N. Zealand, Ltd.	68	226,284	3,328
15. Lamport & Holt, Ltd.	39	223,473	5,730
16. Thomas Wilson, Sons & Co., Ltd.	80	217,524	2,719
17. Eagle Oil Transport Company, Ltd.	24	215,671	8,986
18. Shaw Savill & Albion Company	31	203,521	9,691
19. Pacific Steam Navigation Co.	25	199,310	5,695
20. Federal Steam Navigation Co.	17	160,954	9,468
21. Lane & Macandrew	39	191,882	4,920
23. Prince Line	39	181,211	4,646
24. Houlder Line	38	178,952	4,709
26. New Zealand Shipping Co., Ltd.	15	120,853	8,057
27. Sir R. Ropner & Co., Ltd.	40	144,343	3,621
28. Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Co., Ltd.	34	137,555	4,045

Line.	No. of Vessels.	Gross Tonnage.	Av. Size—Tons.
29. Ellerman & Bucknall Steamship Co., Ltd.	28	132,244	4,723
30. Atlantic Transport Line	16	129,623	8,101
31. Anglo-American Oil Co., Ltd.	29	128,256	4,422
32. Anchor Line	17	124,378	7,316
33. C. T. Bowring & Co., Ltd.	30	114,644	3,821
34. Hain Steamship Co., Ltd.	30	113,649	3,788
35. Andrew Weir & Co.	21	112,934	5,378
36. Booth Steamship Co., Ltd.	26	107,722	4,143
37. Orient Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	9	105,576	11,731
38. Nelson, H. & W.	15	97,451	6,496
39. Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.	39	93,228	2,390
40. Watts, Watts & Co., Ltd.	25	92,286	3,691
41. MacLay & McIntyre	25	90,974	3,639
42. Manchester Liners, Ltd.	19	88,980	4,680
43. Brocklebank, Thos. & Jno., Ltd.	14	88,875	6,348
44. Donaldson Bros., Ltd.	15	83,556	5,570
45. Asiatic Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	18	82,798	4,600
46. James Westoll	29	80,912	2,790
47. Dominion Line	9	80,795	8,977
48. Rankin, Gilmour & Co., Ltd.	17	80,791	4,754
49. Gow, Harrison & Co.	15	75,635	5,042
50. Bibby Line	9	73,676	8,186
51. Houston Line	18	70,214	3,901
52. Larrinaga & Co.	15	68,874	4,591
53. Hogarth & Sons	20	62,906	3,145
54. Head Line	18	60,661	3,370
55. Petersen & Co., Ltd.	17	58,767	3,457
56. J. Cory & Sons, Ltd.	20	57,806	2,890
57. Henderson Line	10	57,493	5,749
58. Jones, W. & C. T., Steamship Co., Ltd.	14	57,408	4,100
59. Ben Line	16	53,196	3,325
60. Nautilus Steamship Company, Ltd.	13	51,310	3,947
61. Tatem Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	11	50,003	4,546

Shipbuilding in the United Kingdom

Owing to the war and its demands statistics for 1915-17 cannot be published; the figures for 1914, as set out below, are useful for reference.

Name of Builders.	No. of Ships.	B.T. Gross Tons.	Average Size of Vessel—Tons.
Harland & Wolff, Belfast, Glasgow and Irvine	11	182,759	16,614
Russell & Co., Port Glasgow	15	78,015	5,201
Workman, Clark & Co., Ltd., Belfast	9	75,188	8,354
*Swan, Hunter & Wigham Richardson, Ltd.	16	70,445	4,403
Wm. Gray & Co., Ltd., West Hartlepool	16	70,198	4,388
Wm. Doxford & Sons, Ltd., Sunderland	13	62,928	4,840
Irvine's Shipbuilding Co., Ltd., W. Hartlepool	13	54,366	4,182
Northumberland Shipbuilding Co., Ltd.	9	42,130	4,681
Sir James Laing & Sons, Ltd., Sunderland	7	40,796	5,828
*Palmer's Shipbuilding and Iron Co., Ltd., Jarrow	7	40,699	5,814
Barclay, Curle & Co., Ltd., Whiteinch	5	40,267	8,053
C. Connell & Co., Ltd., Scotstoun	7	39,914	5,702
*Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth & Co., Ltd.	7	37,724	5,389
Scott's Shipbuilding & Eng. Co., Ltd., Greenock	6	37,571	6,262
Ropner & Sons, Ltd., Stockton-on-Tees	13	35,317	2,717
Alex. Stephen & Sons, Ltd., Linthouse	5	34,966	6,993
*Cammell Laird & Co., Ltd., Birkenhead	6	34,407	5,734
J. Readhead & Sons, South Shields	8	33,841	4,230
*R. and W. Hawthorn, Leslie & Co., Ltd., Hebburn	4	32,110	8,028
Earle's Shipbuilding and Eng. Co., Ltd., Hull	7	30,059	4,437
Richardson, Duck & Co., Stockton-on-Tees	7	29,885	4,269
Wm. Denny & Bros., Dumbarton	16	28,800	1,800

* Exclusive of war vessels.

Name of Builders.	No. of Ships.	B.T. Gross Tons.	Average Size of Vessel—Tons.
Sunderland Shipbuilding Co., Sunderland	7	25,374	3,625
J. L. Thompson & Sons, Ltd., Sunderland	6	25,010	4,168
D. and W. Henderson & Co., Ltd., Partick	4	24,823	6,206
Sir Raylton Dixon & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough	5	23,444	4,689
Short Bros., Ltd., Sunderland	4	20,964	5,241
Caird & Co., Ltd., Greenock	2	20,270	10,135
Tyne Iron Shipbuilding Co., Willington Quay	5	19,628	3,925
Greenock & Grangemouth Dockyard Co.	6	19,103	3,184
Wm. Pickersgill & Sons, Sunderland	4	18,589	4,647
Bartram & Sons, Sunderland	4	18,106	4,526
Craig, Taylor & Co., Ltd., Thornaby-on-Tees	6	17,827	2,971
Wm. Hamilton & Co., Ltd., Port Glasgow	3	17,316	5,772
A. McMillan & Son, Dumbarton	3	17,222	5,741
John Blumer & Co., Sunderland	5	15,344	3,069
Dunlop, Bremner & Co., Ltd., Port Glasgow	7	14,363	2,052
Wm. Dobson & Co., Newcastle	4	14,350	3,588
John Priestman & Co., Sunderland	4	13,417	3,354
Smith's Dock Co., Ltd., North Shields	35	13,251	379
Wood, Skinner & Co., Newcastle	6	12,884	2,147
North of Ireland Co., Londonderry	4	12,225	3,056
Robert Thompson & Sons, Sunderland	4	11,714	2,929
Osbourne Graham & Co., Hylton	8	11,553	1,444
Cochrane & Sons, Selby	39	11,057	284
Ramage & Ferguson, Ltd., Leith	3	10,436	3,479

Numbers of Seamen

The number of persons employed in vessels (registered under Part I. of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894) belonging to the United Kingdom, which were returned as employed in the home and foreign shipping trade, exclusive of vessels employed on rivers and in inland navigation, was:

	1900.	1909.	1912.	1913.
British	174,532	198,474	208,635	212,570
Lascars and Asiatics	36,023	43,960	30,960	46,848
Foreigners	36,893	31,873	47,211	32,639
Total	247,448	274,307	286,806	292,057

The number employed in sailing vessels is 17,783 and in steamers 269,023; 205,960 are employed in vessels engaged in the foreign trade, 70,622 in the home trade, and 10,244 in vessels partly engaged in both.

The number of British seamen in British ships in '93 was 186,628. From '93 to 1901 the number steadily declined to 172,912; then it began to rise again, and reached the highest figure yet recorded, 212,570, in 1913.

The Year's Shipping, 1916

The tonnage of vessels entered at ports in the United Kingdom from foreign countries and British

possessions, with cargoes, during 1916, amounted to 30,059,428 tons, and the tonnage cleared to 35,596,754 tons, as against 33,723,904 tons entered, and 39,529,362 tons cleared, during 1915. With regard to the coasting trade, the tonnage entered, with cargoes, during 1916, amounted to 22,358,715 tons, and the tonnage cleared to 22,295,114 tons, as against 27,468,449 tons entered and 27,277,911 tons cleared in 1914.

SAFETY OF LIFE AT SEA

The International Conference on Safety of Life at Sea, which was convened by the Government in the autumn of 1913, adopted in January 1914 a Convention for recommendation to the various Powers taking part in it. Signatures were affixed by the Plenipotentiaries of the following States:—The British Empire (including Canada, Australia, and New Zealand, which were separately represented), Germany, France, the United States of America, Austria-Hungary, Italy, Spain, Sweden Norway, Holland, Belgium, and Denmark.

The recommendations of the Convention, which were summarised in the ANNUAL for 1915, were embodied in a Bill (Merchant Shipping (Convention) Bill), which received the Royal Assent on Aug. 10, 1914, and were to have taken effect on July 1, 1916, but by Orders in Council were postponed from coming into operation until Jan. 1, 1917, and again further postponed.

STEAMSHIP COMPANIES *

(See also Index Guide, pp. 625-626.)

The following list gives the principal companies sailing from London and other ports, as well as the countries and ports to which they sail (from particulars supplied by the companies):

1. Aberdeen Line (Geo. Thompson & Co., Ltd.,

7 Billiter Square, E.C.3). Sallings: from London to Anstralia via Cape Town.

2. African Steam Ship Co., 23 Billiter St., E.C.3. Sallings: weekly from Liverpool to Sierra Leone, Gold Coast, Southern and Northern Nigeria.

* The sallings given are in most cases those of before the war; it is impossible for various reasons to give details of present-day sallings. In other cases, the Companies have temporarily suspended all sallings, but it may be taken that in nearly every case the sallings given will be resumed when the war is over.

4. **American Line**, 38 Leadenhall St., E.C.3; 1 Cockspur St., S.W.1, London; Canute Road, Southampton; and 30 James St., Liverpool (Head Office). Sailings: United States Mail Service from *Liverpool* to New York every Saturday (from New York every Saturday); passenger and cargo service from *Liverpool* to Philadelphia.

5. **Anchor Line** (Henderson Bros.), Ltd., 4 St. Mary Axe, E.C.3. Sailings: *Liverpool* to Bombay and Calcutta, calling at Gibraltar and Port Said (average passage, 22 and 28 days respectively); *Glasgow* to New York (average passage, 8 days); also from the Mediterranean to New York. See also **Brocklebank Line**.

6. **Anglo-American Oil Co.**, 36-38 Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W.1. Vessels engaged exclusively in the bulk oil business.

7. **Anglo-French Transit Co.** (Worms & Cie.) (Agents, Browne, Geveke & Co. Ltd., 3 Lloyds Avenue, E.C.3). Sailings: regularly from *Bristol*, *Newport*, and *Swansea* to Havre and vice versa.

8. **Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Co., Ltd.**, 21 Bury St., St. Mary Axe, E.C.3. Vessels solely for the carriage of oil either in bulk or packed for their own business.

9. **Argo Steamship Co.**, 4 Lloyds Avenue, E.C.3. Sailings: suspended during the war.

10. **Atlantic Transport Co., Ltd.**, 38 Leadenhall St., E.C.3: 1 Cockspur St., S.W.1. Sailings: from *London* to New York every Saturday (average passage, 9 days), first-class passenger steamers only; fortnightly to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

11. **Batavier Line**, Custom House and Wool Quays, Lower Thames St., E.C.3. Sailings: daily from *London* to Rotterdam.

12. **Ben Line** (agents, Killiek, Martin & Co., 7 Fen Court, Fenchurch St., E.C.3). Sailings: from *London* fortnightly to the Straits Settlements (35 days), Siam (40 days), Hong-Kong (40 days), and Japan (53 days).

13. **Bennett Line**, Chamberlain's Wharf, Tooley St., London Bridge, S.E.1. Sailings: frequent sailings, cargo only, *London* to Boulogne; also from *Goole* to Boulogne.

14. **Bibby Line** (Bibby Bros. & Co.), 10 and 11 Minclug Lane, E.C.3. Sailings: from *Liverpool* via Marseilles and Port Said to Colombo and Burma (Rangoon) (average passage, 30 days).

15. **Birt, Potter & Hughes, Ltd.**, 2 Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.3. (See **Federal Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.**).

16. **Booth Line**, 11 Adelphi Terrace, Strand, W.C.2 (Head Office: Tower Building, Water Street, Liverpool). Sailings: from *Liverpool* at regular intervals for the River Amazon, calling at Continental ports including Havre, Vigo, Oporto, Lisbon, and Madeira. A service of intermediate steamers from *Liverpool* to Maranhão and other Brazil coast ports, also between *Liverpool* and *New York* to Iquitos. A regular service of steamers is run between New York, Barbados, and the Amazon.

17. **Bowring, C. T. & Co., Ltd.**, Winchester House, Old Broad St., E.C.2. Steamers trade in all directions, but with no regular sailings nor time-tables.

18. **The British and African Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.**, Colonial House, Liverpool. Sailings: from *Liverpool* with a regular express service to Sierra Leone, Gold Coast, Southern and Northern Nigeria.

19. **British India Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.**, 122 Leadenhall Street, E.C.3 (see also P. & O. S.N. Co.). Sailings: between *London* and ports in India, Australia, and East Africa, and between

ports in India, Persian Gulf, Australia, China, Japan, and East and South-east Africa.

20. **Brocklebank Line**, in conjunction with the **Anchor Line** (q.v.). Sailings: from *Glasgow* and *Liverpool* to Calcutta direct every 10 days.

21. **Bucknall Steamship Lines, Ltd.** (See **Ellerman & Bucknall Steamship Co., Ltd.**)

22. **Cairns, Noble & Co., Ltd.**, 44-46, Leadenhall St., E.C.3 (Head Office, Akenside House, Newcastle). Sailings: from *Leith*, *Newcastle*, *Middlesbrough*, and *Hull* at fortnightly intervals to Montreal and Portland (Maine). Also monthly from *Calais* (Office, 6 Rue de Moscou, Calais).

23. **Canadian Northern Steamships, Ltd.** The vessels of this line have been transferred to the **Cunard Line** (q.v.).

24. **Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.** (Managers and Agents), 8 Waterloo Place, S.W.1. Sailings: from *Liverpool*, *London*, *Bristol* and *Glasgow* to Quebec, Montreal, Halifax, St. John, and Boston. Also from Vancouver to Japan, Manila, and China.

25. **Chargeurs Réunis** (agents, Hackett, Au-sender & Co., 19 St. Dunstan's Hill, E.C.3).

26. **China Mutual Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.** (q.v.).

27. **City Line** (agents, Montgomerie & Workman, Ltd., 36 Gracechurch St., E.C.3). Sailings: from *Liverpool* via Marseilles to Mediterranean ports, Egypt, Bombay, and Karachi (average passage, 22 days); also to Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta (average passage, 30 days).

28. **Clan Line** (Oayzer, Irvine & Co. Ltd.), 115 Leadenhall St., E.C.3 (Head Office, 109 Hope St., Glasgow). Sailings: from *Newport*, *Glasgow*, *Manchester*, and *Birkenhead* to Colombo, Madras, Calcutta, and Bengal (Chittagong); Bombay and Malabar coast ports; Cape Town, Algoa Bay, East London, Natal, Delagoa Bay, Beira, and Mauritius; also to Red Sea ports and ports in East Africa.

29. **Compañia Transatlántica** (General agents, Larrinaga & Co., Ltd., 30, James Street, Liverpool; London agents, Wainwright Bros. & Co., 21 Fenchurch St., E.C.3). Sailings: from *Liverpool* to Spain, Portugal, Singapore, Iloilo, and Manila every 28 days.

30. **Compagnie Générale Transatlantique**, 5B Pall Mall S.W.1, and 8 Lloyds Avenue, E.C.3 (Head Office, 6 Rue Auber, Paris). Sailings: from *Bordeaux* and *Havre* to New York; also from *Nantes* St. Nazaire and *Bordeaux* to the West Indies, Colon, Panama, Haiti, Cuba, French Guiana, Havana, Trinidad, etc.; also from *Bordeaux* and *Havre* to Quebec, Montreal, and Halifax; also from *Bordeaux* to Casablanca and Mazagan; also from *Marseilles* to Tunis, Malta, Algiers, Oran, Bizerta, Bougie, and to Moroccan ports; weekly cargo service *London* (and fortnightly from *Liverpool*) to *Nantes* St. Nazaire, La Pallice, and *Bordeaux*.

31. **Cunard Line**, 29-31 Cockspur St., S.W.1, and 51 Bishopsgate, E.C.2. Head Office, Cunard Building, Pier Head, Liverpool. Passenger services: *Liverpool* to New York and Boston; *London* to New York and Boston; from *London* and *Bristol* to Montreal and Quebec. *New York* to Mediterranean ports. Freight services: *Liverpool* to New York and Boston. *Liverpool* and *Manchester* to Havre and Mediterranean ports; *London* and *Bristol* to Quebec and Montreal; *London* to New York and Boston; *New York* to Mediterranean.

32. **Cuban Line** (Ernest Bigland & Co. Ltd.), 7 East India Avenue, E.C.3. Sailings: from *London* and *Antwerp* to all principal ports of Cuba

and Mexico (average passage, 20 days), and to Savannah, Charleston, and Galveston.

33. **Devitt & Moore's Ocean Training Ships, Ltd.,** 12 Penchurch Bldgs., E.C.3. *Port Jackson* and *Medway*, four-masted barques, make voyages to all parts of the world with the object of training officers for the mercantile marine and Royal Naval Reserve.

34. "**Direct**" **Line of Steamers** (Scrutton, Sons & Co.), 16, Penchurch Avenue, E.C.3. Sailings: from *London* and *Glasgow* to the West Indies: Antigua, Barbados, Demerara, Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Jamaica, Martinique, Montserrat, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Trinidad (average passage, 16-18 days).

35. **Dominion Line**, 1 Cockspur St., S.W.1, and 38 Leadenhall St., E.C.3; West India House, Bristol. Head Office, 30 James St., Liverpool. Sailings: Passenger and cargo service from *Liverpool* to Quebec and Montreal, weekly during the summer (in conjunction with the *White Star Line*); *Liverpool* to Halifax and Portland, Me., regularly during the winter (in conjunction with the *White Star Line*). Cargo service from *Avonmouth* to Quebec and Montreal, at regular intervals during the summer; from *Avonmouth* to Portland, Me., at regular intervals during the winter.

36. **Donaldson Line** (Donaldson Bros., Ltd., 58 Bothwell Street, Glasgow). Sailings: weekly to and from *Glasgow* and Montreal (summer) and St. John, N.B., and Portland, Me. (winter); at regular intervals to and from *Glasgow*, Baltimore, Norfolk, and Newport News, Va.; also to and from *Glasgow* and *Liverpool* and River Plate.

37. **East Asiatic Co. Ltd.** (agents, Escombe, McGrath & Co., 3 East India Avenue, E.C.3). Sailings: from *Copenhagen* and *Rotterdam* via *London* to St. Thomas, St. Croix, St. Kitts, Antigua, Dominica, St. Lucia, Barbados, Trinidad, Demerara, Paramaribo (service temporarily suspended).

38. **Elder, Dempster & Co., Ltd.**, 4 St. Mary Axe, E.C.3: see **African Steam Ship Co.**, **British and African Steam Navigation Co.**, and **Glen Line** (see advt. p. 955).

39. **Elders & Fyffes, Ltd.**, 31 and 32 Bow St., London, W.O.2. Sailings: fortnightly from *Bristol* (*Avonmouth*) to Jamaica (14-15 days); from *Bristol*, weekly, to Costa Rica (17-18 days); from *Liverpool*, weekly, to Colombia (Santa Marta) (16-17 days); fortnightly from *Bristol* to Panama (Colon) (18-19 days) (see advt. p. 956).

40. **Ellerman & Bucknall Steamship Company, Ltd.**, 5 and 6 Billiter Avenue, E.C.3, and 7 Penchurch Avenue, E.C.3. Sailings: from *London* weekly to South and East Africa (Cape Town, 22-23 days); from *London* monthly to Red Sea and Persian Gulf Ports; from *Sydney* fortnightly to *London*, Hull, and Continent during the wool season; from *New York* every 10 days to South and East Africa, Mauritius, Réunion, and Madagascar (29-30 days); from *New York* outwards to Red Sea, India, Ceylon, and Burma, about every 15 days, homewards every 5 days; from *New York* every 21 days to Australia (45-46 days) and New Zealand (52-53 days); from *New York* every 14 days to Straits Settlements, China, Japan, and Manchuria; from *Atlantic Gulf* ports monthly to Straits Settlements, Philippines, China, Japan, and Manchuria; from *Australia* every 30 days to South and East African ports; from Japan, China, Philippines and Straits Settlements every 14 days to Marseilles and U.K. ports. See **City Line**, **Hall Line**, and **Westcott & Laurance Line**.

41. **Federal Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.**, 2 Penchurch Avenue, E.C.3. Sailings: from *Liverpool*

to Australia (36 days), and to New Zealand (42) days).

42. **Finland Steamship Co., Ltd.** (Agents, Chas. Gee & Co., 17 Gracechurch St., E.C.3). Sailings: from *London*, every 9 days, to Aho, Hango, Helsingfors, Viborg, and Kotka (through rates for cargo); regular sailings also from *Middlesbrough*, *Newcastle-on-Tyne*, and *Grangemouth*, also passenger steamers *Hull* to Finland twice weekly, but all sailings are suspended during the war.

43. **Forenade Co. of Copenhagen** (agents, United Shipping Co., Ltd., 108 Fenchurch St., E.C.3). Sailings: from *London* to Lihau three times a month; and, jointly with the *Wilson Line*, to Copenhagen and Königsberg, weekly, from *London*; also from *Harwich* to Esbjerg 4 times weekly. (Suspended temporarily.)

44. **France, Fenwick & Co., Ltd.**, 5 Fenchurch St., E.C.3. Carry goods between *London* and Lancashire and Yorkshire towns, via Goole.

45. **Furness, Withy & Co., Ltd.**, Furness House, Billiter St., E.C.3; also at Royal Liver Building, *Liverpool* (Head Office). Sailings: fortnightly from *London* to Halifax, N.S. (10 day) and St. John, N.B. (13 days); monthly from *London* to St. John's, N.F. Regular sailings *London* to Newport News, Va. (14 days); fortnightly *London* to Philadelphia (13 days); fortnightly *Liverpool* to St. John's, N.F. (18 days) and Halifax (12 days). Regular sailings from *Liverpool* to Newport News (13 days). Fortnightly sailings from *Leith* and *Middlesbrough* to Baltimore and Philadelphia (14 days). Regular service *Leith* and *Dundee* to New York. Fortnightly sailings *Glasgow* to Philadelphia (14 days). Regular service Montreal to Hull. Service of direct steamers from *Fovey*, Cornwall, to Montreal, Portland, Me., Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Newport News.

46. **General Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.**, 15, Trinity Sq., E.C.3. Sailings: from *London* to Mediterranean ports (Genoa, Leghorn, Naples, Messina, Catania, and Palermo) every 10 days, to Bordeaux every Saturday, to Oporto Tuesdays, to Rotterdam Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, to Amsterdam Thursdays and Sundays, and to Havre weekly, but sailings are irregular in war time.

47. **Glen Line** (McGregor, Gow & Co.), Ltd., 1 and 2 East India Avenue, E.C.3. Sailings: from *London* to Port Said (14 days), Penang (30 days), Port Swettenham (31 days), Singapore (32 days), Hong-Kong (40 days), Shanghai (50 days), and Japan (60 days).

48. **Gulf Line, Ltd.**, 21 Billiter St., E.C.3. No regular line sailings, the fleet consisting of tramp steamers.

49. **Hall, John, jun., & Co.**, 59 Mark Lane, E.C.3. Sailings: about ten-day intervals from *London* to Portugal (Lisbon, 5 days), Spain (Malaga, 11 days; Cadiz, 14 days), and Gibraltar (7 days).

50. **Hall Line, Ltd.**, Tower Building, *Liverpool*. Sailings: from *Liverpool* fortnightly to Port Said (10-11 days), Bombay and Karachi (21-23 days); from *Liverpool* to Malabar coast ports (Marmagao, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, etc.) every 4-6 weeks; from *Antwerp* to the Persian Gulf, monthly; also, in conjunction with the *Harrison Line*, to South African ports and Red Sea and East African ports.

51. **Harrison Line** (Thos. & Jas. Harrison, Mersey Chambers, *Liverpool*, and Dock House, Billiter Street, E.C.3). Sailings: from *Liverpool* to the Brazils; New Orleans and Mexican Gulf; West Indies and Spanish Main; Calcutta; Cape-town, Mossel Bay, Algoa Bay, East London, Durban, Delagoa Bay, Beira, and Mauritius;

Port Sudan, Mombasa, Kilindini, and Zanzibar; Los Angeles, San Francisco, Tacoma, Seattle, Victoria V.I., and Vancouver City.

52. **Harrison-Rennie Line** (Thos. & Jas. Harrison, Mersey Chambers, Liverpool, and Dock House, Billiter Street, E.C.3). Sailings: from *London* to Durban, Delagoa Bay, and Beira.

53. **Helmsing and Grimm—St. Petersburg Express Line** (agents, United Shipping Co., Ltd., 108 Fenchurch St., E.C.3). Sailings: from *London* to Petrograd weekly during the season. (Suspended temporarily.)

54. **Henderson Line** (agents, Galbraith, Pembroke & Co., 34 Leadenhall St., E.C.3). Sailings: from *Glasgow* and *Liverpool* to Port Said (12 days) and Rangoon (30-31 days) every fortnight.

55. **Holland-America Line** (agents, Brown, Geveke & Co., Ltd., 3 Lloyds Avenue, E.C.3). Sailings: from *Rotterdam* weekly to New York, and fortnightly to Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New York, New Orleans, and Quebec or Montreal.

56. **Holt, Alfred & Co.** (Blue Funnel Line). (See Ocean Steamship Co., Ltd.)

57. **Houlder Brothers & Co., Ltd.**, 146 Leadenhall St., E.C.3. Sailings: from *Liverpool* to Buenos Aires fortnightly (19-21 days); from *Newport* and *Swansea* to Monte Video, Buenos Ayres, and Rosario fortnightly (25 days); from *Antwerp* and *London* to Monte Video, Buenos Aires, and Rosario every 3 weeks (25 days).

58. **Houston Line** (R. P. Houston & Co., 16 Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.3; Liverpool office: 10 Dale St.). Sailings: from *Liverpool* (weekly), *Glasgow*, *Swansea*, *New York*, and *New Orleans* to Monte Video, Buenos Aires, Rosario, and Bahia Blanca; also from *Glasgow*, *Liverpool*, *London*, and *New York* to Cape Town, Algoa Bay, East London, Natal, Delagoa Bay, and Beira; also from *River Plate* to West Indies and Boston and New York.

59. **Johnston Line, Ltd.**, 6 Billiter Street, E.C.3 (head office: Liverpool). Sailings: weekly from *Liverpool* to Piræus, Volo, Salonica, Trebizond, Constanza, Bourgas, Varna, Sulina, Galatz, Braila; weekly from *Liverpool* to Baltimore; also from *London* to Boston; and from *Antwerp* and *Swansea* to the Mediterranean and Danube.

60. **Kosmos Line** (agents, Browne, Geveke & Co., 3 Lloyds Avenue, E.C.3). Sailings: from *London*, fortnightly and monthly, direct to the various ports of Chile and Peru, Central and North America (suspended on account of the war).

61. **Lampart & Holt Line**, 36 Lime St., E.C.3 (head office, Royal Liver Building, Liverpool). Sailings: from *Glasgow*, *Manchester*, and *Liverpool* to Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, and Santos (18-19 days); from *Glasgow* and *Liverpool* to Monte Video (24 days), Buenos Aires, and Rosario. Also fortnightly sailings of first-class mail and passenger steamers between *New York*, West Indies, Brazil, and *River Plate* ports.

62. **Leyland Line**, 1 Cockspur St., S.W., and 33 Leadenhall St., E.C.3. Sailings: from *Liverpool* to Boston; from *Liverpool* to the West Indies (Barbados, Trinidad), to Colombia (Santa Marta), to Panama (Colon), to New Orleans and Galveston, and to Mexico.

63. **London Line** (Bethell, Gwyn & Co.), 22 Billiter St., E.C.3, and 11 Baldwin Street, Bristol. Cargo service from *Glasgow*, *Liverpool*, *Avonmouth*, and *London* to Australia.

64. **London and Edinburgh Shipping Co., Ltd.**, 2-12 Wapping High St., London, E.1. Sailings (with cargo): from *Leith* to Oporto (7 days) and Seville (9 days) every 3 weeks (but suspended during the war).

65. **Mellraith, McEacharn & Co. Proprietary, Ltd.**, Billiter Sq. Bldgs., E.C.3. Owners of steamers trading entirely in Australian waters.

66. **Maelver, David & Co.**, 6 Lloyds Avenue, E.C.3 (head office, 16 Brunswick St., Liverpool). Sailings: from *Liverpool* fortnightly, and from *Glasgow* monthly, to Monte Video, Buenos Aires, Rosario, and other River Plate ports (average passage to Monte Video, 24 days).

66a. **Manchester Liners, Ltd.** (108, Deansgate, Manchester). Sailings: *Manchester* to Quebec, Montreal, St. John (N.B.) and Philadelphia.

67. **Marittima Italiana** (agents, Alfred Laming & Co., 8 Leadenhall St., E.C.3). Sailings: from Genoa, Leghorn, Naples, and Sicily every 28 days to Bombay, and every fourth week to Mombasa, etc.

68. **Messageries Maritimes de France**, 72-75 Fenchurch St., E.C.3, 62 Pall Mall, S.W.1, 1 Rue Vignon, Boulevard Madeleine, Paris, and 3 Place Sadi Carnot, Marseilles. Sailings: from *Marseilles* 4 times a month to Jibouti (Abyssinia); fortnightly to Colombo, Singapore, Saigon, Hong Kong, Shanghai and Yokohama (connection at Saigon fortnightly for Bangkok, connection at Colombo monthly for Pondicherry and Calcutta); occasional intermediate steamers for Australia and New Caledonia; every 28 days to Mombasa, Zanzibar; ditto to Mahé, Seychelles; fortnightly to Madagascar, Réunion, Mauritius; Port Said 4 times a month by China and Mauritius steamers; Alexandria fortnightly; during the war every week to Malta, Piræus, Salonica; services at present suspended to Turkish, Russian, and Syrian ports.

69. **Mogul Line** (Gellatly, Hantkey & Co.), Dock House, Billiter St., E.C.3, and at *Glasgow* and *Liverpool*. Sailings: from *Middlesbrough*, *Glasgow*, and *Birkenhead* to ports in the Straits, China, and Japan.

70. **Moor Line** (Walter Runciman & Co., 24 St. Mary Axe, E.C.3. Head office, Pilgrim St., Newcastle-on-Tyne). Sailings: with cargo only; no regular destination.

71. **Natal Line** (Bullard, King & Co.), 14 St. Mary Axe, E.C.3. Sailings: from *London*, every 10 days, to Delagoa Bay, Beira, Chinde, etc., with goods and passengers; also a fortnightly service between Cape Colony, Natal, East Africa, and India (Madras and Calcutta), calling at Ceylon conveying goods and passengers.

72. **Nederland Line** (D. H. Drakeford, General Passenger Agent for Gt. Britain, 60 Haymarket, S.W.1. Head office, 159-160, Prins Hendrikkade, Amsterdam). Sailings: from *Amsterdam* and *Southampton* fortnightly to Lisbon, Tangier, Algiers, and Genoa, Port Said, Suva, Colombo, Sabang, Belawan-Deli, Singapore, and Java, offering connection for China and Japan, Australia, and all points in the Dutch East Indies. (This service, for the duration of the war, is being operated from Amsterdam, via Las Palmas and the Cape to Singapore, etc.)

73. **Nelson, H. & W., Ltd.**, 93 Leadenhall St., E.C.3. Sailings: from *London*, weekly, to Monte Video and Buenos Aires (average passage, 22 days); and monthly from *Liverpool* to Buenos Aires (24 days).

74. **New Zealand Shipping Co., Ltd.**, 138 Leadenhall St., E.C.3. Sailings: from *London* via *Plymouth* through the Panama Canal to all New Zealand ports (mail steamers), average passage 44 days. Sailings from New Zealand to Plymouth and London are made by the same route.

75. **Nippon Yusen Kaisha**, 4 Lloyds Avenue, E.C.3. Sailings: fortnightly from *Middlesbrough*

and *London* to Cape Town, Durban, Singapore, Penang, Malacca, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, and Japan. There is also a fortnightly service from *Hong-Kong, Shanghai*, and the Japanese ports to Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, and a monthly service between Japanese ports and Australia.

76. **Ocean Steamship Co., Ltd.** (Alfred Holt & Co., India Buildings, Water St., Liverpool; London agents, Messrs. Killick, Martin & Co., 7 Fen Court, Fenchurch St., E.C.3.). Sailings: weekly service of cargo steamers from *Glasgow, Bristol, Channel ports*, and *Liverpool* to the Straits Settlements, Hong-Kong, China, and Japan, with a 4-weekly extension via Philippine Islands to British Columbia and Puget Sound; regular sailings from Antwerp via *Liverpool* to Siberian ports; also a fortnightly service from *Amsterdam* via *Liverpool* to the Dutch East Indies; also a four-weekly passenger (London agents, Geo. Wills & Sons, Ltd., 57 Leadenhall St., E.C.) and cargo service from *Glasgow* to Australia, via Cape Town, returning to Liverpool.

77. **Orient Line to Australia** (Managers, F. Green & Co. and Anderson, Anderson & Co., 5 Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.3.; West End office, 28 Cockspur St., S.W.). Sailings: fortnightly (Friday) from *London*. Ports visited on the voyage: Gibraltar, Toulon, Naples, Taranto, Port Said, Suez, Colombo, Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, with through bookings to Tasmania and New Zealand.

78. **Pacific Steam Navigation Co.** See **Royal Mail Steampacket Co.**

79. **P. & O. Steam Navigation Co.**, 122 Leadenhall St., E.C.3., and Northumberland Avenue, W.C.2. Sailings: weekly by mail steamers from *London* and *Marseilles* to Gibraltar, Malta, Egypt, Aden, and Bombay; fortnightly by mail steamer from *London* and *Marseilles* to Ceylon, Straits Settlements, China, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, and Tasmania. For particulars of sailings see daily advertisements. (See also British India Steam Navigation Company, whose tickets are interchangeable with those of the P. & O. Company) (see advt. p. 956).

80. **P. & O. Branch Service** (32 Lime St., E.C.3.). Sailings: every third Thursday from *London* to Australian ports via Cape Town, conveying one class of passengers only at third-class rates.

81. **Power Line** (James Power & Co., managers), 158 Leadenhall St. E.C.3. Sailings: from *London* to Melilla, Tetuan, Ceuta, Gibraltar, Tangier, Larache, Mehdia, Kenitra, Rabat, Casablanca, Mazagan, Safli, and Mogador.

82. **Prince Line** (agents, Kaye, Son & Co. Ltd., 118 Fenchurch St., E.C.3.; head office, Prince Line, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne). Sailings: from *Manchester* to Tunis, Malta, Alexandria, the Syrian coast, and Cyprus; from the *Tyne*, *Antwerp*, and *London* to Malta, Alexandria, the Syrian coast, and Cyprus, and to Buenos Aires, Monte Video, Rosario, etc.; also from *New York* to Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Monte Video, and Buenos Aires, to Cape Town, Algoa Bay, East London, Natal, Delagoa Bay, and Beira, and to the Straits Settlements, Philippines, China, and Japan.

83. **Red Star Line**, 1 Cockspur St., S.W.1, 38 Leadenhall St., E.C.3., and 22 Kammestraat, Antwerp (head office). Sailings: from *Dover* (weekly, Saturdays) to New York, and from *Antwerp* to Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore.

84. **Rigaer Schnell dampfer Gesellschaft** (agents, United Shipping Co., Ltd., 108 Fenchurch St., E.C.3.). Sailings: from *London* to Riga weekly. (Suspended temporarily.)

85. **Rotterdam Lloyd** (agents, Escombe, McGrath & Co., 3 East India Avenue, E.C.3.). Sailings: from *Southampton* via Lisbon, Tangier, Gibraltar, and Marseilles to Port Said, Suez, Colombo, Penang, and Batavia (service temporarily suspended).

86. **Royal Holland Lloyd** (General agents, Wainwright Bros. & Co., 21 Fenchurch Street, E.C.3.; West End passenger agent, D. H. Drakeford, 60 Haymarket, S.W.1 (London). Sailings: from *Falmouth* to Corunna (1 day), Vigo (2 days), Lisbon (3 days), Rio de Janeiro (16 days), Santos (17 days), Monte Video (20 days), and Buenos Aires (20 days).

87. **Royal Mail Steampacket Co.**, 18 Moorgate St., E.C.2 (and the Pacific Steam Navigation Co.). Sailings: *Liverpool* to South America (Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Monte Video, Buenos Aires, Falkland Islands, Punta Arenas, Coronel, Talcahuano, Valparaiso, Coquimbo, Antofagasta, Iquique, Callao, and Panama), calling on the way at Cherbourg, La Rochelle, Vigo, Oporto, Lisbon, Madeira, and St. Vincent; from *Glasgow* and *Liverpool* to Havre, Chile, and Peru; also to Azores, Barbados, Trinidad, Jamaica, and other West Indian Islands, Colon (for Panama Canal), Bermuda; from *London* to Gibraltar, Morocco, Canary Islands, and Madeira; Shire Line Service, from *London* to Egypt, Straits, China, and Japan. Also a service between Canada and the West Indies, and New York.

88. **St. Petersburg Express Line** (agents, United Shipping Co., Ltd., 108 Fenchurch St., E.C.3.). Sailings: from *London* to Petrograd weekly during the season. (Suspended temporarily.)

89. **Scottish Shire Line, Ltd.**, 112 Fenchurch St., E.C.3. Sailings: from *Liverpool* to Australian ports (40 days) and New Zealand (48 days).

90. **Shaw, Savill & Albion Co., Ltd.**, 34 Leadenhall St., E.C.3. Sailings: from *London* via Tenerife (6 days) and Cape Town (20 days) to Hobart (40 days) and New Zealand ports (44 days). The sailings from *New Zealand* to *London* are made via Sydney and Cape Town. The company have also a fleet of cargo steamers carrying goods to and from all ports of New Zealand.

91. **Strick Line, Ltd.**, Baltic House, Leadenhall St., E.C.3. Sailings: monthly from *Glasgow, Manchester, South Wales*, and *London* for all Persian Gulf ports (average passage, 30-35 days).

92. **Thule Steamship Co.** (agents, British & Northern Shipping Agency, Ltd., 5 Lloyds Avenue, E.C.3.). Sailings: twice weekly from *Newcastle* to Gothenburg (36 hours).

93. **Toyo Kisen Kaisha** (agent, Thos. Cooper, 21 Cockspur St., S.W.1, and 49 Leadenhall St., E.C.3.; head office, Merchants' National Bank Building, San Francisco). Maintains services from *San Francisco* to Honolulu (6 days), Yokohama (16 days), Kobe (20 days), Nagasaki (22 days), Shanghai (24 days), Hong-Kong (30 days), Philippine Islands (29 days); also a service between Hong-Kong and Yokohama (13 days), Mexico, Manzanillo (46 days), Salina Cruz (51 days), Callao (62 days), and Valparaiso (67 days).

94. **Union-Castle Line**, 3 and 4 Fenchurch St., E.C.3. Sailings: West Coast service, weekly, from *London* via Madeira, Las Palmas, Tenerife, Ascension, St. Helena, and Lobito Bay to Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, East London, Natal, Lourenço Marques, Beira, Réunion, and Mauritius; East Coast service, regular sailings from *London* via Lisbon, Gibraltar, Marseilles, Naples, Port Said, to Port Sudan, Aden, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Port Amoria, Mozambique, Chinde, Beira, Lourenço Marques, and Natal.

95. **Union Steamship Co. of New Zealand, Ltd.**

(D. H. Drakeford, General Passenger Agent, 60. Haymarket, S.W.1, London). Sailings: *San Francisco* mail service every 28 days to New Zealand and Australia (average passage; Wellington, 22 days; Sydney, 26 days). Passengers can leave England 12 to 14 days previous to sailing dates from San Francisco.

96. *Weir, Andrew & Co.*, 6 Lloyds Avenue, E.C.3.

97. *Westcott and Laurance Line, Ltd.*, Thorne's Chambers, Ingram Court, Fenchurch St., E.C. Pre-war sailings: from *London*, *Antwerp*, and the *Tyne* to Gibraltar (8 days), Malta (12 days), Alexandria (17 days), Piræus (15 days), Salonica (17 days), Smyrna (18 days), Constantinople (20 days), Bourgas (22 days), Varna (22 days), Odessa (25 days), Galatz (25 days), and Braila (25 days).

98. *White Star Line*, 1 Cockspur St., S.W.1; 38 Leadenhall St., E.C.3, London; Canute Road, Southampton; and (head office) 30 James St., Liverpool. Sailings: royal mail service from *Southampton* and *Cherbourg* to New York each

Wednesday (but temporarily suspended owing to the war); passenger and cargo services from *Liverpool* to New York (weekly), Boston (fortnightly), Quebec and Montreal (weekly during summer), Halifax and Portland, Me. (regularly during winter); from *Liverpool* to Australia (via Cape Town) every four weeks; to *New Zealand* (in conjunction with Messrs. Shaw, Savill & Albion) every four weeks; passenger and cargo from *New York* and *Boston* to Mediterranean ports at regular intervals.

99. *Wilson Lins* (agents, United Shipping Co., Ltd., 108 Fenchurch St., E.C.3). Pre-war sailings: from *London* to Reval (regularly during winter months); to Christiania and Christiansand (fortnightly); to Trieste, Fiume, Venice, and Bari (fortnightly); to Riga (weekly); (jointly with the Stockholm Steamship Co.) to Stockholm and Norrköping (weekly); and (jointly with the Forenede Co.) to Copenhagen and Königsberg (weekly). (Regular services suspended.)

INDEX GUIDE TO STEAMSHIP COMPANIES

The following guide gives all the Steamship lines sailing to each particular place. The numbers refer to the list of Companies given ants. Particulars of times of departure, fares, etc., may be obtained from the Companies at the addresses as above.

- Abyssinia: see 68.
 Adelaide: see 68, 77, 79, 90.
 Aden: see 19, 68, 72, 79, 96.
 Africa, East: see 28, 40, 50, 58, 68, 71.
 Africa, North: see 67, 81, 82, 87.
 Africa, South: see 1, 40, 50, 51, 58, 71, 74, 76, 94.
 Africa, West: see 2, 18.
 Alexandria: see 68, 82, 97.
 Algiers: see 30, 72, 81.
 Algoa Bay: see 28, 40, 51, 58.
 America, South: see 18, 39, 57, 58, 60, 61, 62, 66, 82, 86, 87.
 Antigua: see 34, 36, 87.
 Argentine: see 30, 57, 58, 61, 66, 82, 86, 87.
 Auckland: see New Zealand.
 Australia: see 1, 40, 41, 68, 76, 77, 79, 89, 90, 98.
 Azores: see 87.
 Bahia: see 61, 87.
 Baltimore: see 9, 45, 55, 59, 83.
 Barbados: see 34, 36, 62, 88.
 Batavia: see 68, 72, 75, 78, 85.
 Belra: see 28, 51, 58, 71, 94.
 Bengal: see 28.
 Bolivia: see 87.
 Bombay: see 5, 27, 28, 50, 67, 68, 79.
 Boston: see 3, 31, 45, 55, 59, 62, 83, 98.
 Boulogne: see 13.
 Brazil: see 16, 30, 51, 61, 86, 87.
 Brisbane: see 1, 41, 76, 77, 79, 90.
 Buenos Aires: see 30, 57, 68, 61, 66, 82, 86, 87.
 Bulgaria: see 69, 97.
 Burma: see 14, 19, 54.
 Bushire: see 91.
 Cadiz: see 49.
 Calcutta: see 5, 19, 20, 27, 28, 51, 68, 71, 79.
 Canada: see 3, 24, 30, 31, 35, 45, 76, 98.
 Canary Islands: see 87, 94.
 Cape Town: see 1, 28, 40, 51, 58, 71, 75, 76, 90, 94, 98.
 Cape Verde Islands: see 87.
 Ceylon: see 27, 28, 68, 72, 75, 79, 85.
 Chile: see 60, 87.
 China: see 47, 68, 69, 75, 79, 85.
 Colombia: see 39, 62, 68.
 Colombo: see 14, 27, 28, 72, 79, 85.
 Colon: see 30, 39, 62, 87.
 Costa Rica: see 39.
 Cuba: see 30, 32.
 Cyprus: see 82.
 Delagoa Bay: see 28, 51, 58, 71.
 Demerara: see 34, 37, 87.
 Denmark: see 43, 99.
 Dominica: see 34, 37, 87.
 Dunedin: see New Zealand.
 Durban: see 28, 51, 58, 68, 71, 75, 76, 94.
 East Indies: see 72, 76, 85.
 East London: see 28, 51, 58, 94.
 Ecuador: see 87.
 Egypt: see 14, 47, 54, 68, 72, 79, 82, 85, 94, 97.
 Falkland Islands: see 87.
 Finland: see 42.
 France: see 16, 46, 94.
 Galveston: see 32, 61.
 Gibraltar: see 49, 77, 79, 81, 85, 87, 94, 97.
 Gold Coast: see 2, 18.
 Greece: see 69, 68, 97.
 Grenada: see 34, 87.
 Guadeloupe: see 34.
 Guiana, Dutch: see 37.
 Guiana, French: see 30.
 Haiti: see 30.
 Halifax: see 3, 24, 30, 35, 45, 98.
 Havana: see 30, 32.
 Havre: see 7, 16.
 Hong-Kong: see 12, 47, 68, 75, 76, 79.
 India: see 5, 14, 19, 20, 27, 28, 50, 67, 68, 71, 79.
 Jamaica: see 34, 39, 62, 87.
 Japan: see 12, 47, 68, 69, 75, 76, 79.
 Java: see 72, 76.
 Karachi: see 27, 50.
 Leeward Islands: see 87.
 Lisbon: see 16, 49, 72, 85, 86.
 Laureço Marques: see 68, 94.
 Madagascar: see 40, 68, 94.
 Madeira: see 16, 94.
 Madras: see 27, 28, 71.
 Malabar Coast: see 28, 50.
 Malaga: see 49.
 Malta: see 30, 79, 82, 97.
 Martinique: see 34.
 Mauritius: see 28, 40, 51, 68, 94.
 Mediterranean: see 30, 46, 59, 77, 81, 99.
 Melbourne: see 1, 68, 76.
 Mexico: see 32, 62.
 Mombasa: see 51, 94.
 Montreal: see 3, 24, 30, 35, 36, 45, 55, 66a, 98.

Montserrat: see 34, 87.
 Morocco: see 30, 72, 81, 85, 87.
 Natal: see 28, 51, 58, 68, 71, 94.
 Netherlands: see 8, 11, 46.
 New Caledonia: see 68.
 New York: see 4, 5, 9, 30, 31, 45, 55, 83, 97.
 New Zealand: see 40, 41, 79, 89, 90, 98.
 Nigeria: see 2, 18.
 Norway: see 99.
 Oporto: see 16, 46, 64.
 Panama: see 30, 39, 62, 87.
 Paraguay: see 66.
 Penang: see 19, 47, 75, 76, 79.
 Persian Gulf: see 40, 50, 91.
 Peru: see 16, 60, 87.
 Philadelphia: see 29, 40, 45, 55, 66a, 83.
 Philippine Islands: see 29, 40, 76.
 Port Elizabeth: see 94.
 Portland, Me.: see 35, 36, 45, 98.
 Portugal: see 16, 29, 46, 49, 86.
 Quebec: see 3, 24, 30, 35, 55, 66a, 98.
 Rangoon: see 14, 19, 64.
 Red Sea Ports: see 40.
 Réunion: see 40, 68.
 Rio de Janeiro: see 61, 86, 87.
 River Plate: see 36.
 Rotterdam: see 11, 46.
 Rumania: see 59.
 Russia: see 43, 53, 68, 84, 88, 97, 99.
 St. Croix: see 37.
 St. Helena: see 94.

St. John, N.B.: see 3, 24, 36, 45, 66a.
 St. John's, N.F.: see 3, 45.
 St. Kitts: see 34, 37.
 St. Lucia: see 34, 37, 87.
 St. Thomas: see 37.
 St. Vincent: see 34, 87.
 Seychelles Islands: see 68.
 Shanghai: see 47, 75, 79.
 Siam: see 12, 68.
 Sierra Leone: see 2, 18.
 Singapore: see 12, 19, 29, 47, 68, 69, 72, 75, 76, 79.
 Somaliland, French: see 67.
 Spain: see 29, 49, 64. [75, 76, 79.
 Straits Settlements: see 12, 19, 29, 47, 68, 69, 72
 Sweden: see 92, 99.
 Sydney: see 1, 41, 68, 76, 77, 79.
 Syria: see 82.
 Tasmania: see 74, 77, 79, 90.
 Teneriffe: see 1, 2, 18, 87, 90, 94.
 Tobago: see 87.
 Trinidad: see 34, 37, 62, 87.
 Tripoli: see 67.
 Tunis: see 30, 67, 82.
 United States: see 3, 4, 5, 9, 30, 31, 35, 45, 59, 62
 (New Orleans, Galveston), 83, 98.
 Uruguay: see 30, 57, 58, 61, 66, 82, 86.
 Vancouver: see 76.
 Vigo: see 16.
 Vladivostok: see 76.
 West Indies: see 30, 34, 37, 39, 51, 62, 87.
 Zanzibar: see 68, 94.

LLOYD'S

(Royal Exchange, E.C.)

This world-famous institution takes its name and derives its origin from a coffee-house established in Tower Street by one Edward Lloyd towards the end of the 17th century, and removed in 1692 to the corner of Lombard Street and Abchurch Lane. In 1773 the brokers and underwriters frequenting the house, to the number of 79, took rooms on the north-west side of the Royal Exchange, where ever since this great institution has been established. In 1870 an Act of Incorporation was applied for, and obtained in 1871. This Act has been partly repealed and amended by a further Act obtained in 1911 under which the objects of the Society are defined as: "The carrying on by members of the Society of the business of insurance of every description, including guarantee business; the advancement and protection of the interests of members of the Society in connection with the business carried on by them as members of the Society and in respect of shipping and cargoes and freight and other insurable property or insurable interests or otherwise; the collection, publication, and diffusion of intelligence and information; the doing of all things incidental or conducive to the fulfilment of the objects of the Society." To carry out the third object Lloyd's has a staff of about 1,500 agents in all parts of the world constantly reporting to headquarters, where clerks are employed both day and night.

Lloyd's also maintains an extensive system of signal stations and some wireless stations for reporting vessels, etc., which is of great benefit to the shipping community. An inquiry office is also maintained, where the relatives of crew or passengers may obtain, without cost, information concerning the movements of the vessel in which they are interested. In addition to "Lloyd's List" (with which is incorporated the *Shipping and Mercantile Gazette*), published daily, the Corporation publish "Lloyd's List

Weekly Summary" every Friday, "Lloyd's Weekly Index" every Thursday, "Lloyd's Calendar" annually in November for the ensuing year, *Lloyd's Book of House Flags and Funnels*, *Lloyd's Prize Cases*, etc. A "Captains' Register" is kept, consisting of a biographical dictionary of all the certificated commanders of the British mercantile marine, about 24,000 in all. The record of maritime casualty losses and serious casualties is kept in the "Casualty Book," originally known as the "Loss Book."

The medal of the Society is presented to those who have, by extraordinary exertions, contributed to the saving of life at sea; and the Medal for Meritorious Services is granted to officers and others who, by extraordinary exertions, have contributed to the preservation of vessels or cargoes.

In 1803 "Lloyd's Patriotic Fund" was established for the relief of sailors and soldiers, their relatives and dependants, who suffered in the great war. This fund is still administered by trustees, the majority of whom are members of Lloyd's.

Lloyd's is, of course, open only to members and subscribers. Members of Lloyd's may be either underwriting or non-underwriting members. There are also annual subscribers and associates. Underwriters are required to deposit with the Committee in respect of liabilities incurred on account of marine and transport risks at least £5,000 in approved securities, the dividends on which are received by the depositor. The Committee some years ago adopted a system under which separate security, applicable only to claims on fire policies and other policies not covering marine and transport risks, is required from members on their admission, and members who engage in such business, and who were elected before the adoption of this system, generally furnished similar security. A system was also instituted under which all underwriting moneys are held in trust for underwriting purposes only; and underwriters' accounts are annually audited by approved accountants who certify as to the solvency of the underwriter. Non-marine insur-

ance business transacted at Lloyd's is subject to the Assurance Companies Act of 1909, and since July 1, 1910, when that Act came into force, every member of Lloyd's, without exception, undertaking such non-marine business, has complied with its requirements, which are as follows: "(a) All premiums received by or on behalf of the underwriter in respect of fire and accident insurance or reinsurance business carried on by him, either alone or in conjunction with any other insurance business for which special requirements are not laid down in this schedule, shall without any apportionment be placed in a trust fund in accordance with the provisions of a trust deed approved by the Board of Trade. (b) He shall also furnish security to the satisfaction of the Board of Trade (or, if the Board so direct, to the satisfaction of the committee of the association), which shall be available solely to meet claims under policies issued by him in connection with fire and accident business and any other non-marine business carried on by him for which special requirements are not laid down in this schedule. The security may be furnished in the form of either a deposit or a guarantee, or partly in the one form and partly in the other. The amount of the security to be furnished shall never be less than the aggregate of the premiums received or receivable by the underwriter in the last preceding year in connection with such fire and accident and other non-marine business. (c) The accounts of every underwriter shall be audited annually by an accountant approved by the committee of the association." The deposits and guarantees provided by underwriting members of Lloyd's as security for their underwriting liabilities exceed seven millions sterling. Underwriting members are also required to pay an entrance fee, and an annual subscription of 25 guineas, but those elected prior to Dec. 31, 1892, only pay an annual subscription of 21 guineas. Non-underwriting members are exempted from the deposit, but pay an entrance fee, and an annual subscription of 10 guineas. Subscribers pay annually 10 guineas and associates £5.5.0.

Secretary, Rear-Admiral Edward Fitzmaurice Inglfield.

LYDD'S REGISTER OF SHIPPING

This is a Society voluntarily maintained by the shipping community with the primary object of the classification of vessels. It is the recognised authority on such matters all over the world. The Society's affairs are managed by a General Committee of 73 members, composed of merchants, shipowners, and underwriters, shipbuilders and engineers, representing the principal shipping centres of the country. In technical matters affecting the Society's rules for the construction of vessels and machinery, the Committee has also the advantage of the co-operation of a body of experts, 15 in number, selected by the principal institutions of the United Kingdom associated with naval architecture and engineering, and the iron and steel and forgemaking industries. Committees of the Society are established on the Mersey, on the Clyde, and at New York. In the case of new vessels, after the plans have been submitted to and approved by the Committee, the building of the vessels proceeds under the supervision of the Society's surveyors, who, when the vessels are completed, send a detailed report to the Committee, by whom the class is assigned. The highest class for iron and steel vessels is represented by the character 100A1, and for wooden vessels by A1. It is from the latter character that the phrase "A1 at Lloyd's" is derived.

In addition to the classification of vessels other duties have from time to time been entrusted to the Society. Under the authority of Government it controls the testing of anchors and chains at all the public proving-houses in the country. During the year ended June 30, 1916, over 738 miles of chain cable and 12,686 anchors were tested. Lloyd's Register has, moreover, been entrusted by Parliament with the duty of assigning freeboards to vessels under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, and the load lines of 17,949 vessels have been dealt with by the Committee. The Society also conducts the testing of steel used in the construction of vessels and machinery. During the above-stated period 976,801 tons of steel were submitted to the tests required by the Rules.

On June 30, 1916, 10,032 vessels of 23,190,138 tons were classed in the Society's Register Book. At the end of September 1916, 406 vessels of 1,442,003 tons were building in the United Kingdom under the supervision of a surveying staff, comprising officers stationed at all the principal shipping centres of the world. During the 10 years ended June 30, 1916, 12,758,769 tons of new vessels were classed by the Society.

Lloyd's Register was founded in 1760 and reconstituted in 1834. It issues annually to its subscribers a very bulky Register Book, containing full particulars of not only vessels classed with the Society, but also of all seagoing vessels and steel and iron vessels trading on the Great Lakes of North America. The 1916-17 edition of the Register Book contains over 30,000 vessels of 100 tons and upwards. A Register of Yachts is also published annually, giving detailed particulars of yachts of all nationalities. Another Register is also issued yearly by the Society in New York, giving similar particulars of 3,555 yachts belonging to the United States and Canada. The Society publishes very complete statistical returns quarterly and annually regarding vessels building and vessels lost all over the world. See MERCANTILE MARINE.

Chairman, Sir Thomas L. Devitt, Bt.

Secretary, Andrew Scott.

Chief Ship Surveyor, Westcott S. Abell, M.Eng., M.Inst.C.E.

Chief Engineer Surveyor, J. T. Milton, M.Inst.C.E.
Offices, 71 Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.3.

SHIPPING SOCIETIES

See also pp. 352 et seq.

The Baltic Mercantile and Shipping Exchange Ltd., is a general mercantile and shipping exchange. It was opened in April 1903, is an amalgamation of the old Baltic in Threadneedle Street and the Shipping Exchange in Billiter Street, and consists of nearly 2,500 members, merchants, shipowners and brokers (grain, shipping, oil, oil-seed, etc.).

Chairman, F. N. Garrard.

Secretary, J. A. Findlay.

Offices, St. Mary Axe, London, E.C.3.

The Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom consists of 32 shipowners' associations of the United Kingdom. It communicates with the chief Government Departments on all matters affecting the interests of British merchant shipping. The affairs of the Chamber are managed by an executive council, to which each affiliated association elects one or more members.

President, W. H. Rarnburn.

Vice-President, J. Herbert Scrutton.

General Manager, H. M. Gleninnson.

Secretary, A. Stone Hurst (actg.).

Offices, 28 St. Mary Axe, London, E.C.3.

LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Incorporated under the Limited Liability Act, Oct. 1881. The L. C. of C. takes cognizance of, and action in regard to, all questions affecting the good of the community at large, which from time to time occupy the attention of the mercantile world. The affairs of the Chamber are governed by a Council. From its first formation the Chamber has adopted the principle of dividing itself into sections, each dealing with subjects of interest to particular classes of business men, and some 60 trades have already been organised in this way. The Chamber has on its premises a good commercial library, and through its **Statistical and Information Department** inquiries on an immense variety of matters connected with commerce, etc., are conducted. The Chamber issues **certificates of**

origin for goods exported to France and French Possessions, Italy, Nicaragua, Russia, and Spain, both to members and non-members; special certificates on trade customs and usages as required; also commercial travellers' certificates for France, Russia, Spain, and other countries. The Commercial Education Department issues certificates for proficiency in commercial subjects, the number of candidates sitting for examination for senior and junior certificates and for teachers' diplomas in 1917 being 6,742, as against 5,003 in 1916. An **Employment Department** furnishes fully qualified mercantile assistants and procures employment free of charge for commercial education certificate holders.

President, The Rt. Hon. Lord Desborough, K.C.V.O.
Offices, Oxford Court, and 97 Cannon Street, E.C.4.
Secretary, Charles E. Musgrave.

RAILWAYS

Fastest Start-to-stop Runs

(Slip carriage runs excluded.)

Company.	Run.	Miles.	Journey Time.		Speed Miles per Hour.
			H.	M.	
North-Eastern . . .	Darlington to York	44½	0	43	61·7
Great Central . . .	Leicester to Nottingham (Arkwright St.) . . .	22½	0	22	61·3
Great Western . . .	Paddington to Bristol, via Box	118½	2	0	59·1
L. & North-Western . .	Willesden to Coventry	88½	1	32	57·7
Great Northern . . .	Grantham to King's Cross	105½	1	50	57·5
Caledonian	Forfar to Perth	32½	0	34	57·3
L. & South-Western . .	Basingstoke to Vauxhall	46½	0	49	56·9
Midland	St. Pancras to Kettering	72	1	16	56·8
Lanc. and York . . .	Manchester and Liverpool	37	0	40	55·5
S.-East. & Chatham . .	Toubridge to Ashford	26½	0	29	54·8
Glas. & S.-Western . .	Kilmarnock to Dumfries	58	1	4	54·6
Great Eastern . . .	Lincoln to Spalding	38½	0	44	52·1
Brighton & S. Coast . .	Victoria to Brighton	51	1	0	51·0
North British . . .	Haymarket to Cowairs	44½	0	55	48·5

Longest Non-stop Runs

Company.	Run.	Miles.	Journey by Fastest Train.		Speed Miles per Hour.
			H.	M.	
Great Western . . .	Paddington to Plymouth	225½	4	7	54·8
L. & North-Western . .	Euston to Rhyl	209½	3	58	52·7
Midland	St. Pancras to Shipley	206	4	5	50·4
Great Northern . . .	Wakefield to King's Cross	175½	3	5	57·0
Great Central . . .	Marylebone to Sheffield	164½	2	57	55·8
Caledonian	Carlisle to Perth	150½	3	3	49·5
Great Eastern . . .	Liverpool Street and North Walsham	131	2	38	49·7
North-Eastern . . .	Newcastle and Edinburgh	124½	2	18	54·1
L. & South-Western . .	Waterloo and Bournemouth	108	2	0	54·0
North British . . .	Carlisle and Edinburgh	98½	2	15	43·6
Glas. & S.-Western . .	Kilmarnock to Carlisle	91½	1	46	51·6
S.-East. & Chatham . .	Deal to Victoria	84½	1	48	46·8
Brighton & S. Coast . .	Clapham Junction to Fratton	81½	1	47	45·6

PRINCIPAL TUNNELS OF THE WORLD

Length in Miles.		Length in Miles.	
Simplon, Alps	12½	Otira, New Zealand	5½
St. Gothard, Alps	9½	Roger Pass, British Columbia	5
Loetschberg, Alps	9¼	Trans-Andine, S. Am.	5
Mt. Cenis, Italy	8	SVERN, England	4½
Alberg, Alps	6¾	Totley, England	3¾
Gunnison, Colorado	6	Woodhead, England	3

Fastest Pre-War Times from London

Town.	Miles.	Jour- ney Time.	Speed Miles per Hour.	Route.
Aberdeen .	539½	11 15	48·0	W. Coast
Bath .	106½	1 48†	59·4	G. W.
Birmingham	113	2 0	56·5	N.-W.
"	110½	2 0	55·2	G. W.
Bradford .	192½	3 40	52·5	G. N.
"	208	4 13	49·3	Midland
Brighton .	51	1 0	51·0	Brighton
Bristol	118½	2 0	59·1	G. W.
Bournemouth	108	2 0	54·0	S.-W.
Cardiff	145½	2 50	51·2	G. W.
Cambridge .	55½	1 16	44·0	G. E.
"	58	1 15	46·4	G. N.
Carlisle	299½	5 50	51·0	N.-W.
"	308	6 5	50·6	Midland
Cromer	138½	2 55	47·5	G. E.
Dover	76½	1 30*	51·5	S.-E.
Edinbnrgh	392½	7 45	50·5	E. Coast
"	400½	8 0	50·0	W. Coast
"	406	8 35	47·2	Midland
Exeter	173½	3 0	57·8	G. W.
"	171½	3 14	53·1	S.-W.
Folkestone	69	1 23	49·6	S.-E.
Glasgow	401½	8 0	50·1	W. Coast
"	439½	9 20	47·1	E. Coast
"	424	8 45	48·4	Midland
Holyhead	263½	4 15	50·2	N.-W.
Hull .	197	3 52	50·9	G. N. and N.-E.
Leeds .	185½	3 25	54·2	G. N.
"	196½	3 40	53·5	Midland
Leicester .	99½	1 45	56·5	G. W.
"	103	1 49†	56·7	G. O.
Liverpool	192½	3 28	55·4	N.-W.
"	220½	4 25	49·8	Midland
Manchester	188½	3 30	54·0	N.-W.
"	189	3 40	51·5	Midland
"	203	4 6	49·5	G. N.
"	206	4 10	49·4	G.-C.
Newcastle	268½	5 13	51·4	G. N. and N.-E.
Norwich .	114	2 17	49·9	G. E.
Nottingham	123½	2 12	56·1	Midland
"	126½	2 19	54·6	G. C.
Oxford .	63½	1 7	56·8	G. W.
Perth .	449½	9 0	49·9	W. Coast
"	440½	8 58	47·3	E. Coast
"	454½	9 50	46·2	Midland
Penzance	305½	6 35	46·3	G. W.
Plymouth	225½	4 7	54·8	"
"	230½	4 43	48·9	S.-W.
Rhyl .	209½	3 58	52·7	N.-W.
Salisbury	83½	1 31	55·1	S.-W.
Sheffield	162	2 58	54·6	G. N. and G.-C.
"	158½	3 0	52·8	Midland
"	164½	2 57	55·8	G. C.
Shrewsbury	163	3 12	50·8	N.-W.
"	153	2 59	51·0	G. W.
Southampton	79	1 37	48·8	S.-W.
Swansea	191	4 3	47·1	G. W.
Torquay	199½	3 38	54·9	"
Wick .	729	20 8	36·2	W. Coast
Worcester	120½	2 9	56·0	G. W.
Yarmouth	121½	2 30	48·7	G. E.
York .	188	3 35	52·4	G. N.

* Third class not conveyed by this connection.
† By "slip" coach.

UNITED KINGDOM

At the beginning of the war the Government took over the railways of the country, guaranteeing to the companies net receipts based on the aggregate net receipts for 1913, providing, however, that if the net receipts for the first half of 1914 were less than those for the first half of 1913, the sum payable should be reduced in proportion.

Owing to the war, the usual statistics of the railway companies of the United Kingdom are not now issued in the usual form. The mileage of lines open for traffic in 1915 was: running lines, 40,808 miles, made up of 23,701 miles single-track; 13,403 miles double-track; 1,648 miles three-track; 1,277 miles four-track; and 706 miles of more than four-track. There were also 14,928 miles of sidings. The train-miles run numbered 273,659,000 coaching, 156,007,000 goods, 666,000 mixed, and 135,079,000 shunting, making a total of 621,239,000 engine miles. The total receipts for the year were £139,098,000, and the expenditure £88,173,000, giving a net income of £50,925,000.

In 1913 passenger train traffic contributed £56,978,000, goods train traffic £66,640,000, and miscellaneous £1,242,000 to the total income of £124,860,000 for that year. Of the passenger train traffic, £3,772,000 came from ordinary first class tickets, £1,097,000 from second class tickets, and £35,730,000 from third class tickets; workmen's tickets contributed £1,675,000, first class season tickets £1,678,000, second class season tickets £629,000, and third class season tickets £2,561,000; carriage of mails contributed £1,284,000, and parcels, excess luggage, etc., £8,522,000. Of goods train traffic, the revenue from merchandise was £32,990,000; from live stock carriage £1,678,000; from coal and coke £22,909,000, and from other minerals £9,063,000. The total number of passengers carried was 1,591,146,000; the tonnage of goods carried was 568,201,000.

COMPANIES' CAPITAL

The total paid-up capital of the Companies at the end of 1914 was £1,334,011,000, of which about £198,721,000, or approximately 15%, represents nominal additions due to consolidation, conversion or division of stocks.

Detailed figures for the year 1913 are given in Ed. 8038 of 1915, 1s. 8d.

ACCIDENTS

During the year 1916 1,066 persons were killed and 5,589 were injured by accidents due to the running of trains or the movement of railway vehicles. The average yearly figures for the previous ten years were 1,154 and 28,021 respectively. The number of passengers killed on the railway by accidents to trains was 3; by accidents from other causes, 147. The number of railway servants killed in 1916 by accidents to trains was 12; by accidents from other causes, 402. The total number of passengers injured during 1916 was 1,545—269 by accidents to trains, and 162 by accidents from other causes. The total number of railway servants injured was 412—9 from accidents to trains, and 403 by accidents from other causes. The coupling and uncoupling of vehicles caused 11 servants to be killed and 312 to be injured.

Railway Clearing House, opened 1842. Chairman, H. W. L. Harford. Sec. H. Cuff Smart. Officers, Seymour Street, London, N.W.1.

THE KING'S HIGHWAY

The mileage of public roads maintained by local authorities in England and Wales according to the latest statistics was 152,085 of which 118,620 were "rural roads." The amount expended on the maintenance, improvement, and cleaning of roads and bridges, including loan charges, but excluding expenditure out of loans in 1914-15 was £17,567,331. Loan charges amounted to £3,447,680. The mileage in Scotland was 24,908, and the cost (including loan charges) £1,484,147. The Irish mileage was 59,150, and the cost (including loan charges) £1,209,206.

Street Accidents in the U.K., 1916

Accidents in streets and roads in the U.K. in 1916 numbered 54,278 as compared with 63,203 in 1915. Of this number 2,837 were fatal and 51,441 non-fatal, as compared with 3,014 fatal and 60,189 non-fatal in 1915.

Cause.	Fatal.	Non-fatal.
Electric trams	353	9,133
Motor omnibuses	297	2,973
Other motor vehicles	1,427	21,049
Horse-drawn vehicles	594	10,035
Pedal cycles	166	8,251
Totals	2,837	51,441

	Division.	Fatal.	Non-fatal
England		2,309	47,342
London		830	22,758
Liverpool		49	2,198
Manchester		47	949
Birmingham		67	1,507
Wales		84	1,141
Scotland		285	4,175
Glasgow		49	1,129
Edinburgh		18	1,044
Ireland		159	1,620
Dublin		22	511
Belfast		17	376

The Roads Improvement Association was formed in 1886 and incorporated in 1898, to secure reform in the system of administering the highways of the United Kingdom, and to obtain better, wider, dustless, and more conveniently planned roads and footways. *Gen. Sec.* Wallace E. Riehe; *Acting Sec.* J. D. Haworth. *Offices*, 15 Dartmouth St., Westminster, S.W.1.

London Traffic

The huge size of London renders the management of the immense traffic a problem of great difficulty. An account of the various Commissions appointed to inquire into it, and statistics of its volume, will be found on p. 401.

CABLES AND WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY

In 1897 there were 1,300 submarine cables, with a total length of 162,000 nautical miles; and in 1915 the numbers had increased to 2,987 cables, with a total length of 293,301 nautical miles. Of these 2,511 cables with a length of 53,888 nautical miles belonged to Governments; and 476 cables with a length of 239,413 nautical miles belonged to private companies. Great Britain initiated submarine telegraphy, and the globe is now almost encircled by British cables—the Eastern and the Western (private), and the Pacific (State). The following details have mostly been selected from the full account given in *The Electrician Directory*, and in the *Year-Book of Wireless Telegraphy*:-

Principal Government Cables

	No. of Cables.	Length in miles.
British India	10	2,001
France and Algeria	49*	3,161
France (Internat. and Colonial)	16	8,479
Germany	97*	2,946
Great Britain and Ireland	222*	3,037
Inter-Colonial System (Pacific Cable)	6	9,279
Japan	144	4,289
Spain	25	3,153
United States	15	2,582

Principal Companies' Cables

	No. of Cables.	Length in miles.
Central and South American	25	14,425
Commercial	15	17,274
Commercial Pacific	6	10,010
Compagnie Française	24	11,430
Deutsch Atlantische	5	9,660

* Including half of the cables owned jointly.

	No. of Cables.	Length in miles.
Eastern	140	46,615
Eastern Extension	33	26,475
Eastern and South African	18	10,517
Great Northern	30	8,405
Western (and associated lines)	40	23,835
Western Union	16	23,220

Great Britain is connected with Europe by Government cables, and also by the Eastern Co.'s route to Vigo and Gibraltar, and thence to Malta; while Scandinavia and Russia are reached by the cables of the Great Northern Co., except as regards Norway, which is now served by the two Government systems.

There are 17 cables across the North Atlantic, most of them belonging to, or controlled by, the Commercial and Western Union companies (American). The West Indies are reached either via Halifax to Bermuda, or via New York or Florida to Havana. North Africa is connected to Europe by the Eastern Co.'s cables from Gibraltar to Tangier, Malta to Tripoli, and Malta to Alexandria.

The east coast of South America is reached at Pernambuco by the Eastern Co.'s cables as far as Azores or Lisbon, and from there by the Western Co., via St. Vincent. The Western Co. has completed a new cable giving Buenos Aires direct communication with Europe, via Ascension.

The African Direct and West African Companies have cables from Lisbon—the former via St. Vincent, the latter via Madeira. These extend to Bony (Nigeria), calling at Sierra Leone and other places on the West Coast.

The Eastern and South African Co.'s cables run from Aden to Durban, branching from Zanzibar to Mauritius, where they meet the Australian route.

The Eastern Co. affords direct communication to Cape Town, via Madeira, St. Vincent, Ascension, and St. Helena; and, in conjunction with the Eastern Extension cables, this is continued to Perth and Adelaide, via Mauritius and Keeling Islands. This forms an all-British route to Australia and New Zealand.

Between Great Britain and India, the Eastern Co.'s cables run via Malta to Alexandria, and thence through the Red Sea, via Aden, to Bombay. The Eastern Extension cables continue this route from Madras to the Straits Settlements and Singapore; and from there they run to Hong-Kong and Shanghai, and finally connect with the Australian land lines at Port Darwin.

The British Pacific Cable is "all-British," owned and worked by the Governments of Great Britain, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand, and runs from Vancouver, on the west coast of Canada, to Fanning Island, Fiji, and Norfolk Island in the Pacific, and thence to New Zealand and Queensland respectively. A new cable connects Auckland and Sydney.

At the Imperial Conference 1911 a State-owned Trans-Atlantic Cable, connecting with a State-owned Trans-Canadian land line, so as to make an "All-Red" route, was strongly advocated; and a Report of the Dominions Royal Commission, while recommending drastic reforms as regards cables to Australasia, gives more evidence from Australia and New Zealand in favour of this Imperial scheme; but so far the British Government has been satisfied with the Postmaster-General's alternatives: (1) Imperial Wireless Telegraphy, (2) reduced rates from the cable companies. Admittedly, the proposed Atlantic cable would probably not be a financial success; but Mr. Charles Bright has maintained in the *Quarterly Review* (April 1913) that "a cable is the only secure means of communication in a strategic sense." Soon after the outbreak of the war all the main German cables were cut, and their overseas long-distance wireless stations destroyed. But Germany can still communicate with the United States, for example, by wireless, while direct communication by cable is no longer possible. The Pacific cable having been cut by a German cruiser at Fanning Island was soon repaired, and all British cables are working as usual—likewise the wireless stations.

In pursuance of the resolution of the Imperial Conference of 1911 "that the great importance of wireless telegraphy for social, commercial, and defensive purposes renders it desirable that a chain of British State-owned wireless stations should be established within the Empire," the Imperial and Dominion Governments concerned entered into negotiations which resulted in July 1912 in a contract with the Marconi Company for the erection of wireless stations at London, Egypt (or Cyprus), Aden, Pretoria, Bangalore, and Singapore. The Australian and New Zealand Governments, having wireless schemes of their own in progress, were not signatories to the Imperial contract. The ratification of the contract by a Parliamentary resolution was delayed as the result of public criticism. Accordingly a Select Committee of inquiry was appointed (Oct. 1912), which, in their report (Jan. 1913) recommended that the Government should, as a matter of urgency, secure sites for the suggested Imperial Wireless Stations, but should first obtain the advice of a Committee of experts as to which was the best system of wireless telegraphy. This Advisory Committee reported that the Marconi system was at present the only system capable

of fulfilling the requirements, though in some respects it might be better for the Government itself to undertake the business.

Negotiations were thereupon resumed by the Government with the Marconi Company—which had repudiated the contract on the ground of undue delay in ratification—and a new Contract was signed (July 1913) similar to the original one but with certain modifications. It was duly ratified by the House of Commons in August, 1913.

By the Merchant Shipping (Convention) Act, 1914, all British ships carrying fifty or more persons—and also foreign ships entering British ports—have to be provided with a wireless telegraphy installation.

The Wireless Telegraph Acts, 1904-6, make it illegal for any person to instal or work wireless telegraph apparatus in the United Kingdom, or on board British ships in territorial waters, except with the licence of the Postmaster-General, and so placed wireless telegraphy under Government control for strategic purposes. Almost immediately after the war began, the Government took control over the Wireless Telegraph Service. The censorship is very strict, and private installations are now forbidden. Most of the neutral States also took steps to prevent their wireless stations from being utilised for non-neutral communications.

The International Telegraph Union at Berne was established by the International Telegraphic Conference at Vienna in 1868. Its main object is to publish information relating to International telegraphy, and to circulate requests for modifications of tariffs and service regulations. Its branch, the "Berne Bureau," was appointed by the International Radio-telegraphic Convention (London 1912) for similar purposes in connection with wireless telegraphy. The last International Telegraphic Conference was held at Lisbon in 1908. One was to have been held at Paris in 1915, but had to be indefinitely postponed.

EMIGRATION SOCIETIES

The Emigrants' Information Office (34 Broadway, Westminster, S.W.1) was established in 1886 to supply intending emigrants with information respecting emigration, chiefly to the British Dominions Oversea, and is under the direction of the Colonial Office. Owing to the war the Managing Committee has temporarily suspended the publication of the Handbooks and Circulars which are usually issued for the guidance of intending emigrants. Persons desiring information should apply to the Chief Clerk, Malcolm Jones.

Church Emigration and Commendation Society.—Founded 1886. The Society seeks to promote the spiritual and temporal welfare of members of the Church of England at home and overseas, and thus strengthen the Church throughout the British Empire; it collects information, arranges passages, occasionally makes loans and befriends members of the Church of England moving from place to place. Hon. Secs. Miss M. K. Grimes and Rev. Preb. E. de M. Rudolf, C.E.S., Church House, Dean's Yard, Westminster, London, S.W.

British Dominions Emigration Society (hitherto The East End Emigration Fund).—Introductions are furnished to the Society's correspondents, who are men of position resident in Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa, and work is usually provided for the emigrants on their arrival. A proportion of the cost of emigration is provided by the emigrants and their friends. Sec. R. Culver; Office, 34 Newark Street, Stepney, London, E.

STATISTICS OF BRITISH TRADE

Under the sections devoted to the British Dominions and to foreign countries figures are given which show both the sources of British Imports and the values of the respective countries as customers of British produce and manufactures. The following tables give the principal articles imported into and exported from the United Kingdom in 1915 and 1916:

Principal Articles Imported into the United Kingdom, 1915 and 1916

Classification.	1915.	1916.	Classification.	1915.	1916.
	£	£		£	£
Food, Drink, and Tobacco	380,874,561	419,166,624	Raw Materials and Articles mainly unmanufactured	286,569,551	336,791,740
Grain and Flour . . .	112,357,768	133,253,132	Iron Ore . . .	7,544,601	12,136,066
Wheat . . .	57,306,499	72,012,944	Other Metallic Ores . . .	11,574,185	13,679,870
Barley . . .	6,029,866	10,411,218	Wood and Timber . . .	32,788,324	40,163,994
Oats . . .	8,488,539	6,545,442	Cotton . . .	64,671,623	84,729,677
Maize . . .	18,901,825	19,898,028	Wool . . .	44,146,533	39,730,623
Wheatmeal and Flour . . .	8,310,853	8,568,409	Other Textile Materials . . .	21,022,749	23,840,128
Rice . . .	5,293,017	6,867,274	Oilseeds, Fats, Gums, &c . . .	49,669,393	63,356,728
Meat . . .	86,839,088	94,050,999	Hides and Skins . . .	13,958,967	13,784,590
Bacon . . .	25,441,460	34,381,717	Paper-making Materials . . .	6,151,851	8,134,508
Hams . . .	5,280,316	6,841,430	Miscellaneous . . .	35,030,592	37,227,578
Beef, fresh and frozen . . .	25,839,544	23,032,972	Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	181,450,218	189,194,348
Mutton, fresh & frozen . . .	13,872,141	13,507,890	Iron and Steel . . .	10,805,808	11,214,097
Pork . . .	1,010,284	1,303,117	Other Metals . . .	42,215,798	39,048,339
Preserved Beef . . .	10,318,953	9,422,144	Outlery, Hardware, etc. . .	4,929,131	5,702,664
Butter . . .	27,022,745	18,964,002	Electrical Goods . . .	1,096,223	1,652,853
Cheese . . .	11,107,100	12,945,765	Machinery . . .	8,847,910	7,988,039
Eggs . . .	6,123,326	4,742,333	Wood and Timber Manf. . .	2,324,624	1,927,137
Fish . . .	7,760,948	10,608,362	Cotton Yarn Fabrics . . .	7,555,060	8,309,363
Poultry and Game . . .	687,852	668,523	Wool . . .	1,724,585	922,701
Fruit . . .	12,145,501	13,000,287	Silk . . .	14,637,943	13,148,986
Lard . . .	5,783,260	6,982,985	Other Textile Materials . . .	9,042,768	11,202,998
Margarine . . .	5,751,253	8,983,007	Apparel . . .	2,956,150	2,730,567
Vegetables . . .	5,572,128	6,445,245	Chemicals, Drugs, Dyes . . .	19,329,020	28,622,052
Cocoa . . .	8,449,932	9,228,804	Leather and Manufacts . . .	17,034,389	16,188,901
Coffee . . .	4,934,530	4,727,505	Earthenware and Glass . . .	2,175,990	3,053,005
Confectionery, etc. . .	1,842,240	2,068,778	Paper . . .	6,647,268	8,327,405
Dried Fruit . . .	4,508,307	6,109,103	Carriages, Motor Cars, &c . . .	9,144,748	5,993,850
Condensed Milk . . .	2,624,304	2,914,816	Miscellaneous manufacs. . .	20,825,547	23,146,956
Sugar, refined . . .	12,719,677	12,459,131	Unclassified (including parcel post) . . .	2,999,020	3,353,780
Sugar, unrefined . . .	19,092,483	24,908,544			
Tea . . .	19,578,952	17,745,317			
Spirits . . .	2,719,516	4,239,255			
Wines . . .	2,917,276	3,511,822			
Tobacco . . .	8,549,629	7,364,308			
			Total Imports	851,893,350	948,506,492

Exports of the Produce and Manufacture of the United Kingdom, 1915 and 1916

Classification.	1915.	1916.	Classification.	1915.	1916.
	£	£		£	£
Food, Drink, and Tobacco	25,081,669	23,495,168	Machinery	19,164,537	20,217,598
Grain and Flour . . .	3,858,927	2,774,694	Ships (new) . . .	1,692,661	1,290,585
Meat . . .	1,342,673	1,241,817	Wood Manf. . .	1,041,446	1,276,979
Beer and Ale . . .	1,937,314	3,134,480	Cotton Yarn . . .	10,314,904	13,428,897
Biscuits and Cakes . . .	1,174,635	1,752,388	Cotton Piece Goods . . .	64,691,828	88,787,890
Herrings . . .	918,593	1,717,003	Other Cottons . . .	10,075,625	16,091,205
Spirits . . .	3,724,168	5,132,990	Wool Manufactures . . .	32,839,615	46,905,649
Tobacco . . .	3,791,879	4,765,777	Silk . . .	1,700,093	2,406,118
Raw Materials	52,354,040	64,345,098	Other Manuf. Fabrics . . .	11,713,793	15,817,943
Coal, etc. . .	38,824,223	50,670,604	Apparel . . .	11,603,838	16,941,093
Wool . . .	3,846,442	3,682,037	Chemicals, Drugs, Dyes . . .	22,068,563	27,565,087
Oilseeds, Fats, Gums, etc. . .	5,391,728	4,600,110	Leather . . .	3,798,154	4,897,503
Hides and Skins . . .	890,918	1,528,470	Earthenware and Glass . . .	3,298,238	3,917,946
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	292,926,785	393,397,751	Paper . . .	2,995,127	5,195,187
Iron and Steel Manuf. . .	40,406,196	56,673,705	Carriages, Motor Cars, &c . . .	6,578,013	8,033,233
Other Metals . . .	9,701,763	12,720,016	Miscellaneous . . .	30,176,964	40,700,582
Cutlery and Hardware . . .	5,060,388	6,446,522	Unclassified (including parcel post)	14,505,954	19,041,690
Electrical Goods . . .	3,168,642	4,084,013			
			Total Exports	384,868,448	506,279,707

Bullion Movements. Imports : 1911, £62,987,500; 1912, £69,467,185; 1913, £74,028,598; 1914, £70,595,001; 1915, £21,388,527; 1916, £31,467,952. Exports : 1911, £57,024,077; 1912, £64,871,488; 1913, £62,142,038; 1914, £41,488,125; 1915, £46,578,689; 1916, £49,190,254.

Of the total imports from Foreign Countries and British Possessions the respective shares were:

	1915	1916
Consigned from Foreign Countries	£580,068,123	£645,833,842
Consigned from British Possessions	271,825,227	302,672,650
	£851,893,350	948,506,492

Of the total exports of produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom the consignments were:

	1915	1916
To Foreign Countries	£236,448,764	£320,103,836
„ British Possessions	148,419,684	186,175,871
	£384,868,448	506,279,707

Value of the Total Imports, Net Imports, and Exports of Merchandise into and from the United Kingdom, with the Proportion thereof per Head of Total Population

Years.	Imports.				Exports.			
	Total Imports.		Net Imports. (Total Imports less Re-Exports.)		Of United Kingdom Produce.		Of Foreign and Colonial Produce.	Total Exports.
	Total Value.	Proportion per Head of Population of United Kingdom.	Total Value.	Proportion per Head of Population of United Kingdom.	Total Value.	Proportion per Head of Population of United Kingdom.		
	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£
1900 .	523,075,163	12 14 3	459,893,405	11 3 6	291,191,996	7 1 6	63,181,758	354,373,754
1902 .	528,391,274	12 12 3	462,576,461	11 0 10	283,423,966	6 15 4	65,814,813	349,238,779
1903 .	542,600,289	12 16 11	473,026,725	11 3 11	290,800,108	6 17 8	69,573,564	360,373,672
1904 .	551,038,628	12 18 8	480,734,347	11 5 8	300,711,040	7 1 2	70,304,281	371,015,321
1905 .	565,019,917	13 2 11	487,240,004	11 6 9	329,816,614	7 13 6	77,779,913	407,596,527
1906 .	607,888,500	14 0 5	522,786,020	12 1 2	375,575,338	8 13 3	85,102,480	460,677,818
1907 .	645,807,942	14 15 4	553,865,858	12 13 3	426,035,823	9 14 10	91,942,084	517,977,167
1908 .	592,953,487	13 8 9	513,329,790	11 12 8	377,103,824	8 10 11	79,623,697	456,727,521
1909 .	624,704,957	14 0 8	533,360,138	11 19 7	378,180,347	8 9 11	91,344,819	469,525,166
1910 .	678,257,024	15 2 0	574,495,979	12 15 10	430,384,772	9 11 8	103,761,045	534,145,817
1911 .	680,157,527	15 0 2	577,398,393	12 14 9	454,119,298	10 0 5	102,759,134	556,878,432
1912 .	744,640,631	16 7 3	632,902,940	13 18 2	487,223,439	10 14 2	111,737,691	598,961,130
1913 .	768,734,739	16 16 4	659,159,702	14 8 5	525,245,289	11 9 10	109,575,037	634,820,326
1914 .	696,635,113	15 2 4	601,160,947	13 0 10	430,721,357	9 6 11	95,474,166	526,195,523
1915 .	851,893,350	—	752,831,169	—	384,868,448	—	99,062,181	483,930,629

TRADE MOVEMENTS

During 1916 and 1917 our imports, quite apart from Government purchases, increased considerably, owing to so large a portion of the energies of the country being devoted to the war, thus making it impossible to meet the demand for home consumption to the usual extent. This increase is of course not, as usual, a sign of greater prosperity, but of less.

For similar reasons to those just indicated exports showed a marked contraction over pre-war years, though it is an encouraging sign that there has been a marked improvement as the war progresses.

It is, however, to be remembered that many of the articles which figured most largely in our exports in pre-war years are those which are being used very largely in the war, both on land and sea; they are also being supplied to a great extent as war material to our allies.

Month.	Imports.		
	1915.	1916.	1917.
	£	£	£
January .	67,246,391	74,935,741	90,565,311
February .	65,200,472	67,335,579	79,947,901
March .	75,462,049	86,115,869	81,114,045
April .	73,638,582	75,716,204	84,585,218
May .	71,600,894	83,792,730	87,620,456
June .	76,008,583	86,927,680	86,068,342
July .	75,723,757	76,732,443	90,182,430
August .	69,400,919	76,091,439	100,567,416
September .	70,286,237	77,440,183	86,299,668
October .	67,816,406	81,159,873	94,260,963
November .	71,622,274	88,934,806	—
December .	70,326,915	75,381,306	—
Corrected Total for Year .	851,893,350	948,506,492	—

Month.	Exports, British.		
	1915.	1916.	1917.
	£	£	£
January .	28,247,592	36,757,167	46,860,542
February .	26,176,937	36,335,782	37,287,486
March .	30,176,066	37,598,119	44,111,131
April .	32,169,733	36,817,839	35,799,466
May .	33,618,992	47,024,411	43,437,256
June .	32,333,568	47,274,563	43,651,663
July .	34,721,511	46,323,057	49,833,635
August .	32,438,855	47,720,323	49,803,715
September .	32,308,432	43,477,677	43,244,194
October .	31,968,965	44,715,248	50,757,054
November .	35,639,166	42,428,254	—
December .	33,947,519	39,928,460	—
Total .	384,868,448	506,279,707	—

Balance of Trade for the U.K. during the first ten months of 1915, 1916 and 1917

	Merchandise.			
	Imports.	Exports (British).	Exports (Foreign and Colonial).	Exports (Total).
	£	£	£	£
I. October 1917	94,260,963	50,757,054	4,096,215	54,853,269
" 1916	81,159,873	44,715,248	7,663,322	52,378,570
" 1915	67,816,406	31,968,965	7,162,633	39,131,598
II. Ten Months ended October 1917	870,833,391	414,786,142	62,623,174	507,409,316
" " " " 1916	784,928,914	424,044,186	84,538,401	508,582,587
" " " " 1915	711,498,661	315,060,651	82,782,519	397,843,170
Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in October 1917, compared with—				
I. October 1916	+ 13,101,090	+ 6,041,806	— 3,567,107	+ 2,474,699
II. " 1915	+ 26,444,557	+ 18,788,089	— 3,066,418	+ 15,721,671
Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in Ten Months ended October 1917, compared with—				
I. Ten Months ended October 1916	+ 85,904,477	+ 20,741,956	— 21,915,227	— 1,173,271
II. " " " " 1915	+ 159,334,730	+ 129,725,491	— 20,159,345	+ 109,566,146

COAL

First ten months.	Exported.	Shipped for the use of steamers.
	Tons.	Tons.
1914	54,523,993	16,037,409
1915	38,830,606	11,745,472
1916	35,151,172	10,960,984
1917	32,619,757	—

COTTON

Exports of cotton yarn and fabrics were inevitably restricted in 1917 as in 1916. As regards yarn the aggregate for the first ten months of the year was 116,676,800 lb., as compared with 148,585,100 lb. during the corresponding period of 1916, and 158,847,900 lb. for the same months in 1915. Germany, ordinarily our largest customer, of course took nothing, nor were there any shipments to Austria-Hungary, Belgium, or Turkey; deliveries to Holland fell again to the normal, whilst those to the United States increased considerably. As regards piece goods the exports decreased from 4,415,643,400 yards in the first ten months of 1916 to 4,231,678,300 yards for the corresponding period of 1917. Exports to India, by far our largest customer, increased; there were, of course, none to Germany, Belgium, or Turkey. Those to West Africa decreased somewhat, but there were increases in those to Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and Canada.

FLAX AND LINEN

At the outbreak of the war the flax industry was in a quite abnormal condition, even as compared with other sections of trade. Ordinarily about four-fifths of the flax imported into this country comes from Russia, and the bulk of the remainder from Belgium. In 1915 the imports from Belgium were quite nominal, while those from Russia were practically non-existent in the early months of the year, and on a restricted scale thereafter. In 1916-17, however, the imports

from Russia again came in in quantities exceeding any of the last three years, consequently the export trade, which in the first ten months of 1915 had only amounted to 5,237,100 lb. as compared with 11,362,800 lb. for the same period in 1914, rose in 1916 to 7,971,000 lb., and in 1917 to 16,106,700 lb. The shipments to France increased from 364,800 lb. in 1915 to 2,890,890 lb. in 1916, and correspondingly increased in 1917. Shipments of linen fabrics, however, decreased, amounting to 89,896,000 yards for the first ten months of 1917, as compared with 124,901,100 yards for the corresponding period of 1916. By far our most important customer is the United States, and shipments thither maintained themselves.

JUTE

Exports of jute yarn, which were 25,566,100 lb. during the first ten months of 1916, declined to 23,311,700 lb. during the corresponding period of 1917. There was a marked decline in the demands from both Brazil and Spain. As regards jute piece goods, shipments during the first ten months of 1917 amounted to 113,224,100 yards, as against 96,228,400 yards for the corresponding period of 1916. The United States, our principal customer, took less, but Canada, British West Africa, and Cuba increased their demands.

IRON AND STEEL

Conditions in the iron and steel trade during the past two years were so unusual that the ordinary trade statistics afford only a very imperfect guide to the real position of affairs. On the one hand, there has been an unusual demand for naval and military purposes, including munitions, and of these no record is published by the Board of Trade. Further portions of the export trade have been favoured by the absence of German competition. On the other hand the foreign trade has been restricted owing to the employment on military work, and that at home by the practical suspension of building operations.

The exports of pig and puddled iron in the first ten months of 1917 were 668,039 tons, as compared with 818,868 in the corresponding period of 1916.

The demand from France and from Italy naturally increased very considerably.

SUGAR

Particulars of the sugar crop for the past eight years are as follows:

World's Production of Sugar

Year ending Sept. 1.	Beetroot.	Cane.	Total.
	Million tons.	Million tons.	Million tons.
1909 . . .	6'93	7'65	14'58
1910 . . .	8'15	8'50	16'65
1911 . . .	8'56	8'22	16'78
1912 . . .	6'28	9'07	15'35
1913 . . .	8'34	9'22	17'56
1914 . . .	8'26	9'66	17'92
1915 . . .	6'32	7'76	15'58
1916 . . .	5'92	8'71	14'63

As the Government have now taken control of the sugar problem, and make the purchases for retailing in the market, imports do not now figure in the returns, but details of our import during the years 1909-16 are as follows:

1st ten months.	Refined	Unrefined.	Total.
	Owts.	Owts.	Owts.
1909 . . .	15,084,174	12,585,014	27,669,076
1910 . . .	12,963,446	14,846,921	27,952,858
1911 . . .	14,846,215	15,516,339	30,362,554
1912 . . .	12,488,936	14,176,360	26,665,296
1913 . . .	14,336,558	16,828,151	31,164,709
1914 . . .	13,624,955	14,911,392	28,536,347
1915 . . .	7,921,916	16,994,333	24,916,249
1916 . . .	6,996,639	18,971,856	25,968,495

Exports of jam, confectionery, etc., were also to a certain extent unfavourably affected by the exceptional events of the war, and show reduced figures. Particulars for the past five years are as follows:

Exports of Confectionery, Jam, etc.

Year.	Owts.	£
1912 . . .	593,430	1,349,713
1913 . . .	637,490	1,417,408
1914 . . .	476,634	1,104,531
1915 . . .	382,708	991,577
1916 . . .	352,420	1,162,932
1917 (10 months)	58,966	231,784

TEA

Tea retained for Home Consumption

	1914.	1915.	1916.
	lb.	lb.	lb.
Indian . . .	184,885,443	182,141,550	188,159,720
Ceylon . . .	90,727,257	92,770,323	81,074,857
China . . .	13,032,992	12,772,825	8,732,150
Other countries	29,018,257	24,449,673	24,449,673
Total	317,663,949	317,428,810	302,416,400

WOOL

Imports into the United Kingdom

From	1914.	1915.	1916.
	lb.	lb.	lb.
Foreign Countries	115,307,404	87,924,931	54,022,504
British Possessions	597,310,712	838,455,105	564,924,180

WOOLLENS AND WORSTEDS

Our exports of woollen yarn increased considerably in 1916, but showed a further considerable falling off in 1917. The figures for the last three years are:

	1914.	1915.	1916.
Export of woollen yarn . . .	£5,541,967	£3,189,966	£6,444,242

The export of woollen and worsted manufactures, which declined considerably in 1914 recovered in 1915-17:

Exports of Woollen and Worsted Manufactures

1914 . . .	£22,790,396	1916 . . .	£37,205,014
1915 . . .	27,862,462	1917 (10 months)	37,925,864

INCREASED TRADE IN SPITE OF THE WAR

The following tables show clearly how the trade position of the United Kingdom has improved in spite of the war.—

	October, 1915.	October, 1916.	October, 1917.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1917 as compared with	
				1916.	1915.
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports . . .	67,816,406	81,159,873	94,260,963	(+) 13,101,090	(+) 26,444,557
Exports—					
British . . .	31,968,965	44,715,243	50,757,054	(+) 6,041,806	(+) 18,788,089
Foreign and Colonial . . .	7,162,633	7,663,322	4,096,215	(—) 3,567,107	(—) 3,066,418

	Ten months ended October.			Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1917 as compared with	
	1915.	1916.	1917.	1916.	1915.
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports . . .	711,498,661	784,928,914	870,833,391	(+) 85,904,477	(+) 159,334,730
Exports—					
British . . .	315,060,651	424,044,186	414,786,142	(+) 20,741,956	(+) 129,725,491
Foreign and Col'n'l . . .	82,782,519	84,538,401	62,623,174	(—) 21,915,227	(—) 20,159,345

INSURANCE GUIDE

[Insurance Companies are invited to send note of any alterations or particulars of any new schemes issued during the forthcoming year to the Editor by October 1918]

CLASSES OF BUSINESS TRANSACTED BY INSURANCE COMPANIES

With the assistance of the Directory given below the reader can see at a glance the classes of business transacted by each office.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Accident (Personal) and Disease. 2 " (Monthly Premiums). 3 Annuities, Immediate. 4 " Deferred. 5 Bad Debt. 6 Boiler, Engines, and Electric Plant. 7 Burglary. 8 Contract Guarantee. 9 Coupon Insurance.
 The coupon system of insurance offered
 in certain newspapers, railway guides, etc.,
 containing accident coupons. 10 Cycles. 11 Debenture and Mortgage. 12 Druggists' Indemnity. 13 Employers' Liability. 14 Fidelity Guarantee. 15 Fire (tariff). 16 Fire (non-tariff). 17 Hailstorm. 18 Horse. 19 House Purchase. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 20 Indemnity or Contingency Policies.
 Insurances are sometimes effected with
 life offices against such contingencies as a
 change of name, armorial bearings or
 religion, loss or recovery of reason, and
 against issue of marriages, and against a
 person dying with or without issue, when
 those events are improbable. 21 Leasehold Redemption and Sinking Fund. 22 Licenses (Non-renewal of). 23 Life Assurance (Ordinary). 24 Lifts and Hoists. 25 Live Stock. 26 Marine. 27 Mariners' Effects. 28 Motor Vehicles. 29 Plate Glass. 30 Profits, Loss of, through Fire. 31 Property Owners' Indemnity. 32 Sickness. 33 Title (Defects of). 34 Third Party. 35 Transit Risks. 36 Trusteships and Executorships. |
|--|--|

INSURANCE DIRECTORY

The following directory, together with the reference numbers to list of classes of business transacted, is produced with the kind permission of the proprietors of the *Post Magazine Almanack*, from which most of the information has been extracted. Companies whose advertisements appear in this issue are denoted by heavy type.

Established.	Office.	Address.	Key to Business Transacted (see above).
1883	Abstainers & General	142 Edmund St., Birmingham; Craven Ho., Kingsway, W.O.	1, 7, 16, 19, 21, 23, 29, 32
1824	Alliance	Bartholomew Lane, L'don, E.C.	1, 3, 4, 7, 13-15, 17, 21, 23, 24, 26, 28-31, 34-36
1904	Army, Navy & General	217 Piccadilly Circus, L'don, W.	1, 2, 7, 10, 16, 18, 25, 28, 29, 32, 34, 35
1808	Atlas	92 Cheapside, London, E.C.	1, 3, 7, 13-15, 21, 23, 29, 30, 31, 34
1849	Australasian Mutual Prvdnt.	37 Thrd'n'dle St., L'don, E.C.	3, 4, 21, 23
—	" Bell " (at Lloyds)	34 Clements' Lane, L'don, E.C.	1, 6, 7, 10, 12-14, 24, 28, 29, 32, 34
1866	Britannic	Broad St. Corner, Birmingham; 1 Finsbury Sq., London, E.C.	3, 4, 19, 21, 23
1863	British & Foreign Marine	5 Castle St., Liverpool; 1 Old Broad St., London, E.C.	26, 35
1909	British Citizens' . . .	43 London Wall, E.C.	1, 7, 16, 18, 25, 26, 28, 29, 32
1907	British Crown	110 Cannon St., London, E.C.	1, 7, 13, 14, 16, 24, 26, 28-32, 34, 36
1904	British Dominions . . .	See Eagle and British Dominions	
1878	British Engine, Boiler, etc.	24 Fennel St., Manchester; 70 Queen St., London, E.C.	6, 24
1854	British Equitable . . .	1, 2 & 3 Queen St. Place, Lon- don, E.C.	1, 7, 13, 15, 21, 23, 30-32, 34
1904	British General	66 Cheapside, London, E.C.	1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 12, 13, 14, 16, 18, 19, 21, 23, 24, 28-35
1888	British Law Fire	5 Lothbury, London, E.C.	1, 6, 7, 10, 13-15, 24, 25, 28-31, 34, 36
1863	British Legal & United Provident	78 New Oxford St., London, W.O.	23
1896	British Life	154 St. Vincent St., Glasgow	19, 23
1902	British Widows	1 Old St., London, E.C.	3, 4, 23
1805	Caledonian	10 George St., Edinburgh; 82 King Will'm St., L'don, E.C.	1, 3, 4, 7, 13, 15, 21, 23, 24, 28, 29-32, 34, 35

Established.	Office.	Address.	Key to Business Transacted (see p. 636).
1902	Canada Life	15 King St., Ch'p'side, L'd'n, E.O.	3, 4, 23
1899	Central	1 Cornhill, London, E.O.	15
1885	Century	18 Charlotte Sq., Edinburgh; 27 Qn. Victoria St., L'don, E.O.	1, 3, 4, 7, 12-15, 21, 23, 24, 25-35
1897	City Life	6 Paul St., Finsb'y, L'don, E.O.	3, 4, 19, 23
1829	Clergy Mutual	2 & 3 Sanctuary, Westminster, London, S.W.	3, 4, 23
1824	Clerical, Medical & General	15 St. James's Sq., L'don, S.W.	3, 21, 23
1873	Colonial Mutual . . .	33 Poultry, London, E.O.	1, 3, 4, 21, 23
1861	Commercial Union . .	24, 25 & 26 Cornhill, L'don, E.O.	1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 10, 12-15, 18, 21, 23-32, 34-36
1871	Confederation Life . .	23-28 Fleet St., London, E.O.	3, 4, 23
1867	Co-operative	Corporation St., Manchester; 14 Red Lion Sq., L'don, W.O.	3, 4, 5, 7, 10, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 23, 25, 28, 29, 31, 34
1807	County Fire	50 Regent St., London, W.	7, 15
1909	Drapers' Mutual . . .	154-156 Cheapside, L'don, E.O.	1, 2, 7, 13, 14, 16, 28-30, 32, 34
1807	Eagle and British Dominions	1 Royal Exchange Avenue, E.O., and 79 Pall Mall, S.W.	1, 3, 4, 7, 8, 10, 13, 14, 16, 21-23, 26-36
1837	Ecclesiastical	11 Norfolk St., London, W.O.	1, 6, 7, 10, 13, 15, 17, 29, 34
1823	Edinburgh	26 George St., Edinburgh; 3 Birchin Lane, London, E.O.	3, 4, 23
1880	Employers' Liability .	Hamilton Ho., Victoria Embankment, London, E.O.	1, 2, 7, 13-15, 24, 28-32, 34, 35
1839	English & Scottish Law .	33 St. James's Sq., L'don, S.W.	3, 4, 21, 23
1762	Equitable Life	Mansion Ho. St., London, E.O.	3, 4, 21, 23
1859	Equitable of U.S.A. . .	New York & 346 Strand, London, W.O.	3, 4, 23
1844	Equity & Law	18 Lincoln's Inn Fields, L'don, W.O.	4, 21, 23
1802	Essex & Suffolk . . .	56-62 New Broad St., L'don, E.O.	1, 7, 13-15, 29, 31, 34
1894	Excess	25 Birchin Lane, London, E.O.	5, 7, 13, 14, 16, 17, 22, 26-28, 30, 34-36
—	Fidelity & Deposit of Maryland	Baltimore, U.S.A.; 17, 18 & 19 Palmerston Ho., Old Broad St., London, E.O.	8, 14
1890	Fine Art & General . .	89 & 90 Cheapside, L'don, E.O.	1, 7, 13, 14, 15, 20, 29, 30, 35
1832	Friends' Provident . .	45 Darley St., Bradford; 17 Gracechurch St., L'don, E.O.	3, 4, 21, 23
1885	General Accident . . .	General Bldgs., Perth; Gen. Bldgs., Aldwych, L'don, W.O.	1-4, 7-10, 12-14, 16, 18, 20, 21, 23-25, 27-35, 36
1837	General Life	103 Cannon St., London, E.O.	3, 4, 23
1910	Gresham Fire & Accident	St. Mildred's Ho., Poultry, E.O.	1, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 13-15, 24, 28-32, 34-36
1848	Gresham Life	Do. do. do.	3, 4, 21, 23
1840	Guarantee Society . . .	19 Birchin Lane, London, E.O.	7, 14, 29, 35
1821	Guardian	11 Lombard St., London, E.O.	1-4, 7, 13-15, 21, 23, 24, 25, 23-30, 34, 35
1868	Horse, Carriage & General	21 Ironmonger Lane, London, E.O.	1, 7, 10, 13-15, 18, 25, 28, 29, 31, 32, 34, 35
1878	Imperial Live Stock . .	17 Pall Mall East, L'don, S.W.	25
1824	Indemnity Mutual Marine	1 Old Broad St., London, E.O.	26
1892	Law Accident	215 Strand, London, W.O.	1, 6, 7, 10, 12-14, 18, 24-26, 23-32, 34, 35
1845	Law Fire	114 Chancery Lane, L'don, W.O.	1, 7, 13-15, 24, 28-31, 34
1806	Law Union & Rock . . .	Old Sergeants' Inn, L'don, W.O.	1, 3, 4, 7, 13-15, 21, 23, 24, 28-32, 34
1836	Legal & General Life . .	10 Fleet St., London, E.O.	3, 4, 21, 23
1907	Legal	231 & 232 Strand, L'don, W.O.	1, 6, 7, 13, 14, 15, 21, 24, 25, 28-31, 34
1890	Licenses	24 Moorgate St., London, E.O.	1, 7, 13, 14, 16, 22, 28-31, 34
1838	Life Association	82 Princes' St., Edinburgh; 28 Bishopsgate, London, E.O.	3, 4, 10, 23
1836	Liverpool, London & Globe	1 Dale St., Liverpool; 1 Cornhill, London, E.O.	1, 3, 4, 7, 8, 12-15, 18, 21, 23-26, 28-32, 34, 35
1888	Liverpool Mortgage . .	6 Castle St., Liverpool . . .	8, 11, 14, 33
1720	London Assurance . . .	7 Royal Exchange, L'don, E.O.	1, 3, 7, 13, 15, 21, 23, 26, 27, 29
1869	London Guarantee & Accident	20, 21 & 22 Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.O.	1, 6-8, 12-15, 18, 20-22, 24-26, 28-35
1862	London & Lancashire Fire	45 Dale St., Liverpool; 155 Leadenhall St., L'don, E.O.	1, 6, 7, 13-15, 18, 24-26, 28-32, 34, 35
1862	London & Lancashire Life & General	66 & 67 Cornhill, London, E.O.	1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 9, 10, 13-15, 18, 21, 23, 24, 25, 28-32, 34, 36

Established.	Office.	Address.	Key to Business Transacted (see p. 636).
1906	London & Provincial	Cleveland House, City Road, E.C.	3, 16, 19, 23, 30
1806	London Life	81 King William St., L'don, E.C.	3, 4, 21, 23
1869	London & Manchester	50 Finsbury Sq., London, E.C.	3, 23
1887	Manufacturers'	Toronto, and 7 Gracechurch St. London, E.C.	3, 4, 23
1852	Marine & General	14 Leadenhall St., L'don, E.C.	3, 4, 23, 27
1836	Marine Insurance	20 Old Broad St., London, E.C.	26
1864	Maritime Insurance	Browns' Bldgs., Liverpool; 11 Royal Exchange, L'don, E.C.	26
1871	Merchants' Marine	37 Cornhill, London, E.C.	26
1835	Metropolitan Life	13 Moorgate St., London, E.C.	3, 4, 23
1906	Motor Union	10 St. James's St., L'don, E.W.	1, 7, 10, 13-15, 24, 26, 28-30, 31, 32, 34
1886	Mutual Life & Citizens'	1 Arundel St., London, W.C.	1-4, 23
1843	Mutual of New York.	New York, and 7 & 8 Norfolk St., London, W.C.	3, 4, 23
1890	National Benefit	National Ho., Newgate St., London, E.C.	1, 3, 4, 7, 10, 14, 16, 17, 19, 23, 25, 26, 28-32, 34, 35
1864	National Boiler	St. Mary's Pars'nage, M'nch's't'r; 60 Qn. Victoria St., L'don, E.C.	6, 24
1863	National Guarantee	67 George St., Edinburgh; Finsbury Pav't Ho., L'don, E.C.	14
1897	National of Gt. Britain	184 St. Vincent St., Glasgow; 81 Cannon St., London, E.C.	1, 7, 13, 14, 16, 29, 30, 31, 34, 35
1830	National Mutual	39 King St., Ch'pside, London, E.C.	3, 4, 21, 23
1869	National Mut. of Aust'lasia	5 Cheapside, London, E.C.	3, 4, 21, 23
1835	National Provident	48 Gracechurch St., L'don, E.C.	3, 4, 23
1854	Nat. Provincial Plate Glass	66 Ludgate Hill, London, E.C.	29
1845	New York Life.	New York, and Trafalgar Bldgs. Trafalgar Sq., London, W.C.	3, 4, 23
1809	N. British & Mercantile	61 Th'dneedle St., L'don, E.C.	1, 3, 4, 7, 13, 14, 15, 21, 23, 26, 28, 30, 34, 35
1836	Northern	1 Moorgate St., London, E.C.	1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 10, 13-15, 18, 21, 23-25, 28-31, 32, 34, 35
1797	Norwich Union Fire	Norwich, & 50 Fleet St., London, E.C.	1, 6, 7, 9, 10, 13-15, 17, 18, 24-26, 28-32, 34
1808	Norwich Union Life	Norwich, & 49 Fleet St., London, E.C.	3, 4, 21, 23
1895	Nurserymen, Market Gardeners', etc.	41 & 42 King St., London, W.C.	17
1871	Ocean Accident	Moorgate St., London, E.C.	1, 5-7, 9, 10, 12-15, 20, 24, 28, 30-32, 34, 36
1864	Pearl	High Holborn, London, W.C.	1, 3, 4, 13, 23
1782	Phoenix	Phoenix Ho., Kg. William St., London, E.C.	1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 10, 13-15, 17, 21, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28-32, 34-36
1891	Pioneer	67 Dale St., Liverpool	1, 23, 32
1901	Profits & Income	9 Fleet St., London, E.C.	1, 23, 32
1877	Provident Association	Provident Ho., Bishopsgate, London, E.C.	3, 19, 23, 36
1865	Provident Accident	61 Coleman St., London, E.C.	1, 3, 4, 7, 8, 10, 13-15, 24, 26, 28, 29, 31, 32, 34
1840	Provident Clerks' Life	27 & 29 Moorgate St., London, E.C.	3, 4, 21, 23
1903	Provincial	Provincial Bldgs., Bolton; 6 Old Jewry, London, E.C.	1, 7, 8, 10, 12-14, 16, 28, 29-32, 34-36
1848	Prudential	Holborn Bars, London, E.C.	3, 4, 21, 23, 32
1849	Railway Passengers	64 Cornhill, London, E.C.	1, 2, 7, 10, 13, 14, 18, 24, 25, 28, 29, 31, 32, 34
1864	Refuge	Oxford St., Manchester; 133 Strand, London, W.C.	3, 4, 23
1881	Reliance Marine	Exchange Bldgs., Liverpool; 27 Cornhill, London, E.C.	15, 26
1845	Royal	24-28 Lombard St., L'don, E.C.	1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 12-15, 17, 18, 21, 23-32, 34, 35, 36
1720	Royal Exchange	Royal Exchange, L'don, E.C.	1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 13-15, 17, 18, 21, 23-26, 28-34, 36
1881	Scottish Boiler.	174 West George St., Glasgow; 128a Qn. Vict. St., L'don, E.C.	6, 24
1826	Scottish Amicable	35 St. Vincent Place, Glasgow; 1 Threadneedle St., L'don, E.C.	3, 4, 23

Established.	Office.	Address.	Key to Business Transacted (see p. 636).
1831	Scottish Equitable . . .	28 St. Andrew Sq., Edinburgh; 13 Cornhill, London, E.C.	3, 4, 23
1877	Scottish Insurance . . .	115 George St., Edinburgh; 14 Nicholas Lane, L'don, E.C.	1, 3, 7, 13-15, 21, 23, 28, 30-32, 34, 36
1881	Scottish Life . . .	19 St. Andrew Sq., Edinburgh; 9 & 10, King St., Cheapside, London, E.C.	1, 3, 4, 23
1876	Scottish Metropolitan . . .	25 St. Andrew Sq., Edinburgh; 67 Cornhill, London, E.C.	1, 3, 4, 7, 13, 14, 21, 23, 28-31, 34
1837	Scottish Provident . . .	6 St. Andrew Sq., Edinburgh; 3 Lombard St., London, E.C.	3, 4, 23
1883	Scottish Temperance . . .	109 St. Vincent St., Glasgow; 3 Cheapside, London, E.C.	1, 3, 4, 21, 23, 32
1824	Scottish Union & National	35 St. Andrew Sq., Edinburgh; 5 Walbrook, London, E.C.	1, 3, 4, 7, 10, 13-15, 21, 23, 26, 28-32, 34, 35
815	Scottish Widows' . . .	9 St. Andrew Sq., Edinburgh; 28 Cornhill, London, E.C.	3, 4, 21, 23
1875	Sea Insurance . . .	Exchange Bldgs., Liverpool; 31 Cornhill, London, E.C.	26
1872	South British . . .	2 Cowpers' Court, Cornhill, London, E.C.	15, 26
1825	Standard Life . . .	3 George St., Edinburgh; 83 Kg. William St., L'don, E.C.	3, 4, 21, 23
1871	Standard Marine . . .	40 Browns' Bldgs., Exchange, Liverpool; 79 Cornhill, Lon- don, E.C.	26
1843	Star . . .	32 Moorgate St., London, E.C.	3, 4, 21, 23
1891	State . . .	16-18 Dale St., Liverpool; 12 & 13 Nicholas Lane, London, E.C.	1, 7, 10, 13-15, 24, 28-32, 34
1710	Sun Fire . . .	Threadneedle St., London, E.C.	1, 7, 13-15, 29-32, 34
1810	Sun Life . . .	Do. do.	3, 4, 21, 23
1865	Sun Life of Canada . . .	4 & 5 Norfolk St., Strand, Lon- don, W.C.	3, 4, 21, 23
1860	Thames & Mersey Marine .	Liverpool & London Chmbrs., High St., Exchange, Liver- pool; 80 Cornhill, L'don, E.C.	26
1887	Trustees, Executors & Se- curities . . .	Winchester Ho., Old Broad St., London, E.C.	35, 36
1714	Union . . .	1 & 2 Royal Exchange Bldg, London, E.C.	6, 7, 13-15, 18, 24, 25, 28 32, 34, 35
1863	Union Marine . . .	11 Dale St., Liverpool; 1 Threadn'dle St., L'don, E.C.	26
1840	United Kingdom . . .	196 Strand, London, W.C.	23
1902	United Legal . . .	222-225 Strand, London, W.C.	1, 6, 7, 12-14, 18, 24, 25, 28, 29, 31, 32, 34
1825	University . . .	25 Pall Mall, London, S.W.	23
1859	Vulcan Boiler . . .	67 King St., Manchester; 78 Qn. Victoria St., L'don, E.C.	6, 24, 28
1841	Wesleyan & General . . .	Steelhouse Lane, Birmingham; 20-23 Holborn, London, E.C.	3, 4, 23
1886	West of Scotland . . .	131 St. Vincent St., Glasgow; 3 Prince St., London, E.C.	1, 7, 13-15, 29-31, 34
1851	Western of Toronto . . .	14 Cornhill, London, E.C.	15, 26, 30
1717	Westminster . . .	27 King St., Covent Gdn., Lon- don, W.C.	15
1894	World Marine . . .	3 & 4 Royal Exchange Bldgs., London, E.C.	26
1824	Yorkshire . . .	St. Helen's Sq., York; Bank Bldgs., Princes St., London, E.C.	1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 9, 10, 13-15, 17-21, 23-26, 28-32, 34-36

The scope and character of the Insurance articles are designed to give general information relating to insurance in its various departments. Particulars are also given as to the cost of life insurance and annuities.

In the most part the publishers are indebted to the proprietors of Bourne's Institute, Ltd.,* for the premium rates published, from whom would-be insurers may obtain specific details as to any particular form of insurance desired.

* 85, Fleet Street, E.C.

A new feature introduced this year is an alphabetical list of the various forms of Insurance with a key indicating the Insurance Company which accepts such risks and *vice versa*. The directory of Insurance Companies has been compiled from the *Post Magazine Almanack* (St. Andrew St., Holborn), with the kind permission of the proprietors.

FIRE INSURANCE

Insurance offices transacting this class of business are divided into two classes—tariff and

non-tariff. The former are associated by a tariff of fixed rates for specific risks, whilst the latter class assess each risk on its merits.

The gross amounts insured against fire during 1915, in respect of property in the County of London, upon which the Fire Brigade receives £25 per million as contributions from fire offices and Lloyd's underwriters, amounted to £1,182,310,862.

Loss of Profits or Consequential Loss

The ordinary fire insurance policy does not compensate the insured for the loss which generally follows the interruption or stoppage of a business consequent on a fire. This loss, however, which can be covered by a special policy, is often as serious as the actual material loss to buildings and their contents. For instance, in addition to loss of profits, an insured is usually faced with the necessity of continuing certain standing charges, such as rent, rates and taxes, interest on borrowed capital, salaries to permanent staff, etc.

AIRCRAFT INSURANCE

During the year insurance against damage to property by aircraft and/or bombardment con-

tinued to be a necessity, and the risks from aircraft and bombardment are covered through the War Risk Department, the various fire offices acting as agents of the Government for such policies.

Seeing that the Government disclaims responsibility for any loss or damage to property by aircraft or bombardment unless covered by insurance, and that where such insurance is effected with the Government there is a State guarantee, the War Risk Department is naturally controlling the bulk of the business, and it is thus enabled to quote a much lower rate, especially in the unhealthy districts, than that which was obtaining before the scheme was introduced. The premium for insurance on building, rent, and contents of private dwelling-houses is 1s. per cent. (minimum 2s.) for the aircraft insurance and 1s. 6d. where the risk of bombardment is included.

LIFE ASSURANCE

The progress of life assurance business in this country is remarkable, the total life and annuity funds of ordinary and industrial companies now exceeding the enormous figure of £450,000,000.

Interesting figures are supplied in the summary to the Blue Book relating to life offices, from which the following table is an abstract:

Board of Trade Returns

	Ordinary Companies.		Industrial Companies.	
	1916.	1917.	1916.	1917.
Received Premiums	£32,283,820	£32,401,486	£17,982,777	£18,565,276
„ Consideration for Annuities	1,998,261	1,407,520		
„ Net Interest and Dividends	15,180,229	14,916,124	2,116,699	2,100,570
Paid Claims	26,646,109	29,242,377	7,828,831	8,949,522
„ Commission	1,638,345	1,516,824	4,618,209	4,598,944
„ Expenses of Management	2,546,832	2,500,770	3,401,016	3,297,726
Added to Funds	9,208,390	423,447	2,880,214	2,681,672
Total Life and Annuity Funds	390,053,841	390,477,288	58,700,590	61,382,262

Sums written off Investments or transferred to Investment Reserve Funds

	£
1911	1,163,482
1912	2,371,015
1913	3,288,404
1914	3,658,504
1915	9,042,723
Total	£19,524,123

It is impossible in a limited space to give such information as would enable the casual reader to select the best office of the several life assurance companies for any particular form of policy. As stated above, any inquiry can be made to Bourn's Insurance Institute, from whom the most reliable information can be obtained; but, in order to give readers general information as to the relative position of various life offices as shown by their annual accounts, Table I has been prepared. A reference to the rate of interest earned is also of considerable importance, as the difference between that earned and assumed in a valuation constitutes one of the chief sources of profit. Here, again, it would not be safe to rely solely on this criterion without due consideration being given to such other matters as proper provision for depreciation in investments, adequacy of valuation loading on premiums as compared with expenses, etc.

The Effect of the War on Life Offices

At the beginning of the war, British life offices took a very liberal view of the extra risk to be incurred by policy-holders undertaking active warfare, but the mortality has proved so severe that, with few exceptions, proposals on the lives of officers and men proceeding to the Front are not entertained.

The introduction of universal service has now practically limited the issue of full-benefit life policies to those exempt from service or above the military age.

In order to combat this difficulty several offices have introduced special conditions of insurance, operative during the war, and limiting the death benefit under the policy whilst on active service to a return of the premiums received, or in some offices double this amount. Reinstatement to full benefit after the war is subject, in the case of most offices, to satisfactory evidence of good health.

The "Phoenix" War Policy is quite a good one. During the first year of service one-tenth of the maximum sum assured is payable in the event of death, during the second year two-tenths, and so on. This sliding scale continues after the war if the assured leaves the service, and until he can prove by a satisfactory medical examination he is entitled to full benefit.

One or two offices, however, are prepared to consider selected risks at extra premiums of £15 to

£20. The Prudential have a special fifteen-year endowment policy, without medical examination, charging double the ordinary rate during the war, this being reduced to the ordinary rate when peace is declared. The Sun Life of Canada also considers policies on the lives of officers and others proceeding to the seat of hostilities at ordinary rates, with a proviso that in the event of death occurring from active warfare only one-quarter of the sum assured shall become payable.

The Eagle and British Dominions issue a £1 policy covering a soldier for £100 if death occur from natural causes, with reduced amounts if death result from active service, the amount varying with the place of action.

It is somewhat early to discuss the effect which the present war will have on life office valuations, but it is practically certain that, owing to (1) the very heavy depreciation in investments, and (2) the severe mortality experience (many life offices having to carry the war risk on older policies without any extra premium whatever), at ensuing quinquennial valuations almost all offices will show a marked decline in the surplus divisible by way of bonus. Of those offices whose distribution of surplus was due since the war commenced, the majority carried the surplus over owing to abnormal conditions.

National War Loans and Life Assurance

Both the War Loan of the spring and National War Bonds have received the strongest support from Life Assurance Companies. Many schemes have been devised to enable the public to subscribe for both loans by instalments spread over a series of years. One company underwrote for its new policy-holders no less than £4,000,000 of the 5% War Bonds. The Prudential brought out a special plan by which National War Bonds can be secured by effecting an endowment assurance policy for the bonds desired, which are paid for by annual instalments and are handed over at the maturity of the policy or earlier death. No medical examination is required, and the policy is doubled if death is due to air raids. The Eagle and British Dominions offer a similar policy with cessation of premiums if disabled by air-raid casualty.

Income Tax and Life Assurance

Under the Income Tax Acts every person is entitled to an abatement of income tax in respect of the annual premiums paid for any life assurance on his own life or the life of his wife to the extent of not more than one-sixth part of his income, provided that the rate of premium for the assurance does not exceed 7% of the sum assured payable at death, and that as regards any premium for any other benefits the total abatement should not exceed £100. This provision was added in the Finance Act, 1914, and in arriving at the one-sixth limitation pre-war income may be taken. By the 1916 Finance Act further restrictions have been made in the class of policy entitled to rebate and the conditions in regard to the same. The following is the exact wording of the sections of the 1916 Act in question:

"Sec. 36.—(1) The relief given under section 54 of the Income Tax Act, 1853, as amended by any subsequent enactment, shall not, as regards insurances or contracts for deferred annuities made after June 22, 1916, be given at a greater rate than that of 3s. in the pound; and shall not, as regards any insurance or contract for a deferred annuity, be given, notwithstanding anything in paragraph (b) of subsection (2) of

section 66 of the Finance Act (1909-10), 1910, for the purposes of super-tax.

"(2) The said relief shall not, as regards insurances or contracts for deferred annuities made after June 22, 1916—

(a) be given except in respect of premiums or other payments payable on policies for securing a capital sum on death, whether in conjunction with any other benefit or not: or

(b) be given in respect of premiums or payments payable during the period of deferment in respect of a policy of deferred assurance:

Provided that nothing in this subsection shall affect premiums or payments payable on policies or contracts made in connection with any superannuation or *bona fide* pension scheme for the benefit of the employees of any employer or of persons engaged in any particular profession, vocation, trade, or business, or on any policy taken out by a teacher in a secondary school pending the establishment of a superannuation or pension scheme for those teachers.

"37.—(1) Section 54 of the Income Tax Act, 1853, as amended by any subsequent enactment, shall apply to all war insurance premiums whether payable annually or not.

"(2) War insurance premiums shall not be taken into account in calculating the limit of one-sixth of the profits and gains under the proviso to the said sec. 54 or the limits of 7% or £100 under subsection (1) of sec. 17 of the Finance Act, 1915.

"(3) In this section the expression "war insurance premiums" means any additional premium or other sum paid in order to extend an existing life insurance policy to risks arising from war or war service abroad, and any part of any premium or other sum paid in respect of a life insurance policy covering those risks or either of them, which appears to the Commissioners to whom the claim for relief is made to be attributable to those risks, or either of them."

In effect the relief of income tax for all life assurances (strictly interpreted) is limited to premiums (annual) not exceeding 7% on the capital sum payable at death, and then not to a greater maximum extent than 3s. in the pound. Pure endowments and deferred assurances and annuities are now ineligible for income tax relief except as stated in above clause in the case of *bona fide* pension schemes.

Life Assurance Guide

The following is a brief description of the ordinary forms of Life Assurance. These can be subdivided under two principal headings, **Participating** and **Non-Participating**. The former class, in consideration of an increased premium being paid, shares in the profits of the business (if any), called bonuses, and the latter does not. In the participating section the profits added will usually exceed the increase in the premium paid; but the non-participating policy-holders are not affected by the profits of the office.

The application of profits by way of bonus can be made in a variety of ways:

1. By additions to the policy in reversionary value, the bonus so added being payable when the policy becomes a claim.

2. By reduction of premiums over a term of years, or during the continuance of the assurance; or to cancel the payment of premiums in old age.

3. By payment in cash.

4. By making the assurance payable during the life of the person assured, by converting it into an endowment assurance.

TABLE I.—STATISTICS OF LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANIES, IN MOST CASES FOR YEAR
ENDING DECEMBER 1918

The column showing the ratio of expenses to premium income should be regarded with reference to the amount of new business transacted, which necessarily entails extra expenditure. Valuation expenses are also included, slightly increasing the ratio at bonus periods, in the case of offices marked *. The new business stated is all net.

Date of Formation.	NAME OF OFFICE.	Amount of Funds at end of Year.	New Premiums.	Premium Income.	Percentage Commission and Expenses of Management to Premiums.
		£	£	£	£
1883	Abstainers and General (Ordinary)	954,709	9,687	122,023	16·67
1824	Alliance	18,299,683	55,045	1,131,236	9·89
1808	Atlas	2,367,685	20,714	218,410	10·11
1849	Australian Mutual Prov. (Ord.)	35,439,654	317,301	2,911,056	11·20
1866	Britannic (Ordinary)	1,763,901	27,212	264,694	14·70
1854	British Equitable	1,524,159	5,769	104,050	22·50
1904	British General	19,793	2,672	5,843	14·27
1863	British Legal & United Prov. (Ord.)	86,088	1,718	15,535	18·43
1896	British Life	34,970	305	3,506	15·94
1902	British Widows (Ordinary)	24,479	Not stated	7,741	25·24
1805	Caledonian	3,665,007	32,691	302,806	12·97
1847	Canada Life	11,696,878	149,372	1,108,333	28·14
1885	Century	975,829	15,594	121,156	10·30
1897	City Life (Ordinary)	178,917	21,400	80,029	46·37
1829	Olergy Mutual	4,306,845	6,907	266,577	7·31
1824	Clerical, Medical and General	6,190,901	28,579	456,330	12·27
1873	Colonial Mutual	4,149,579	64,982	462,822	21·54
1861	Commercial Union	6,999,553	78,044	708,158	11·61
1871	Confederation Life	4,299,419	Not stated	577,002	29·62
1867	Co-operative (Ordinary)	268,480	13,432	45,663	13·04
1807	Eagle & British Dom. (3 months)	1,623,018	—	37,586	14·07
1823	Edinburgh	4,453,543	15,974	284,710	16·11
1839	English and Scottish Law	2,854,405	11,550	214,265	17·64*
1762	Equitable	4,517,199	19,177	220,296	6·77
1859	Equitable (United States)	113,575,545	1,586,753	11,596,431	19·98
1844	Equity and Law	5,006,780	27,973	344,188	12·00
1832	Friends' Provident	3,510,908	25,544	201,601	12·20
1885	General Accident	213,748	3,760	34,037	17·50
1837	General Life	2,185,927	13,432	168,553	21·64
1848	Gresham	9,732,873	58,973	837,921	19·67
1821	Guardian	3,721,706	24,000	291,339	13·55
1806	Law Union and Rock	8,216,945	34,595	584,304	14·47
1836	Legal and General	10,983,090	80,151	1,005,937	9·86
1838	Life Association of Scotland	5,525,947	26,453	359,759	15·84
1836	Liverpool and London and Globe	4,930,672	33,285	307,287	10·00
1862	London and Lancashire Life	3,991,109	24,653	383,982	19·69
1869	London and Manchester (Ord.)	369,982	12,690	86,163	12·46
1720	London Assurance	2,700,723	14,649	220,398	11·19
1806	London Life	5,570,812	41,794	460,135	4·69
1887	Manufacturers' Life	4,475,355	108,709	701,889	28·04
1852	Marine and General	2,181,090	10,074	171,995	15·43
1835	Metropolitan	2,326,249	9,527	171,152	6·79
1886	Mutual Life and Citizens	8,706,846	43,013	774,190	10·63
1842	Mutual Life of New York	126,044,625	1,384,242	11,743,853	19·94
1890	National Benefit	22,308	3,913	11,344	22·96
1869	National Mutual of Australasia	10,127,573	152,639	1,164,579	14·49
1830	National Mutual	2,816,019	9,927	193,098	14·26
1835	National Provident	7,483,850	34,182	525,471	10·40
1841	New York	173,907,378	2,178,110	19,743,205	16·15
1809	North British and Mercantile	17,275,302	85,363	1,239,827	14·31
1836	Northern	4,816,439	13,170	285,242	10·00
1808	†Norwich Union	13,915,590	150,800	1,653,932	12·65
1864	Pearl (Ordinary)	4,509,234	89,764	684,350	16·06
1782	Phoenix	10,780,841	50,569	714,388	13·20
1891	Pioneer (Ordinary)	102,549	4,197	21,493	33·48†
1901	Profits and Income	130,900	2,394	21,711	9·99
1877	Provident Association (Ordinary)	365,851	7,600	49,500	17·75

* Includes valuation expenses.

† Includes general business.

‡ Includes £3,000 written off establishment expenses.

Date of Formation.	NAME OF OFFICE.	Amount of Funds at end of Year.	New Premiums.	Premium Income.	Percentage Commission and Expenses of Management to Premiums.
		£	£	£	
1840	Provident Mutual	2,893,496	13,834	227,185	14'01
1848	Prudential (Ordinary)	47,884,910	373,309	5,230,170	8'33
1864	Refuge (Ordinary)	9,835,864	731,805	1,871,701	10'00
1845	Royal	11,856,878	69,673	858,410	12'01
1720	Royal Exchange	4,673,982	34,557	389,984	14'70
1910	Royal London Auxiliary	272,195	19,528	109,666	19'08
1826	Scottish Amicable	6,090,727	43,418	422,263	12'64
1831	Scottish Equitable	6,389,690	40,712	445,037	12'90
1877	Scottish Insurance	365,626	5,750	47,767	16'06
1881	Scottish Life	2,302,300	20,952	228,289	15'21
1837	Scottish Provident	16,175,638	67,723	756,197	12'90
1883	Scottish Temperance	2,495,558	31,344	260,628	15'11
1824	Scottish Union and National	8,300,580	31,485	527,136	15'13
1815	Scottish Widows Fund	22,444,824	74,789	1,423,319	9'98
1825	Standard	13,443,895	52,404	892,075	16'89
1843	Star	7,009,781	26,358	472,285	15'31
1810	Sun Life	10,990,477	90,316	1,027,553	14'10
1865	Sun Life of Canada	16,629,385	454,203	2,475,694	25'72
1840	United Kingdom Provident	9,997,008	51,849	795,102	11'30
1825	University	866,139	2,115	67,091	10'69
1841	Wesleyan and General (Ordinary)	1,461,506	16,940	236,550	12'00
1824	Yorkshire	2,796,827	17,187	212,191	13'20

of the periodical premiums and their due dates being fixed at the outset, the premiums may be paid in any multiples of £1, and at any intervals which may be most convenient. At any time the policy-holder is entitled to take a guaranteed cash value equivalent to a return of premiums with 3% per annum compound interest. Several offices grant annuities with a return of part of the purchase money in the event of early death. Attention may also be called to the favourable terms offered by the **Canada Life Assurance Co.** for life annuities.

Life Assurance without Medical Examination

In most cases where a life policy is effected, the life to be assured must submit to a personal medical examination. Some offices, however, are agreeable to waive this unduly exaggerated ordeal, on the condition that they do not cover the full amount to be insured by the policy until the elapse of a probationary period. The Sun Life Office, the Standard, the Yorkshire, and the Century grant policies on these lines.

Total Abstainers and Vegetarians

Several Life Offices offer special terms to total abstainers. The Abstainers and General, the Phoenix, the Scottish Temperance Life, the United Kingdom Temperance and General, and the Yorkshire are of this number. The first-named company classifies vegetarians with a view to offering them the increased profits they may earn (if any).

Female Life Assurance

Until recently life offices were not favourably disposed to assure women, and would only do so at premiums very much in excess of those charged to males. Having regard to the large increase in the number of women employees there is a good field for life policies for women on certain lines which several offices are now cultivating.

ACCIDENT INSURANCE

The business of accident insurance consisted largely in earlier years in securing compensation to individuals in the case of accident, whether causing death, loss of sight or limbs, partial or total disablement. The next development was to extend the insurance to cover sickness or specific diseases, to insure medical expenses, and at the present time nearly all offices are prepared to issue policies covering illness of every description. In addition to personal insurance, the Employers' Liability and Workmen's Compensation Acts have immensely extended the operation of accident insurance companies, nearly all of which offices are prepared to insure against the risks, third party and otherwise, responsibility for which attaches to employers under these Acts.

The Return Plans of the Century Insurance Co. and the Profits and Income may be referred to, securing insurance against sickness or accident, with return of all premiums, on attaining 65, irrespective of claims. These policies are permanent contracts, of which class the Century was the pioneer. Once issued, they cannot be cancelled at the option of the Company. They can be combined with life assurance. Sickness alone may be insured against at lower premiums.

AIRCRAFT AND ZEPPELIN RISKS

The frequent visits of hostile aircraft and Zeppelins has encouraged the introduction of an accident policy covering those personal accident risks which under the ordinary accident policy are excluded. Consequent upon daylight raids of aircraft, the demand for this class of policy has enormously increased, and practically every company transacting Accident business is prepared to quote. The tariff rating is about £2 per £1,000 for "unhealthy" areas, some offices making a reduction for certain counties beyond a defined radius.

The personal accident policy against injuries and death from aircraft has been extended to

TABLE II.—ANNUAL PREMIUMS TO

	WITH PARTICIPATION IN PROFITS									
	21	25	80	32	34	88	40	45	50	60
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Abstainers & General Alliance	1 16 11	2 1 0	2 7 1	2 9 11	2 13 0	3 0 0	3 4 0	3 15 6	4 11 3	7 3 3
Atlas	2 0 9	2 3 5	2 3 0	2 11 3	2 14 1	3 0 7	3 4 5	3 16 0	4 10 9	6 17 1
Australasian Mutual Provident	2 0 5	2 4 6	2 9 3	2 11 6	2 14 0	3 0 0	3 3 7	3 14 6	4 8 8	6 14 3
British Equitable	1 18 5	2 2 8	2 8 2	2 10 7	2 13 9	3 0 8	3 4 5	3 15 0	4 9 10	7 1 4
British Life	1 18 3	2 2 1	2 7 9	2 10 5	2 13 5	3 0 2	3 4 0	3 15 7	4 11 1	6 19 1
Caledonian	1 18 10	2 2 0	2 8 8	2 11 5	2 14 4	3 1 1	3 4 11	3 16 7	4 11 0	6 19 4
Canada Life	1 18 6	2 2 10	2 9 1	2 11 8	2 14 6	3 1 8	3 5 8	3 16 4	4 12 0	7 7 8
Century	2 0 2	2 3 6	2 8 9	2 11 3	2 14 0	3 0 6	3 4 6	3 14 6	4 8 6	6 15 9
City Life	1 18 9	2 2 6	2 8 5	2 11 2	2 14 3	3 1 3	3 5 4	3 17 10	4 14 2	7 5 4
Clergy Mutual	3 2 5	2 5 0	2 10 0	2 12 5	2 15 3	3 1 7	3 5 4	3 16 7	4 11 0	6 16 6
Clerical, Medical & General	1 14 5	1 18 4	2 4 1	2 5 10	2 9 9	2 16 10	3 0 11	3 13 3	4 9 7	7 0 11
Colonial Mutual	1 16 0	2 0 2	2 6 4	2 8 8	2 11 6	2 18 4	3 2 2	3 12 4	4 7 4	7 1 5
Commercial Union	2 0 0	2 3 8	2 8 7	2 11 4	2 14 7	3 2 4	3 6 6	3 18 5	4 15 6	7 0 8
Confederation Life	1 18 4	2 2 1	2 7 4	2 10 1	2 13 2	2 19 8	3 3 2	3 15 2	4 9 9	7 3 3
Eagle and British Dominions	1 18 10	2 2 2	2 7 10	2 10 7	2 13 8	3 0 11	3 5 2	3 16 10	4 12 4	7 2 0
Edinburgh	1 18 10	2 2 7	2 8 6	2 11 2	2 14 2	3 1 2	3 5 2	3 17 8	4 14 1	7 6 5
English & Scottish Law Equitable	1 18 5	2 2 2	2 7 9	2 10 4	2 13 3	2 19 9	3 3 6	3 14 7	4 9 8	6 16 5
Equitable (U.S.)	1 17 8	2 1 8	2 7 11	2 10 11	2 13 11	3 0 5	3 4 2	3 15 3	4 10 2	5 17 11
Equity & Law	1 18 1	2 1 8	2 7 1	2 9 8	2 12 5	2 18 11	3 2 8	3 13 7	4 7 9	6 12 4
Friends' Provident	2 4 5	2 8 1	2 13 5	2 15 9	2 18 5	3 4 5	3 7 11	3 17 10	4 10 7	6 12 3
General Accident	1 19 3	2 3 0	2 8 9	2 11 6	2 14 7	3 1 9	3 6 0	3 19 1	4 17 0	7 15 5
General Life	2 0 7	2 3 2	2 8 10	2 11 6	2 14 3	3 0 9	3 4 6	3 15 7	4 10 9	7 2 5
Gresham	1 17 11	2 2 0	2 8 0	2 10 8	2 13 7	3 0 3	3 4 0	3 15 2	4 9 7	6 13 11
Guardian	2 0 2	2 3 8	2 9 2	2 11 9	2 14 7	3 1 1	3 4 11	3 16 5	4 11 3	6 16 1
Law Union & Rock	2 0 0	2 4 0	2 9 10	2 12 5	2 15 1	3 1 7	3 5 4	3 16 8	4 12 8	6 18 0
Legal & General	1 18 9	2 2 2	2 7 6	2 10 0	2 12 9	2 19 2	3 2 10	3 14 0	4 8 6	6 12 3
Life Assn. of Scotland	1 18 2	2 2 4	2 8 10	2 12 0	2 15 2	3 1 1	3 4 6	3 15 2	4 9 3	6 14 6
Liverpool & London & Globe	1 18 5	2 2 6	2 8 4	2 10 10	2 13 8	3 0 0	3 4 0	3 15 6	4 9 10	5 16 0
London & Lancashire Life	2 1 2	2 5 1	2 10 9	2 13 4	2 15 1	3 2 4	3 5 11	3 16 7	4 10 9	6 19 5
London & Manchester	1 19 3	2 3 8	2 8 11	2 11 8	2 14 7	3 1 2	3 4 10	3 16 3	4 11 1	6 16 10
London Assurance	2 0 4	2 4 2	2 9 10	2 12 6	2 15 4	3 2 0	3 5 9	3 17 0	4 11 3	6 18 8
London Life	1 10 3	2 2 11	2 8 9	2 11 5	2 14 5	3 1 0	3 4 9	3 16 2	4 11 2	6 17 8
Manufacturers' Life	1 19 3	2 3 4	2 9 2	2 11 10	2 14 3	3 1 6	3 5 5	3 16 9	4 11 11	7 6 5
Marine & General	1 10 9	2 8 3	2 9 0	2 11 6	2 14 3	3 0 9	3 4 8	3 15 10	4 10 2	6 14 11
Metropolitan	2 8 0	2 12 5	2 19 3	2 2 4	8 5 9	13 5	17 10	4 10 7	5 5 3	7 10 0
Mutual Life & Citizens	1 18 10	2 2 7	2 8 6	2 11 2	2 14 2	3 1 2	3 5 2	3 17 8	4 14 1	7 6 5
Mutual of New York	1 19 7	2 3 8	2 8 10	2 11 6	2 14 5	3 1 1	3 5 0	3 16 7	4 11 6	6 16 8
National Benefit*	3 0 5	2 4 0	2 9 9	2 12 7	2 15 8	3 2 7	3 6 4	3 18 11	4 12 0	7 0 0
National Mutual of Australasia	1 18 6	2 2 8	2 8 9	2 11 6	2 14 6	3 1 4	3 5 3	3 15 7	4 9 9	7 0 10
National Mutual	1 19 3	2 3 0	2 8 9	2 11 6	2 14 7	3 1 9	3 6 0	3 19 1	4 17 0	7 15 5
National Provident	1 18 10	2 2 9	2 8 1	2 10 10	2 13 10	3 0 8	3 4 8	3 16 2	4 11 4	6 18 2
New York	1 17 7	2 1 3	2 6 8	2 9 2	2 11 10	2 18 0	3 1 6	3 12 4	4 7 2	6 18 10
North British & Mercantile	2 0 0	2 3 4	2 8 4	2 10 10	2 13 5	2 19 10	3 3 7	3 14 11	4 9 5	6 16 2
Northern	2 0 3	2 4 2	2 9 10	2 12 6	2 15 4	3 2 0	3 5 9	3 17 0	4 11 1	6 11 10
Norwich Union	1 19 8	2 3 0	2 8 9	2 11 6	2 14 7	3 1 9	3 6 0	3 19 1	4 17 0	7 15 5
Pearl	1 19 1	2 3 5	2 9 10	2 12 5	2 15 5	3 2 0	3 6 1	3 16 7	4 11 11	6 16 2
Phoenix	2 1 2	2 3 10	2 9 0	2 11 6	2 14 4	3 0 9	3 4 8	3 16 2	4 10 10	6 17 4
Provident Assocn.	2 8 5	2 6 8	2 11 9	2 14 2	2 16 9	3 2 11	3 6 3	3 17 7	4 12 5	—
Provident Clerks	1 10 10	2 3 7	2 9 0	2 11 7	2 14 5	3 1 1	3 5 0	3 16 11	4 12 0	7 6 2
Prudential	2 0 11	2 3 9	2 8 11	2 11 6	2 14 3	3 0 9	3 4 7	3 18 3	4 10 8	5 16 0
Refuge	1 19 5	2 3 1	2 8 8	2 11 4	2 14 3	3 0 11	3 4 9	3 16 3	4 10 11	6 18 0
Royal	1 16 10	2 1 0	2 6 4	2 8 10	2 11 9	2 18 9	3 2 8	3 15 1	4 12 2	7 11 7
Royal Exchange	1 18 10	2 8 2	2 0 6	2 12 1	2 15 0	3 2 0	3 5 11	3 16 6	4 11 11	7 6 11
Scottish Amicable	1 18 8	2 3 0	2 9 3	2 12 0	2 14 11	3 1 10	3 5 9	3 16 0	4 11 9	7 6 8
Scottish Equitable	2 0 4	2 3 8	2 8 8	2 11 0	2 14 0	3 0 8	3 4 4	3 16 0	4 10 4	6 17 0
Scottish Insurance	1 18 5	2 3 3	2 10 9	2 11 7	2 14 5	3 1 0	3 4 0	3 15 10	4 10 2	5 16 4
Scottish Life	2 3 0	2 6 5	2 11 9	2 14 2	2 16 9	3 2 11	3 6 3	3 16 3	4 10 1	7 0 0
Scottish Provident	2 1 7	2 5 0	2 10 0	2 12 6	2 15 4	3 1 8	3 5 5	3 16 2	4 10 6	5 17 5
Scottish Temperance	1 18 10	2 2 6	2 8 0	2 10 7	2 13 3	2 10 6	3 2 3	3 14 4	4 9 4	6 16 2
Scottish Union & National Widows' Fund	2 0 0	2 3 6	2 9 5	2 11 11	2 14 8	3 0 10	3 4 6	3 15 10	4 10 5	6 16 6
Standard	1 14 4	1 17 5	2 2 4	2 4 7	2 7 2	2 13 1	2 16 6	3 8 2	4 8 2	6 6 9
Star	1 19 7	2 3 0	2 8 6	2 11 0	2 13 9	3 0 1	3 3 9	3 15 0	4 9 10	6 16 10
Sun Life of Canada	1 19 6	2 3 3	2 8 9	2 11 3	2 14 0	3 1 0	3 4 5	3 15 6	4 9 5	7 0 0
Sun Life of Canada	2 3 1	2 6 6	2 11 0	2 14 2	2 16 9	3 3 0	3 6 3	3 16 4	4 10 7	7 4 9
United Kingdom	1 18 9	2 2 11	2 8 11	2 11 4	2 14 1	3 0 8	3 4 5	3 14 6	4 9 0	7 1 0
Provident	2 0 6	2 2 2	2 9 9	2 12 6	2 15 5	3 2 3	3 6 3	3 18 2	4 13 8	5 10 1
University	1 17 11	2 2 6	2 9 2	2 11 10	2 14 11	3 2 4	3 6 5	3 17 8	4 14 2	7 0 10
Westeyan & General	1 18 9	2 2 6	2 8 5	2 11 2	2 14 8	3 1 3	3 5 4	3 17 10	4 14 2	7 5 4
Yorkshire	2 0 10	2 4 2	2 9 6	2 12 0	2 14 8	3 1 2	3 5 0	3 16 8	4 11 10	6 17 4
	2 2 0	2 4 10	2 9 11	2 12 5	2 15 2	3 1 5	3 5 4	3 16 3	4 11 5	6 18 0
	1 18 5	2 2 2	2 8 1	2 11 1	2 14 4	3 1 8	3 5 8	3 16 9	4 13 10	7 5 4
	2 0 4	2 3 10	2 9 1	2 11 8	2 14 5	3 1 0	3 4 9	3 15 4	4 11 7	6 19 11

* For ages up to 40 at entry, policies are payable at age 80.

SECURE WHOLE LIFE ASSURANCE OF £100.

WITHOUT PARTICIPATION IN PROFITS.

	21	25	30	32	34	38	40	45	50	80
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Abstainers & General Alliance . . .	1 11 2	1 14 8	2 0 0	2 2 8	2 5 6	2 11 9	2 15 3	3 8 11	4 2 2	6 11 0
Atlas . . .	1 10 8	1 13 10	1 18 10	2 1 2	2 3 10	2 9 11	2 13 5	3 4 2	3 18 2	6 1 7
Australian Mutual Provident . . .	1 11 10	1 13 11	1 18 4	2 0 7	2 3 0	2 8 9	2 12 3	3 2 9	3 18 5	6 0 5
Britannic . . .	1 9 6	1 12 8	1 17 9	2 0 1	2 2 8	2 8 8	2 12 2	3 2 11	3 17 2	8 2 11
British Equitable . . .	1 11 5	1 14 9	2 0 0	2 2 5	2 5 1	2 11 4	2 14 11	3 5 10	4 0 8	8 7 4
British Life . . .	1 12 6	1 16 3	2 1 11	2 4 8	2 7 3	2 13 8	2 17 4	3 8 4	4 2 9	6 7 10
Caledonian . . .	1 14 8	1 18 7	2 4 2	2 8 6	2 9 1	2 15 8	3 19 1	3 8 9	4 2 10	6 12 11
Canada Life . . .	1 11 2	1 13 11	1 18 5	2 0 8	2 3 0	2 8 9	2 12 0	3 2 3	3 15 7	5 19 5
Century . . .	1 10 4	1 13 3	1 17 10	2 0 0	2 2 5	2 8 4	2 11 9	3 2 5	3 17 0	6 5 0
City Life . . .	1 0 9	1 12 11	1 17 9	2 0 2	2 2 9	2 8 7	2 12 0	3 2 5	3 15 10	5 18 0
Clergy Mutual . . .	1 11 8	1 15 1	2 0 4	2 2 10	2 5 8	2 12 0	2 15 9	3 7 0	4 1 11	6 8 11
Clerical, Medical & General . . .	1 6 0	1 8 11	1 13 5	1 15 7	1 17 11	2 3 5	2 6 7	2 16 2	3 8 6	5 5 11
Colonial Mutual . . .	1 8 11	1 12 1	1 16 5	1 18 6	2 0 11	2 6 9	2 10 1	2 19 5	3 12 2	5 13 3
Commercial Union . . .	1 9 5	1 12 7	1 17 8	1 19 9	2 2 4	2 8 3	2 11 9	3 2 0	3 15 5	5 15 10
Confederation Life . . .	1 11 4	1 14 0	1 18 8	2 0 9	2 3 2	2 9 0	2 12 5	3 2 7	3 15 10	5 15 11
Eagle and British Dominions . . .	1 10 4	1 13 2	1 17 10	2 0 0	2 2 5	2 8 4	2 11 8	3 2 5	3 17 0	6 5 0
English & Scottish Law . . .	1 10 0	1 13 0	1 17 10	2 0 3	2 2 9	2 8 8	2 12 1	3 2 4	3 15 6	5 16 0
Equitable . . .	1 10 0	1 12 6	1 17 2	1 19 5	2 2 0	2 7 10	2 11 3	3 1 5	3 15 0	5 18 10
Equity & Law . . .	1 13 6	1 15 10	1 15 9	1 17 11	2 0 4	2 5 11	2 9 2	2 18 10	3 11 4	5 8 11
Friends' Provident . . .	1 9 5	1 12 7	1 17 7	1 19 10	2 2 5	2 8 8	2 11 11	3 2 4	3 15 10	5 18 0
General Accident . . .	1 12 11	1 18 3	2 1 8	2 3 11	2 6 8	2 12 11	2 16 7	3 7 7	4 1 10	6 4 10
General Life . . .	1 12 9	1 15 0	1 19 2	2 1 4	2 3 11	2 10 0	2 13 8	3 4 8	3 19 4	8 4 7
Gresham . . .	1 10 5	1 13 9	1 18 9	2 1 2	2 3 10	2 10 0	2 13 6	3 4 3	3 18 1	8 0 0
Guardian . . .	1 10 11	1 14 2	1 19 2	2 1 7	2 4 3	2 10 5	2 14 0	3 4 10	3 19 1	6 3 1
Law Union & Rock. Legal & General . . .	1 10 8	1 13 0	1 18 0	2 0 3	2 2 8	2 8 7	2 12 0	3 2 0	3 15 6	5 15 3
Life Asso. of Scotland . . .	1 14 5	1 17 7	2 2 0	2 4 3	2 6 8	2 12 8	2 16 0	3 0 7	4 0 4	8 4 8
Liverpool & London & Globe . . .	1 9 8	1 12 11	1 17 10	2 0 3	2 2 10	2 8 10	2 12 4	3 2 10	3 18 9	5 19 9
London & Lancashire Life . . .	1 13 3	1 16 5	2 1 4	2 3 8	2 8 3	2 12 2	2 15 7	3 8 0	3 19 5	8 3 11
London & Manchester . . .	1 11 7	1 14 9	1 19 9	2 2 1	2 4 9	2 10 9	2 14 3	3 4 9	3 18 10	8 3 8
London Assurance . . .	1 14 8	1 18 1	2 3 4	2 5 9	2 8 5	2 14 6	3 18 0	3 8 3	4 2 2	8 12 4
London Life . . .	1 10 10	1 14 1	1 19 2	2 1 5	2 4 1	2 10 1	2 13 8	3 4 2	3 17 11	8 1 6
Manufacturers' Life . . .	1 5 5	1 8 4	1 12 10	1 15 0	1 17 4	2 2 11	2 6 1	2 15 9	3 8 2	5 5 10
Marine & General . . .	1 10 2	1 13 6	1 19 0	2 1 6	2 4 3	2 10 8	2 14 4	3 5 9	4 0 9	8 8 9
National Benefit . . .	1 11 2	1 14 6	1 19 8	2 1 11	2 4 7	2 10 9	2 14 4	3 5 1	3 19 2	8 2 8
National Mutual of Australasia . . .	1 12 3	1 15 7	2 0 8	2 3 1	2 5 9	2 12 2	2 16 3	3 7 6	4 2 5	6 10 3
National Mutual . . .	1 10 8	1 14 0	1 19 1	2 1 8	2 4 3	2 10 6	2 14 2	3 5 3	3 19 9	0 4 7
National Provident . . .	1 3 11	1 12 2	1 17 2	1 19 7	2 2 2	2 8 4	2 11 11	3 2 5	3 16 2	5 17 8
North British & Morcantile . . .	1 13 1	1 16 7	2 1 1	2 3 2	2 5 6	2 11 8	2 15 4	3 6 6	4 1 2	0 8 5
Northern . . .	1 13 5	1 16 7	2 1 7	2 3 10	2 8 6	2 12 8	2 15 11	3 6 4	3 19 9	8 3 1
Norwich Union . . .	1 8 1	1 11 2	1 15 10	1 18 1	2 0 7	2 6 3	3 9 7	2 19 6	3 12 4	5 13 1
Pearl . . .	1 11 11	1 15 0	2 0 0	2 2 4	2 5 0	2 11 0	2 14 6	3 5 1	3 18 8	—
Phoenix . . .	1 12 4	1 15 8	2 0 10	2 3 8	2 6 0	2 12 4	2 16 1	3 7 3	4 1 10	0 7 1
Post Office . . .	1 13 11	1 10 3	2 0 9	2 3 1	2 5 8	2 11 5	2 14 11	3 5 6	3 19 3	0 3 3
Provident Assoon . . .	1 14 0	1 17 6	2 3 0	2 5 8	2 8 0	2 14 8	2 18 0	3 9 6	4 4 0	6 10 0
Provident Clerks . . .	1 12 2	1 15 4	2 0 3	2 2 7	2 5 2	2 11 3	2 14 9	3 5 4	3 19 2	8 4 2
Prudential . . .	1 12 7	1 16 8	2 0 8	2 2 11	2 5 8	2 11 7	2 15 2	3 5 9	4 0 0	8 5 0
Refuge . . .	—	1 12 7	1 17 7	1 19 11	2 2 8	2 8 8	2 12 2	3 2 9	3 18 4	5 18 8
Royal . . .	1 14 10	1 18 9	2 4 8	2 0 11	2 9 6	2 15 9	3 19 3	3 8 10	4 2 8	8 12 2
Scottish Amicable . . .	1 10 0	1 12 4	1 18 0	1 18 0	2 0 8	2 8 0	2 9 4	2 19 8	3 12 4	5 14 8
Scottish Equitable . . .	1 11 7	1 14 1	1 18 3	2 0 11	2 3 3	2 8 10	2 12 1	3 2 2	3 15 8	5 19 6
Scottish Insurance . . .	1 13 2	1 16 6	2 1 3	2 3 7	2 8 3	2 12 3	2 15 9	3 8 0	3 19 10	8 5 5
Scottish Union & National . . .	1 12 8	1 15 5	2 0 6	2 2 10	2 5 8	2 11 7	2 15 1	3 5 9	3 19 5	6 1 0
Scottish Widows' Fund . . .	1 11 3	1 14 3	1 19 3	2 1 9	2 4 3	2 10 0	2 13 0	3 3 9	3 17 3	8 1 6
Standard . . .	1 11 8	1 14 11	1 19 11	2 2 4	2 4 11	2 11 1	2 14 8	3 5 0	3 19 8	8 3 10
Star . . .	1 12 10	1 15 3	1 19 0	2 1 7	2 4 2	2 10 4	2 14 0	3 5 0	3 19 7	8 5 0
Sun Life . . .	1 12 1	1 15 3	2 0 3	2 2 8	2 5 3	2 11 3	2 14 9	3 5 3	3 18 10	8 0 0
Sun Life of Canada . . .	1 12 8	1 16 5	2 2 2	2 4 8	2 7 0	2 12 10	2 18 2	3 5 1	3 18 1	0 0 11
United Kingdom . . .	1 11 2	1 14 6	1 19 9	2 2 3	2 4 11	2 11 4	2 15 0	3 0 2	4 0 9	8 8 8
Provident . . .	1 9 10	1 13 2	1 18 0	2 0 4	2 3 0	2 9 2	2 12 10	3 3 4	3 17 0	5 17 8
University . . .	1 11 2	1 14 5	1 19 5	2 1 9	2 4 4	2 10 4	2 13 10	3 4 5	3 18 8	—
Wealeys and General . . .	1 10 5	1 13 9	1 19 0	2 1 5	2 4 2	2 10 0	2 14 2	3 5 2	3 19 8	8 3 3
Yorkshire . . .	1 9 8	1 12 7	1 17 3	1 19 5	2 1 11	2 7 9	2 11 2	3 1 8	3 15 7	0 0 4

* For policies of large amount a lower rate is quoted.

† For ages up to 40 at entry, policies payable at age 80.

TABLE III.—ANNUAL PREMIUMS TO SECURE AN ENDOWMENT

NAME.	WITH PARTICIPATION IN PROFITS.							
	Age 25 at Entry		Age 30 at Entry		Age 35 at Entry		Age 40 at Entry	
	Payable in		Payable in		Payable in		Payable in	
	30 yrs.	35 yrs.	25 yrs.	30 yrs.	20 yrs.	25 yrs.	15 yrs.	20 yrs.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Abolitioners & General	3 2 6	2 13 10	3 17 11	3 5 4	5 0 8	4 1 0	8 17 3	5 4 3
Alliance	3 3 9	2 15 7	3 18 7	3 8 4	5 1 0	4 1 8	8 18 8	5 4 5
Atlas	3 5 7	2 17 5	4 0 5	3 8 3	5 2 11	4 3 5	7 0 8	5 6 4
Australian Mutual Provident	3 3 4	2 15 10	3 17 9	3 8 4	4 18 11	4 1 2	8 14 3	5 3 1
Britannic	3 5 0	—	4 0 7	3 7 9	5 4 3	4 3 1	7 1 6	5 7 2
British Equitable	3 4 4	2 16 0	3 19 3	3 7 0	5 1 6	4 2 3	8 18 5	5 5 0
British Life	3 1 4	—	3 15 10	3 2 9	4 17 5	3 19 4	8 15 10	5 2 5
Caledonian	3 3 1	2 14 7	3 17 10	3 5 8	4 19 8	4 0 8	8 16 7	5 2 9
Canada Life	3 3 11	—	3 19 0	3 6 4	5 1 11	4 2 0	7 0 4	5 5 9
Century	3 5 11	2 17 9	3 19 6	3 7 7	5 0 3	4 1 9	8 15 1	5 3 2
City Life	3 0 11	2 12 0	3 18 4	3 3 5	4 19 7	3 19 2	8 18 2	5 2 11
Clergy Mutual	3 3 11	2 14 4	3 18 7	3 5 1	5 0 5	4 0 2	8 14 4	5 2 6
Clerical, Medical & General	3 5 2	2 15 7	4 1 11	3 7 8	5 7 7	4 5 1	7 10 1	5 10 11
Colonial Mutual	3 1 0	2 13 6	3 14 6	3 3 3	4 15 8	3 17 11	8 13 7	4 18 10
Commercial Union	3 8 1	2 16 8	4 2 4	3 8 9	5 7 2	4 5 5	7 8 10	5 10 8
Confederation Life	3 4 5	—	3 19 11	3 7 0	5 1 1	4 2 10	8 19 4	5 4 8
Eagle and British Dominions	3 5 0	2 16 4	3 19 9	3 7 0	5 1 3	4 2 2	8 16 8	5 4 3
Edinburgh	3 4 2	2 15 8	3 19 8	3 8 10	5 0 9	4 1 11	8 14 11	5 3 8
English and Scottish Law	3 3 3	2 14 11	3 17 8	3 5 5	4 18 11	4 0 0	6 14 5	5 1 10
Equitable	3 4 7	2 16 1	3 19 2	3 6 10	5 1 7	4 1 8	8 19 8	5 4 8
Equitable (U.S.)	3 5 4	—	4 0 7	3 7 10	5 3 10	4 3 10	7 3 1	5 8 1
Equity and Law	3 5 3	2 16 8	4 0 4	3 7 9	5 3 1	4 3 2	7 0 10	5 8 4
Friends' Provident	3 4 4	2 18 1	3 18 9	3 6 11	4 19 10	4 1 8	8 14 3	5 3 2
General Accident	3 4 5	2 16 0	3 19 0	3 8 6	5 1 3	4 1 8	8 18 9	5 4 3
General Life	3 5 7	2 18 4	4 1 10	3 10 0	5 6 4	4 5 9	7 7 2	5 9 5
Greensham	3 2 4	2 14 2	3 16 6	3 4 4	4 18 3	3 19 0	8 14 9	5 1 2
Guardian	3 4 6	2 17 0	3 17 10	3 8 9	5 1 7	4 0 10	7 1 0	5 5 0
Law Union & Rock	3 5 0	2 16 6	4 0 0	3 7 6	5 2 8	4 3 0	8 19 1	5 5 6
Legal & General	3 5 3	2 16 8	4 0 4	3 7 9	5 3 1	4 3 2	7 0 10	5 8 4
Life Association of Scotland	3 4 7	2 15 6	3 19 1	3 7 4	5 0 9	4 2 1	8 18 10	5 4 2
Liverpool & London & Globe	3 7 1	2 18 5	4 1 9	3 9 2	5 3 7	4 4 2	7 0 7	5 7 0
London & Lancashire	3 6 3	2 17 3	4 1 1	3 8 4	5 3 2	4 3 8	8 19 9	5 8 2
London & Manchester	3 5 2	2 18 1	4 1 3	3 7 10	5 5 4	4 4 7	7 5 7	5 9 0
London Assurance	3 4 11	2 16 1	3 19 6	3 7 2	5 1 2	4 2 2	8 18 7	5 4 5
London Life	3 18 8	3 8 9	4 14 11	4 1 0	5 17 10	4 17 7	7 12 5	6 0 10
Manufacturers' Life	3 4 5	—	3 19 11	3 7 0	5 1 1	4 2 10	8 19 4	5 4 6
Marble & General	3 5 4	2 18 9	3 19 11	3 7 5	5 2 1	4 2 4	8 19 2	5 5 0
Metropolitan	3 7 4	2 17 11	4 3 5	3 9 11	5 8 11	4 8 4	7 4 5	5 10 3
Mutual Life & Citizens	3 1 11	2 13 8	3 16 8	3 4 4	4 18 9	3 19 3	8 15 9	5 1 8
Mutual of New York	3 5 3	—	4 0 2	3 7 8	5 2 11	4 3 3	7 1 0	5 7 0
National Benefit	3 6 2	2 17 7	4 2 2	3 8 10	5 5 9	4 5 1	7 1 5	5 8 8
National Mutual of Australasia	3 0 10	2 12 6	3 15 11	3 3 8	4 18 3	3 18 9	8 15 0	5 1 4
National Mutual	3 4 9	2 15 4	3 18 8	3 6 4	5 0 1	4 0 10	8 16 5	5 3 1
National Provident	3 8 4	2 18 8	4 1 2	3 0 11	5 3 2	4 5 4	8 19 1	5 7 10
New York	3 5 4	2 16 9	4 0 7	3 7 10	5 3 10	4 3 10	7 3 1	5 8 1
North British & Mercantile	3 6 2	2 17 8	4 1 1	3 8 8	5 3 0	4 3 9	5 18 10	5 6 1
Northern	3 5 8	2 17 2	3 19 8	3 7 4	5 1 1	4 1 11	6 16 11	5 4 1
Norwich Union	3 4 4	2 18 7	3 17 5	3 6 7	4 19 4	4 1 3	6 15 0	5 3 0
Pearl	3 6 1	2 17 4	4 1 9	3 8 10	5 5 5	4 5 1	7 5 0	5 9 5
Phoenix	3 0 4	2 17 9	4 0 5	3 8 0	5 1 9	4 2 8	6 18 1	5 4 8
Provident Association	3 5 0	2 18 10	4 0 3	3 7 7	5 2 8	4 2 10	8 19 5	5 5 0
Provident Clerks	3 4 8	2 15 11	3 19 7	3 7 0	5 2 3	4 2 4	7 0 3	5 5 8
Prudential	3 7 9	2 18 1	4 4 3	3 10 5	5 7 10	4 7 8	7 9 5	5 10 10
Refuge	3 4 3	2 14 10	4 0 8	3 6 9	5 5 2	4 4 0	7 0 2	5 8 6
Royal	3 5 8	2 17 0	4 0 0	3 7 8	5 1 8	4 2 8	8 17 4	5 4 8
Royal Exchange	3 5 10	2 17 3	4 0 5	3 7 11	5 2 4	4 2 10	7 0 5	5 5 2
Scottish Amicable	3 8 9	2 18 3	4 1 5	3 9 1	5 3 0	4 4 1	7 2 4	5 8 0
Scottish Equitable	3 5 5	2 16 11	3 19 8	3 7 5	5 1 1	4 2 1	8 18 8	5 3 11
Scottish Insurance	3 3 10	2 14 11	3 18 8	3 5 0	5 1 2	4 1 1	5 18 7	5 4 0
Scottish Life	3 7 3	2 15 1	4 1 10	3 9 2	5 3 3	4 4 1	7 1 2	5 5 10
Scottish Provident	3 9 0	3 0 5	4 3 2	3 10 11	5 4 5	4 5 5	6 19 8	5 7 2
Scottish Temperance	3 4 11	2 18 7	3 19 7	3 7 3	5 3 10	4 2 3	6 19 4	5 4 11
Scottish Union & National	3 5 6	2 17 0	4 0 0	3 7 8	5 1 0	4 2 0	6 15 8	5 3 0
Scottish Widows' Fund	3 6 6	2 17 7	4 1 1	3 8 5	5 2 10	4 3 8	7 0 0	5 5 8
Standard	3 6 4	2 17 8	4 1 4	3 8 9	5 3 7	4 3 11	7 0 0	5 6 3
Star	3 6 11	2 17 11	4 2 5	3 9 1	5 5 1	4 5 1	7 4 8	5 9 3
Sun Life	3 4 0	2 16 4	3 19 9	3 7 8	5 2 1	4 3 0	8 19 2	5 6 4
Sun of Canada	3 5 10	2 18 10	4 0 5	3 8 2	5 2 0	4 3 3	7 0 8	5 5 6
United Kingdom Provident	3 8 1	2 19 0	4 2 10	3 10 0	5 5 0	4 5 3	7 2 6	5 7 10
University	3 6 8	2 18 0	4 0 7	3 8 8	5 2 7	4 3 9	8 19 7	5 6 7
Wesleyan & General	3 5 3	2 16 3	4 1 4	3 7 10	5 5 8	4 4 3	7 7 1	5 9 0
Yorkshire	3 5 8	2 16 8	4 0 2	3 7 3	5 2 7	4 2 5	7 0 1	5 5 8

ASSURANCES

ASSURANCE OF £100 PAYABLE AS STATED OR AT PREVIOUS DEATH

NAME.	WITHOUT PARTICIPATION IN PROFITS.							
	Age 25 at Entry		Age 30 at Entry		Age 35 at Entry		Age 40 at Entry	
	Payable In		Payable In		Payable In		Payable In	
	30 yrs.	35 yrs.	25 yrs.	30 yrs.	20 yrs.	25 yrs.	15 yrs.	20 yrs.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Abstainers & General	2 15 11	—	3 10 9	2 16 5	4 9 10	3 13 7	6 5 11	4 13 0
Alliance	2 12 7	2 5 1	3 5 6	9 14 7	4 5 6	3 6 3	5 19 6	4 6 9
Atlas	2 12 10	2 5 7	3 5 7	2 14 9	4 5 2	3 7 10	5 16 4	4 7 11
Australian Mutual Provident	2 10 9	2 3 5	3 4 1	2 13 1	4 4 2	3 6 6	5 17 11	4 7 2
Britannic	2 14 1	—	3 7 10	2 15 0	4 9 2	3 10 2	6 5 1	4 12 0
British Equitable	2 16 9	2 6 10	3 10 10	2 19 3	4 12 0	3 13 9	6 6 11	4 15 3
British Life	2 15 9	—	3 6 11	2 17 1	4 6 7	3 12 2	6 3 6	4 13 1
Caledonian	2 12 1	2 4 1	3 6 0	2 14 1	4 5 4	3 6 4	6 0 3	4 9 0
Canada Life	2 12 2	—	3 6 3	2 14 9	4 5 3	3 6 2	6 0 4	4 6 10
Century	2 12 6	2 4 7	3 5 0	2 14 5	4 6 5	3 6 3	6 0 9	4 9 2
City Life	2 15 6	2 7 7	3 9 9	2 17 11	4 11 0	3 12 5	6 0 4	4 14 0
Clergy Mutual	2 7 2	2 0 0	2 19 6	2 6 11	3 16 6	3 1 6	5 10 5	4 1 0
Colonial, Medical & General	2 12 2	2 4 6	3 5 7	2 14 2	4 6 1	3 6 1	6 0 1	4 6 9
Cerical Mutual	2 16 3	2 6 9	3 9 0	2 17 10	4 6 11	3 11 4	6 2 9	4 11 11
Commercial Union	2 11 7	2 4 1	3 4 7	2 13 5	4 4 6	3 6 10	5 16 5	4 7 4
Confederation Life	2 13 1	—	3 6 2	2 14 6	4 6 2	3 6 1	6 0 4	4 6 10
Eagle and British Dominions	2 12 9	2 5 0	3 6 0	2 14 7	4 6 5	3 6 5	6 0 6	4 9 4
English & Scottish Law	2 14 2	2 6 3	3 7 9	2 16 1	4 6 7	3 10 2	6 3 7	4 11 6
Equitable	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Equity & Law	2 10 6	2 2 5	3 4 2	2 12 5	4 5 1	3 6 7	6 0 2	4 7 11
Friends' Provident	2 11 6	2 4 1	3 4 10	2 13 7	4 4 11	3 7 1	5 19 0	4 7 6
General Accident	2 15 0	2 6 0	3 9 1	2 17 7	4 9 5	3 11 4	6 3 6	4 12 2
General Life	2 14 3	2 7 0	3 7 5	2 16 4	4 7 6	3 10 4	6 2 6	4 11 5
Gresham	2 13 0	2 5 2	3 6 7	2 14 11	4 7 3	3 6 11	6 2 3	4 10 2
Guardian	2 14 10	2 7 0	3 6 5	2 16 9	4 9 0	3 10 9	6 3 10	4 11 10
Law Union & Rock	2 11 10	2 4 0	3 5 6	2 13 10	4 6 4	3 7 10	6 1 5	4 9 2
Legal & General	2 11 4	2 3 6	3 5 2	2 13 9	4 6 2	3 7 11	6 1 5	4 9 4
Life Association of Scotland	2 13 0	2 5 1	3 6 6	2 14 11	4 7 5	3 0 0	5 2 6	4 10 3
Liverpool & London & Globe	2 16 3	2 6 5	3 9 6	2 16 1	4 10 3	3 12 0	6 4 11	4 13 0
London & Lancashire	2 14 10	2 6 11	3 6 6	2 16 10	4 9 4	3 10 10	6 4 5	4 12 2
London & Manchester	2 19 6	2 11 3	3 14 2	3 1 10	4 16 1	3 10 11	5 12 11	4 19 5
London Assurance	2 12 5	2 4 3	3 5 11	2 14 3	4 5 3	3 6 2	6 0 4	4 9 1
London Life	2 6 7	1 19 6	2 19 0	2 6 5	3 17 11	3 1 2	5 9 9	4 0 7
Manufacturers' Life	2 13 6	—	3 7 9	2 15 11	4 9 0	3 10 5	6 4 10	4 12 3
Marine & General	2 14 4	2 6 5	3 7 9	2 16 2	4 6 2	3 10 0	6 2 5	4 10 11
National Benefit	2 15 10	2 7 10	3 9 1	2 17 9	4 9 7	3 11 4	6 3 9	4 12 5
National Mutual	2 10 6	2 4 0	3 4 0	2 12 7	4 4 5	3 6 4	5 17 9	4 7 2
National Provident	2 12 0	2 4 6	3 6 1	2 14 5	4 6 9	3 6 5	6 1 6	4 9 6
North British & Mercantile	2 14 11	2 7 4	3 7 11	2 16 9	4 7 11	3 10 3	6 1 6	4 10 7
Northern	2 10 5	2 3 11	3 3 5	2 12 3	4 3 2	3 5 6	5 17 2	4 6 4
Norwich Union	2 14 6	2 7 0	3 6 0	2 17 0	4 6 5	3 10 6	6 2 6	4 11 8
Pearl	2 15 4	2 7 6	3 8 10	2 17 3	4 9 6	3 11 3	6 4 4	4 12 4
Phoenix	2 11 4	—	3 4 7	2 13 2	4 4 9	3 6 10	5 16 9	4 7 5
Post Office	2 17 6	2 9 6	3 11 0	2 19 5	4 10 5	3 13 6	6 2 6	4 13 5
Provident Association	2 14 9	2 6 11	3 6 4	2 16 6	4 9 4	3 10 9	6 4 10	4 12 3
Provident Clerks	2 15 10	2 6 2	3 0 6	2 16 3	4 10 6	3 12 5	6 5 11	4 13 10
Prudential	2 15 10	—	3 9 10	2 17 10	4 0 2	3 12 2	6 4 6	4 12 0
Refuge	2 16 5	2 9 10	3 13 4	3 0 6	4 15 6	3 15 10	6 12 11	4 18 6
Royal	2 10 6	2 3 4	3 3 8	2 12 4	4 3 4	3 6 0	5 17 6	4 6 4
Scottish Amicable	2 12 11	2 5 5	3 5 11	2 14 10	4 5 9	3 6 9	5 19 1	4 8 5
Scottish Equitable	2 15 10	2 6 2	3 9 1	2 17 9	4 9 5	3 11 4	6 3 11	4 12 2
Scottish Insurance	2 14 6	2 6 6	3 6 5	2 15 7	4 9 5	3 10 9	6 4 11	4 12 3
Scottish Life	2 15 11	2 6 2	3 6 10	2 17 6	4 6 2	3 11 0	6 0 3	4 10 6
Scottish Provident	2 12 4	2 4 6	3 5 11	2 14 3	4 6 5	3 6 2	6 0 11	4 9 1
Scottish Temperance	2 15 5	2 7 10	3 9 2	2 17 9	4 10 3	3 11 10	6 6 0	4 13 4
Scottish Union & National	2 13 3	2 5 3	3 6 6	2 15 0	4 7 0	3 6 9	6 3 0	4 0 9
Scottish Widows' Fund	2 12 6	2 4 3	3 6 1	2 14 3	4 7 0	3 6 6	6 0 10	4 9 10
Standard	2 14 0	2 7 2	6 7 6	2 16 7	4 6 1	3 10 6	6 2 10	4 11 10
Star	2 15 4	2 7 6	3 9 0	2 17 4	4 9 10	3 11 4	6 4 11	4 12 6
Sun Life	2 16 2	2 6 5	3 0 6	2 18 1	4 10 4	3 12 0	6 5 3	4 13 2
Sun of Canada	2 13 11	2 6 5	3 8 9	2 16 11	4 7 2	3 9 3	6 1 3	4 10 3
United Kingdom Provident	2 14 6	2 6 11	3 7 6	2 16 4	4 7 5	3 9 9	6 0 11	4 10 1
University	2 14 6	2 6 10	3 7 4	2 16 1	4 7 5	3 0 6	6 1 6	4 10 3
Wesleyan & General	2 14 4	2 6 4	3 6 4	2 16 4	4 9 6	3 10 6	6 7 4	4 12 4
Yorkshire	2 15 0	2 7 5	3 6 0	2 16 6	4 6 1	6 10 2	6 2 4	4 10 10

* Quoted on application.

† For policies of large amounts a lower rate is quoted.

5. Or, in the case of endowment policies, by making the date of maturity earlier.

6. Many offices have tables of assurance at very low rates in which the usual rate of premium is reduced to a minimum by the application of anticipated profits, but in some instances this class of policy has led to disappointment and is unsatisfactory.

Sometimes the profits are deferred and allotted only to policies which have been in force a specified number of years, or, in the case of endowment assurances, those who survive the term. These are called **Deferred Bonuses**, and should, under ordinary circumstances, be larger than those which vest immediately.

It may be mentioned here that the **Scottish Provident Institution** originated in 1837 what may be called the **Low Premium and Deferred Bonus** system. The premiums for whole-life policies are very low, and the whole surplus is reserved for division exclusively among those who survive to the period at which their premiums with compound interest at 4% amount to the sum assured.

If the profits of a particular class of policy are pooled and divided at the end of a given time amongst the survivors of that class, they are known as **Tontine Bonuses**.

The majority of the offices are at the present day known as **Proprietary Offices**, i.e. they are backed by capital originally put up by shareholders, who in return look for a proportion of the divisible profits. There are other offices, known as **Mutual Offices**, who, not having a proprietors' capital, divide the whole of the profits amongst the policy-holders.

Guaranteed Bonuses.—Many offices are attracting business by offering policies carrying guaranteed bonuses, but these are rather of the nature of policies with increasing sums assured, as the bonuses so called are not dependent upon the profits earned.

Usual Forms of Life Assurance

(For rates of premiums of various offices, see pp. 644 *et seq.*)

Ordinary Whole-Life Assurance, with or without profits, under which the assured, by paying a premium throughout life, secures the payment of a sum at his death.

When a policy is for a substantial amount and effected to provide for **Death Duties**, some offices quote lower than their ordinary non-profit rates.

Whole-Life Limited Payments, where the payment of premiums is limited to a specified number of years.

Endowment Assurance, where the sum assured is paid on the attainment of a given age, or at previous death.

Double or Half Endowment Assurance, where the amount payable on survival at a given age is Double or Half that payable at previous death. Double Endowment Policies are usually granted without medical examination.

Joint Life Assurance, the sum assured being payable on the death of the first.

Partnership Policies may be taken as the best example of the use of Joint Life Assurance.

A useful partnership policy issued by some offices is designed to meet the cases when after a few years a partnership may be dissolved, and the partnership policy is no longer required. In such a case, in exchange for the partnership policy, each partner can obtain a policy on his own life at the rate of premium for his original age at entry.

Insurance of Two or more Lives, the amount

assured being payable on the death of the survivor of two or more persons.

Contingent Survivorship Assurance, the amount being paid on the death of one life, providing that another be living.

Short Period Assurance, under which the risk of death is covered only for a given term of years.

Convertible Term Assurances, which are Temporary Policies, expiring at the end of a certain term, unless a given option to change the policy into a Whole Life or Endowment Assurance Policy, at the advanced rates, is exercised by the assured.

Children's Deferred Assurances, under which Whole Life or Endowment Assurance Policies are issued on the lives of children at ages under 15, for annual premiums, the sum assured only being payable at death after the child attains its majority, that is after the age of 21, or 25 if preferred. These are now effected by many offices.

Children's Endowments.—The Policy of the **National Mutual Life Association of Australasia** is a good example of a Child's Endowment. The benefits of the policy are: (1) That the endowment shall be paid if the child survive the age of 21. (2) All premiums paid, with simple interest at 4% per annum, will be returned if the child die before attaining this age. (3) No further premiums shall be payable, and the policy shall be fully paid up, if the parent die before the child and during the currency of the policy. Policies are entitled to a full share in the profits, and no medical examination is required.

Almost all Life Offices will now issue Children's Endowments, and **Educational Annuities** to commence at a given age of the child and to run for four or five years.

Special Forms of Life Assurance

In addition to the above plans, many offices introduce variety into their schemes by modifying either (a) the method of settlement when the policy becomes payable, or (b) the method of payment of premiums.

Illustrations of variations from the usual method of settlement of a policy by payment at death or at a fixed date are the favourite instalment, or debenture and investment policies. Under an **Instalment Policy** the sum assured is payable by a certain number of fixed instalments, whilst a **Debenture or Investment Policy** carries interest on the sum assured for an agreed-upon number of years, after which period the amount becomes payable.

Policies at Reduced and Modified Premiums

Instead of a uniform annual premium throughout the term, several life offices accept a **reduced premium for the first few years of assurance**, and increase it thereafter. This is an improvement on the former "half-credit" plan, for no debt attaches to the policy. Policies are also issued giving exemption from payment of premiums during incapacity of over a month's duration from accident or illness, but universal military service would not allow of the issue of such contracts during war-time.

Annuity Schemes

The rates for immediate annuities on single lives are given on p. 649. In view of the increased yield of investments several offices have revised their annuity quotations. These are in most instances quoted for age *last* birthday of the annuitant.—The **Commercial Union Insurance Society** has devised **Special Deferred Annuity Policies** to facilitate provision for old age. Instead of the amounts

TABLE IV.—RATES FOR IMMEDIATE ANNUITIES

For each £100 of purchase-money; payable half-yearly in nearly all instances.
Age last birthday is that to which the annuity in every case applies.

MALES.				NAME.	FEMALES.			
50	60	65	70		50	60	65	70
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
7 2 8	0 4 5	10 17 1	13 2 2	*Alliance	8 9 6	8 3 4	9 10 7	12 8 11
7 1 0	9 3 4	10 18 8	13 2 2	Atina	8 11 6	8 4 2	9 12 4	11 13 8
6 17 0	8 13 4	10 5 5	12 9 8	*Australian Mutnal Provident	5 19 10	7 11 1	8 17 10	10 18 11
6 12 0	8 17 8	10 9 0	12 12 8	†Britannic	6 7 8	7 19 0	9 6 0	11 5 8
6 18 5	9 1 6	10 15 4	13 2 1	Caledonian	6 8 9	3 2 2	9 11 0	11 13 1
7 8 4	9 10 10	11 3 0	13 7 4	Canada Life	6 19 0	8 11 4	9 19 8	12 0 0
7 2 6	0 4 8	10 18 8	13 3 6	Century	8 13 0	8 5 8	9 15 4	11 16 8
8 18 6	8 10 8	10 13 6	13 0 1	Clergy Mutnal	6 6 10	8 0 3	9 9 0	11 11 1
8 13 8	8 16 2	10 9 2	12 14 10	Clerical, Medical & General	8 4 4	7 17 2	9 5 2	11 8 6
8 19 0	9 0 4	10 12 8	12 17 0	†Colonial Mutnal	6 10 0	8 1 8	9 9 0	11 9 4
8 12 8	8 11 6	10 4 2	12 9 2	Commercial Union	6 0 4	7 15 8	9 5 8	11 8 2
7 8 10	9 10 1	11 3 5	13 7 10	Confederation Life	8 15 10	8 11 5	10 0 5	12 0 7
7 10 2	9 13 0	11 6 8	13 11 10	Eagle and British Dominions	7 0 10	8 13 6	10 2 0	12 2 10
6 13 10	8 15 2	10 7 8	12 11 10	Edinburgh	6 1 0	7 14 8	9 1 8	10 19 4
6 14 10	8 17 8	10 11 0	12 17 0	English & Scottish Law	8 5 8	7 18 6	9 8 8	11 8 4
7 2 4	9 5 2	10 18 8	13 4 0	Equitable	6 12 10	8 5 10	9 14 2	11 15 0
6 9 2	8 8 10	9 19 6	12 1 8	Equitable (U.S.)	8 2 4	7 14 6	9 2 2	11 1 0
8 10 10	8 11 4	10 2 8	12 5 7	Friends' Provident	8 1 9	7 13 2	9 0 0	10 19 0
6 13 0	8 14 4	10 6 4	12 10 0	General Accident	6 4 0	7 15 10	9 3 2	11 2 10
8 10 0	8 11 1	10 3 4	12 7 8	General Life	6 0 10	7 12 8	9 0 0	11 0 0
7 1 0	9 3 4	10 16 7	13 2 4	Gresham	8 11 8	8 4 1	9 12 4	11 13 9
8 18 8	8 18 10	10 11 10	12 17 4	Guardian	6 7 4	7 19 10	9 7 10	11 9 0
7 1 2	9 3 8	10 16 8	13 2 8	Law Union & Rock	8 11 8	8 4 4	9 12 8	11 14 0
7 4 8	9 6 4	10 11 0	12 12 4	Legal & General	8 11 4	8 8 0	9 10 4	10 18 4
7 0 2	0 3 4	10 17 2	13 3 10	Life Association of Scotland	8 10 6	8 3 10	9 12 6	11 11 2
6 8 8	8 15 2	10 8 0	12 13 6	Liverpool & London & Globe	5 17 8	7 14 10	9 4 2	11 5 2
6 18 0	9 2 4	10 18 10	13 3 8	*London & Lancashire	6 8 8	8 3 2	9 11 6	11 13 10
6 8 6	8 7 8	9 19 8	12 4 0	London Assurance	5 17 4	7 9 2	8 16 6	10 16 6
7 10 1	0 12 11	11 6 7	13 11 9	†London Life	7 0 7	8 13 4	10 1 10	12 2 7
7 1 10	9 2 10	10 15 7	12 17 0	Manufacturers'	8 9 10	8 5 2	9 14 10	11 15 7
8 14 6	8 15 0	10 8 4	12 9 2	Marine & General	6 5 4	7 16 8	9 3 6	11 2 6
8 12 8	8 14 4	10 8 8	12 11 0	†Mutual Life & Citizens	6 8 4	7 15 8	9 3 0	11 3 4
6 9 2	8 8 10	9 10 6	12 1 8	Mutual of New York	6 2 4	7 14 6	0 2 2	11 1 0
7 1 0	0 3 4	10 16 6	13 2 4	*National Benefit	8 10 10	8 3 2	9 11 4	11 12 6
7 1 8	9 4 4	10 17 8	13 3 8	*National Mutual of Aust'asia	6 12 2	8 5 0	0 13 4	11 14 10
6 13 0	8 15 2	10 8 2	12 13 0	*National Mutual	8 3 8	7 18 4	9 4 4	11 5 2
8 14 8	8 17 0	10 10 4	12 16 2	National Provident	6 5 0	7 17 10	9 6 2	11 7 8
6 9 1	8 8 10	9 19 7	12 1 6	New York	6 2 4	7 14 8	9 2 2	11 0 11
8 18 0	8 18 0	10 11 0	12 15 10	North British & Mercantile	8 3 2	8 0 4	9 10 2	12 14 2
7 2 4	9 4 9	10 17 11	13 3 1	Northern	8 12 11	8 5 4	0 12 11	11 10 5
8 18 1	8 16 4	10 9 1	12 13 8	Norwich Union	6 3 3	7 18 11	9 8 4	11 11 11
7 3 0	9 3 0	10 14 2	12 16 6	Pearl	6 10 4	8 2 10	0 8 10	11 5 0
7 2 4	9 5 2	10 18 8	12 18 0	Phoenix	8 12 10	8 5 10	9 14 2	11 11 8
7 5 5	9 6 1	10 17 7	13 0 5	Post Office	1 12 8	8 5 8	9 12 0	11 8 9
7 9 2	9 11 10	11 6 2	13 11 4	Provident Association	6 19 10	8 13 10	10 2 4	12 4 4
6 15 10	8 15 1	10 6 10	12 9 5	Provident Clerks	8 3 3	7 18 1	9 7 0	11 8 7
7 5 0	9 4 6	10 14 6	12 19 0	Prudential	8 10 6	8 4 0	9 9 0	11 6 0
6 8 5	8 8 2	9 18 11	12 1 0	Refuge	5 10 0	7 10 4	8 18 8	10 14 11
6 19 1	9 1 9	10 14 11	13 0 7	Royal	8 9 7	8 2 8	9 11 0	11 12 3
7 0 1	9 1 3	10 13 5	12 17 11	†Royal Exchange	8 11 0	8 2 6	9 9 10	11 10 0
7 1 4	9 0 8	10 10 4	12 11 0	Scottish Amicable	6 8 8	8 3 8	9 8 0	11 3 8
8 14 0	8 16 8	10 9 6	12 13 8	Scottish Equitable	8 3 8	7 17 8	9 5 6	11 7 0
8 14 6	8 17 0	10 10 4	12 16 4	Scottish Insurance	8 5 0	7 17 10	9 8 2	11 7 8
7 0 2	0 3 6	10 17 2	13 3 10	Scottish Life	6 10 6	8 3 10	9 12 6	11 14 8
8 18 9	9 1 8	10 15 0	13 1 3	Scottish Provident	8 9 3	8 2 2	9 10 7	11 12 5
8 15 8	8 18 3	10 7 8	12 9 2	Scottish Temperance	6 2 5	7 16 1	9 3 8	11 2 9
8 17 10	9 0 8	10 13 10	12 19 8	*Scottish Union & National	8 4 8	7 19 4	9 7 2	11 6 2
7 4 8	9 7 0	10 0 4	13 6 2	Scottish Widows' Fund	6 13 4	8 4 10	9 12 0	11 11 10
7 0 7	9 3 4	10 16 10	13 3 2	Standard	8 11 1	8 4 0	9 12 8	11 14 3
7 0 4	9 2 8	10 15 6	13 1 2	Star	8 10 10	8 3 4	9 11 4	11 12 8
6 14 8	8 17 2	10 10 4	12 18 4	Sun Life	6 5 0	7 18 0	9 6 4	11 7 10
7 8 7	9 12 7	11 4 2	13 7 7	Sun Life of Canada	8 18 9	8 12 7	10 1 9	12 1 9
7 6 8	0 7 8	10 19 8	13 3 8	Wesleyan and General	6 13 10	8 7 2	0 13 10	11 11 2
7 3 8	9 6 0	10 19 2	13 6 2	Yorkshire	6 14 2	8 6 8	9 15 0	11 18 8

* Stamp duty to be paid by purchaser.

† Payable Quarterly.

‡ No annuity less than £20 is sold.

cover collectively the whole of the employees of firms. The benefits under all aircraft accident policies include disablement allowances.

FIDELITY GUARANTEE

The rates of premium vary from 5s. to 40s. %, and are classified under the different employments. Length of service, position, and means are all matters taken into consideration when fixing the

premium to be paid. Any number of officials of an employer may be guaranteed under one policy. Additions and alterations are made by endorsement from time to time.

HOUSE PURCHASE INSURANCE

Of recent years a system similar to that of building societies has been practised by certain insurance offices, known as House Purchase com-

panies. These companies are now under the Assurance Companies Act, as they come within the definition of Bond Investment companies. The Provident Association of London and the British Life Office offer to advance to tenant borrowers the full value of the property desired to be purchased, provided they have for 5 years held a house-purchase endowment certificate with the office. This certificate automatically repays the loan on maturity, interest being payable in

the meantime. Both the offices named offer similar benefits with their life policies.

In several life offices it is now possible to obtain a loan for the purchase of approved house property, the assured being required to find a small proportion of the value of the house, and to effect either a whole-life policy (in which case the loan is cancelled in event of death) or an endowment assurance under which the loan is also cancelled after the endowment term.

POST OFFICE STATISTICS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM

No return of letters posted has been taken since the outbreak of war, owing to the pressure upon the Post Office staff. The number of postal packets delivered in the United Kingdom during the year ended March 31, 1915, was estimated as follows:—

	Number.	Increase or Decrease % over 1913-14.	Average Number for each Person.
Letters . . .	3,409,000,000	- 2.0	73.7
Postcards . .	880,000,000	- 5.0	19.0
Halfpenny packets . .	1,016,000,000	- 4.5	22.0
Newspapers . .	215,000,000	+ 3.8	4.6
Parcels* . .	137,000,000	+ 3.3	3.1
Total . . .	5,657,000,000	- 4.4	122.4

The weight of newspapers, magazines, and trade journals sent to Canada was 7,800,000 lb. Cash on delivery packets numbered 53,096 dispatched and 902 received. The number of reply coupons issued abroad and exchanged for stamps in the U.K. was 83,522. Insured letters dispatched abroad numbered 23,000 and insured boxes 2,627.

The numbers of **undelivered postal packets** in 1913-14 (later statistics not available) were: Letters, 15,698,000, and postcards, 3,533,000; halfpenny packets, 15,205,000; newspapers, 607,000; and parcels, 303,000. The number of packets of all descriptions posted without any address and of articles found loose in the post during the year was estimated at 444,000, as compared with 408,000 in the preceding year.

Inland money orders by post and telephone in 1915-16 numbered 13,324,000, representing an amount of £51,292,000; and foreign and colonial orders numbered 3,437,000, representing a value of £9,396,000. **Postal orders** numbered 140,176,000, representing a value of £40,817,000. Owing to the use of currency notes for making remittances through the post, the percentage of postal orders at the higher denominations considerably decreased, while that at the lower denominations increased. The result was a loss of revenue from postage without any corresponding decrease in working expenses. The number of **telegrams** sent was 81,157,000, as compared with 91,179,000 in 1914-15. The increased charge was probably largely responsible for the decrease. The war had a considerable effect on the telephone business, but more than 15,000 were specially provided for the temporary use of the naval and military authorities and of the Government. The number of telephones owned by the Post Office on Mar. 31, 1916 (exclusive of those provided specially for the temporary use of the naval and military

authorities) was 786,991, made up of 741,820 exchange stations and 45,171 private wire stations. It is estimated that during the year 776,000,000 effective calls were originated, a decrease of 4.8% as compared with the previous year. The mileage of single wire in 1916 was—telegraphs 264,480, telephones 2,843,254, a total of 3,107,734; of this total 1,022,036 is aerial, and 2,229,055 underground.

Wireless Telegraphy.—At the outbreak of war there were in existence 2,158 licences for private land stations, all of which, with the exception of those required for Government work, had to be dismantled. The number of radiotelegrams dealt with at the Post Office coast stations between April 1 and July 31, 1914, was 26,145. There were 24,509 **post offices** open on March 31, 1915, of which 17,894 were in England and Wales, 2,463 in Scotland, and 3,051 in Ireland, with a staff of 253,750 (more recent figures are not available), of whom 62,718 were women; 68,000 men were released, up to Nov. 1, 1916, for naval or military duties. The Army Postal Service dealt with some 10,000,000 letters weekly and 700,000 parcels, whilst the paying of separation allowances made a heavy demand on the staff, the payments representing a total amount of about £80,000,000.

In the **Post Office Savings Bank** during 1915, £54,328,429 was deposited and £63,003,924 withdrawn. Interest-bearing accounts were as follows:

	Active Accounts.	Amount Deposited.	Average Deposit.
England and Wales . .	8,982,915	£ 165,918,162	£ s. d. 18 9 5
Scotland . .	500,490	8,151,642	16 5 9
Ireland . .	488,270	11,834,906	24 4 9
U.K. . .	9,971,675	185,904,710	18 12 10

Since their introduction in 1911, nearly 130,000 home safes have been issued. In 1916 16,194 investments were made in Government stock, the amount being £1,321,062.

COMMUNICATION WITH PRISONERS OF WAR

The Postal Union Convention and the Hague Convention provide that all correspondence sent to and by prisoners of war shall be exempt from all postal charges, and also that the transmission of money sent to or by prisoners of war by Money Order shall be free of commission. The British Government and the Austro-Hungarian, German, Turkish, and Bulgarian Governments have agreed reciprocally to accord free postal facilities both to military prisoners of war and to enemy civilians interned in detention camps. Similar facilities are accorded to belligerents interned in Holland, Switzerland, and other neutral countries.

* This figure includes parcels sent from this country abroad.

BANKING

THE BANK OF ENGLAND

Threadneedle Street, E.C.

The Bank was established in 1694 with a capital of £1,200,000, which has been increased from time to time until it reached £14,553,000 in 1816, at which amount it now stands. It has also a rest, or reserve, of about £3,000,000. Under the Bank Charter Act of 1844, the Bank is divided into the Issue and Banking Departments. From the former the Bank is permitted to issue £14,000,000 of notes of its own upon certain securities, of which the debt owing to it by the Government, amounting to £11,015,100, formed part. It is also provided that, if any of the note-issuing banks discontinue issuing their own notes, His Majesty in Council may authorise the Bank of England to increase its securities in the Issue Department by an amount not exceeding two-thirds of these lapsed issues. The fiduciary issue of the Bank has so risen at different periods from 1844 that it now stands at £18,450,000. Every note issued in excess of this amount must be represented by gold coin or bullion. The annual sum payable by the Bank for its exclusive privileges has been increased from £120,000, as settled in 1833, to £180,000 (of which £60,000 represents composition in lieu of stamp duty), and all profit from the increase of the issue of their notes against securities beyond £14,000,000 is directed to go to the public. As regards what are called **dead bank notes** it is enacted that, when Bank of England notes issued more than forty years have not been presented for payment, the Bank may write off the amount, or any portion of the amount, of these notes from the amount of such issued from the Issue Department, and the Bank Charter Act of 1844 is to apply as if the amount of notes thus written off had not been issued. The Bank will, however, be liable to pay any notes so written off if it is presented for payment. The purchase and sale of foreign gold coin and gold bullion affords another source of profit to the Department. The Bank is required by the Act of 1844 to buy at £3.17.9 per oz. standard (being 1½d. per oz. under Mint price) all bar gold offered, subject to the fulfilment by the seller of certain conditions specified in the Act.

In the Banking Department the Bank of England, in addition to transacting business as other large English banks do, acts as the banker of the Government in the management and payment of dividends on the National Debt, the issue and withdrawal of Exchequer bills and bonds, the issue of Government loans, and the banking operations connected with the Government offices, the Indian Government, and much of the financial business of Colonial Governments. By the Bank Act of 1892 and the Revenue Act of 1906 the remuneration to be paid to the Bank of England for the **management of the National Debt** is to be a yearly sum at the rate of £325 per million pounds of such debt up to £500,000,000, and at the rate of £100 for every million above this amount up to and including the year ending March 31, 1912, and thereafter from year to year until Parliament otherwise directs. During such period this annual sum is not to be less than £160,000. For the management of Exchequer bonds and Exchequer bills the Bank is to receive £100 per million, and for the management of Treasury bills £200 for every million pounds of the maximum amount of bills outstanding at any one time during the financial year.

The management of the Bank is in the hands

of a governor, deputy-governor, and 24 directors, elected by stockholders who have held £500 worth of stock for at least six months previous to the election. A director is required to hold £2,000, a deputy-governor £3,000, and a governor £4,000 of the stock. The Court, or Board of Directors, meet every Thursday, when the weekly account is presented. The two governors have the chief administration of the institution, and attend daily at the Bank.

Governor, Sir Brien Cokayne, K.B.E.

Deputy-Governor, M. C. Norman, D.S.O.

Directors

C. G. Arbuthnot.	Lord Hollenden.
H. C. O. Bonsor.	Rt. Hon. F. H. Jackson.
G. M. Booth.	R. E. Johnston.
H. Brooks.	Sir R. M. Kindersley,
W. M. Campbell.	K.B.E.
A. C. Cole.	C. Lubbock.
Lord Cunliffe, G.B.E.	R. L. Newman.
E. C. Grenfell.	Lord Revelstoke, G.C.V.O.
Sir E. A. Hambro,	A. G. Sandeman.
K.C.V.O.	F. O. Tiarks.
Col. L. H. Hanbury,	H. A. Trotter.
C.M.G.	V. O. Vickers.
G. W. Henderson.	A. F. Wallace.
W. D. Hoare.	

Principal Officers

Chief Accountant, C. N. Latter.
Deputy ditto, F. S. Arnold.
Assist. ditto, A. M. Walker.
Chief Cashier, Sir J. Gordon Nairne, Bt.
Deputy ditto, E. M. Harvey, C.B.E.
Assist. ditto, J. A. Stark.
Secretary, H. Tilden.
Deputy ditto, R. C. G. Dale.
Branch Banks, W. H. Clegg.
Discount Office, Catesby Paget.

Branches

Burlington Gardens, T. E. Boscawen, Agent.
Law Courts, M. J. Hardeastle, Agent.
Birmingham, H. A. N. Smith, Agent.
Bristol, F. D. O. Strettell, Agent.
Hull, G. T. Charleton, Agent.
Leeds, J. H. Brand, Agent.
Liverpool, John Lea, Agent.
Manchester, F. W. Peel, Agent.
Newcastle, H. A. Erskine, C.B., C.M.G., Agent.
Plymouth, H. K. N. Thurston, Agent.

ACCOUNT FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 21, 1917

ISSUE DEPARTMENT			
Notes issued	£72,678,435	Govt. debt	£11,015,100
		Other securities	7,434,990
		Gold coin and bullion	54,228,435
		Silver bullion	—
	£72,678,435		£72,678,435
BANKING DEPARTMENT			
Capital	£14,553,000	Govt. securities	£58,735,870
Rest	3,193,261	Other securities	91,958,028
Public deposits*	42,175,307	Notes	30,205,950
Other deposits	122,590,062	Gold and silver coin	1,627,887
Seven-day and other bills	10,103		
	£182,527,735		£182,527,735

* Including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts.

LONDON BANKS, BANKING COMPANIES, BANKERS, Etc.

Clearing House, Post Office Ct.; Lombard St.,
E.C.3.

* Bankers that pass the Clearing House.

- 1 Adelaide, 11 Leadenhall Street, E.C.3.
- 2 African Banking Corporation, 63 London Wall, E.C.2.
- 3 Agricultural Bank of Egypt, 57½ Old Broad Street, E.C.2.
- 4 Alexanders & Co., Ltd., 24 Lombard St., E.C.3.
- 5 Allan, T. H., & Co., 17 Gracechurch Street, E.C.3.
- 6 American Express Co., 84 Queen Street, E.C.4.
- 8 Anglo-Egyptian Bank, 27 Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E.C.4.
- 9 Anglo-Levantine, 10 and 12 Walbrook, E.C.4.
- 9a Anglo-Palestine Co., Ltd., Brook House, Walbrook, E.C.4.
- 10 Anglo-South American, Ltd., Old Broad Street, E.C.2.
- 12 Armstrong & Co., Palmerston House, Bishopsgate, E.C.2.
- 12a Athens, Bank of, 22 Fenchurch Street, E.C.3.
- 13 Australasia, Bank of, 4 Threadneedle Street, E.C.2.
- 14 Australian Bank of Commerce, 37 Threadneedle Street, E.C.2.
- 15 Banca Commerciale Italiana, 1 Old Broad Street, E.C.2.
- 16 Banco de Chile, 94 Gracechurch Street, E.C.3.
- 17 Banco Espanol del Rio de la Plata, 7 Fenchurch Street, E.C.3.
- 18 Banque Belge pour l'Etranger, 2 Bishopsgate, E.C.2.
- 18a Banque du Congo Belge, 9 Bishopsgate, E.C.2.
- 18b Banque Française pour le Commerce et l'Industrie, 27 Throgmorton Street, E.C.2.
- 18c Banque Franco-Serbe, 27 Throgmorton Street, E.C.2.
- 18d Banque Russo-Asiatique, 64 Old Broad Street, E.C.2.
- 19 *Barclay & Co., Ltd., 54 Lombard St., E.C.2.
- 20 Baring Bros. & Co., Ltd., 8 Bishopsgate, E.C.2.
- 21 Benson, Fredk. J., & Co., 11-12 Blomfield Street, E.C.2.
- 22 Biggerstaff, William and John, 59 West Smithfield, E.C.1.
- 23 Blydenstein, B. W., & Co., 55-6 Threadneedle Street, E.C.2.
- 24 Blyth, Greene, Jourdain & Co., Ltd., 47-51 King William Street, E.C.4.
- 25 Boulton Bros. & Co., 39 Old Broad St., E.C.2.
- 26 British Bank of Northern Commerce, Ltd., 41 and 43 Bishopsgate, E.C.2.
- 27 British Bank for Foreign Trade, 48 Bishopsgate, E.C.2.
- 28 British Bank of South America, 4 Moorgate St., E.C.2.
- 29 British, Foreign and Colonial Corporation, Ltd., 57 Bishopsgate, E.C.2.
- 30 British International, Ltd., 3 Lombard Street, E.C.3.
- 31 British Linen Bank, Threadneedle Street, E.C.2.
- 32 British-Mutual Banking Co., Ltd., Bank Bldgs., Ludgate Circus, E.C.4.
- 32a British North America, Bank of, 5 Gracechurch Street, E.C.3.

- 33 British Oriental Bank, Ltd., 25 Bucklersbury, E.C.4.
- 33a British Trade Corporation, 13 Austin Friars, E.C.2.
- 34 British West Africa, Ltd., Bank of, 17 Leadenhall St., E.C.3.
- 35 Brown, Shipley & Co., Founder's Court, Lothbury, E.C.2.
- 36 Canadian Bank of Commerce, 2 Lombard Street, E.C.3.
- 37 *Capital and Counties Bank, 39 Threadneedle Street, E.C.2.
- 38 Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China, 38 Bishopsgate, E.C.2.
- 39 Child & Co., 1 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
- 40 Clare (George) & Co., 79 Cornhill, E.C.3.
- 41 Clydesdale Bank, Ltd., 30 Lombard Street, E.C.3.
- 42 Cocks, Biddulph & Co., 43 Charing Cross, S.W.1.
- 43 Colonial Bank, 16 Bishopsgate, E.C.2.
- 44 Colonial Bank of Australasia, 33 Bishopsgate, E.C.2.
- 45 Commercial Bank of Australia, Bishopsgate, E.C.2.
- 45a Commercial Bank of London, Ltd., 6 Austin Friars, E.C.2.
- 46 Commercial Bank of Spanish America, Ltd., 9 Bishopsgate, E.C.2.
- 47 Commercial Bank of Scotland, 62 Lombard St., E.C.3.
- 48 Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney, Ltd., 18 Birch Lane, E.C.3.
- 49 Commonwealth Bank of Australia, 36 New Broad Street, E.C.2.
- 50 Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, 8-13 King William Street, E.C.4.
- 51 Cook, T., & Son, Ludgate Circus, E.C.4.
- 52 *Coutts & Co., 440 Strand, W.C.2., and 15 Lombard Street, E.C.3.
- 53 Cox & Co., 16 Charing Cross, S.W.1.
- 54 Crédit Lyonnais, 40 Lombard St., E.C.3.
- 55 Credito Italiano, 22 Abchurch Lane, E.C.4.
- 56 Cunliffe, Roger, Sons & Co., 28 Clement's Lane, E.C.4.
- 57 David Sassoon & Co., Ltd., 12 Leadenhall Street, E.C.3.
- 59 Dobree, Samuel, & Sons, Basildon House, Moorgate Street, E.C.2.
- 60 Dominion Bank (of Canada), 73 Cornhill, E.C.3.
- 61 Drummond, Messrs., 49 Charing Cross, S.W.1.
- 62 Eastern Bank, Ltd., 4 Crosby Square, E.C.3.
- 63 *England, Threadneedle Street; 1 Burlington Gardens; and Law Courts.
- 64 English, Scottish & Australian Bank, Ltd., 38 Lombard Street, E.C.3.
- 65 Equitable Trust Co. of New York, 95 Gresham Street, E.C.2.
- 66 Erlanger, Emile, & Co., 8 Crosby Square, E.C.3.
- 66a Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, 15 Cockspur Street, S.W.1., and 26 Old Broad Street, E.C.2.
- 67 Farrow's Bank, Ltd., 1 Cheapside, E.C.2.
- 69 Gillett Brothers & Co., 58 Lombard St., E.C.3.
- 70 *Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., 67 Lombard Street, E.C.3.
- 71 Grindlay & Co., 54 Parliament Street, S.W.1.
- 72 Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, 32 Lombard Street, E.C.3.
- 75 Higginson & Co., 80 Lombard Street, E.C.3.
- 76 Hoares, Messrs., 37 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
- 77 Holt & Co., 3 Whitehall Place, S.W.1.

- 78 Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, 9 Gracechurch Street, E.O.3.
- 79 Huth, Fredk., & Co., 12 Tokenhouse Yard, E.O.2.
- 80 Imperial Bank of Persia, 25 Abchurch Lane, E.O.4.
- 81 Imperial Ottoman Bank, 26 Throgmorton Street, E.O.2.
- 82 International Banking Corporation (New York), 36 Bishopsgate, E.O.2.
- 83 Ionian Bank, Ltd., 25 Abchurch Lane, E.O.4.
- 84 Japhet, S., & Co., 20 Cophall Avenue, E.O.2.
- 85 Keizer, N., & Co., 31 Threadneedle Street, E.O.2.
- 86 Keyser, A., & Co., 21 Cornhill, S.E.3.
- 87 King, H. S., & Co., 9 Pall Mall, S.W.1., 65 Cornhill, E.O.3.
- 88 Kleinwort, Sons & Co., 20 Fenchurch St., E.O.3.
- 89 König Brothers, 1 St. Michael's Alley, E.O.3.
- 90 Ladenburg, W., & Co., 10 Angel Court, E.O.
- 91 Lazard Brothers & Co., 40 Threadneedle Street, E.C.2.
- 92 *Lloyds Bank, Limited, 71 Lombard Street, E.O.3.
- 93 London & Brazilian Bank, Ltd., 7 Tokenhouse Yard, E.O.2.
- 94 London Bank of Australia, Ltd., 71 Old Broad Street, E.C.2.
- 95 *London County & Westminster, 41 Lothbury, E.O.2.
- 96 London Bank of Central America, 9 Bishopsgate, E.C.2.
- 98 *London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd., 5 Princes Street, E.O.2.
- 98a London & Liverpool Bank of Commerce, Ltd., 34 Old Broad Street, E.O.2.
- 100 *London & Provincial Bank, Ltd., 3 Bank Bldgs., Lothbury, E.O.2.
- 101 London & River Plate Bank, Ltd., 7 Princes Street, E.O.2.
- 101a London Bank of Central America, Ltd., 9 Bishopsgate, E.O.2.
- 102 *London City & Midland Bank, Limited, 5 Threadneedle Street, E.O.2.
- 102a London Merchant Bank, Ltd., 38 Lombard Street, E.C.3.
- 102b London Metal Banking Company, Ltd., 18 & 19 Fenchurch Street, E.O.3.
- 103 London, Singapore & Java Bank, Ltd., 4 & 5 Suffolk Place, Pall Mall, S.W.1.
- 104 *London & South-Western Bank, Ltd., 170 Fenchurch Street, E.O.3.
- 104a McGrigor, Sir Charles R., Bt., & Co., 39 Panton Street, Haymarket, S.W.1.
- 105 Manchester & Liverpool District Banking Co., 75 Cornhill, E.C.3.
- 106 *Martin's Bank, Ltd., 68 Lombard Street, E.O.3.
- 109 Mercantile Bank of India, 15 Gracechurch St., E.O.3.
- 111 Middlesex Banking Co., Ltd., 89-90 Leadenhall Street, E.O.3.
- 112 Miller Brothers & Co., 83 Finsbury Pavement, E.C.2.
- 113 Montagu, Samuel & Co., 60 Old Broad Street, E.C.2.
- 114 Montreal, Bank of, 47 Threadneedle Street, E.C.2.
- 115 Morgan, Grenfell & Co., 22 Old Broad Street, E.C.2.
- 115a Morocco (1834), Bank of, Ltd., Suffolk House, E.C.
- 117 *National Bank, Limited, 13 Old Broad Street, E.C.2.
- 118 National Bank of Australasia, 5 Bishopsgate, E.O.2.
- 119 National Bank of Egypt, 6 and 7 King William Street, E.O.4.
- 120 National Bank of India, Ltd., 26 Bishopsgate, E.O.2.
- 121 National Bank of New Zealand, 17 Moorgate Street, E.O.2.
- 122 National Bank of Scotland, 37 Nicholas Lane, E.C.4.
- 123 National Bank of South Africa, Circus Place, Loudon Wall, E.O.2.
- 123a National Bank of Turkey, 50 Cornhill, E.O.3.
- 124 National Discount Company, Ltd., 35 Cornhill, E.O.3.
- 125 *National Provincial Bank of England, Ltd., 15 Bishopsgate, E.O.2.
- 126 Netherlands Bank of South Africa, 2 Great Winchester St., E.C.2.
- 127 Neumann, Luebeck & Co., Salisbury House, E.O.2.
- 128 New South Wales, Bank of, 29 Threadneedle St., E.O.2.
- 129 New Zealand, Bank of, 1 Queen Victoria Street, E.O.4.
- 130 North Queensland, Bank of, Mansion House Buildings, 4 Queen Victoria Street, E.O.4.
- 131 *Parr's Bank, Ltd., 4 Bartholomew Lane, E.O.2.
- 132 Parry, Murray & Co., 70 Gracechurch Street, E.O.3.
- 133 Pinto, Leite & Nephews, 23 Moorgate Street, E.C.2.
- 134 Provincial Bank of Ireland, 8 Throgmorton Avenue, E.O.2.
- 135 Queensland National Bank, Limited, 8 Princes Street, E.O.2.
- 136 Quin (Gerald), Cope & Co., 20 Royal Exchange, E.C.3.
- 137 Raymond, Pynehon & Co., 1 Draper's Gardens, E.O.2.
- 138 Reeves, Whitburn & Co., 27 Clement's Lane, E.C.4.
- 138a Reliance Bank, Ltd., 103 Queen Victoria Street, E.O.4.
- 139 Richardson & Co., 26 Klug Street, St. James's, S.W.1.
- 140 Rodocanachi, Sons & Co., Palmerston House, Old Broad Street, E.O.2.
- 141 Rosenberg, O. A., & Co., 55 Old Broad St., E.C.2.
- 142 Rothschild, N. M., & Sons, New Court, St. Swithun's Lane, E.C.4.
- 142a Royal Bank of Australia, Ltd., 18 Bishopsgate, E.C.2.
- 143 Royal Bank of Canada, 2 Bank Bldgs., Princes Street, E.O.2.
- 144 Royal Bank of Queensland, Ltd., 31 Budge Row, Cannon Street, E.C.4.
- 145 Royal Bank of Scotland, 3 Bishopsgate, E.C.2.
- 146 Rüfer, A., & Sons, 39 Lombard Street, E.O.3.
- 147 Rumania, Bank of, Ltd., 27 Throgmorton Street, E.O.2.
- 148 Russian & English Bank, Ltd., 31 and 33 Bishopsgate, E.C.2.
- 148a Russian Bank for Foreign Trade, 61 and 62 Gracechurch Street, E.C.3.
- 149 Russian Commercial & Industrial Bank, 24 and 28 Lombard Street, E.C.3.
- 150 Russian Corporation, Ltd., 32 Bishopsgate, E.O.2.
- 151 Schroeder, J. Henry, & Co., 145 Leadenhall Street, E.C.3.
- 152 Scotland, Bank of, 30 Bishopsgate, E.O.2.
- 153 Seligman Brothers, 18 Austin Friars, E.C.2.

- 154 Seyd & Co., Ltd., 38 Lombard Street, E.O.3.
 155 Société Belge de Crédit Industriel, 124 Cannon Street, E.O.4.
 156 Société Générale, 53 Old Broad Street, E.O.2.
 157 Spain, Bank of, 37 New Broad Street, E.C.2.
 158 Speyer Brothers, 7 Lothbury, E.O.2.
 159 Standard Bank of South Africa, 10 Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E.C.4.
 160 Stilwell & Sons, 42 Pall Mall, S.W.1.
 161 Swiss Bankverein, 43 Lothbury, E.C.2.
 162 Union Bank of Australia, 71 Cornhill, E.O.3.
 163 Union Bank of Canada, 6 Princes Street, E.C.2., and 26 Haymarket, S.W.1.
 164 *Union of London & Smith's Bank, Ltd., 2 Princes Street, E.C.2.
 165 Union Bank of Scotland, 62 Cornhill, E.C.3.
 167 United States Express Co., 67 Haymarket, S.W.
 168 Victoria, Bank of, Ltd. (Australia), 69 King William Street, E.O.4.
 169 White & Shaxson, 33 Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, E.O.4.
 170 Whiteley, William, Ltd., Queen's Road, Bayswater, W.2.
 172 *Williams Deacon's Bank, Ltd., 20 Birchin Lane, E.O.3.
 173 Yokohama Specie Bank, 7 Bishopsgate, E.O.2.
 174 Yorkshire Penny Bank, Ltd., 26 King St., E.O.2.

BANKS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

Banks which draw on their Head Office in London are printed in italics. In the case of other Banks the numbers which follow them indicate the London Banks upon which they draw, as given on pp. 652-4.

- ABBEYFEALE—*National*.
 ABBEYLEIX—*Hibernian*, 92.
 ABBEY TOWN—*Lond. City & Mid.; Lond. Joint Stock*.
 ABBOTS LANGLEY—*Barclay; Lloyds*.
 ABERAVON—*Capital & Counties; London & Prov.*
 ABERAYRON—*Nat. Prov. of England; Lond. & Prov.; London City & Mid.*
 ABERCHIRDER—*North of Scotland & Town & County*, 19, 164.
 ABERDARE—*Lloyds, Id.; Lond. City & Mid., Id.; Lond. & Prov.*
 ABERDEEN—*B. of Scot.; Union of Scot.; N. of Scot. & Town & County*, 19, 164; *Com. of Scot.; Nat. of Scot.; British Linen B.; Royal of Scot.*, 63, 131; *Clydesdale*.
 ABERFELDY—*B. of Scot.; Com. of Scot.; Union of Scot.*
 ABERGAVENNY—*Nat. Prov. of England; Cap. & Counties; Lloyds, Id.; Barclay & Co., Id.; London City & Mid.*
 ABERGELE—*Lond. City & Mid.; Nat. Prov. of Eng.*
 ABERLOUR—*Union of Scot.; N. of Scot. & Town & County*, 19, 164.
 ABERYSTWYTH—*Nat. Prov. of Eng.; Lond. City & Mid.; Lond. & Prov.; Lloyds*.
 ABINGDON—*Lond. County & West.; Gillett & Co.*, 70; *Barclay*.
 ABINGTON—*Com. of Scot.*
 ABOYNE—*N. of Scot. & Town & County*, 19, 164.
 ACCRINGTON—*Manchester & Liverpool Dist.; Union of Manchester*, 70; *Lancs. & Yorks.*, 95; *Manchester & County*, 164; *Yorks. Penny*, 70.
 ACLE—*Barclay & Co., Id.; Cap. & Counties*.
 AIRDRIE—*B. of Scot.; Nat. of Scot.; Clydesdale; Roy. of Scot.*, 63, 131; *Brit. Linen B.*
 ALCESTER—*Lond. City & Mid., Id.; Cap. & Counties*.
 ALDBOROUGH—*Barclay & Co.*
 ALDEBURGH—*Barclay & Co., Id.; Lond. & Prov.*
 ALDERLEY EDGE—*Union of Man.*, 70; *Man. & L'pool Dist.*
 ALDERNEY—*Cap. & Counties; Guernsey Bank*, Co., 95.
 ALDERSHOT—*Lond. County & West.; Cap. & Counties; Lond. City & Mid.; Nat. Prov. of Eng.*
 ALEXANDRIA (Dumbartonshire)—*Brit. Linen B.; B. of Scot.; Clydesdale*.
 ALFORD, Lincs—*Lond. City & Mid.; Barclay & Co., Id.; Cap. & Counties*.
 ALFORD, Scotland—*N. of Scot. & Town & County*, 19, 164.
 ALFRETON—*Parr's B., Id.; Lond. City & Mid.*
 ALLENDALE TOWN—*Lond. Joint Stock; Lloyds, Id.*
 ALLOA—*Clydesdale; Com. of Scot.; Nat. of Scot.; Union of Scot.; Roy. of Scot.*, 63, 131; *Brit. Linen B.*
 ALNESS—*Com. of Scot.*
 ALNWICK—*Barclay & Co., Id.; Lloyds, Id.; B. of Liverpool*, 70.
 ALRESFORD—*Union of Lond. & Smiths, Id.; Cap. & Counties*.
 ALSTON—*Lond. City & Mid.; B. of L'pool*, 70.
 ALTON—*Union of Lond. & Smiths, Id.; Cap. & Counties*.
 ALTRINCHAM—*Lloyds, Id.; Parr's B.; Williams Deacon's; Union of Man.*, 70; *Man. & County*, 164; *Man. & L'pool Dist.*
 ALVA—*Union of Scot.*
 ALVECHURCH—*Lloyds, Id.*
 ALYTH—*Roy. of Scot.*, 63, 131; *N. of Scot. & Town & County*, 164.
 AMBLE—*B. of L'pool*, 70; *Lond. Joint Stock*.
 AMBLESIDE—*Man. & L'pool Dist.; Lond. City & Mid.; R. of L'pool*, 52.
 AMERSHAM—*Cap. & Counties; Union of Lond. & Smiths, Id.*
 AMESBURY—*Cap. & Counties; Lloyds; Lond. City & Mid.*
 AMLWCH—*Nat. Prov. of Eng.; Lloyds, Id.; Lond. City & Mid., Id.*
 AMMANFORD—*Cap. & Counties; Lloyds; Lond. & Prov.; Lond. City & Mid.; Nat. Prov.*
 AMPHILL—*Barclay & Co.*
 ANDOVER—*Cap. & Counties; Lond. County & West.; Lloyds; Lond. City & Mid.*
 ANNAN—*B. of Scot.; Brit. Linen B.; Com. of Scot.; Roy. of Scot.*, 19, 63.
 ANSTRUTHER—*Clydesdale; Com. of Scot.; Nat. of Scot.; N. of Scot. & Town & County*, 19, 164.
 ANTRIM—*Belfast*, 164; *Ulster*, 95.
 APPLEBY—*Lond. Joint Stock; B. of L'pool*, 70.
 ARBROATH—*B. of Scot.; Brit. Linen B.; Clydesdale; Com. of Scot.; Roy. of Scot.*, 63, 131; *N. of Scot. & Town & County*, 19, 164; *Nat. of Scot.*
 ARDARA—*Ulster*, 95.
 ARDEF—*Ulster*, 95; *Hib.*, 92.
 ARDROSSAN—*B. of Scot.; Roy. of Scot.*, 63, 131; *Union of Scot.; Clydesdale*.
 ARDWICK—*Williams Deacon's; Union of Man.*, 70; *Lond. City & Mid.; Man. & County*, 164.

- ARKLOW—B. of Ire., 52, 63; Munster & Leinster, 164.
- ARMAOH—B. of Ireland, 52, 63; Belfast, 164; Northern, 19, 70; Prov. of Ireland, 19; Ulster, 95; Hib., 92.
- ARMOY—Northern, 19, 70.
- ARUNDEL—Cap. & Counties; Lond. County & West.
- ARVA—Ulster, 95.
- ASCOT—Lond. & Prov.; Barclay & Co., Ltd.
- ASHBOURNE—Barclay & Co., Ltd.; Lloyds; Parr's B., Ltd.
- ASHBURTON—Cap. & Counties; Lloyds, Ltd.
- ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH—London City & Mid.; Parr's B., Ltd.; Lloyds, Ltd.
- ASHFORD (Kent)—Lond. County & West.; Lloyds, Ltd.; Cap. & Counties.
- ASHFORD (Middlesex)—Barclay, Ltd.; Lond. & Prov.
- ASHINGTON—B. of L'pool, 70; Lloyds; Lond. Joint Stock.
- ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE—Parr's B., Ltd.; Man. & L'pool Dist.; Man. & County, 164; Lanes. & Yorks., 95; Union of Man., 70.
- ASPATRIA—Lond. Joint Stock; Man. & L'pool Dist.
- ASTWOOD BANK—Lloyds, Ltd.; Cap. & Counties.
- ATHROY—B. of Ire., 52, 63; Ulster, 95.
- ATHENRY—B. of Ire., 52, 63; Ulster, 95.
- ATHERSTONE—Lond. City & Mid.; Lloyds, Ltd.
- ATHERTON—Man. & County, 164; Williams Deacons; Parr's B., Ltd.
- ATHLONE—Nat.; Prov. of Ire., 19; B. of Ire., 52, 63.
- ATHY—Hib., 92; Nat.
- ATTERCLIFFE—Sheffield Bkg. Co., 60; Lond. City & Mid.; Williams Deacons.
- ATTLEBOROUGH—Barclay & Co., Ltd.
- AUCHINBLAE—N. of Scot. & Town & County, 19, 164.
- AUCHTERARDER—B. of Scot.; Union of Scot.
- AUCHTERMUCHTY—B. of Scot.; Union of Scot.
- AUDLEM—Union of Man., 70; Man. & L'pool Dist.
- AUGHNACLOY—Ulster, 95.
- AUOHIM—Munster & Leinster, 164.
- AVOCH—B. of Scot.
- AXBRIDGE—Parr's, Ltd.; Lloyds.
- AXMINSTER—Lloyd's, Ltd.; Lond. City & Mid.
- AYLESBURY—Lloyds, Ltd.; Union of Lond. & Smiths; Lond. County & West.; Cap. & Counties.
- AYLESHAM—Barclay & Co.
- AYR—B. of Scot.; Brit. Linen B.; Clydesdale; Com. of Scot.; Nat. of Scot.; Roy. of Scot., 63, 131; Union of Scot.; Mercantile of Scot., 41; N. of Scot. & Town & County, 164.
- AYTON—Com. of Scot.; Roy. of Scot., 63, 131.
- BACUP—Man. & County, 164; Lanes. & Yorks., 95.
- BAGNALSTOWN—B. of Ire., 52, 63; Nat.
- BAILEYBOROUGH—Northern, 19, 70; Ulster, 95; Hib., 92.
- BAKEWELL—Williams Deacons, Ltd.; Parr's B., Ltd.
- BALA—Nat. Prov. of Eng.; Lond. City & Mid.
- BALBRIGGAN—Northern, 19, 70.
- BALDOCK—Cap. & Counties.
- BALFRON—Brit. Linen B.
- BALLA—Nat.; B. of Ireland, 52, 63.
- BALLAGHADERREEN—Nat.; Hib., 92.
- BALLANTRAE—Com. of Scot.
- BALLATER—N. of Scot. & Town & County, 19, 164; Union of Scot.
- BALLINA—Prov. of Ire., 19; Ulster, 95; B. of Ire., 52, 63; Nat.
- BALLINAMORE—Northern, 19, 70.
- BALLINASLOE—Nat.; B. of Ire., 52, 63; Hib., 92; Prov. of Ire., 19.
- BALLINROBE—B. of Ire., 52, 63; Ulster, 95.
- BALLINTRA—Ulster, 95.
- BALLYBAY—Ulster, 95; Belfast, 164; Northern, 19, 70; B. of Ire., 52, 63.
- BALLYBOFEY—Hib., 92; Northern, 19, 70.
- BALLYCARRY—Northern, 19, 70.
- BALLYCASTLE—Northern, 19, 70; Ulster, 95.
- BALLYCLARE—Northern, 19, 70.
- BALLYCONNELL—Ulster, 95; B. of Ire., 52, 63.
- BALLYOAR—Nat.; B. of Ire., 52, 63.
- BALLYOAWLEY—Ulster, 95.
- BALLYHAUNIS—Ulster, 95.
- BALLYJAMESDUFF—Ulster, 95; Northern, 19, 70.
- BALLYMAHON—Nat.
- BALLYMENA—Belfast, 164; Northern, 19, 70; Prov. of Ire., 19; Ulster, 95; B. of Ire., 52, 63.
- BALLYMONEY—Belfast, 164; Ulster, 95; B. of Ire., 52, 63.
- BALLYMOTE—Ulster, 95; Hib., 92.
- BALLYNAHINCH—Northern, 19, 70; B. of Ire., 52, 63.
- BALLYSHANNON—Prov. of Ire., 19; Belfast, 95.
- BALTINGLASS—Nat.
- BAMPTON—Parr's, Ltd.; Gillett & Co., 70; Nat. Prov. of Eng.
- BANAGHER—B. of Ire., 52, 63.
- BANBRIDGE—Northern, 19, 70; Prov. of Ire., 19; Ulster, 95.
- BANBURY—Lloyds, Ltd.; Gillett & Co., 70; Lond. County & West.; Lond. City & Midland, Ltd.
- BANCHORY—N. of Scot. & Town & County, 19, 164; Union of Scot.
- BANDON—B. of Ire., 52, 63; Prov. of Ire., 19; Munster & Leinster, 164.
- BANFF—Com. of Scot.; Nat. of Scot.; Union of Scot.; N. of Scot. & Town & County, 19, 164.
- BANGOR—Nat. Prov. of Eng.; Lloyds, Ltd.; Lond. City & Mid.
- BANGOR (Belfast)—Belfast, 164.
- BANSTEAD—Lond. & Prov.
- BANTRY—Munster & Leinster, 164; Prov. of Ire., 19.
- BANWELL—Fox, Fowler & Co., 19; Lloyds, Ltd.; Parr's, Ltd.
- BARMOUTH—Lond. City & Mid.; Nat. Prov.
- BARNARD CASTLE—Barclay & Co., Ltd.; Nat. Prov. of Eng.; Lond. Joint Stock; B. of Liverpool, 70; Yorkshire Penny, 63, 70.
- BARNET—Lond. County & West.; Barclay & Co.
- BARNOLDSWICK—B. of L'pool, 164; Lond. City & Mid.; Lond. Joint Stock; Yorkshire Penny, 63, 70.
- BARNSELEY—Lond. Joint Stock; Barclay & Co., Ltd.; Sheffield, 164; Yorkshire Penny, 63, 70; U. of Lond. & Smith's, Ltd.; Lond. City & Mid.
- BARNSTAPLE—Nat. Prov. of Eng.; Fox, Fowler & Co., 19; Lloyds, Ltd.; Lond. City & Mid.
- BARRHEAD—B. of Scot.; U. of Scot.; Nat. of Scot.
- BARRHILL—Union of Scot.
- BARROW-IN-FURNACE—Lond. Joint Stock; Manch & L'pool Dist.; B. of L'pool, Ltd., 52; Lond. City & Mid.; Barclay & Co., Ltd.
- BARRY DOCKS—Nat. Prov. of Eng.; Lloyds, Ltd.; Lond. & Prov.; Lond. City & Mid.
- BARTON-ON-HUMBER—Lond. Joint Stock; Barclay & Co.; Nat. Prov.
- BASINGSTOKE—Cap. & Counties; Lond. County & West.; Barclay & Co., Ltd.; Lloyds; Lond. City & Mid.
- BATH—Nat. Prov. of Eng.; Parr's B., Ltd.; Lloyd's, Ltd.; Union of Lond. & Smiths, Ltd.; Cap. & Counties; Lond. City & Mid.; Lond. County & West.
- BATHOATE—Nat. of Scot.; Roy. of Scot., 63, 131; Union of Scot.
- BATLEY—Lond. City & Mid.; Lanes. & Yorks., 95,

- Union of Lond. & Smiths, Ld.*; West Yorkshire, 98.
 BATTLE (Sussex)—*Lond. County & West.*; *Barclay & Co., Ld.*
 BAWTRY—*Lond. City & Mid.*; Beckett & Co., 70
 BEACONSFIELD—*Cap. & Counties*; *Lond. County & West.*; *Lond. & S. West.*
 BEAMINSTER—*Lloyds, Ld.*
 BEAULY—*B. of Scot.*; *Com. of Scot.*
 BRAUMARIS—*Nat. Prov. of Eng.*; *Lloyds, Ld.*
 BECCLES—*Barclay & Co., Ld.* *Cap. & Counties*; *Lond. & Prov.*
 BECKENHAM—*Lond. County & West.*; *Lond. & Prov.*; *Lond. City & Mid.*
 BEDALE—*Barclay & Co., Ld.*; *Lond. Joint Stock.*
 BEDFORD—*Parr's B., Ld.*; *Lond. County & West.*; *Northants Union*, 172; *Lond. City & Mid.*; *Cap. & Counties.*
 BEDLINGTON—*B. of L'pool*, 70; *Lond. Joint Stock.*
 BEDWORTH—*Lond. City & Mid.*; *Barclay & Co., Ld.*
 BEESTON—*Lond. City & Mid.*; *Barclay & Co., Ld.*; *Nottingh. & Notts.*, 95.
 BEITH—*Com. of Scot.*; *Clydesdale*; *Union of Scot.*
 BELFAST—*Belfast*, 164; *B. of Ire.*, 52, 63; *Nat.*; *North.*, 19, 70; *Prov. of Ire.*, 19; *Ulster*, 95, 164.
 BELFORD—*B. of L'pool*, 70.
 BELLINGHAM—*B. of L'pool*, 70; *Lloyds, Ld.*
 BELLSHILL—*B. of Scot.*; *Clydesdale*; *Com. of Scot.*
 BELPER—*Parr's B., Ld.*; *Lond. City & Mid.*
 BELTUBBET—*Ulster*, 95; *B. of Ire.*, 52, 63.
 BERKELEY—*Nat. Prov. of Eng.*
 BERKHAMSTED—*Lond. County & West.*; *Union of Lond. & Smith's.*
 BERVIE—*N. of Scot.* & *Town & County*, 19, 164.
 BERWICK-ON-TWEED—*Brit. Linen B.*; *Nat. of Scot.*; *Barclay & Co., Ld.*; *B. of L'pool*, 70; *Com. of Scot.*
 BETHESDA—*Lond. City & Mid.*; *Nat. Prov. of Eng.*; *Lloyds.*
 BETTWS-Y-COED—*Lond. City & Mid.*
 BEVERLEY—Beckett & Co., 70; *Lond. City & Mid.*; *Lond. Joint Stock*; *Barclay & Co., Ld.*
 BEWDLEY—*Lond. City & Mid.*
 BEXHILL—*Lloyds, Ld.*; *Lond. County & West.*; *Barclay & Co., Ld.*; *Lond. & Prov.*
 BEXLEY HEATH—*Martin's B.*; *Lond. & Prov.*
 BICESTER—*Tubb & Co.*, 95.
 BIDEFORD—*Nat. Prov. of Eng.*; *Fox, Fowler & Co.*, 19; *Lloyds, Ld.*; *Lond. City & Mid.*
 BIDFORD—*Lloyds, Ld.*
 BIGGAR—*Com. of Scot.*; *Nat. of Scot.*; *Roy. of Scot.*, 63, 131.
 BIGGLESWADE—*Lond. County & West.*; *Cap. & Counties*; *Barclay.*
 BILLERICAY—*Barclay & Co., Ld.*
 BILLINGBOROUGH—*Barclay & Co., Ld.*; *Lloyds, Ld.*
 BILSTON—*Lond. City & Mid.*; *Barclay & Co., Ld.*
 BINOLEY—*Barclay & Co., Ld.*; *B. of L'pool*, 164; *Bradford Dist.*, 164.
 BIRCHINGTON-ON-SEA—*Lloyds, Ld.*
 BIRKDALE—*Parr's B., Ld.*; *B. of L'pool*, 164; *Williams Deacon's*; *Lond. City & Mid.*; *Man. & L'pool Dist.*; *Man. and County*, 164.
 BIRKENHEAD—*Lond. City & Mid.*; *Parr's B., Ld.*; *B. of L'pool*, 70; *Lloyds, Ld.*; *Man. & L'pool Dist.*
 BIRMINGHAM—*B. of Eng.*; *Lond. City & Mid.*; *Barclay & Co., Ld.*; *Lloyds*; *Nat. Prov. of Eng.*; *Cap. & Counties*; *Parr's B., Ld.*; *Lond. County and West.*; *Union of Lond. & Smith's*; *Lond. & Prov.*
 BIRR—*Nat.*; *Prov. of Ire.*, 19; *Hib.*, 92.
 BIRSTALL—*Lancs. & Yorks.*, 95; *Lond. City & Mid.*
 BISHOP AUCKLAND—*Barclay & Co., Ld.*; *Nat. Prov. of Eng.*; *Lond. Joint Stock*; *B. of L'pool*, 70; *Lloyds*; *Lond. City & Mid.*
 BISHOP'S CASTLE—*Lond. City & Mid.*; *Barclay & Co., Ld.*
 BISHOP'S STORTFORD—*Lond. County & West.*; *Barclay & Co., Ld.*; *Cap. & Counties.*
 BISHOPS WALTHAM—*Gunner & Co.*, 19; *Cap. & Counties.*
 BLACKBURN—*Lloyds, Ld.*; *Man. & L'pool Dist.*; *Man. & County*, 164; *Lancs. & Yorks.*, 95; *Lond. City & Mid.*; *Williams Deacon's*; *Union of Man.*, 70; *Nat. Prov. of Eng.*
 BLACKFORD—*B. of Scot.*
 BLACKHEATH—*Lond. & Prov.*; *Lond. County & West.*
 BLACKLEY—*Union of Man.*, 70.
 BLACKLION—*Ulster*, 95.
 BLACKPOOL—*Man. & County*, 164; *Lancs. & Yorks.*, 95; *Man. & L'pool Dist.*; *Williams Deacon's*; *Lond. City & Mid.*; *Union of Man.*, 70.
 BLAENAU-FESTINIOG—*Lond. City & Mid.*
 BLAENAVON—*Lond. City & Mid.*, *Ld.*; *Lloyds*; *Nat. Prov. of Eng.*
 BLAINA—*Cap. & Counties*; *Lloyds.*
 BLAIR ATHOLL—*Union of Scot.*
 BLAIRGOWRIE—*B. of Scot.*; *Com. of Scot.*; *Roy. of Scot.*, 63, 131; *Union of Scot.*; *N. of Scot. & Town & County*, 19, 164.
 BLANDFORD—*Nat. Prov. of Eng.*; *Lloyds, Ld.*
 BLANTYRE—*Clydesdale*; *Com. of Scot.*
 BLAYDON-ON-TYNE—*Lloyds, Ld.*
 BLETHLEY—*Barclay & Co.*
 BLOKWITH—*Lloyds, Ld.*; *Lond. City & Mid.*, *Ld.*
 BLYTH—*Barclay & Co., Ld.*; *Lloyds, Ld.*; *Lond. Joint Stock*; *Nat. Prov. of Eng.*
 BODMIN—*Barclay & Co., Ld.*; *Cap. & Counties*; *Lloyds, Ld.*
 BOGNOR—*Lond. County & West.*; *Barclay & Co., Ld.*
 BOLLINGTON—*Man. & L'pool Dist.*
 BOLTON—*Lancs. & Yorks.*, 95; *Williams Deacon's*; *Man. & County*, 164; *Union of Man.*, 70; *Parr's B., Ld.*; *Man. & L'pool Dist.*; *Lond. City & Mid.*; *Nat. Prov. of Eng.*
 BONAR BRIDGE—*B. of Scot.*
 BO'NESS—*B. of Scot.*; *Clydesdale*; *Roy. of Scot.*, 63, 131; *Union of Scot.*
 BONHILL—*Com. of Scot.*
 BOOTLE (Cumberland)—*Lond. Joint Stock*; *B. of L'pool*, 52; *Man. & L'pool Dist.*
 BOOTLE (Lancashire)—*B. of L'pool*, 70; *Parr's B., Ld.*; *Man. & L'pool Dist.*; *Lond. City & Mid.*; *Lancs. & Yorks.*, 95.
 BORDON CAMP—*Cap. & Counties*; *Lond. City & Mid.*; *Lond. County & West.*
 BOROUGHBIDGE—*Nat. Prov. of Eng.*; *Lond. Joint Stock.*
 ROSCOMBE—*Lloyds, Ld.*; *Cap. & Counties.*
 BOSTON—*Nat. Prov. of Eng.*; *Barclay & Co., Ld.*; *Lond. City & Mid.*; *Cap. & Counties.*
 BOSTON SPA—*Lond. Joint Stock*; *Lond. City & Mid.*
 BOTESDALE—*Barclay & Co., Ld.*
 BOTHWELL—*Clydesdale.*
 BOURNE—*Lloyds, Ld.*; *Barclay & Co., Ld.*; *Lond. City & Mid.*
 BOURNEMOUTH—*Parr's B., Ld.*; *Nat. Prov.*; *Cap. & Counties*; *Lond. City & Mid.*; *Lloyds, Ld.*; *Lond. & S. West.*; *Union of Lond. & Smith's*; *Lond. County & West.*; *Barclay & Co., Ld.*
 BOWDON—*Lancs. & Yorks.*, 95.
 BOWNESS (Westmorland)—*Lond. City & Mid.*; *B. of L'pool*, 52; *Man. & L'pool Dist.*

- BOYLE—B. of Ire., 52, 63; *Nat.*
BRACKLEY—*Lloyds, Ld.*; Gillett & Co., 70.
BRACKNELL—*Lloyds, Ld.*; *Barclay & Co., Ld.*
BRADFORD (Yorks.)—*Barclay & Co., Ld.*; Brad-
ford Dist., 164; *Lond. City & Mid.*; Beckett &
Co., 70; Halifax Com., 172; B. of L'pool, 174;
W. Yorks., 98; *Union of Lond. & Smiths, Ld.*;
Lloyds, Ld.; *Nat. Prov.*
BRADFORD-ON-AVON—*Lloyds, Ld.*; *Cap. &*
Counties.
BRAEMAR—*Union of Scot.*
BRAINTREE—*Lond. County & West.*; *Barclay &*
Co., Ld.
BRAMPTON—*Lond. City & Mid.*; *Lond. Joint*
Stock.
BRAMSHOTT CAMP—*Cap. & Counties; Lond. City*
& Mid.
BRANCON—*Barclay & Co., Ld.*; *Cap. & Counties.*
BRAY—Hibernia, 92; Northero, 19, 70.
BRECHIN—*Brit. Linen B.*; *Clydesdale; Roy. of*
Scot., 63, 131; *Union of Scot.*; *Nat. of Scot.*
BRECON—*Nat. Prov. of Eng.*; *Barclay & Co., Ld.*;
Lloyds, Ld.; *Lond. City & Mid.*; *Lond. & Prov.*
BRENTFORD—*Lond. County & West.*; *Barclay &*
Co., Ld.
BRENTWOOD—*Lond. County & West.*; *Barclay &*
Co., Ld.
BREWDO—*Lloyds, Ld.*
BRIEGND—*Lond. & Prov.*; *Nat. Prov. of Eng.*;
Lond. City & Mid., Ld.; *Lloyds, Ld.*; *Cap. &*
Counties.
BRIDGE OF ALLAN—*Union of Scot.*; *North of Scot.*
& Town & County, 19, 164.
BRIDGE OF WEIR—*Clydesdale.*
BRIDGNORTH—*Lloyds, Ld.*; *Lond. City & Mid.,*
Ld.; *Cap. & Counties; Barclay & Co., Ld.*
BRIDGWATER—*Parr's, Ld.*; *Fox, Fowler & Co.,*
19; Lloyds, Ld.; *Nat. Prov. of Eng.*; *Lond.*
City & Mid.
BRIDLINGTON—*Barclay & Co., Ld.*; *Lond. Joint*
Stock; Union of Lond. & Smiths, Ld.; *Beckett*
& Co., 70; Lond. City & Mid.
BRIDPORT—*Lloyds, Ld.*; *Lond. City & Mid.*
BRIDFELD—*Union of Man.*, 70; *Man. & County,*
164; B. of L'pool, 164.
BRIERLEY HILL—*Lond. City & Mid.*; *Barclay*
& Co., Ld.; *Lloyds.*
BRIG—*Lond. City & Mid.*; *Union of Lond. &*
Smiths; Lond. Joint Stock.
BRIGHOUSE—*Halifax Com.*, 172; *Union of Lond.*
& Smiths, Ld.; *W. Yorks, 98; Lond. City &*
Midland.
BRIGHTLINGSEA—*Barclay & Co., Ld.*
BRIGHTON—*Cap. & Counties; Lond. County &*
West; Barclay; Lond. & S. Western; Lond.
City & Midland; Lloyds, Ld.; *Nat. Prov.*;
Lond. & Prov.; *Union of Lond. & Smiths.*
BRISTOL—*B. of Eng.*; *Nat. Prov. of Eng.*; *Parr's,*
Ld.; *Lond. & S. Western; Union of Lond. &*
Smiths, Ld.; *Lloyds, Ld.*; *Lond. & Prov.*;
Lond. City & Mid.; *Cap. & Counties; Barclay*
& Co., Ld.
BRIXHAM—*Nat. Prov. of Eng.*; *Lloyds, Ld.*
BROADSTAIRS—*Lloyds, Ld.*; *Cap. & Counties;*
Lond. County & West.
BROMLEY (Kent)—*Lond. County & West; Mar-*
tin's B.; *Lond. City & Mid.*; *Union of London*
& Smiths; Lond. & S. Western; Lloyds.
BROMSGROVE—*Lond. City & Mid., Ld.*; *Lloyds, Ld.*
BROMYARD—*Nat. Prov. of Eng.*; *Cap. & Counties.*
BRORA—*N. of Scot. & Town & County, 19, 164.*
BROSELEY—*Lloyds, Ld.*
BROUGHTON-IN-FURNESS—*Lond. Joint Stock; B.*
of L'pool, Ld., 52; *Man. & L'pool Dist.*
BROUGHY FERRY—*Roy. of Scot.*, 63, 131; *N. of*
Scot. & Town & County, 19, 164.
BROWNHILLS—*Lond. City & Mid., Ld.*
BROXBURN—*Brit. Linen Bank.*
BRUFF—*Nat.*; *Munster & Leinster, 164.*
BRUTON—*Parr's B., Ld.*
BRYNMAWR—*Cap. & Counties; Lond. City &*
Midland, Ld.
BUCHLYVIE—*B. of Scot.*
BUCKFASTLEIGH—*Cap. & Counties; Lloyds, Ld.*
BUCKHAVEN—*Roy. of Scot.*, 63, 131.
BUCKIE—*N. of Scot. & Town & County, 19, 164;*
Union of Scot.; *B. of Scot.*; *Clydesdale; Com.*
of Scot.
BUCKINGHAM—*Lloyds, Ld.*; *Lond. County & West.*
BUDE—*Lloyds, Ld.*; *Dingley & Co., 164; Fox,*
Fowler & Co., 92; Barclay & Co., Ld.
BUDLEIGH SALTERN—*Lond. City & Mid.*;
Union of Lond. & Smiths, Ld.; *Lloyds, Ld.*
BULIH WELLS—*Nat. Prov. of Eng.*; *Lond. &*
Prov.; *Lond. City & Mid.*
BULFORD CAMP—*Cap. & Counties; Lloyds; Lond.*
City & Mid.
BUNGAY—*Barclay & Co., Ld.*; *Lond. & Prov.*
BURFORD—*Lloyds, Ld.*
BURGESS HILL—*Cap. & Counties; Barclay & Co.,*
Ld.
BURGH—*Cap. & Counties; Lond. City & Mid.*;
Barclay & Co., Ld.
BURGHAD—*B. of Scot.*
BURNHAM (Somerset)—*Lloyds, Ld.*; *Parr's B.*
Ld.; *Nat. Prov. of Eng.*
BURNHAM (Essex)—*Barclays.*
BURNHAM MARKET (Norfolk)—*Barclay & Co.,*
Ld.
BURNLEY—*B. of L'pool, 164; Man. & County, 164;*
Lancs. & Yorks., 95; Union of Man., 70; Lond.
City & Mid.
BURNTISLAND—*Nat. of Scot.*; *Com. of Scot.*
BURY PORT—*Lond. City & Mid.*; *Lloyds, Ld.*;
Lond. & Prov.
BURSLEM—*Man. & L'pool Dist.*; *Barclay & Co.,*
Ld.; *Lloyds, Ld.*; *Nat. Prov. of Eng.*
BURTON-ON-TRENT—*Nat. Prov. of Eng.*; *Lloyds,*
Ld.; *Lond. City & Mid.*; *Parr's B., Ld.*
BURY (Lancs.)—*Man. & L'pool Dist.*; *Union B.*
of Man., 70; *Lancs. & Yorks., 95; Williams*
Deacon's; Parr's; Lond. City & Mid.
BURY ST. EDMUNDS—*Barclay & Co., Ld.*; *Nat*
Prov. of Eng.; *Cap. & Counties.*
BUSHMILLS—*Belfast, 164.*
BUXTON—*Man. & County, 164; Williams Deacon's,*
Ld.; *Parr's B., Ld.*; *Lancs. & Yorks., 95;*
Man. & L'pool Dist.; *Lond. City & Mid.*
CAERPHILLY—*Lond. & Prov.*; *Lloyds; Lond*
City & Mid.; *Nat. Prov. of Eng.*
CAHR—*Nat.*; *B. of Ire.*, 52, 63.
CAHRCIVEEN—*Nat.*; *Munster & Leinster, 164.*
CAISTON—*Lond. City & Mid.*; *Union of Lond*
& Smiths, Ld.
CALEDON—*Belfast, 164.*
CALLAN—*B. of Ire.*, 52, 63; *Munster & Leinster*
164.
CALLANDER—*B. of Scot.*; *Com. of Scot.*
CALLINGTON—*Dingley & Co., 164; Barclay & Co.,*
Ld.; *Cap. & Counties.*
CALNE—*Cap. & Counties; Lloyds, Ld.*
CALSTOCK—*Fox, Fowler & Co 92; Dingley &*
Co., 164.
CAMBERLEY—*Barclay & Co.*; *Lond. & Prov.*;
Lond. County & West.
CAMBORNE—*Barclay & Co., Ld.*; *Lloyds, Ld.*;
Cap. & Counties.
CAMBRIDGE—*Lond. County & Wes.*; *Barclay;*
Cap. & Counties; Lloyds, Ld.; *Union of Lond.*
& Smiths; Nat. Prov. of Eng.; *Lond. City &*
Mid.
CAMBUSLANG—*Com. of Scot.*; *Nat. of Scot.*

- CAMELFORD—Dingley & Co., 164; *Cap. & Counties*; *Barclay*; *Lloyds*.
- CAMPBELTOWN—*Clydesdale*; *Com. of Scot.*; *Roy. of Scot.*, 63, 131; *B. of Scot.*; *Union of Scot.*
- CAMPDEN—*Cap. & Counties*; *Lond. City & Mid.*, *Ld.*
- CAMPSPIE—*Roy. of Scot.*, 63, 131.
- CANNOCK—*Lloyds*, *Ld.*; *Nat. Prov. of Eng.*
- CANTERBURY—*Cap. & Counties*; *Lond. City & West.*; *Lloyds*, *Ld.*; *Union of Lond. & Smiths*, *Ld.*
- CARDIFF—*Nat. Prov. of Eng.*; *Lond. & Prov.*; *Lloyds*, *Ld.*; *Lond. City & Mid.*; *Cap. & Counties*; *Nat.*; *Barclays*.
- CARDIGAN—*Nat. Prov. of Eng.*; *Lloyds*, *Ld.*; *Lond. City & Mid.*; *Lond. & Prov.*
- CARLISLE—*Lond. City & Mid.*; *Clydesdale*; *Lond. Joint Stock*; *B. of L'pool*, 70; *Parr's*.
- CARLOW—*B. of Ire.*, 52, 63; *Nat.*; *Prov. of Ire.*, 19.
- CARLUKE—*Brit. Linen B.*; *Nat. of Scot.*
- CARMARTHEN—*Nat. Prov. of Eng.*; *Lond. & Prov.*; *Lloyds*, *Ld.*; *Lond. City & Mid.*
- CARNARVON—*Lond. City & Mid.*; *Lloyds*, *Ld.*; *Nat. Prov.*
- CARNDONAGH—*Northern*, 19, 70.
- CARNFORTH—*Man. & L'pool Dist.*; *B. of L'pool*, 52.
- CARNOUSTIE—*B. of Scot.*; *N. of Scot. & Town & County*, 19, 164; *Nat. of Scot.*
- CARNWATH—*Com. of Scot.*
- CARRICK—*Ulster*, 95.
- CARRICKFERGUS—*Northern*, 19, 70.
- CARRICKMACROSS—*Nat.*; *Ulster*, 95.
- CARRICK-ON-SHANNON—*Northern*, 19, 70; *Prov. of Ireland*, 19.
- CARRICK-ON-SUIR—*Nat.*; *Prov. of Ire.*, 19.
- CARSHALTON—*Lond. & Prov.*
- CARTMEL—*Man. & L'pool Dist.*; *B. of L'pool*, 52.
- CASHLE—*Nat.*; *Munster & Leinster*, 164.
- CASTLEBAR—*B. of Ire.*, 52, 63; *Nat.*
- CASTLEBLAYNEY—*Belfast*, 64; *B. of Ire.*, 52, 63.
- CASTLE CARY—*Parr's B.*, *Ld.*
- CASTLECOMER—*Nat.*; *B. of Ire.*, 52, 63.
- CASTLEDERG—*Ulster*, 95; *Hib.*, 92.
- CASTLE DOUGLAS—*B. of Scot.*; *Brit. Linen Bank*; *Nat. of Scot.*; *Union of Scot.*; *Clydesdale*.
- CASTLEFIN—*Ulster*, 95.
- CASTLEFORD—*Lond. City & Mid.*; *Barclay & Co.*, *Ld.*; *Halifax Com.*, 172.
- CASTLE ISLAND—*Nat.*
- CASTLE POLLARD—*Ulster*, 95; *Hib.*, 92; *Northern*, 19, 70.
- CASTLEREA—*Nat.*; *Ulster*, 95.
- CASTLETON (Lancs.)—*Lond. City & Mid.*; *Man. & L'pool Dist.*
- CASTLETOWN (Caithness)—*Com. of Scot.*
- CASTLETOWN (Isle of Man)—*Lancs. & Yorks.*, 95; *Isle of Man*, 95; *Parr's Bank*, *Ld.*
- CASTLEWELLAN—*Northern*, 19, 70; *Prov. of Ire.*, 19.
- CATERHAM—*Lloyds*, *Ld.*
- CATRINE—*Roy. of Scot.*, 63, 131.
- CAVAN—*B. of Ireland*, 52, 63; *Prov. of Ire.*, 19; *Ulster*, 95; *Hib.*, 92.
- CAWOOD—*Lond. Joint Stock*.
- CELLARDYKE—*Nat. of Scot.*
- CHADDERTON—*Man. & County*, 164; *Lond. City & Mid.*
- CHAGFORD—*Dingley, Pearse & Co.*, 102; *Lloyds*, *Ld.*
- CHAPEN-EN-LE-FRITH—*Man. & County*, 164; *Parr's*; *Williams Deacon's*.
- CHARD—*Parr's*, *Ld.*; *Lloyds*, *Ld.*; *Nat. Prov. of Eng.*
- CHARLEBUR—*Lond. City & Mid.*
- CHARLEVILLE—*Nat.*; *B. of Ire.*, 52, 63; *Munster & Leinster*, 164.
- CHATHAM—*Lond. County & West.*; *Lond. & Prov.*; *Cap. & Counties*; *Lloyds*, *Ld.*
- CHATTERIS—*Barclay & Co.*, *Ld.*; *Nat. Prov. of England*.
- CHEADLE (Staffs)—*Barclay & Co.*, *Ld.*; *Manchester & L'pool*.
- CHEADLE (nr. Manchester)—*Man. & L'pool Dist.*
- CHELSFORD—*Lond. County & West.*; *Barclay*; *Cap. & Counties*.
- CHELTENHAM—*Cap. & Counties*; *Nat. Prov. of Eng.*; *Lloyds*, *Ld.*; *Lond. City & Mid.*; *Barclay & Co.*, *Ld.*; *Union of Lond. & Smiths*.
- CHESTOW—*Lond. & Prov.*; *Lond. City & Mid.*; *Lloyds*.
- CHERTSEY—*Lond. County & West.*; *Barclay & Co.*, *Ld.*
- CHESHAM—*Union of Lond. & Smiths*, *Ld.*; *Lloyds*, *Ld.*
- CHESHUNT—*Lond. Joint Stock*.
- CHESTER—*Nat. Prov. of Eng.*; *Lond. City & Mid.*; *Lloyds*, *Ld.*; *Parr's B.*, *Ld.*; *B. of L'pool*, 70; *Man. & L'pool Dist.*
- CHESTER-LE-STREET—*B. of L'pool*, 70; *Lloyds*, *Ld.*; *Barclay*.
- CHESTERFIELD—*Parr's B.*, *Ld.*; *Lond. City & Mid.*; *Williams Deacon's*; *Lond. Joint Stock*; *Sheffield*, 164.
- CHICHESTER—*Barclay & Co.*, *Ld.*; *Cap. & Counties*; *Lond. County & West*; *Lond. City & Mid.*
- CHIPPENHAM—*Cap. & Counties*; *Lloyds*, *Ld.*; *Union of Lond. & Smiths*.
- CHIPPING NORTON—*Lond. City & Mid.*; *Gillett & Co.*, 70.
- CHIPPING ONGAR—*Barclay & Co.*, *Ld.*
- CHIPPING SODBURY—*Nat. Prov. of Eng.*; *Union of Lond. & Smiths*.
- CHIRNSIDE—*Com. of Scot.*
- CHISLEHURST—*Martin's*; *Lond. County & West.*
- CHISWICK—*Lond. & S. Western*; *Lond. County & West.*; *Lond. City & Mid.*; *Parr's*; *Union of Lond. & Smith's*.
- CHORLEY (Lancs.)—*Man. & L'pool Dist.*; *Williams Deacon's*; *Lond. City & Mid.*; *Man. & County*, 164.
- CHORLTON-UPON-MEDLOCK—*Williams Deacon's*.
- CHRISTCHURCH—*Lloyds*, *Ld.*; *Cap. & Counties*.
- CHUDLEIGH—*Lloyds*, *Ld.*; *Cap. & Counties*.
- CHURCH—*Union of Man.*, 70; *Man. & L'pool Dist.*
- CINDERFORD—*Cap. & Counties*; *Lloyds*.
- CIRENCESTER—*Lloyds*; *Cap. & Counties*; *Lond. City & Mid.*
- CLACTON-ON-SEA—*Barclay & Co.*; *London County & West.*
- CLARE—*Cap. & Counties*; *Barclay & Co.*
- CLAREMORRIS—*Nat.*; *B. of Ire.*, 52, 63.
- CLAUDY—*Northern*, 19, 70.
- CLEATOR MOOR—*Man. & L'pool Dist.*; *Parr's B.*, *Ld.*
- CLECKNEATON—*Lond. City & Mid.*; *Lancs. & Yorks.*, 95; *Union of Lond. & Smiths*, *Ld.*
- CLEVEDON—*Parr's*, *Ld.*; *Lloyds*, *Ld.*; *Nat. Prov. of Eng.*
- CLIFDEN—*Nat.*
- CLIFTON—*Nat. Prov. of Eng.*; *Parr's*, *Ld.*; *Lloyds*, *Ld.*; *Union of Lond. & Smiths*, *Ld.*; *Lond. City & Mid.*; *Cap. & Counties*.
- CLITHEROE—*B. of L'pool*, 164; *Man. & County*, 164; *Lond. City & Mid.*
- CLOGHEEN—*Prov. of Ire.*, 19.
- CLOGHER—*Ulster*, 95.
- CLONAKILTY—*Nat.*; *B. of Ireland*, 63; *Munster & Leinster*, 164.

- CLONES—Northern, 19, 70; Ulster, 95; B. of Ire., 52, 63.
- CLONMEL—B. of Ire., 52, 63; *Nat.*; Prov. of Ire., 19; Munster & Leinster, 164.
- CLONMELLON—Ulster, 95.
- CLUN (Salop)—*Lond. City & Mid.*
- COALVILLE—*Lond. City & Mid.*; Lloyds, *Ld.*; Nottingham & Notts., 95.
- COATBRIDGE—*Clydesdale*; *Nat. of Scot.*; *Roy. of Scot.*, 63, 131; *Union of Scot.*; *Com. of Scot.*; *British Linen B.*; B. of Scotland.
- COBHAM—*Parr's*; *Barclay*.
- COCKERMOUTH—*Lond. Joint Stock*; *Lond. City & Mid.*; B. of L'pool, 70.
- COGGESHALL—*Barclay & Co., Ld.*; *Lond. County & West.*
- COLCHESTER—*Lond. County & West.*; *Barclay & Co., Ld.*; *Cap. & Counties*; *Parr's B., Ld.*; *Lond. Joint Stock*.
- COLDSTREAM—B. of Scot.; *Brit. Linen B.*
- COLEFORD—*Cap. & Counties*; Lloyds.
- COLERAINE—Belfast, 164; Northern, 19, 70; Prov. of Ire., 19; Ulster, 95; B. of Ire., 52, 63.
- COLESHILL—*Lond. City & Mid.*; Lloyds, *Ld.*
- COLINSBURGH—*Com. of Scot.*
- COLNBROOK—*Barclay & Co., Ld.*
- COLNE—B. of L'pool, 164; Man. & County, 164; Union of Man., 70.
- COLWYN BAY—*Lond. City & Mid.*; *Nat. Prov. of Eng.*; *Parr's*; Lloyds; Man. and L'pool Dist.
- COLYTON—Lloyds, *Ld.*
- COMBER—Northern, 19, 70.
- COMRIE—*Com. of Scot.*
- CONOLETON—Man. & L'pool Dist.; *Parr's B., Ld.*
- CONISTON—B. of L'pool, *Ld.*, 52; Man. & L'pool Dist.
- CONSETT—B. of L'pool, 70; Lloyds, *Ld.*; *Lond. Joint Stock*.
- CONWAY—*Nat. Prov. of Eng.*; *Lond. City & Mid.*
- COOKTOWN—Belfast, 164; Ulster, 95; Hib., 92.
- COOTEHILL—Prov. of Ire., 19; Ulster, 95; Hib., 92.
- CORK—B. of Ire., 52, 63; Hib., 92; *Nat.*; Prov. of Ire., 19; Munster & Leinster, 164; Ulster, 95.
- CORSHAM—Lloyds, *Ld.*; *Cap. & Counties*.
- CORWEN—*Lond. City & Mid.*; *Nat. Prov. of Eng.*
- COUPAR-ANGUS—B. of Scot.; *Nat. of Scot.*; *Union of Scot.*
- COVENTRY—Lloyds, *Ld.*; *Barclay & Co., Ld.*; *Lond. City & Mid.*; *Parr's B., Ld.*; *Nat. Prov. of Eng.*
- COWBRIDGE—*Lond. & Prov.*; *Nat. Prov. of Eng.*; *Lond. City & Mid., Ld.*
- COWDENBEATH—*Nat. of Scot.*; *Clydesdale*; *Roy. of Scot.*, 131; *Com. of Scot.*
- COWES—*Cap. & Counties*; *Lond. County & West.*
- CRADLEY HEATH—*Barclay & Co., Ld.*; *Lond. City & Mid., Ld.*; Lloyds.
- CRAIL—*Com. of Scot.*
- CRANBROOK—*Lond. County & West.*; Lloyds.
- CRAWLEY—*Lond. County & West.*; *Cap. & Counties*.
- CRAYFORD—*Martin's*.
- CREDITON—*Nat. Prov. of Eng.*; Lloyds, *Ld.*; Fox, Fowler & Co., 19.
- CREWE—*Barclay & Co., Ld.*; Man. & L'pool Dist.; *Parr's B., Ld.*
- CREWKERNE—*Parr's, Ld.*; Lloyds, *Ld.*
- CRICCIETH—*Lond. City & Mid.*; *Nat. Prov. of Eng.*
- CRICKHOWELL—*Nat. Prov. of Eng.*
- CRICKLADE—*Cap. & Counties*; Lloyds, *Ld.*
- CRIEFF—B. of Scot.; *Clydesdale*; *Com. of Scot.*; *Union of Scot.*; N. of Scot. & Town & County, 19, 164; *Brit. Linen B.*
- CROMARTY—*Com. of Scot.*; B. of Scot.
- CROMER—*Barclay & Co., Ld.*; *Cap. & Counties*.
- CROOK—*Nat. Prov. of Eng.*; *Barclay & Co., Ld.*; B. of L'pool, 70.
- CROSSHILLS—B. of L'pool, 164; *Lond. City & Mid.*
- CROSSMAGLEN—Belfast, 164; Hib., 92.
- CROWLAND—*Barclay & Co., Ld.*
- CROWLE—*Union of Lond. & Smiths, Ld.*; *Lond. Joint Stock*; Beckett & Co., 70.
- CROYDON—*Lond. County & West.*; *Lond. & S. Western*; *Union of Lond. & Smiths, Ld.*; *Lond. City & Mid.*; *Lond. Joint Stock*; *Nat. Prov. of Eng.*; *Lond. & Prov.*
- CRUDEN BAY—N. of Scot. & Town & County, 19, 98, 164.
- CRUMLIN—Ulster, 95.
- CUCKFIELD—*Barclay & Co., Ld.*
- CULLEN—N. of Scot. & Town & County, 19, 164; *Union of Scot.*
- CULLUMPTON—Lloyds, *Ld.*; *Parr's, Ld.*; *Nat. Prov. of Eng.*
- CUMBERNAULD—*Roy. of Scot.*, 63, 131.
- CUMINESTOWN—N. of Scot. & Town & County, 19, 164.
- CUMNOCK—B. of Scot.; *Clydesdale*; *Roy. of Scot.*, 63, 131.
- CUPAR (Fifeshire)—*Brit. Linen B.*; *Clydesdale*; *Com. of Scot.*; *Nat. of Scot.*; *Roy. of Scot.*, 63, 131.
- CUSHENDALL—Northern, 19, 70.
- DALBEATH—*Union of Scot.*; *Com. of Scot.*; *Clydesdale*.
- DALKEITH—*Clydesdale*; *Com. of Scot.*; *Nat. of Scot.*; R. of Scot., 63, 131.
- DALMELLINGTON—*Roy. of Scotland*, 63, 131.
- DALRY (Ayrshire)—*Brit. Linen B.*; *Clydesdale*; *Nat. of Scot.*
- DALRY (Galloway)—*Union of Scot.*
- DALTON—Man. & L'pool Dist.; B. of L'pool, 52; *Lond. Joint Stock*.
- DARLASTON—Lloyds, *Ld.*; *Lond. City & Mid., Ld.*
- DARLINGTON—*Barclay & Co., Ld.*; *Nat. Prov. of Eng.*; *Lond. Joint Stock*; B. of Liverpool, 70; Lloyds; *Lond. City & Mid.*
- DARTFORD—*Lond. County & West.*; *Martin's B.*; *Lond. & Prov.*
- DARTMOUTH—*Nat. Prov. of Eng.*; Lloyds, *Ld.*
- DARVEL—*Union of Scot.*; *Clydesdale B.*
- DARWEN—Lloyds, *Ld.*; Man. & L'pool Dist.; Man. & County, 164; Lances & Yorks., 95.
- DAVENTRY—*Cap. & Counties*; Northants Union 172.
- DAWLEY—Lloyds, *Ld.*; *Barclay & Co., Ld.*
- DAWLISH—Lloyds, *Ld.*; *Cap. & Counties*.
- DEAL—*Nat. Prov. of Eng.*; Lloyds, *Ld.*; *Cap. & Counties*; *Lond. County & West.*
- DEIDHAM—*Barclay & Co., Ld.*
- DELPH—Man. & County, 164.
- DELVIN—Ulster, 95.
- DENBIGH—*Nat. Prov. of Eng.*; *Lond. City & Mid.*
- DENNY—*Clydesdale*; B. of Scot.
- DENTON—Man. & County, 164; Man. & L'pool Dist.
- DEPTFORD—*Lond. County & West.*; *Lond. City & Mid.*
- DERBY—*Parr's B., Ld.*; *Union of Lond. & Smiths*; *Barclay & Co., Ld.*; *Lond. City & Mid.*; Lloyds, *Ld.*; *Nat. Prov. of Eng.*
- DERHAM, EAST—*Barclay & Co., Ld.*; *Lond. & Prov.*; *Nat. Prov. of Eng.*; *Cap. & Counties*.
- DEVIZES—*Cap. & Counties*; Lloyds, *Ld.*; *Lond. City & Mid.*
- DEVONPORT—Lloyds, *Ld.*; *Nat. Prov. of Eng.*; *Barclay & Co., Ld.*; *Cap. & Counties*.
- DEWSBURY—*Lond. City & Mid.*; Lances & Yorks., 95; *Union of Lond. & Smiths, Ld.*; Halifax Com., 172.

- DIDSBURY—Union of Man., 70; Man. & County, 164.
- DINGWALL—*Nat. of Scot.; B. of Scot.; Com. of Scot.; N. of Scot. & Town & County*, 19, 164.
- DISS—*Barclay & Co., Ld.; Lond. & Prov.*
- DOLGELLY—*Nat. Prov. of Eng.; Lond. City & Mid.*
- DOLLAR—*Clydesdale.*
- DONAGHADEE—Ulster, 95.
- DONCASTER—Beckett & Co., 70; *Lond. City & Mid.; Union of Lond. & Smiths, Ld.; Lond. Joint Stock; Barclay & Co., Ld.; Nat. Prov. of Eng.; Lloyds; Nottingham & Notts.*, 95; Sheffield, 164.
- DONEGAL—Ulster, 95; Belfast, 164.
- DONERAILE—*Nat.*
- DORCHESTER—*Lond. City & Mid.; Parr's, Ld.; Lloyds, Ld.; Cap. & Counties; Nat. Prov. of Eng.*
- DORKING—*Lond. County & West.; Cap. & Counties; Lond. Joint Stock.*
- DORNOCH—*B. of Scot.; N. of Scot. & Town & County*, 19, 164.
- DOUGLAS (Lanark)—*Com. of Scot.*
- DOUGLAS (I. of Man)—*Parr's; I. of Man*, 95; Lancs. & Yorks., 95; *Lloyds.*
- DOUNE—*Union of Scot.*
- DOVER—*Lond. County & West.; Nat. Prov. of Eng.; Cap. & Counties; Lloyds, Ld.; Lond. City & Mid.; Barclay & Co.*
- DOVERCOURT—*Barclay & Co.; Cap. & Counties.*
- DOWLAIS—*Lloyds, Ld.; Lond. City & Mid.; Lond. & Prov.*
- DOWNHAM MARKET—*Barclay & Co.; Lond. & Prov.*
- DOWNPATRICK—Northern, 19, 70; Ulster, 95.
- DOWNTON—*Lloyds, Ld.*
- DRAPERSTOWN—Ulster, 95.
- DRIFFIELD—Beckett & Co., 70; *Barclay & Co.; Union of Lond. & Smiths; Lond. Joint Stock.*
- DROGHEDA—B. of Ireland, 52, 63; Belfast, 164; Hib., 92; *Prov. of Ire.*, 19; Munster & Leinster, 164.
- DROITWICH—*Lloyds, Ld.; Cap. & Counties.*
- DROMARA—Northern, 19, 70.
- DROMORE (Tyrone)—Ulster, 95.
- DROMORE (Down)—Northern, 19.
- DRONFIELD—*Williams Deacon's; Lond. Joint Stock.*
- DROYLSDEN—*Man. & L'pool Dist.*
- DRUMCOLLOGHER—Munster & Leinster, 164.
- DRUMQUIN—Northern, 19, 70.
- DRUMSHAMPO—Northern, 19, 70.
- DRYEN—*Roy. of Scot.*, 63, 131.
- DUBLIN—B. of Ire., 52, 63; Boyle, Low, Murray & Co., 172; Hib., 92; *Prov. of Ire.*, 19; *Roy. of Ire.*, 95; Ulster, 95; Guinness, Mahon & Co., 131; *Nat.; Munster & Leinster*, 164; Northern, 19, 70; Belfast, 164.
- DUDLEY—*Barclay & Co.; Lloyds, Ld.; Lond. City & Mid.*
- DUFFTOWN—N. of Scot. & Town & County, 19, 164; *Com. of Scot.*
- DUKINFIELD—*Man. & L'pool Dist.; Man. & County*, 164; *Parr's B.*
- DULVERTON—*Nat. Prov. of Eng.*
- DUMBARTON—*Clydesdale; Com. of Scot.; Union of Scot.; Brit. Linen B.; B. of Scot.; Merc. of Scot.*, 41.
- DUMFRIES—*B. of Scot.; Brit. Linen B.; Com. of Scot.; Clydesdale; Nat. of Scot.; Roy. of Scot.*, 63, 131; *Union of Scot.; N. of Scot. & Town & County*, 19, 164.
- DUNBAR—*Brit. Linen B.; Com. of Scot.; B. of Scot.*
- DUNBLANE—*B. of Scot.; Union of Scot.*
- DUNDALK—Belfast, 164; B. of Ire., 52, 63; *Nat.; Ulster*, 95; Hib., 92.
- DUNDEE—*Brit. Linen B.; B. of Scot.; Com. of Scot.; Clydesdale; Nat. of Scot.; Roy. of Scot.*, 63, 131; *Union of Scot.; N. of Scot. & Town & County*, 19, 164.
- DUNDRUM—Northern, 19, 70.
- DUNFANAGHY—Belfast, 164.
- DUNFERMLINE—*Brit. Linen B.; B. of Scot.; Com. of Scot.; Nat. of Scot.; Roy. of Scot.*, 63, 131; N. of Scot. & Town & County, 19, 164; *Clydesdale; Union of Scot.*
- DUNGANNON—Belfast, 164; *Prov. of Ire.*, 19.
- DUNGARVAN—*Nat.; Prov. of Ire.*, 19; Munster & Leinster, 164.
- DUNGIVEN—Northern, 19, 70.
- DUNKELD—*B. of Scot.; Union of Scot.*
- DUNKINEELY—Ulster, 95.
- DUNLEER, Hib., 92; Ulster, 95.
- DUNLOP—*Clydesdale.*
- DUNMANWAY—Munster & Leinster, 164; B. of Ire., 52, 63.
- DUNMORE—*Nat.; B. of Ire.*, 52, 63.
- DUNMOW—*Barclay & Co.*
- DUNNING—*Union of Scot.*
- DUNOON—*Union of Scot.; Clydesdale; Brit. Linen B.*
- DUNS—*Bank of Scot.; Brit. Linen B.; Roy. of Scot.*, 63, 131.
- DUNSTABLE—*Barclay & Co.; Lond. County & West.*
- DURHAM—*Barclay & Co.; Nat. Prov. of Eng.; Lond. Joint Stock; Lloyds, Ld.; B. of Liverpool*, 70.
- DURNO—B. of Scot. & Town & County, 19, 164.
- DURSLEY—*Lloyds, Ld.; Nat. Prov. of Eng.*
- DYSART—*B. of Scot.*
- EAGLESHAM—*Clydesdale.*
- EARLESTOWN—*Parr's B.; Man. & L'pool Dist.*
- EARLSTON—*Com. of Scot.*
- EASINGWOLD—*Lond. City & Mid.; Barclay & Co.*
- EASKY—Ulster, 95
- EASTBOURNE—*Barclay & Co.; Lond. & Prov.; Lond. County & West.; Lond. City & Mid.; Cap. & Counties; Lond. & S. West.; Lloyds; Union of Lond. & Smiths.*
- EAST GRINSTEAD—*Barclay & Co.; Cap. & Counties; Lloyds.*
- EAST KILBRIDE—*Clydesdale.*
- EAST LINTON—*Nat. of Scot.*
- EAST MOLESEY—*Barclay & Co.; Lond. & S. Western.*
- EASTWOOD—*Lond. City & Mid.; Barclay & Co.; Nottingham & Notts.*, 95.
- EBBW VALE—*Lloyds; Lond. & Prov.; Lond. City & Mid.; Nat. Prov. of Eng.*
- ECCLEFECHAN—*Roy. of Scot.*, 63, 131.
- ECCLES—*Man. & County*, 164; *Williams Deacon's; Parr's Bank.*
- ECCLESIALI—*Man. & L'pool Dist.; Nat. Prov. of Eng.*
- ECHT—*Nat. of Scot. & Town & County*, 19, 164.
- ECKINGTON—*Union of Lond. & Smiths; Barclay & Co.*
- EDENDERRY—Ulster, 95; Hib., 92.
- EDERNEY—Northern, 19, 70.
- EDGEWORTHSTOWN—*Nat.; Ulster*, 95.
- EDINBURGH—*B. of Scot.; Brit. Linen B.; Clydesdale; Com. of Scot.; Merc. of Scot.*, 41; *Nat. of Scot.; Roy. of Scot.*, 63, 131; *Union of Scot.; N. of Scot. & Town & County*, 19, 164.
- EDZELL—*Union of Scot.*
- EGHAM—*Barclay & Co.; Lond. & Prov.*
- EGREMONT (Cumb.)—*Parr's B.; Lond. Joint Stock; Man. & L'pool Dist.*
- EGREMONT (Ches.)—*Lond. City & Mid.; B. of L'pool*, 70.
- ELGIN—*Brit. Linen B.; Com. of Scot.; N. of*

- Scot. & Town & County, 19, 164; *Union of Scot.*; *B. of Scot.*; *Roy. of Scot.*, 63, 131.
- ELIE—*Nat. of Scot.*; *Clydesdale*.
- ELLAND—*Lancs. & Yorks.*, 95; *Union of Lond. & Smiths*; *W. Yorks.*, 98; *Lond. City & Mid.*
- ELLESMERE—*Cap. & Counties*; *Lloyds*; *Nat. Prov. of Eng.*
- ELLON—*N. of Scot. & Town & County*, 19, 164; *Union of Scot.*
- ELPHIN—*Northern*, 19, 70.
- ELSTREE—*Barclay & Co.*; *Lond. County & West.*
- ELSWICK—*B. of L'pool*, 70.
- ELTHAM—*Martin's B.*; *Lond. & Prov.*; *Lond. & South West*.
- ELY—*Barclay & Co.*; *Cap. & Counties*.
- ENFIELD—*Lond. & Prov.*; *Lloyds*; *Barclay & Co.*
- ENNIS—*Nat.*; *Prov. of Ire.*, 19; *B. of Ire.*, 52, 63; *Munster & Leinster*, 164.
- ENNISCORTHY—*Nat.*; *Prov. of Ire.*, 19; *B. of Ire.*, 52, 63; *Ulster*, 95; *Munster & Leinster*, 164.
- ENNISKILLEN—*Belfast*, 164; *Prov. of Ire.*, 19; *Ulster*, 95.
- ENNISTYMON—*Nat.*; *Munster & Leinster*, 164.
- EPPING—*Barclay & Co.*
- EPSOM—*Lond. County & West.*; *Cap. & Counties*.
- EPWORTH—*Lond. City & Mid.*
- ERITH—*Lond. County & West.*; *Lond. & Prov.*; *Barclays*.
- ERROL—*Union of Scot.*
- ESHER—*Barclay & Co.*; *Lond. County & West.*
- EVESHAM—*Cap. & Counties*; *Lloyds*; *Lond. City & Mid.*; *Barclay & Co.*
- EXETER—*Lloyds*; *Union of Lond. & Smiths*; *Nat. Prov. of Eng.*; *Fox, Fowler & Co.*, 19; *Cap. & Counties*; *Parr's*.
- EXMOUTH—*Lond. City & Mid.*; *Lloyds*; *Union of Lond. & Smiths*; *Nat. Prov. of Eng.*
- EYE—*Lond. & Prov.*; *Barclay & Co.*
- EYEMOUTH—*Roy. of Scot.*, 63, 131; *Com. of Scot.*
- FAIRFORD—*Cap. & Counties*; *Lloyds*.
- FAKENHAM—*Lond. & Prov.*; *Barclay & Co.*; *Nat. Prov. of Eng.*; *Cap. & Counties*.
- FALKIRK—*B. of Scot.*; *Com. of Scot.*; *Clydesdale*; *Nat. of Scot.*; *Roy. of Scot.*, 63, 131; *Brit. Linen B.*; *N. of Scot. & Town & County*, 19, 164.
- FALKLAND—*Brit. Linen B.*
- FALMOUTH—*Lloyds*; *Barclay & Co.*; *Cap. & Counties*.
- FAREHAM—*Cap. & Counties*; *Lloyds*.
- FARINGDON—*Lloyds*.
- FARNBOROUGH—*Cap. & Counties*; *Lond. City & Mid.*; *Lond. County & West.*
- FARNHAM—*Lond. County & West.*; *Cap. & Counties*; *Lloyds*.
- FARNWORTH—*Man. & County*, 164; *Union of Man.*, 70; *Williams Deacon's*; *Man. & L'pool Dist.*
- FAULHOUSE—*Nat. of Scot.*
- FAVERHAM—*Union of Lond. & Smiths*; *Lond. County & West.*; *Cap. & Counties*.
- FELIXSTOWE—*Cap. & Counties*; *Barclay & Co.*
- FELTHAM—*Barclay & Co.*; *Lond. County & West.*
- FELTON—*B. of L'pool*, 70.
- PENNY STRATFORD—*Barclay & Co.*
- PENTON—*Man. & L'pool Dist.*; *Lloyds*.
- FERMOY—*Nat.*; *Prov. of Ire.*, 19; *Munster & Leinster*, 164; *B. of Ire.*, 52, 63.
- FFESTINIOG—*Lond. City & Mid.*
- FETHARD—*Munster & Leinster*, 164; *Prov. of Ire.*, 19.
- FETTERCAIRN—*N. of Scot. & Town & County*, 19, 164.
- FIFE KEITH—*N. of Scot. & Town & County*, 19, 164.
- FILEY—*Lond. Joint Stock*; *Barclay & Co.*
- FINTONA—*Ulster*, 94; *Northern*, 19, 70; *Hib.* 92.
- FISHGUARD—*Lond. & Prov.*; *Lloyds*; *Lond. City & Mid.*
- FIVEMILETOWN—*Northern*, 19, 70.
- FLAMBOROUGH—*Lond. Joint Stock*.
- FLEETWOOD—*Man. & L'pool Dist.*; *Williams Deacon's*; *Lond. City & Mid.*; *Man. & County*, 164.
- FLINT—*Lond. City & Mid.*
- FOOHABERS—*N. of Scot. & Town & County*, 19, 164; *Union of Scot.*
- FOLKESTONE—*Nat. Prov. of Eng.*; *Lloyds*; *Cap. & Counties*; *Lond. City & Mid.*; *Lond. County & West.*
- FORDINGBRIDGE—*Lloyds*.
- FORFAR—*B. of Scot.*; *Com. of Scot.*; *Nat. of Scot.*; *Roy. of Scot.*, 63, 131; *Union of Scot.*; *Brit. Linen Bank*; *Clydesdale*.
- FORRES—*Brit. Linen B.*; *Nat. of Scot.*; *Roy. of Scot.*, 63, 131; *L. of Scot.*; *N. of Scot. & Town & County*, 19, 164.
- FORTROSE—*B. of Scot.*
- FORT AUGUSTUS—*B. of Scot.*
- FORT WILLIAM—*Brit. Linen B.*; *B. of Scot.*; *Nat. of Scot.*
- FOWEY—*Cap. & Counties*; *Barclay & Co.*; *Lloyds*.
- FRAMLINGHAM—*Barclay & Co.*
- FRASERBURGH—*B. of Scot.*; *N. of Scot. & Town & County*, 19, 164; *Union of Scot.*; *Clydesdale*; *Com. of Scot.*
- FRESHWATER (I. of Wight)—*Lloyds*; *Cap. & Counties*.
- FREUCHIE—*Brit. Linen B.*
- FRIOCKHEIM—*N. of Scot. & Town & County*, 19, 164.
- FRODSHAM—*Parr's*.
- FROME—*Lloyds*; *Parr's*; *Cap. & Counties*.
- GAINSBOROUGH—*Lond. City & Mid.*; *Union of Lond. & Smiths*; *Sheffield B. Co.*, 164.
- GAIRLOCH—*B. of Scot.*
- GALASHIELS—*B. of Scot.*; *Com. of Scot.*; *Nat. of Scot.*; *Roy. of Scot.*, 63, 131; *Brit. Linen B.*
- GALSTON—*Union of Scot.*; *Brit. Linen B.*
- GALWAY—*B. of Ire.*, 52, 63; *Nat.*; *Prov. of Ire.*, 19.
- GARDENSTOWN—*Nat. of Scot. & Town & County*, 19, 164.
- GARMOUTH—*B. of Scot.*
- GARSTANG—*Man. & L'pool Dist.*; *Lond. City & Mid.*
- GARSTON—*Parr's B.*
- GARVAGH—*Ulster*, 95.
- GATEHOUSE—*B. of Scot.*; *Union of Scot.*
- GATESHEAD—*Nat. Prov. of Eng.*; *B. of L'pool*, 70; *Lloyds*; *Lond. Joint Stock*; *Lond. City & Mid.*; *Barclay & Co.*
- GILFORD—*Belfast*, 164; *Northern*, 19, 70.
- GILLINGHAM (Dorset)—*Lloyds*; *Parr's*; *Nat. Prov. of Eng.*
- GILLINGHAM (Kent)—*Lond. & Prov.*; *Lond. County & West.*
- GIRVAN—*Com. of Scot.*; *Nat. of Scot.*; *Roy. of Scot.*, 63, 131; *Union of Scot.*; *Merc. of Scot.*, 41.
- GISBURN—*B. of L'pool*, 164; *Man. & County*, 164.
- GLAMIS—*Roy. of Scot.*, 63, 131.
- GLASOOW—*B. of Scot.*; *Brit. Linen B.*; *Clydesdale*; *Com. of Scot.*; *Nat. of Scot.*; *Roy. of Scot.*, 63, 131; *Union of Scot.*; *Merc. of Scot.*, 41; *Nat. of Scot. & Town & County*, 19, 164; *American Express Co.*, 125.
- GLASTONBURY—*Parr's*; *Lloyds*.
- GLENARM—*Belfast*, 164.
- GLENLIVET—*N. of Scot. & Town & County*, 19, 164.
- GLENLUCE—*Nat. of Scot.*
- GLENNAMADDY—*Ulster*, 95; *Nat.*

- GLENTIES—Ulster, 95.
 GLEN-URQUHART—*B. of Scot.*
 GLOSSOP—*Man. & L'pool Dist.; Man. & County, 164.*
 GLOUCESTER—*Cap. & Counties; Nat. Prov. of Eng.; Lloyds; Lond. City & Mid.; Barclay & Co.*
 GODALMING—*Cap. & Counties; Lond. County & West.; Lond. City & Mid.*
 GOLSPIE—*Brit. Lincn Bank; N. of Scot. & Town & County, 19, 164.*
 GOOLE—*Lond. Joint Stock; Barclay & Co.; Beckett & Co., 70; Lond. City & Mid.*
 GOREY—*Nat.; B. of Ire., 52, 63.*
 GORLESTON—*Barclay & Co.; Cap. & Counties; Lond. & Prov.; Nat. Prov. of Eng.*
 GORT—*Nat.*
 GORTIN—Ulster, 95.
 GORTON—*Man. & County, 164; Williams Deacon's.*
 GOSFORTH—*Lond. Joint Stock.*
 GOSPORT—*Lloyds; Cap. & Counties; Lond. & Prov.*
 GOUROCK—*Union of Scot.; Nat. of Scot.; Brit. Lincn B.; Clydesdale.*
 GOVAN—*Nat. of Scot.; Roy. of Scot., 63, 131.*
 GRAIGUE-NA-MANAGH—*Nat.*
 GRANARD—Ulster, 95; *Hib., 92.*
 GRANGE—*B. of L'pool, 52; Lond. City & Mid.; Man. & L'pool Dist.*
 GRANGEMOUTH—*Com. of Scot.; B. of Scot.; Roy. of Scot., 63, 131; Brit. Union Bank.*
 GRANTHAM—*Barclay & Co.; Lond. City & Mid.; Union of Lond. & Smiths.*
 GRANTON—*Roy. of Scot., 63, 131.*
 GRANTOWN—*Roy. of Scot., 63, 131; B. of Scot.; Nat. of Scot.*
 GRASMERE—*B. of L'pool, 52; Man. & L'pool Dist.*
 GRAVESEND—*Lond. County & West.; Lond. & Prov.; Cap. & Counties; Lond. City & Mid.*
 GRAYS—*Lond. & Prov.; Cap. & Counties.*
 GREAT AYTON—*Lond. Joint Stock.*
 GREAT BRIDGE—*Lloyds; Barclay & Co.*
 GREAT HORWOOD—*Lancs. & Yorks., 95; Man. & County, 164.*
 GREENLAW—*Roy. of Scot., 63, 131.*
 GREENOCK—*B. of Scot.; Brit. Lincn B.; Clydesdale; Com. of Scot.; Nat. of Scotland; Roy. of Scot., 63, 131; Union of Scot.; N. of Scot. & Town & County, 19, 164.*
 GREETLAND—*Lancs. & Yorks., 95; W. Yorks., 98.*
 GREYNA GREEN—*Brit. Lincn B.; Clydesdale; Com. of Scot.*
 GRIMSBY—*Union of Lond. & Smiths; Lond. Joint Stock; Barclay & Co.; Lond. City & Mid.; Nat. Prov. of Eng.*
 GUERNSEY—*Guernsey Com., 95; Lond. City & Mid.; Guernsey, 95; Cap. & Counties.*
 GUILDFORD—*Lond. County & West.; Cap. & Counties; Lond. City & Mid.; Barclay & Co.; Lloyds.*
 GUISBOROUGH—*Nat. Prov. of Eng.; Lond. Joint Stock.*
 GUSELEY—*Lond. City & Mid.; B. of L'pool, 164.*
 HADDINGTON—*B. of Scot.; Brit. Lincn B.; Com. of Scot.; Roy. of Scot., 63, 131.*
 HADLEIGH—*Barclay & Co.; Cap. & Counties.*
 HAILSHAM—*Barclay & Co.; Lond. County & West.*
 HALE—*Lancs. & Yorks., 95; Man. & L'pool Dist.; Parr's; Union of Man., 70.*
 HALESOWEN—*Lloyds; Lond. City & Mid.*
 HALESWORTH—*Barclay & Co.; Lond. & Prov.; Cap. & Counties.*
 HALIFAX—*Halifax Com., 172; W. Yorks., 98; Union of Lond. & Smiths; Lancs. & Yorks., 95; Lond. City & Mid.; Nat. Prov. of Eng.*
 HALKIRE—*B. of Scot.*
 HALSTEAD—*Lond. County & West.; Barclay & Co.*
 HALTWHISTLE—*Lond. City & Mid.; Lond. Joint Stock; B. of L'pool, 70.*
 HAMILTON—*B. of Scot.; Brit. Lincn B.; Clydesdale; Com. of Scot.; Merc. of Scot., 41; Roy. of Scot., 63, 131; Union of Scot.; Nat. of Scot.*
 HAMPTON—*Barclay & Co.*
 HANDSWORTH—*Lloyds.*
 HANLEY—*Man. & L'pool Dist.; Nat. Prov. of Eng.; Lloyds; Barclay & Co.; Lond. City & Mid.*
 HARLECH—*Lond. City & Mid.*
 HARLESTON—*Barclay & Co.; Lond. & Prov.*
 HARLING—*Barclay & Co.; Lond. & Prov.*
 HARLOW—*Barclay & Co.*
 HARPENDEN—*Barclay & Co.; Lond. County & West.*
 HARRINGTON—*Lond. Joint Stock; Parr's.*
 HARBOROUGH—*Lond. Joint Stock; Barclay & Co.; Lond. City & Mid.; Beckett & Co., 70; Nat. Prov. of Eng.; Brad. Dist., 164.*
 HARROW—*Lond. County & West.; Lond. & S. West.; Barclay & Co.*
 HARTLEPOOL—*Barclay & Co.; Nat. Prov. of Eng.; Lond. Joint Stock.*
 HARWICH—*Cap. & Counties; Barclay & Co.*
 HASLEMERE—*Cap. & Counties; Lond. County & West.*
 HASLINGDEN—*Man. & L'pool Dist.; Lancs. & Yorks., 95; Man. & County, 164.*
 HASTINGS—*Lond. County & West.; Cap. & Counties; Lloyds; Lond. City & Mid.; Parr's; Barclay & Co.; Lond. & S. West.*
 HATFIELD—*Barclay & Co.; Lond. County & West.; Lond. City & Mid.*
 HATHERLEIGH—*Dingley, Pearse & Co., 102; Lloyds; Fox, Fowler & Co., 92.*
 HAYAT—*Cap. & Counties; Barclay & Co.*
 HAYFORDWEST—*Lloyds; Lond. & Prov.; Nat. Prov. of Lond. City & Mid.*
 HAVERHILL—*Lond. County & West.; Cap. & Counties; Barclay & Co.*
 HAWES—*Barclay & Co.; Lond. Joint Stock.*
 HAWIK—*Brit. Lincn B.; Com. of Scot.; Nat. of Scot.; Roy. of Scot., 63, 131; B. of Scot.; N. of Scot. & Town & County, 19, 164.*
 HAWKHURST—*Lond. County & West.; Lloyds.*
 HAY—*Nat. Prov. of Eng.*
 HAYES—*Barclay & Co.; Lond. City & Mid.*
 HAYLE—*Barclay & Co.; Cap. & Counties.*
 HAYWARD'S HEATH—*Barclay & Co.; Cap. & Counties.*
 HEADFORD—*Nat.*
 HEANOR—*Lond. City & Mid.; Parr's B., Ltd.; Barclay & Co., Ltd.*
 HEATON CHAPEL—*Lancs. & Yorks., 95; Man. & L'pool Dist.*
 HEBBURN—*B. of L'pool, 70; Lloyds.*
 HEBDEN BRIDGE—*W. Yorks., 98; Man. & L'pool Dist.; Lancs. & Yorks., 95.*
 HECKMONDWIKE—*Lond. City & Mid.; Lancs. & Yorks., 95; Union of Lond. & Smiths.*
 HEDNESFORD—*Lond. City & Mid., Ltd.; Lloyds, Ltd.*
 HELENSBURGH—*B. of Scot.; Clydesdale; Union of Scot.; Nat. of Scot.*
 HELMSDALE—*Brit. Lincn Bank.*
 HELMSLEY—*Barclay & Co., Ltd.; Beckett & Co., 70; Lond. Joint Stock.*
 HELSTON—*Barclay & Co., Ltd.; Cap. & Counties; Lloyds.*
 HEMEL HEMPSTEAD—*Lloyds, Ltd.; London County & West.*
 HENDON—*Lond. & Prov.; Lond. & S.W.; Nat. Prov. of Eng.*
 HENFIELD—*Barclay & Co., Ltd.*

- HENLEY-IN-ARDEN—*Lond. City & Mid., Ld.; Lloyds.*
- HENLEY-ON-THAMES—*Lond. County & West.; Barclay & Co., Ld.*
- HEREFORD—*Cap. & Counties; Barclay & Co., Ld.; Nat. Prov. of Eng.; Lloyds, Ld.; Lond. City & Mid.*
- HERNE BAY—*Lond. County & West.; Parr's Bank, Ld.*
- HERTFORD—*Lond. County & West.; Barclay & Co.; Cap. & Counties.*
- HEXHAM—*Lond. Joint Stock; B. of L'pool, 70; Lond. City & Mid.; Lloyds, Ld.; Barclay & Co.*
- HEYWOOD—*Man. & L'pool Dist.; Union of Man., 70; Lanes. & Yorks., 95.*
- HIGHBRIDGE—*Parr's, Ld.; Lloyds.*
- HIGH WYCOMBE—*Lond. County & West.; Cap. & Counties; Barclay & Co., Ld.*
- HILLSBOROUGH (Sheffield)—*Lond. City & Mid.; Lond. Joint Stock.*
- HINCKLEY—*Lond. City & Mid.; Parr's Bank, Ld.; Barclay & Co.*
- HINDHEAD—*Cap. & Counties; Lond. County & West.*
- HINGHAM—*Barclay & Co., Ld.*
- HITCHIN—*Lond. County & West.; Barclay; Cap. & Counties.*
- HODDESDON—*Barclay & Co., Ld.; Lond. County & West.*
- HODNET—*Man. & L'pool Dist.*
- HOLBEACH—*Barclay & Co., Ld.; Lond. City & Mid.; Cap. & Counties.*
- HOLLINWOOD—*Man. & County, 164; Lond. City & Mid.; Union of Man., 70.*
- HOLMES CHAPEL—*Union of Man., 70.*
- HOLMFIRTH—*Lond. City & Mid.; Lanes. & Yorks., 95; W. Yorks., 98.*
- HOLMROOK—*Man. & L'pool Dist.*
- HOLSWORTHY—*Dingley & Co., 164; Barclay & Co., Ld.; Lloyds, Ld.; Fox, Fowler & Co., 92.*
- HOLT—*Barclay & Co., Ld.*
- HOLYHEAD—*Nat. Prov. of Eng.; Lond. City & Mid.*
- HOLYTOWN—*Clydesdale.*
- HOLYWELL—*Nat. Prov. of Eng.; Lond. City & Mid.*
- HOLYWOOD—*Northern, 19, 70.*
- HONITON—*Nat. Prov. of Eng.; Lond. & S. West.; Lloyds, Ld.*
- HOPEMAN—*B. of Scot.; N. of Scot. & Town & County, 19, 164.*
- HORNCastle—*Lond. City & Mid.; Cap. & Counties; Barclay & Co., Ld.*
- HORNSEA—*Lond. Joint Stock; Nat. Prov. of Eng.*
- HORSHAM—*Cap. & Counties; Lond. County & West.; Barclay.*
- HORWICH—*Union of Man., 70; Williams Deacon's; Man. & County, 164.*
- HOSPITAL—*B. of Ire., 52, 63; Munster & Leinster, 164.*
- HOUGHTON-I.E-SPRING—*Barclay & Co., Ld.; B. of L'pool, 70.*
- HOUNSLOW—*Lond. County & West.; Barclay & Co., Ld.; Lond. & Prov.*
- HOVE—*Barclay & Co., Ld.; Cap. & Counties; Lond. County & West.; Lloyds, Ld.; Nat. Prov.; Lond. City & Mid.; Lond. & S. West.; Union of Lond. & Smiths.*
- HOWDEN—*Lond. Joint Stock; Lond. City & Mid.*
- HOYLAKE—*Lond. City & Mid.; B. of L'pool, 70; Parr's B.*
- HOYLAND—*Union of Lond. & Smiths, Ld.; Barclay & Co., Ld.*
- HUONKALL-TORKARD—*Lond. City & Mid.; Union of Lond. & Smiths.*
- HUDDERSFIELD—*Lond. City & Mid.; Lanes. & Yorks., 95; West Yorks., 98; Union of Lond. & Smiths; Nat. Prov. of Eng.; Bradford Dist., 164.*
- HULL—*B. of Eng.; Union of Lond. & Smiths, Ld.; Lond. Joint Stock; Lond. City & Mid.; Nat. Prov. of Eng.; Barclay & Co., Ld.; Halifax Com., 172; Lloyds, Ld.*
- HULME—*Williams Deacon's.*
- HUNGERFORD—*Lond. County & West.; Cap. & Counties.*
- HUNSTANTON—*Lond. & Prov.; Barclay & Co., Ld.*
- HUNTINGDON—*Lond. County & West.; Barclay & Co., Ld.*
- HUNTLY—*Com. of Scot.; N. of Scot. & Town & County, 19, 164; Roy. of Scot.; Union of Scot.*
- HURSTPIERPOINT—*Barclay & Co., Ld.*
- HYDE—*Man. & L'pool Dist.; Lond. City & Mid.; Lanes. & Yorks., 95.*
- HYTHE—*Lond. County & West.; Nat. Prov. of Eng.; Lloyds, Ld.*
- IDLE—*Union of Lond. & Smiths, Ld.; Barclay & Co., Ld.; W. Yorks., 98.*
- ILFORD—*Lond. County & West.; Lond. & Prov.; Lond. & S. West.*
- ILFRACOMBE—*Nat. Prov. of Eng.; Fox, Fowler & Co., 19; Lloyds, Ld.*
- ILKESTON—*Lond. City & Mid.; Union of Lond. & Smiths, Ld. Barclay & Co., Ld.; Parr's B., Ld.*
- ILKLEY—*B. of L'pool, 164; Barclay & Co., Ld.; Lond. Joint Stock; Lond. City & Mid.; W. Yorks., 98.*
- ILMINSTER—*Parr's, Ld.; Lloyds, Ld.*
- IMMINGHAM—*Union of Lond. & Smiths; Lond. Joint Stock; Barclay.*
- INGATESTONE—*Barclay & Co., Ld.*
- INNELLAN—*Clydesdale.*
- INNERLEITHEN—*B. of Scot.*
- INSCH—*N. of Scot. & Town & County, 19, 164; Com. of Scot.*
- INVERARY—*Nat. of Scot.; Union of Scot.*
- INVERGARRY—*B. of Scotland.*
- INVERGORDON—*Com. of Scot.; Clydesdale; N. of Scot. & Town & County, 19.*
- INVERKETHING—*Clydesdale; Nat. of Scot.*
- INVERNESS—*B. of Scot.; Brit. Linen B.; Clydesdale; Com. of Scot.; Nat. of Scot.; Roy. of Scot., 63, 131; Union of Scot.; N. of Scot. & Town & County, 19, 164.*
- INVERURIE—*N. of Scot. & Town & County, 19, 164; Union of Scot.*
- IPSWICH—*Barclay & Co., Ld.; Nat. Prov. of Eng.; Cap. & Counties; Parr's B., Ld.; Lond. City & Mid.; Lond. & Prov.; Lond. Joint Stock.*
- IRON BRIDGE—*Lloyds, Ld.; Barclay & Co.*
- IRTHLINGBOROUGH—*Cap. & Counties; Lond. City & Mid.; Northampton Union, 172.*
- IRVINE—*Brit. Linen B.; Clydesdale; Roy. of Scot., 63, 131; Union of Scot.*
- IRVINESTOWN—*Northern, 19, 70.*
- ISLAY—*Nat. of Scot.*
- JARROW—*B. of L'pool, 70; Lloyds, Ld.; Barclay & Co., Ld.*
- JEDBURGH—*Brit. Linen B.; Com. of Scot.; Nat. of Scot.; Roy. of Scot., 63, 131; B. of Scot.*
- JERSEY (Channel Islands)—*Lond. City & Mid.; Parr's B.; Cap. & Counties.*
- JOHNSTONE—*Roy. of Scot., 63, 131; Union of Scot.; Nat. of Scot.; Clydesdale; Merc. of Scot., 41.*
- KANTURK—*Prov. of Ireland, 19; Nat.*
- KADY—*Northern, 19, 70.*
- KEIGHLEY—*B. of L'pool, 164; Bradford Dist. B., 164; Barclay & Co., Ld.; Union of Lond. & Smiths; Lond. City & Mid.; Lloyds, Ld.; W. Yorks., 98; Halifax Com., 172.*
- KEITH—*N. of Scot. & Town & County, 19, 164; Union of Scot.; Com. of Scot.*

- KELLS—Hib., 92; *Nat.*; North, 19, 70.
 KELSO—*B. of Scot.*; *Brit. Linen B.*; *Com. of Scot.*; *Nat. of Scot.*
 KELVEDON—*Barclay & Co., Ltd.*
 KENDAL—*Man. & L'pool Dist.*; *Lond. City & Mid.*; *B. of L'pool, Ltd.*, 52.
 KENILWORTH—*Lond. City & Mid.*; *Lloyds, Ltd.*
 KENMARE—*Munster & Leinster*, 164.
 KESWICK—*Lond. Joint Stock*; *B. of L'pool*, 52; *Lond. City & Mid.*
 KETTERING—*Barclay & Co., Ltd.*; *Lond. City & Mid.*; *Northants Union*, 172; *Cap. & Counties.*
 KIDDERMINSTER—*Lond. City & Mid.*; *Lloyds, Ltd.*; *Barclay & Co., Ltd.*
 KILBARCHAN—*Clydesdale.*
 KILBEGGAN—*B. of Ire.*, 52, 63.
 KILHARNE—*Clydesdale.*
 KILDRUMMY—*N. of Scot. & Town & County.*
 KILDYART—*Munster & Leinster*, 164.
 KILFINANE—*Munster & Leinster*, 164.
 KILKEEL—*Belfast*, 164; *Prov. of Ire.*, 19.
 KILKENNY—Hib., 92; *B. of Ire.*, 52, 63; *Nat.*; *Prov. of Ire.*, 19; *Ulster*, 95; *Munster & Leinster*, 164.
 KILLALOE—*Prov. of Ire.*, 19.
 KILLARNEY—*Nat.*; *Munster & Leinster*, 164.
 KILLESANDRA—*Ulster*, 95.
 KILLIN—*B. of Scot.*; *Union of Scot.*
 KILLINCHY—*Belfast*, 164.
 KILLORGLIN—*Nat.*
 KILLOUGH—*Northern*, 19, 70.
 KILLYBEGS—*Ulster*, 95.
 KILLYLEAGH—*Ulster*, 95.
 KILMALCOLM—*Roy. of Scot.*, 63, 131; *Com. of Scot.*
 KILMALLOCK—*B. of Ire.*, 52, 63; *Nat.*; *Munster & Leinster*, 164; *Prov. of Ire.*, 19
 KILMARNOCK—*Brit. Linen B.*; *Com. of Scot.*; *Nat. of Scot.*; *Royal of Scot.*, 63, 131; *B. of Scot.*; *Union of Scot.*; *Clydesdale*; *N. of Scot. & Town & County.*
 KILNALECK—*Ulster*, 95.
 KILREA—*Northern*, 19, 70.
 KILRUSH—*Nat.*; *Prov. of Ire.*, 19.
 KILRYTH—*Roy. of Scot.*, 63, 131; *Nat. of Scot.*
 KILWINNING—*Clydesdale*; *Com. of Scot.*
 KIMBERLEY—*Lond. City & Mid.*; *Barclay & Co., Ltd.*
 KINCARDINE—*Union of Scot.*
 KINGHORN—*Brit. Linen B.*
 KINGSBRIDGE—*Lloyds, Ltd.*; *Lond. City & Mid.*
 KINGSCOURT—*Northern*, 19, 70; *Hib.*, 92.
 KINGSTON-ON-THAMES—*Lond. County & West.*; *Parr's B., Ltd.*; *Lond. & S. West.*; *Lond. & Prov.*; *Lond. Joint Stock.*
 KINGSTOWN—*Nat.*; *Belfast*, 164; *Roy. of Ire.*, 95; *Ulster*, 95.
 KINGSWOOD—*Lloyds, Ltd.*; *Parr's.*
 KINGTON—*Lond. City & Mid.*; *Barclay & Co., Ltd.*
 KINGUSSIE—*Brit. Linen B.*; *B. of Scot.*
 KINROSS—*Brit. Linen B.*; *Clydesdale*; *Roy. of Scot.*, 63, 131.
 KINSALE—*Munster & Leinster*, 164; *Prov. of Ire.*, 19.
 KINTORE—*N. of Scot. & Town & County*, 19, 164.
 KIRBY-MOORSIDE—*Beckett & Co.*, 70; *Barclay & Co., Ltd.*; *Lond. Joint Stock.*
 KIRKBY LONSDALE—*Man. & L'pool Dist.*; *B. of L'pool, Ltd.*, 52; *Lond. City & Mid.*
 KIRKBY STEPHEN—*B. of L'pool, Ltd.*, 52; *Lond. City & Mid.*
 KIRKCALDY—*B. of Scot.*; *Brit. Linen B.*; *Com. of Scot.*; *Nat. of Scot.*; *Union of Scot.*; *Roy. of Scot.*, 63, 131; *N. of Scot. & Town & County*, 19, 164; *Clydesdale.*
 KIRKCUBBIN—*Belfast*, 164; *Ulster*, 95.
 KIRKCUDBRIGHT—*B. of Scot.*; *Com. of Scot.*; *Nat. of Scot.*
 KIRKHAM—*Man. & L'pool Dist.*; *Lond. City & Mid.*
 KIRKINTILLOCH—*Com. of Scot.*; *Nat. of Scot.*; *Roy. of Scot.*, 63, 131.
 KIRKOSWALD—*Lond. Joint Stock.*
 KIRKWALL—*Com. of Scot.*; *Nat. of Scot.*; *Union of Scot.*; *B. of Scot.*; *N. of Scot. & Town & County*, 19, 164.
 KIRRIEMUR—*B. of Scot.*; *Nat. of Scot.*; *Brit. Linen B.*; *Union of Scot.*
 KIRTON-IN-LINDSEY—*Lond. City & Mid.*
 KNARESBOROUGH—*Nat. Prov. of Eng.*; *Barclay & Co., Ltd.*; *Lond. Joint Stock*; *Beckett*, 70.
 KNIGHTON—*Lond. City & Mid.*; *Barclay & Co., Ltd.*
 KNOCKCROGHERY—*Nat.*
 KNOTTINGLEY—*Barclay & Co., Ltd.*; *Lond. City & Mid.*
 KNUTSFORD—*Parr's B., Ltd.*; *Union of Man.*, 70; *Man. & L'pool Dist.*
 LADYBANK—*Union of Scot.*
 LAIRG—*B. of Scot.*
 LAMLASH—*B. of Scot.*
 LAMPETER—*Lloyds, Ltd.*; *Nat. Prov. of Eng.*; *Lond. & Prov.*; *Lond. City & Mid.*
 LANARK—*Clydesdale*; *Com. of Scotland*; *Roy. of Scot.*, 63, 131; *Brit. Linen B.*
 LANCASTER—*Man. & L'pool Dist.*; *B. of L'pool*, 52; *Lond. City & Mid.*; *Parr's, Ltd.*
 LANDPORT (Portsmouth)—*Lloyds, Ltd.*
 LANGHOLM—*Nat. of Scot.*; *Brit. Linen B.*
 LANGPORT—*Parr's B., Ltd.*; *Fox, Fowler & Co.*, 19
 LARGO—*Nat. of Scot.*
 LARGS—*Union of Scot.*; *Roy. of Scot.*, 63, 141; *Brit. Linen Bank.*
 LARKHALL—*Union of Scot.*; *Roy. of Scot.*, 63, 141; *Mere. of Scot.*, 41.
 LARNE—*Ulster*, 95; *Belfast*, 164; *Northern*, 19, 70.
 LASSWADE—*B. of Scot.*
 LAUDER—*B. of Scot.*
 LAUNCESTON—*Lloyds, Ltd.*; *Barclay & Co., Ltd.*; *Dingley & Co.*, 164; *Fox, Fowler & Co.*, 92.
 LAURENCEKIRK—*N. of Scot. & Town & County*, 19, 164.
 LAVENHAM—*Barclay & Co., Ltd.*; *Cap. & Counties.*
 LAXEY (I. of Man)—*Parr's, Ltd.*
 LEAMINGTON—*Lloyds, Ltd.*; *Lond. City & Mid.*; *Barclay & Co., Ltd.*; *Lond. County & West.*
 LEATHERHEAD—*Lond. County & West.*; *Cap. & Counties.*
 LECHDALE—*Cap. & Counties*; *Lloyds, Ltd.*
 LEDBURY—*Nat. Prov. of Eng.*; *Cap. & Counties.*
 LEEDS—*B. of Eng.*; *Nat. Prov. of Eng.*; *Beckett & Co.*, 70; *Lloyds, Ltd.*; *Lond. Joint Stock*; *Lond. City & Mid.*; *Bradford Dist.*, 164; *Halifax Com. Co.*, 172; *Lancs. & Yorks.*, 95; *Barclay & Co.*
 LEEK (Staffs.)—*Man. & L'pool Dist.*; *Parr's*; *Lancs. & Yorks.*, 95.
 LEES—*Man. & L'pool Dist.*; *Union of Man.*, 70; *Lond. City & Mid.*
 LEICESTER—*Nat. Prov. of Eng.*; *Lloyds, Ltd.*; *Parr's, Ltd.*; *Barclay & Co., Ltd.*; *Lond. City & Mid.*; *Northants Union*, 172; *Cap. & Counties*; *Lond. Joint Stock.*
 LEIGH—*Man. & L'pool Dist.*; *Union of Man.*, 70; *Parr's B., Ltd.*; *Williams Deacon's*; *Man. & County*, 164.
 LEIGH-ON-SEA—*Barclay & Co.*; *Cap. & Counties*; *Lond. & Prov.*; *Lond. & S. West.*; *Lond. County & West.*
 LEIGHTON BUZZARD—*Barclay*; *Lond. County & West.*

- LEINTWARDINE—*Lond. City & Mid.*
 LEISTON—*Barclay & Co., Ltd.; Lond. & Prov.*
 LEITH—*B. of Scot.; Brit. Linen B.; Clydesdale; Com. of Scot.; Nat. of Scot.; Roy. of Scot., 63, 131; Union of Scot.*
 LEOMINSTER—*Nat. Prov. of Eng.; Lloyds, Ltd.; Barclay & Co., Ltd.*
 LERWICK—*Com. of Scot.; Union of Scot.; N. of Scot. & Town & County, 19, 164.*
 LESLIE—*Union of Scot.*
 LESMAHAGOW—*Roy. of Scot., 63, 131; Brit. Linen B.*
 LETCHWORTH—*Barclay & Co., Ltd.; Lond. City & Mid.*
 LETTERKENNY—*Ulster, 95; Belfast, 95; Hib., 92.*
 LEVEN—*Com. of Scot.; Roy. of Scot., 63, 131; N. of Scot.; Brit. Linen B.*
 LEWES—*Lond. County & West.; Barclay & Co., Ltd.; Lond. & Prov.*
 LEYBURN—*Barclay & Co., Ltd.; Lond. Joint Stock.*
 LEYLAND—*Man. & L'pool Dist.; Lond. City & Mid.*
 LICHFIELD—*Lloyds, Ltd.; Nat. Prov. of Eng.; Lond. City & Mid.*
 LIMAVADY—*Northern, 19, 70; Belfast, 164.*
 LIMERICK—*B. of Ire., 52, 63; Nat.; Prov. of Ire., 19; Munster & Leinster, 164; Ulster, 95.*
 LINCOLN—*Union of Lond. & Smiths, Ltd.; Barclay & Co., Ltd.; Cap. & Counties; Nat. Prov.; Lloyds, Ltd.; Lond. City & Mid.*
 LINLITHOOW—*Com. of Scot.; Brit. Linen B.*
 LISBURN—*Northern, 19, 70; Ulster, 95.*
 LISKEARD—*Lloyds, Ltd.; Barclay & Co., Ltd.; Cap. & Counties.*
 LISMORE—*Nat.; Munster & Leinster, 164.*
 LISNASKEA—*Ulster, 95; B. of Ire., 52, 63.*
 LISTOWEL—*Nat.; B. of Ire., 52, 63; Prov. of Ire., 19.*
 LITTLEBOROUGH—*Man. & L'pool Dist.; Union of Man., 70; Lancs. & Yorks., 95; Williams Deacon's.*
 LITTLEHAMPTON—*Cap. & Counties; Lond. County & West.*
 LITTLEPORT—*Cap. & Counties; Barclay & Co., Ltd.*
 LIVERPOOL—*Lancs. & Yorks., 95; B. of Eng.; B. of L'pool, 70; Lloyds, Ltd.; Man. & L'pool Dist.; Union of Man., 70; Nat. Prov. of Eng.; King, Baillie & Co., 87; Kleinwort, Sons & Co., 95; Baring Bros., Ltd.; Parr's B., Ltd.; G. W. Wheatley & Co., 102; Lond. City & Mid.; Compt. Nat.; Barclay & Co., Ltd.; American Express Co., 125; B. of Brit. West Africa; W. & J. Biggerstaff, 131; Pinto, Leite & Nephews, 63, 95; Raymond, Pyncheon & Co., 95, 164.*
 LIANBERIS—*Lond. City & Mid.*
 LIANDILO—*Lloyds, Ltd.; Cap. & Counties; Lond. & Prov.; Nat. Prov. of Eng.; Lond. City & Mid.*
 LLANDOVERY—*Lloyds, Ltd.; Nat. Prov. of Eng.; Lond. & Prov.*
 LLANDUDNO—*Nat. Prov. of Eng.; Lloyds, Ltd.; Parr's, B., Ltd.; Lond. City & Mid.*
 LLANELLY—*Lloyds, Ltd.; Lond. & Prov.; Cap. & Counties; Nat. Prov. of Eng.; Lond. City & Mid.*
 LLANFAIR-CAEREINION—*Lond. City & Mid.; Nat. Prov. of Eng.*
 LLANFAIRFECHAN—*Lloyds, Ltd.; Lond. City & Mid.*
 LLANFILLIN—*Lond. City & Mid.; Nat. Prov. of Eng.*
 LLANGFENT—*Nat. Prov. of Eng.; Lloyds, Ltd.; Lond. City & Mid.*
 LLANOOLLEN—*Lond. City & Mid.; Richards & Co., 123.*
 LLANDLOES—*Lond. City & Mid.; Lond. & Prov.*
 LLANRWST—*Lond. City & Mid.; Nat. Prov. of Eng.*
 LOANHEAD—*Brit. Linen Bank.*
 LOCHBOISDALE (South Uist)—*Com. of Scot.*
 LOCHCARRON—*B. of Scot.*
 LOCHEE—*Roy. of Scot., 63, 131; N. of Scot. & Town & County, 19, 164.*
 LOCHGELLY (Fifeshire)—*Com. of Scot.; Union of Scot.*
 LOCHGILFHEAD—*Union of Scot.; Clydesdale.*
 LOCHMABEN—*Nat. of Scot.*
 LOCHMADDY—*B. of Scot.*
 LOCHWINNOCH—*Nat. of Scot.*
 LOCKERBIE—*Clydesdale; Com. of Scot.; Roy. of Scot., 63, 131; B. of Scot.*
 LODDON—*Barclay & Co., Ltd.; Nat. Prov. of Eng.*
 LOFTUS—*B. of L'pool, 70; Nat. Prov. of Eng.*
 LONDONDERRY—*B. of Ire., 52, 63; Belfast, 164; Northern, 19, 70; Prov. of Ire., 19; Ulster, 95; Hib., 92.*
 LONG BUCKBY—*Northants Union, 172.*
 LONO EATON—*Lond. City & Mid.; Union of Lond. & Smiths, Ltd.; Parr's B., Ltd.; Barclay & Co., Ltd.; Nottingham & Notts., 95.*
 LONG MELFORD—*Barclay & Co., Ltd.*
 LONG PRESTON—*B. of L'pool, 164; Lond. City & Mid.*
 LONO SUTTON—*Nat. Prov. of Eng.; Barclay & Co., Ltd.*
 LONGFORD—*B. of Ire., 52, 63; Nat.; Ulster, 95.*
 LONGRIDGE—*Man. & L'pool Dist.; Man. & County, 164; Lond. City & Mid.*
 LONGSIDE—*N. of Scot. & Town & County, 19, 164.*
 LONGTON—*Lloyds, Ltd.; Barclay & Co., Ltd.; Man. & L'pool Dist.*
 LONGTOWN—*B. of L'pool, 52; Lond. Joint Stock.*
 LONMAY—*N. of Scot. & Town & County, 19, 164.*
 LOOB—*Barclay & Co., Ltd.; Cap. & Counties.*
 LOSSIEMOUTH—*B. of Scot.*
 LOSTWITHIEL—*Barclay & Co., Ltd.; Cap. & Counties.*
 LOUGHBOROUGH—*Nottingham & Notts., 95; Parr's B., Ltd.; Lloyds, Ltd.; Lond. City & Mid.; Barclay & Co., Ltd.*
 LOUGHREA—*Nat.; Hib., 92.*
 LOUTH—*Cap. & Counties; Lond. City & Mid.; Barclay & Co., Ltd.; Union of Lond. & Smiths.*
 LOWESTOFT—*Barclay & Co., Ltd.; Cap. & Counties; Nat. Prov. of Eng.; Lond. & Prov.; Lond. Joint Stock; Lond. City & Mid.*
 LUDLOW—*Cap. & Counties; Lloyds, Ltd.; Barclay & Co., Ltd.; Lond. City & Mid.*
 LUMPHANAN—*N. of Scot. & Town & County, 19, 164.*
 LURGAN—*Belfast, 164; Northern, 19, 70; Ulster, 95.*
 LUTON—*Lond. County & West.; Barclay; Cap. & Counties; Lond. City & Mid.; Parr's.*
 LUTTERWORTH—*Parr's B., Ltd.; Barclay & Co., Ltd.*
 LYBSTER—*N. of Scot. & Town & County, 19, 164; Com. of Scot.*
 LYDNEY—*Cap. & Counties; Lloyds; Lond. & Prov.*
 LYME REGIS—*Lond. City & Mid.; Lloyds.*
 LYMMINGTON—*Lloyds, Ltd.; Cap. & Counties.*
 LYMM—*Lancs. & Yorks., 95; Parr's B., Ltd.; Union of Man., 70.*
 LYNN, KING'S—*Barclay & Co., Ltd.; Lond. & Prov.; Cap. & Counties; Nat. Prov. of Eng.*
 LYNTON—*Lloyds, Ltd.; Fox, Fowler & Co., 19.*
 LYNHAM—*Man. & County, 164; Man. & L'pool Dist.; Lond. City & Mid.; Williams Deacon's.*
 MABLETHORPE—*Barclay & Co.; Lond. City & Mid.*
 MACCLESFIELD—*Man. & L'pool Dist.; Parr's B., Ltd.; Lancs. & Yorks., 95; Man. & County, 164.*
 MACDUFF—*N. of Scot. & Town & County, 19, 164; Union of Scot.*

- MACHYNLLETH—*Nat. Prov. of Eng.; Lond. & Prov.; Lond. City & Mid.*
- MACROOM—*Nat.; Munster & Leinster, 164.*
- MAESTEG—*Lond. & Prov.; Lond. City & Mid., Ld.; Nat. Prov. of Eng.; Lloyds, Ld.*
- MAGHERA—*Ulster, 95.*
- MAGHERAFELT—*Northern, 19, 70; Belfast, 164.*
- MAIDENHEAD—*Lond. County & West.; Lloyds; Lond. City & Mid.*
- MAIDSTONE—*Lond. County & West.; Union of Lond. & Smiths, Ld.; Lloyds, Ld.; Lond. & Prov.*
- MALDON—*Lond. County & West.; Barclay & Co., Ld.*
- MALLOW—*Nat.; Prov. of Ire., 19; B. of Ire., 52, 63.*
- MALMESBURY—*Cap. & Counties; Lloyds, Ld.*
- MALTON—*Beckett & Co., 70; Lond. Joint Stock; Barclay & Co., Ld.; Union of Lond. & Smiths, Ld.*
- MALVERN—*Cap. & Counties; Lloyds, Ld.; Lond. City & Mid.*
- MANCHESTER—*B. of Eng.; Lloyds, Ld.; Parr's B., Ld.; Pinto, Leite & Nephews, 63, 95; Williams Deacon's; Man. & L'pool Dist.; Man. & County, 164; Nat. Prov. of Eng.; Comptoir National; Union of Man., 70; Lancs. & Yorks., 95; Stuart & Co., 164; Lond. City & Mid.; Palatine, 95; Nat.; B. of Brit. West Africa; Imperial Ottoman, 70.*
- MANNINGHAM—*B. of L'pool, 164.*
- MANNINGTREE—*Barclay & Co.*
- MANORHAMILTON—*Ulster, 95; Nat.*
- MANSFIELD—*Nottingham & Notts, 95; Union of Lond. & Smiths; Parr's; Lond. City & Mid.; Barclay & Co.; Cap. & Counties.*
- MARCH—*Nat. Prov. of Eng.; Barclay & Co.*
- MARGATE—*Lond. County & West.; Lloyds; Lond. City & Mid.*
- MARKET BOSWORTH—*Lond. City & Mid.*
- MARKET DRAYTON—*Man. & L'pool Dist.; Barclay & Co.; Parr's.*
- MARKET HARBOURGH—*Lond. City & Mid.; Barclay & Co.; Lloyds; Northants Union, 172.*
- MARKET RASEN—*Lond. City & Mid.; Union of Lond. & Smiths.*
- MARKET WEIGHTON—*Barclay & Co.; Lond. Joint Stock.*
- MARKETHILL—*Belfast, 164.*
- MARKINCHE—*Com. of Scot.; Roy. of Scot., 63, 131.*
- MARLBOROUGH—*Cap. & Counties; Lloyds.*
- MARLOW—*Lloyds; Cap. & Counties.*
- MARTHAM—*Barclay & Co.*
- MARTOCK—*Parr's; Lloyds.*
- MARYBOROUGH—*B. of Ireland, 52, 63; Munster & Leinster, 164.*
- MARYHILL—*Roy. of Scot., 63, 131.*
- MARYPORT—*Lond. Joint Stock; Lond. City & Mid.; Parr's.*
- MASHAM—*Barclay & Co.; Lond. Joint Stock.*
- MATLOCK BATH—*Parr's.*
- MATLOCK BRIDGE—*Parr's; Williams Deacon's; Lond. City & Mid.*
- MAUCHLINE—*Com. of Scot.*
- MAYBOLE—*Roy. of Scot., 63, 131; Union of Scot.; Com. of Scot.*
- MEARNS—*Union of Scot.*
- MEIGLE—*Roy. of Scot., 63, 131.*
- MELBOURNE—*Parr's; Lond. City & Mid.; Barclay & Co.*
- MELKSHAM—*Cap. & Counties; Lloyds.*
- MELROSE—*Brit. Linen B.; Roy. of Scot., 63, 131; Com. of Scot.*
- MELTON MOWBRAY—*Parr's; Lloyds; Lond. City & Mid.; Barclay & Co.*
- MENAI BRIDGE—*Nat. Prov. of Eng.; Lond. City & Mid.*
- MERE—*Lloyds.*
- MERTHYR TYDFIL—*Lond. & Prov.; Lloyds; Lond. City & Mid.; Nat. Prov. of Eng.*
- METHLICK—*N. of Scot. & Town & County, 19, 164.*
- METHWOLD—*Barclay & Co.*
- MEVAGISSEY—*Cap. & Counties; Barclay & Co.*
- MEXBOROUGH—*Shelfeld, 164; Lond. Joint Stock.*
- MID CALDER—*Clydesdale.*
- MIDDLESBROUGH—*Barclay & Co.; Nat. Prov. of Eng.; Lond. Joint Stock; B. of L'pool, 70; Lond. City & Mid.; Lloyds.*
- MIDDLETON—*Union of Man., 70; Man. & County, 164; Williams Deacon's.*
- MIDDLEWICH—*Union of Man., 70; Barclay & Co.*
- MIDHURST—*Lond. County & West.; Barclay & Co.*
- MIDDLETON—*Nat.; B. of Ire., 52, 63; Munster & Leinster, 164.*
- MIDSOMER NORTON—*Parr's; Lloyds.*
- MILBORNE PORT—*Parr's.*
- MILDENHALL—*Cap. & Counties; Barclay & Co.*
- MILFORD—*Northern, 19, 70.*
- MILFORD HAVEN—*Lond. & Prov.; Lond. City & Mid.; Lloyds.*
- MILL HILL—*Barclay & Co.*
- MILLOM—*Lond. Joint Stock; Man. & L'pool Dist.; B. of L'pool, 52.*
- MILLPORT—*Union of Scot.*
- MILLSTREET (Cork)—*Nat.*
- MILNATHORT—*Clydesdale.*
- MILNGAVIE—*B. of Scot.*
- MILNRW—*Man. & L'pool Dist.; Lond. City & Mid.*
- MILNSBRIDGE—*Lancs. & Yorks., 95; Lond. City & Mid.; W. Yorks., 98.*
- MILNTHORPE—*Man. & L'pool Dist.; B. of L'pool, 52.*
- MILTOWN MALBAY—*Nat.*
- MINEHEAD—*Parr's; Fox, Fowler & Co., 19; Lloyds; Lond. City & Mid.*
- MINTLAW—*N. of Scot. & Town & County, 19, 164.*
- MIRFIELD—*Union of Lond. & Smiths; Lond. City & Mid.; Lancs. & Yorks., 95.*
- MITCHAM—*Lond. & Prov.*
- MITCHELSTOWN—*Nat.; B. of Ire., 52, 63; Munster & Leinster, 164.*
- MOATE—*Nat.*
- MODBURY—*Lloyds.*
- MOFFAT—*B. of Scot.; Brit. Linen B.; Union of Scot.*
- MOHILL—*Hibernian, 92; Northern, 19, 70.*
- MOLD—*Lond. City & Mid.; Nat. Prov. of Eng.*
- MONAGHAN—*Belfast, 164; Prov. of Ireland, 19; Ulster, 95; Hibernian, 92.*
- MONASTEREVAN—*Hibernian, 92.*
- MONEYMORE—*Belfast, 164.*
- MONAIVE—*Union of Scot.*
- MONKWEARMOUTH—*Barclay & Co.; B. of L'pool, 70; Lloyds.*
- MONMOUTH—*Lloyds; Cap. & Counties; Nat. Prov. of Eng.*
- MONTGOMERY—*Lond. City & Mid.*
- MONTROSE—*B. of Scot.; Brit. Linen B.; Nat. of Scot.; N. of Scot. & Town & County, 19, 164; Roy. of Scot., 63, 131; Com. of Scot.*
- MORECAMBE—*Man. & L'pool Dist.; Lond. City & Mid.; B. of L'pool, 52.*
- MORETONHAMSTEAD—*Dingley, Pearse & Co., 102; Lloyds.*
- MORETON-IN-MARSH—*Lond. City & Mid.; Cap. & Counties.*
- MORLEY—*Union of Lond. & Smiths; Lond. City & Mid.; Lloyds.*
- MORPETH—*Barclay & Co.; Lloyds; B. of L'pool, 52; Lond. Joint Stock.*
- MORRISTON—*Cap. & Counties; Lond. City & Mid.; Lloyds; Lond. & Prov.*

- MOSELEY—*Lloyds*.
 MOSSLEY—*Man. & L'pool Dist.*; *Man. & County*, 164; *Union of Man.*, 70.
 MOTHERWELL—*B. of Scot.*; *Clydesdale*; *Brit. Linen B.*; *Nat. of Scot.*; *Com. of Scot.*; *Roy. of Scot.*, 63, 131; *Merc. of Scot.*, 41.
 MOUNTAIN ASH—*Lond. City & Mid.*; *Lond. & Prov.*; *Lloyds*.
 MOUNTBELLEW—*B. of Ire.*, 52, 63.
 MOUNTCHARLES—*Ulster*, 95.
 MOUNTMELLICK—*Nat.*; *B. of Ire.*, 52, 63.
 MOUNTRATH—*Munster & Leinster*, 164.
 MOVILE—*Belfast*, 164.
 MUCH WENLOCK—*Lond. City & Mid.*; *Lloyds*; *Barclay & Co.*
 MUIRKIRK—*Clydesdale*.
 MULLAGH—*Northern*, 19, 70; *Nat.*
 MULLINGAR—*Hibernian*, 92; *Nat.*; *B. of Ire.*, 52, 63; *Ulster*, 95.
 MULLION—*Barclay & Co.*; *Cap. & Counties*.
 MUMBLES—*Cap. & Counties*; *Lond. City & Mid.*
 MUNLOCHY—*Roy. of Scot.*, 63, 131.
 MUSSELBURGH—*Com. of Scot.*; *Roy. of Scot.*, 63, 131; *Nat. of Scot.*
 MUTLEY (Devon)—*Lloyds*.
 NAAS—*Hibernian*, 92; *Munster & Leinster*, 164; *Ulster*, 95.
 NAILSWORTH—*Cap. & Counties*; *Lloyds*.
 NAIRN—*Brit. Linen B.*; *Nat. of Scot.*; *Roy. of Scot.*, 63, 131; *B. of Scot.*; *N. of Scot. & Town & County*, 19, 164.
 NANTWICH—*Union of Man.*; *Man. & L'pool Dist.*; *Barclay & Co.*; *Parr's*.
 NARBERTH—*Lond. & Prov.*; *Nat. Prov. of Eng.*; *Lond. City & Mid.*
 NAVAN—*B. of Ire.*, 52, 63; *Belfast*, 164; *Hibernian*, 92.
 NEATH—*Cap. & Counties*; *Lond. & Prov.*; *Lond. City & Mid.*; *Lloyds*.
 NEEDHAM MARKET—*Barclay & Co.*
 NEILSTON—*Clydesdale*.
 NELSON—*Lancs. & Yorks.*, 95; *Man. & County*, 164; *B. of L'pool*, 164; *Union of Man.*, 70.
 NENAGH—*Prov. of Ire.*, 19; *Nat.*; *Munster & Leinster*, 164.
 NESTON—*Lond. City & Mid.*
 NETHERAVON—*Lloyds*.
 NETLEY—*Cap. & Counties*; *Nat. Prov. of Eng.*; *Union of Lond. & Smiths*.
 NEVIN—*Lond. City & Mid.*; *Nat. Prov. of Eng.*
 NEWARK-ON-TRENT—*Union of Lond. & Smiths*; *Lloyds*; *Nottingham & Notts.*, 95; *Lond. City & Mid.*; *Barclay & Co.*
 NEW BARNET—*Barclay & Co.*; *Lond. & S. Western*.
 NEW BRIGHTON—*B. of L'pool*, 164; *Lond. City & Mid.*; *Man. & L'pool Dist.*
 NEWBIGIN—*B. of L'pool*, 70; *Lloyds*.
 NEWBRIDGE—*Nat.*; *Hibernian*, 92.
 NEWBURGH—*N. of Scot. & Town & County*, 19, 164.
 NEWBURGH-ON-TAY—*Com. of Scot.*; *N. of Scot. & Town & County*, 19, 164.
 NEWBURY—*Lond. County & West.*; *Cap. & Counties*; *Lond. City & Mid.*
 NEWCASTLE (Limerick)—*Nat.*
 NEWCASTLE (Staffs.)—*Man. & L'pool Dist.*; *Nat. Prov. of Eng.*; *Lloyds*; *Barclay & Co.*
 NEWCASTLE EMLYN—*Nat. Prov. of Eng.*; *Lloyds*; *Lond. City & Mid.*
 NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE—*B. of Eng.*; *Lloyds*; *Nat. Prov. of Eng.*; *B. of L'pool*, 70; *Barclay & Co.*; *Lond. Joint Stock*; *Lond. City & Mid.*
 NEWCASTLETON—*Brit. Linen B.*
 NEW CUMNOCK—*B. of Scot.*
 NEW DEER—*N. of Scot. & Town & County*, 19, 164.
 NEWENT—*Cap. & Counties*.
 NEW GALLOWAY—*Clydesdale*.
 NEWHAVEN—*Lond. County & West.*; *Barclay & Co.*
 NEWHAVEN (Edinburgh)—*Roy. of Scot.*, 63, 131.
 NEWLYN—*Barclay & Co.*
 NEWMARKET (Cambridge)—*Barclay & Co.*; *Cap. & Counties*.
 NEWMARKET—*Munster & Leinster*, 164.
 NEW MILLS—*Man. & County*, 164; *Lancs. and Yorks.*, 95.
 NEWMILNS—*Roy. of Scot.*, 63, 131; *Clydesdale*.
 NEWNHAM—*Cap. & Counties*; *Lloyds*.
 NEWPORT (I. of W.)—*Cap. & Counties*; *Lond. County & West.*; *Nat. Prov. of Eng.*; *Lloyds*.
 NEWPORT (Mayo)—*Ulster*, 95; *B. of Ire.*, 52, 63.
 NEWPORT (Mon.)—*Nat. Prov. of Eng.*; *Lond. & Prov.*; *Lloyds*; *Lond. City & Mid.*; *Barclay & Co.*; *Cap. & Counties*.
 NEWPORT (Salop)—*Nat. Prov. of Eng.*; *Lloyds*; *Barclay & Co.*
 NEWPORT PAGNELL—*Barclay & Co.*
 NEWQUAY—*Barclay & Co.*; *Cap. & Counties*; *Lloyds*.
 NEW RADNOR—*Barclay & Co.*; *Lond. City & Mid.*
 NEW ROSS—*Nat.*; *B. of Ire.*, 52, 63; *Munster & Leinster*, 164.
 NEWRY—*B. of Ire.*, 52, 63; *Belfast*, 164; *Northern*, 19, 70; *Prov. of Ire.*, 19.
 NEW SWINDON—*Lloyds*; *Cap. & Counties*; *Nat. Prov. of Eng.*
 NEWTON ABBOTT—*Lloyds*; *Lond. City & Mid.*; *Cap. & Counties*; *Nat. Prov. of Eng.*; *Barclay & Co.*
 NEWTON HEATH—*Williams Deacon's*.
 NEWTON STEWART—*Brit. Linen B.*; *Clydesdale*; *Nat. of Scot.*; *Com. of Scot.*
 NEWTOWN—*Barclay & Co.*; *Nat. Prov. of Eng.*; *Lond. City & Mid.*
 NEWTOWN (Scot)—*Roy. of Scot.*, 63, 131; *Brit. Linen B.*
 NEWTOWNARDS—*Ulster*, 95; *Belfast*, 164.
 NEWTOWNBUTLER—*Northern*, 19, 70.
 NEWTOWNHAMILTON—*Ulster*, 95.
 NORMANTON—*Barclay & Co.*; *Lond. City & Mid.*
 NORTH BERWICK—*Brit. Linen B.*; *Clydesdale*.
 NORTH SHIELDS—*Lloyds*; *Nat. Prov. of Eng.*; *Barclay & Co.*; *Lond. Joint Stock*; *B. of L'pool*, 70.
 NORTH WALSHAM—*Barclay & Co.*; *Cap. & Counties*; *Lond. & Prov.*
 NORTHALLERTON—*Barclay & Co.*; *Lond. City & Mid.*; *Lond. Joint Stock*.
 NORTHAMPTON—*Northampton Union*, 172; *Barclay & Co.*; *Cap. & Counties*; *Lloyds*; *Lond. City & Mid.*
 NORTHWICH—*Parr's*; *Union of Man.*, 70; *Man. & County*, 164.
 NORWICH—*Barclay & Co.*; *Cap. & Counties*; *Lond. & Prov.*; *Nat. Prov. of Eng.*; *Lond. City & Mid.*; *Lond. Joint Stock*.
 NOTTINGHAM—*Nat. Prov. of Eng.*; *Nottingham & Notts.*, 95; *Union of Lond. & Smiths*; *Cap. & Counties*; *Lond. City & Mid.*; *Barclay & Co.*; *Lloyds*.
 NUNEATON—*Barclay & Co.*; *Lond. City & Mid.*; *Union of Lond. & Smiths*; *Lloyds*.
 OAKENGATES—*Lloyds*; *Barclay & Co.*
 OAKHAM—*Lond. City & Mid.*; *Barclay & Co.*
 OBAN—*B. of Scot.*; *Nat. of Scot.*; *Com. of Scot.*; *N. of Scot. & Town & County*, 19, 164; *Clydesdale*; *Roy. of Scot.*, 63, 131; *Brit. Linen B.*
 ODHAM—*Cap. & Counties*.
 OKEHAMPTON—*Dingley, Pearce & Co.*, 102; *Nat. Prov. of Eng.*; *Lloyds*; *Lond. City & Mid.*; *Fox, Fowler & Co.*, 19.
 OLDBURY—*Lloyds*; *Barclay & Co.*
 OLDCASTLE—*Northern*, 19, 70; *Hibernian*, 92.
 OLDHAM—*Man. & L'pool Dist.*; *Man. & County*,

- 164; Union of Man., 70; *Lond. City & Mid.*; *Palatine*, 95; *Nat. Prov. of Eng.*; *Lancs. & Yorks.*, 95.
- OLD MELDRUM—*N. of Scot. & Town. & County*, 19, 164.
- OLLERTON—Beckett & Co., 70.
- OLNEY—Barclay & Co.; *North'shire Union*, 172.
- OMAGH—*B. of Ire.*, 52, 63; *Prov. of Ire.*, 19; *Ulster*, 95.
- ONGAR—Barclay & Co.
- OPENSHAW—Williams Deacon's.
- ORMSKIRK—*Man. & L'pool Dist.*; Williams Deacon's; *Parr's*; *Lond. City & Mid.*
- ORPINGTON—*Lond. County & West.*; *Martin's*.
- OSSETT—Barclay & Co.; *Lond. City & Mid.*; *Lond. Joint Stock*.
- OSWALDTWISTLE—*Man. & County*, 164; *Man. & L'pool Dist.*
- OSWESTRY—*Parr's*; *Lond. City & Mid.*; *Lloyds*; *Nat. Prov. of Eng.*; *Barclay & Co.*; *Cap. & Counties*.
- OTLEY—*Lond. City & Mid.*; *Barclay & Co.*; *B. of L'pool*, 164.
- OTTERY ST. MARY—*Lond. & S. Western*; *Lloyds*.
- OUNDE—Barclay & Co.; *Northants Union*, 172.
- OXFORD—Barclay & Co.; *Lond. County & West.*; *Gillett & Co.*, 70; *Lloyds*; *Cap. & Counties*; *Union of Lond. & Smiths*; *Nat. Prov. of Eng.*; *Lond. City & Mid.*
- OXTED—*Cap. & Counties*; *Lloyds*.
- PADIHAM—*B. of L'pool*, 164; *Man. & County*, 164.
- PADSTOW—Barclay & Co.; *Cap. & Counties*.
- PAIGNTON—*Lloyds*; *Lond. City & Mid.*; *Nat. Prov. of Eng.*; *Cap. & Counties*.
- PAISWICK—*Cap. & Counties*.
- PAISLEY—*B. of Scot.*; *Brit. Linen B.*; *Clydesdale*; *Nat. of Scot.*; *Union of Scot.*; *Roy. of Scot.*, 63, 131; *Com. of Scot.*; *Merc. of Scot.*, 41.
- PARK—*Northern*, 19, 70.
- PARKSTONE—*Lloyds*; *Nat. Prov. of Eng.*
- PARTICK—*Roy. of Scot.*, 63, 131; *Merc. of Scot.*, 41; *Nat. of Scot.*
- PATELEY BRIDGE—Barclay & Co.; *Nat. Prov. of Eng.*; *Lond. City & Mid.*
- PATHHEAD—*Com. of Scot.*; *Nat. of Scot.*
- PATRICROFT—*Parr's*; Williams Deacon's; *Man. & County*, 164; *Union of Man.*, 70.
- PEEBLES—*B. of Scot.*; *Brit. Linen B.*; *Com. of Scot.*
- PEEL (I. of M.)—*Parr's*; *Lancs. & Yorks.*, 95; *Lloyds*; *I. of Man.*, 95.
- PEMBROKE—*Lond. & Prov.*; *Nat. Prov. of Eng.*; *Lloyds*.
- PENARTH—*Lond. & Prov.*; *Lloyds*; *Nat. Prov. of Eng.*; *Lond. City & Mid.*
- PENDLEBURY—*Union of Man.*, 70; Williams Deacon's.
- PENDLETON—*Lancs. & Yorks.*, 95; Williams Deacon's; *Man. & County*, 164; *Parr's*.
- PENICUIK—Clydesdale.
- PENISTONE—*Lond. City & Mid.*; *Union of Lond. & Smiths*.
- PENKRIDOE—*Lloyds*; *Barclay & Co.*
- PENMAENMAWR—*Lloyds*; *Nat. Prov. of Eng.*
- PENRITH—*Lond. Joint Stock*; *Parr's*; *B. of L'pool*, 52; *Lond. City & Mid.*
- PENRYN—Barclay & Co.; *Cap. & Counties*.
- PENTRE—*Lond. City & Mid.*; *Lloyds*; *Lond. & Prov.*; *Nat. Prov. of Eng.*
- PENYBONT—*Lond. City & Mid.*; *Lond. & Prov.*
- PEN-Y-GROES—*Lond. City & Mid.*; *Lloyds*.
- PENZANCE—Barclay & Co.; *Lloyds*; *Cap. & Counties*.
- PERSHORE—*Lloyds*; *Cap. & Counties*.
- PRITH—*B. of Scot.*; *Brit. Linen B.*; *Com. of Scot.*; *Clydesdale*; *Nat. of Scot.*; *Roy. of Scot.*, 63, 131; *Union of Scot.*; *N. of Scot. & Town & County*, 19, 164.
- PETERBOROUGH—*Nat. Prov. of Eng.*; *Lond. City & Mid.*; *Barclay & Co.*; *Cap. & Counties*.
- PETERHEAD—*Com. of Scot.*; *N. of Scot. & Town & County*, 19, 164; *Union of Scot.*; *Clydesdale*; *Nat. of Scot.*
- PETERSFIELD—*Cap. & Counties*; *Lond. County & West.*
- PETTIGO—Belfast, 164.
- PETWORTH—*Lond. County & West.*; *Lond. City & Mid.*
- PEVENSEY—Barclay & Co.
- PEWSEY—*Lloyds*; *Cap. & Counties*.
- PICKERING—Beckett & Co., 70; *Barclay & Co.*; *Lond. Joint Stock*.
- PINNER—Barclay & Co.; *Lond. City & Mid.*
- PITLOCHRY—*B. of Scot.*; *Com. of Scot.*; *Union of Scot.*
- PITTENWEEM—Clydesdale; *Nat. of Scot.*
- PLUMBRIDGE—*Ulster*, 95.
- PLYMOUTH—*B. of Eng.*; *Lloyds*; *Nat. Prov. of Eng.*; *Union of Lond. & Smiths*; *Barclay & Co.*; *Cap. & Counties*; *Lond. City & Mid.*
- POCKLINGTON—Barclay & Co.; Beckett & Co., 70.
- POLLOCKSHAW—Clydesdale; *Com. of Scot.*
- POMEROY—*Ulster*, 95.
- PONTARDAWE—*Lloyds*; *Cap. & Counties*; *Lond. & Prov.*
- PONTARDULAIS—*Cap. & Counties*; *Lond. & Prov.*; *Lond. City & Mid.*
- PONTEFRAC—Barclay & Co.; *Lond. City & Mid.*; *Halifax Com.*, 172.
- PONTYPOOL—*Lond. & Prov.*; *Lloyds*; *Nat. Prov. of Eng.*; *Lond. City & Mid.*
- PONTYPRIDD—*Lond. & Prov.*; *Cap. & Counties*; *Lloyds*; *Lond. City & Mid.*; *Nat. Prov. of Eng.*
- POOLE—*Nat. Prov. of Eng.*; *Lond. City & Mid.*; *Lloyds*.
- PORLOCK—Fox, Fowler & Co., 19; *Parr's*.
- PORTADOWN—Belfast, 164; *B. of Ire.*, 52, 63; *Ulster*, 95.
- PORTAFERRY—Belfast, 164.
- PORTARLINGTON—*Nat.*
- PORT ELLEN—*Roy. of Scot.*, 63, 131.
- PORT GLASOOW—*Roy. of Scot.*, 63, 131; *Brit. Linen B.*; *Union of Scot.*; *Clydesdale*; *B. of Scot.*
- PORTGLENONE—*Northern*, 19, 70.
- PORTH—*Lond. & Prov.*; *Lond. City & Mid.*; *Lloyds*.
- PORTSHED—*Lloyds*; *Nat. Prov. of Eng.*
- PORTLAND—*Lloyds*; *Cap. & Counties*.
- PORTMADOC—*Nat. Prov. of Eng.*; *Lond. City & Mid.*
- PORTOBELLO—Clydesdale; *Com. of Scot.*; *Roy. of Scot.*, 63, 131.
- PORTREE—*B. of Scot.*; *Nat. of Scot.*; *N. of Scot. & Town & County*, 19, 164.
- PORTRUSH—Belfast, 164.
- PORTSEA—*Cap. & Counties*; *Nat. Prov. of Eng.*
- PORTRSMOUTH—*Lond. Joint Stock*; *Lloyds*; *Cap. & Counties*; *Nat. Prov. of Eng.*; *Lond. & Prov.*; *Lond. City & Mid.*
- PORTSOY—*N. of Scot. & Town & County*, 19, 164; *Union of Scot.*
- POT TALBOT—*Lloyds*; *Lond. City & Mid.*; *Cap. & Counties*; *Lond. & Prov.*; *Nat. Prov. of Eng.*
- POT ST. MARY—*Parr's*; *I. of Man.*, 95.
- POT WILLIAM—*Brit. Linen B.*
- PORTUMNA—*Hibernian*, 92.
- POULTON-LE-FYLDE—*Man. & L'pool Dist.*; *Lond. City & Mid.*; *Man. & County*, 164.
- PRESCOT—*Parr's*; Williams Deacon's.
- PRESTEIGNE—*Lloyds*; *Barclay & Co.*

- PRESTON (Suss.)—*Barclay & Co.*; *Lond. County & West.*
- PRESTON (Lancs.)—*Man. & L'pool Dist.*; *Man. & County*, 164; *Lond. City & Mid.*; *Lancs. & Yorks.*, 95; *Williams Deacon's*; *Parr's*.
- PRESTONPANS—*Roy. of Scot.*, 63, 131.
- PRINCES RISBOROUGH—*Cap. & Counties.*
- PUDSEY—*Union of Lond. & Smiths*; *Lond. City & Mid.*; *Lancs. & Yorks.*, 95.
- PULBOROUGH—*Lond. County & West.*
- PURLEY—*Lloyds*; *Lond. County & West.*; *Union of Lond. & Smiths*.
- PWLLHELI—*Lond. City & Mid.*; *Nat. Prov. of Eng.*; *Lloyds*.
- QUEENSBURY—*Union of Lond. & Smiths*.
- QUEENSTOWN—*B. of Ire.*, 52, 63; *Munster & Leinster*, 164.
- RADCLIFFE—*Lancs. & Yorks.*, 95; *Man. & L'pool Dist.*; *Union of Man.*, 70; *Parr's*; *Man. & County*, 164.
- RADSTOCK—*Parr's*; *Lloyds*.
- RAMELTON—*Northern*, 19, 70.
- RAMSBOTTOM—*Man. & L'pool Dist.*; *Lancs. & Yorks.*, 95; *Williams Deacon's*.
- RAMSEY (Hunts.)—*Nat. Prov. of Eng.*; *Barclay & Co.*
- RANSAY (I. of M.)—*Parr's B.*, *Ld.*; *Isle of Man*, 95; *Lloyds*, *Ld.*; *Lancs. & Yorks.*, 95.
- RAMSGATE—*Cap. & Counties*; *Nat. Prov. of Eng.*; *Lloyds*, *Ld.*; *Lond. County & West.*
- RANDALSTOWN—*Northern*, 19, 70.
- RAPHOE—*Northern*, 19, 70.
- RATHANGAN—*Ulster*, 95; *Hibernian*, 92.
- RATHDOWNNEY—*Munster & Leinster*, 164.
- RATHFRILAND—*Belfast*, 164; *Hibernian*, 92.
- RATHEALE—*Nat.*; *Munster & Leinster*, 164.
- RAWTENSTALL—*Man. & County*, 164; *Lancs. & Yorks.*, 95; *Union of Man.*, 70.
- READING—*Lond. County & West.*; *Barclay & Co.*, *Ld.*; *Lloyds*, *Ld.*; *Cap. & Counties*; *Lond. City & Mid.*; *Lond. & S. West.*; *Nat. Prov. of Eng.*
- REDCAR—*Nat. Prov. of Eng.*; *Lond. Joint Stock*.
- REDDITCH—*Cap. & Counties*; *Lond. City & Mid.*; *Lloyds*, *Ld.*
- REDHILL—*Lond. County & West.*; *Cap. & Counties*; *Barclay & Co.*, *Ld.*; *Lond. & S. West.*
- REDLAND—*Cap. & Counties*; *Lloyds*, *Ld.*; *Union of Lond. & Smiths*; *Nat. Prov. of Eng.*; *Parr's*.
- REDRUTH—*Barclay & Co.*, *Ld.*; *Lloyds*, *Ld.*; *Cap. & Counties*.
- REEPHAM—*Barclay & Co.*, *Ld.*
- REIGATE—*Lond. County & West.*; *Cap. & Counties*; *Lond. & S. West.*
- RENFREW—*Union of Scot.*; *Brit. Linen B.*; *Clydesdale*; *Roy. of Scot.*, 63, 131.
- RENTON—*Clydesdale*.
- RETFORD—*Beckett & Co.*, 70; *Nottingham & Notts.*, 95; *Lond. City & Mid.*; *Barclay & Co.*, *Ld.*
- RHAYADER—*Lond. City & Mid.*
- RHOS-ON-SEA—*Lond. City & Mid.*; *Nat. Prov. of Eng.*; *Parr's*.
- RHYL—*Lond. City & Mid.*; *Lond. & Prov.*; *Parr's B.*, *Ld.*; *Nat. Prov. of Eng.*
- RHYMNEY—*Lond. & Prov.*; *Lloyds*, *Ld.*
- RHYNEY—*N. of Scot. & Town & County*, 19, 164.
- RICHMOND (Surrey)—*Lond. County & West.*; *Lond. & Prov.*; *Lond. City & Mid.*; *Lond. & S. West.*
- RICHMOND (Yorkshire)—*Barclay & Co.*; *Lond. Joint Stock*; *Lloyds*; *Lond. City & Mid.*
- RICKMANSWORTH—*Lond. County & West.*; *Barclay & Co.*, *Ld.*
- RIDDINGS—*Lond. City & Mid.*
- RINGWOOD—*Nat. Prov. of Eng.*; *Lloyds*, *Ld.*
- RIPLEY—*Lond. City & Mid.*; *Parr's B.*, *Ld.*
- RIPLEY (Surrey)—*Barclay & Co.*; *Cap. & Counties*; *Lond. County & West.*
- RIPON—*Nat. Prov. of England*; *Lond. City & Mid.*; *Lond. Joint Stock*; *Barclay & Co.*, *Ld.*; *Beckett & Co.*, 70; *Lloyds*.
- RIPONDEN—*W. Yorks.*, 98.
- ROBERTSBRIDGE—*Lond. County & West.*; *Barclay & Co.*, *Ld.*
- ROCHDALE—*Man. & Liverpool Dist.*; *Williams Deacon's*; *Lancs. & Yorks.*, 95; *Palatine*, 95; *Union of Man.*, 70; *Lond. City & Mid.*
- ROCHESTER—*Lond. County & West.*; *Lond. & Prov.*; *Cap. & Counties*.
- ROCHFORD—*Barclay & Co.*, *Ld.*; *Lond. County & West.*
- ROCK FERRY—*Lond. City & Mid.*; *Parr's B.*, *Ld.*; *B. of L'pool*, 70.
- ROMFORD—*Lond. County & West.*; *Lloyds*, *Ld.*; *Lond. & Prov.*
- ROMSEY—*Cap. & Counties*; *Lloyds*, *Ld.*; *Lond. City & Mid.*
- ROSCOMMON—*B. of Ire.*, 52, 63; *Nat.*
- ROSCREA—*B. of Ire.*, 52, 63; *Nat.*; *Munster & Leinster*, 164.
- ROSEHEARTY—*Union of Scot.*
- ROSS—*Cap. & Counties*; *Nat.*; *Prov. of Eng.*; *Lloyds*, *Ld.*
- ROTHBURY—*Lloyds*, *Ld.*; *B. of L'pool*, 70.
- ROTHERHAM—*Sheffield*, 164; *Williams Deacon's*, *Ld.*; *Lond. City & Mid.*; *Lond. Joint Stock*; *Barclay & Co.*
- ROTHERS—*N. of Scot. & Town & County*, 19, 164; *B. of Scot.*
- ROTHERSAY—*Clydesdale*; *Roy. of Scot.*, 63, 131; *B. of Scot.*
- ROYSTON—*Barclay & Co.*, *Ld.*; *Cap. & Counties*.
- ROYTON—*Union of Man.*, 70; *Lond. City & Mid.*; *Man. & County*, 164.
- RUABON—*Lond. City & Mid.*; *Nat. Prov. of Eng.*
- RUGBY—*Lloyds*, *Ld.*; *Nat. Prov. of Eng.*; *Barclay & Co.*, *Ld.*; *Lond. City & Mid.*; *Northants*, *Union*, 172.
- RUOELEY—*Lloyds*, *Ld.*; *Nat. Prov. of Eng.*; *Lond. City & Mid.*
- RUNCORN—*Parr's B.*, *Ld.*; *Williams Deacon's*.
- RUSHDEN—*Cap. & Counties*; *Lond. City & Mid.*; *Northants*, *Union*, 172.
- RUTHERGLEN—*Nat. of Scot.*; *Com. of Scot.*; *Clydesdale*.
- RUTHIN—*Lond. City & Mid.*; *Lond. & Prov.*
- RYDE—*Cap. & Counties*; *Nat. Prov. of Eng.*; *Lloyds*, *Ld.*
- RYE—*Lond. County & West.*; *Lloyds*, *Ld.*
- SAFFRON WALDEN—*Barclay & Co.*, *Ld.*; *Lond. County & West.*; *Cap. & Counties*.
- ST. ALBANS—*Cap. & Counties*; *Lond. County & West.*; *Barclay & Co.*, *Ld.*; *Lond. City & Mid.*
- ST. ANDREWS—*B. of Scot.*; *Clydesdale*; *Com. of Scot.*; *Roy. of Scot.*, 63, 131; *Brit. Linen B.*
- ST. ANNE'S-ON-THE-SEA—*Lancs. & Yorks.*, 95; *Lond. City & Mid.*; *Man. & County*, 164; *Man. & L'pool Dist.*; *Union of Man.*, 70; *Williams Deacon's*.
- ST. ASAPH—*Lond. City & Mid.*; *Nat. Prov. of Eng.*
- ST. AUSTELL—*Lloyds*, *Ld.*; *Barclay & Co.*, *Ld.*; *Cap. & Counties*; *Shilson, Coode & Co.*, 52.
- ST. BLAZEY—*Barclay & Co.*; *Cap. & Counties*.
- ST. CLEARS—*Lond. & Prov.*; *Lloyds*.
- ST. COLUMB—*Barclay & Co.*, *Ld.*; *Cap. & Counties*.
- ST. DAVIDS—*Lond. & Prov.*; *Lloyds*, *Ld.*; *Lond. City & Mid.*
- ST. HELENS—*Williams Deacon's*; *Parr's B.*, *Ld.*; *Man. & County*, 164; *Lond. City & Mid.*; *Union of Man.*, 70.

- ST. IVES (Hunts.)—*Cap. & Counties; Lond. County & West.; Barclay & Co., Ltd.*
 ST. IVES (Cornwall)—*Barclay & Co., Ltd.; Cap. & Counties; Lloyds, Ltd.*
 ST. JOHNSTON—*Northern, 19, 70.*
 ST. JUST—*Barclay & Co., Ltd.; Cap. & Counties.*
 ST. LEONARDS—*Lond. County & West.; Cap. & Counties; Lloyds, Ltd.; Parr's B., Ltd.*
 ST. MARGARET'S HOPE (Orkney)—*Union of Scot.*
 ST. MARY CHURCH—*Lloyds, Ltd.*
 ST. MARY ORAY—*Martin's B.*
 ST. NEOTS—*Lond. County & West.; Barclay & Co., Ltd.; Cap. & Counties.*
 SALCOMBE—*Lloyds, Ltd.*
 SALE—*Lloyds, Ltd.; Parr's B., Ltd.; Lancs. & Yorks., 95; Man. & County, 164.*
 SALFORD—*Williams Deacon's; Union of Man., 70; Man. & L'pool Dist.; Parr's, Ltd.*
 SALISBURY—*Cap. & Counties; Nat. Prov. of Eng.; Lloyds, Ltd.; Lond. City & Mid.; Lond. County & West.*
 SALTASH—*Lloyds, Ltd.; Barclay & Co., Ltd.*
 SALTBURN—*Lond. Joint Stock; Nat. Prov. of Eng.*
 SALTCOATS—*Roy. of Scot., 63, 131; B. of Scot.; Nat. of Scot.*
 SANDBACH—*Man. & L'pool Dist.; Parr's B., Ltd.*
 SANDGATE—*Lloyds, Ltd.*
 SANDOWN (I. of Wight)—*Cap. & Counties; Lloyds, Ltd.*
 SANDWICH—*Lond. County & West.; Nat. Prov. of Eng.; Cap. & Counties; Barclay & Co.*
 SANDY—*Barclay & Co.; Cap. & Counties; Lond. City & Mid.*
 SANGHAR—*Roy. of Scot., 63, 131; Brit. Linen B.*
 SAUGHEN—*N. of Scot. & Town & County, 19, 164.*
 SAWBRIDGEWORTH—*Barclay & Co., Ltd.; Lond. County & West.*
 SAXMUNDHAM—*Barclay & Co., Ltd.; Lond. & Prov.*
 SCALLOWAY (Shetland)—*Union of Scot.*
 SCARBOROUGH—*Barclay & Co., Ltd.; Lond. Joint Stock; Union of Lond. & Smiths, Ltd.; Beckett & Co., 70; Lond. City & Mid.*
 SCARIFF—*Nat.*
 SCILLY (ISLES OF)—*Barclay & Co., Ltd.; Cap. & Counties; Lloyds, Ltd.*
 SCUNTHORPE—*Union of London & Smiths, Ltd.; Lond. City & Mid.; Lond. Joint Stock; Beckett & Co., 70; Nat. Prov. of Eng.*
 SEACOMBE—*Lond. City & Mid.; Parr's, Ltd.; B. of L'pool, 70.*
 SEAFORD—*Barclay; Lond. Prov.; Lloyds.*
 SEAHAM HARBOUR—*Barclay & Co., Ltd.; B. of Liverpool, 70; Lond. Joint Stock.*
 SEA HOUSES (Northumberland)—*B. of L'pool, 70.*
 SEATON—*Lond. City & Mid.; Lloyds, Ltd.*
 SEDBERGH—*Lond. City & Mid.; B. of L'pool, 52; Man. & L'pool Dist.*
 SELBY—*Lond. City & Mid.; Lond. Joint Stock; Barclay & Co., Ltd.; Lloyds.*
 SELKIRK—*Brit. Linen B.; Nat. of Scotland; Com. of Scot.*
 SETTLE—*B. of L'pool, 70; Lond. City & Mid.; Lond. Joint Stock.*
 SEVENOAKS—*Lond. County & West.; Lloyds; Cap. & Counties.*
 SHAPTESBURY—*Nat. Prov. of Eng.; Lloyds, Ltd.*
 SHANKLIN—*Cap. & Counties; Nat. Prov. of Eng.*
 SHAP—*Parr's B., Ltd.; Lond. City & Mid.*
 SHEERNESS—*Lond. County & West.; Lond. & Prov.*
 SHEFFIELD—*Sheffield, 164; Williams Deacon's, Ltd.; Union of Lond. & Smiths, Ltd.; Barclay & Co., Ltd.; Lond. City & Mid.; Lond. Joint Stock; Nat. Prov.; Lloyds.*
 SHEPTON MALLET—*Parr's, Ltd.; Lloyds, Ltd.*
 SHERBORNE—*Nat. Prov. of Eng.; Lloyds, Ltd.; Parr's.*
 SHERBURN—*Lond. Joint Stock; Beckett & Co., 70.*
 SHERINGHAM—*Barclay; Cap. & Counties.*
 SHIPNALL—*Lloyds, Ltd.; Barclay & Co., Ltd.*
 SHIPLEY—*Barclay & Co., Ltd.; Lond. City & Mid.; Bradford Dist., 164.*
 SHIPSTON-ON-STOUR—*Lond. City & Mid.; Lloyds, Ltd.*
 SHIPTON-UNDER-WYCHWOOD—*Lond. City & Mid., Ltd.*
 SHOE BURYNESS—*Barclay & Co.; Lond. County & West.*
 SHOREHAM—*Barclay; Lond. County & West.; Cap. & Counties; Lloyds; Lond. & Prov.*
 SHORNCLIFFE—*Lond. City & Mid.; Lond. County & West.*
 SHOTLEY BRIDGE—*Lloyds, Ltd.; B. of L'pool, 70.*
 SHOTS—*Com. of Scot.*
 SHREWSBURY—*Cap. & Counties; Nat. Prov. of Eng.; Lloyds, Ltd.; Barclay & Co., Ltd.; Lond. City & Mid.; Lond. & Prov.*
 SIDCUP—*Martin's B.; Lond. & Prov.*
 SIDMOUTH—*Lloyds, Ltd.; Lond. & S. West.; Nat. Prov. of Eng.*
 SILOTH—*Lond. City & Mid.; Lond. Joint Stock.*
 SITTINGBOURNE—*Lond. County & West.; Martin's B.*
 SKEGNESS—*Cap. & Counties; Barclay & Co., Ltd.*
 SKELMERDALE—*Lond. City & Mid.; Williams Deacon's.*
 SKIBBEREEN—*Prov. of Ire., 19; B. of Ire., 52, 63; Munster & Leinster, 164.*
 SKIPTON—*B. of L'pool, 164; Lond. City & Mid.; Lond. Joint Stock.*
 SLAITHWAITE—*West Yorks., 98; Lond. City & Mid.*
 SLAMANNAN—*B. of Scot.*
 SLEAFORD—*Lond. City & Mid.; Lloyds, Ltd.; Barclay & Co., Ltd.; Union of Lond. & Smiths.*
 SLIGO—*B. of Ire., 52, 63; Prov. of Ire., 19; Ulster, 95; Belfast, 164; Hib., 92; Nat.*
 SLOUGH—*Lond. County & West.; Barclay & Co.; Lond. City & Mid.*
 SMETHWICK—*Barclay & Co., Ltd.; Lloyds, Ltd.; Lond. City & Mid.*
 SNAITH—*Lond. Joint Stock; Lond. City & Mid. Barclay & Co., Ltd.*
 SOHAM—*Barclay & Co., Ltd.; Cap. & Counties.*
 SOLIHULL—*Lloyds, Ltd.*
 SOMERTON—*Lloyds, Ltd.; Parr's, Ltd.*
 SOUTH CAVE—*Lond. City & Mid.*
 SOUTH MOLTON—*Nat. Prov. of Eng.; Fox, Fowler & Co., 19; Lloyds, Ltd.*
 SOUTH PETHERTON—*Parr's, Ltd.*
 SOUTH QUEENSFERRY—*Clydesdale.*
 SOUTH SHIELDS—*Lloyds, Ltd.; Nat. Prov. of Eng.; Barclay & Co., Ltd.; B. of L'pool, 70; Lond. Joint Stock; Lond. City & Mid.*
 SOUTHALL—*Barclay & Co., Ltd.; Lond. & S. West.; Lond. City & Mid.*
 SOUTHAM—*Lond. City & Mid.; Lloyds, Ltd.*
 SOUTHAMPTON—*Cap. & Counties; Lloyds, Ltd.; Nat. Prov. of Eng.; Lond. City & Mid.; Union of Lond. & Smiths; Barclay & Co., Ltd.; American Express Co., 125; Lond. County & West.*
 SOUTHBANK—*Barclay & Co., Ltd.; Lond. Joint Stock.*
 SOUTHBOROUGH—*Lloyds, Ltd.; Lond. County & West.*
 SOUTHEND—*Barclay & Co.; Lond. County & West.; Lond. & Prov.; Cap. & Counties; Lond. & S. West.*
 SOUTHMINSTER—*Barclay & Co., Ltd.*
 SOUTHPORT—*Man. & L'pool Dist.; Williams Deacon's; Man. & County, 164; Parr's B.,*

- Ld.*; *Lond. City & Mid.*; *Union of Man.*, 70;
Lancs. & Yorks., 95; *B. of L'pool*, 70.
 SOUTHSEA—*Lloyds, Ld.*; *N. Prov. of Eng.*; *Cap. & Counties*; *Lond. City & Mid.*; *Lond. County & West.*; *Lond. Joint Stock*.
 SOUTHWELL—*Nottingham & Notts.*, 95; *Union of Lond. & Smiths*.
 SOUTHWOLD—*Barclay & Co., Ld.*; *Cap. & Counties*.
 SOWERBY BRIDGE—*Lancs. & Yorks.*, 95; *W. Yorks.*, 98; *Halifax Com.*, 172.
 SPALDING—*Cap. & Counties*; *Nat. Prov. of Eng.*; *Barclay & Co.*; *Lond. City & Mid.*; *Lloyds, Ld.*
 SPENNYMOOR—*B. of L'pool*, 70; *Nat. Prov. of Eng.*; *Lloyds*.
 SPILSBY—*Cap. & Counties*; *Lond. City & Mid.*; *Barclay & Co.*
 STAFFORD—*Lloyds*; *Man. & L'pool Dist.*; *Barclay & Co.*; *Lond. City & Mid.*; *Nat. Prov. of Eng.*
 STAINES—*Barclay & Co.*; *Lond. & Prov.*
 STAITHES—*Lond. Joint Stock*.
 STALBRIDGE—*Nat. Prov. of Eng.*; *Lloyds*.
 STALHAM—*Barclay & Co.*
 STALYBRIDGE—*Man. & L'pool Dist.*; *Man. & County*, 164; *Lancs. & Yorks.*, 95; *Parr's*.
 STAMFORD—*Cap. & Counties*; *Barclay & Co.*; *Nat. Prov. of Eng.*; *Lond. City & Mid.*
 STANHOPE—*Barclay & Co.*; *Lond. Joint Stock*.
 STANSTED—*Barclay & Co.*
 STAPLEFORD—*Lond. City & Mid.*; *Barclay & Co.*
 STEVENAGE—*Barclay & Co.*; *Lond. County & West.*
 STEWARTON—*Clydesdale*; *Roy. of Scot.*, 63, 131; *Union of Scot.*
 STEWARTSTOWN—*Ulster*, 95; *Hib.*, 92.
 STEYNING—*Cap. & Counties*; *Lond. County & West.*; *Barclay & Co.*
 STIRLING—*B. of Scotland*; *Com. of Scot.*; *Clydesdale*; *Nat. of Scot.*; *Roy. of Scot.*, 63, 131; *Union of Scot.*; *Brit. Linen B.*; *N. of Scot. & Town & County*, 19, 164.
 STOCKPORT—*Man. & L'pool Dist.*; *Man. & County*, 164; *Union of Man.*, 70; *Williams Deacon's*; *Lancs. & Yorks.*, 95; *Nat. Prov. of Eng.*
 STOCKTON-ON-TEES—*Barclay & Co.*; *Nat. Prov. of Eng.*; *B. of L'pool*, 70; *Lond. Joint Stock*; *Lloyds*; *Lond. City & Mid.*
 STOKESLEY—*Nat. Prov. of Eng.*; *Man. & L'pool Dist.*; *Barclay & Co.*
 STOKESLEY—*Nat. Prov. of Eng.*; *Lond. Joint Stock*.
 STONE—*Man. & L'pool Dist.*; *Nat. Prov. of Eng.*
 STONEHAVEN—*B. of Scot.*; *N. of Scot. & Town & County*, 19, 164.
 STONEHOUSE (Devon)—*Lloyds*; *Cap. & Counties*; *Barclay & Co.*
 STONEHOUSE (Glos.)—*Cap. & Counties*; *Nat. Prov. of Eng.*
 STONEHOUSE (Scot.)—*Union of Scot.*; *Merc. of Scot.*, 41.
 STONY STRATFORD—*Lloyds*; *Lond. County & West.*
 STORNOWAY—*Nat. of Scot.*; *Brit. Linen Bank*; *B. of Scot.*
 STOURBRIDGE—*Lond. City & Mid.*; *Barclay & Co.*; *Lloyds*.
 STOURPORT—*Lond. City & Mid.*
 STOW-ON-THE-WOLD—*Cap. & Counties*; *Lloyds*.
 STOWMARKET—*Barclay & Co.*; *Cap. & Counties*.
 STRABANE—*Belfast*, 164; *Prov. of Ireland*, 19; *Ulster*, 95; *Northern*, 19, 70; *Hib.*, 92.
 STRANOEWAYS—*Williams Deacon's*.
 STRANRAER—*Brit. Linen B.*; *Clydesdale*; *Com. of Scot.*; *Nat. of Scot.*; *Union of Scot.*; *Roy. of Scot.*, 63, 131.
 STRATFORD (Essex)—*Lond. County & West.*; *Lond. & Prov.*; *Parr's*.
 STRATFORD-ON-AVON—*Lloyds*; *Lond. City & Mid.*; *Barclay & Co.*
 STRATHAVEN—*B. of Scot.*; *Roy. of Scot.*, 63, 131; *Union of Scot.*
 STRATHDON—*N. of Scot. & Town & County*, 19, 164.
 STRATTON—*Dingley & Co.*, 164; *Barclay & Co.*
 STREET—*Parr's*; *Lloyds*.
 STRETFORD—*Williams Deacon's*; *Man. & L'pool Dist.*
 STRICHEN—*N. of Scot. & Town & County*, 19, 164.
 STROKESTOWN—*Nat.*; *Northern*, 19, 70.
 STROMNESS (Orkney)—*Com. of Scot.*; *Nat. of Scot.*; *Union of Scot.*
 STRONE—*Clydesdale*.
 STROOD—*Cap. & Counties*; *Lond. & Prov.*; *Lond. County & West.*
 STROUD—*Cap. & Counties*; *Lloyds*; *Lond. City & Mid.*
 STURMINSTER NEWTON—*Lloyds*; *Nat. Prov. of Eng.*
 SUDBURY—*Barclay & Co.*; *Lond. County & West.*; *Cap. & Counties*.
 SUMMERHILL—*Ulster*, 95.
 SUNBURY—*Barclay & Co.*
 SUNOERLAND—*Barclay & Co.*; *Nat. Prov. of Eng.*; *B. of L'pool*, 70; *Lond. Joint Stock*; *Lond. City & Mid.*; *Lloyds*.
 SURBITON—*Lond. County & West.*; *Lond. & Prov.*; *Lond. & S. West.*; *Parr's*.
 SUTTON (Surrey)—*Lond. & Prov.*; *Lond. & S. Western*; *Lond. County & West.*
 SUTTON BRIDGE—*Barclay & Co.*; *Nat. Prov. of Eng.*
 SUTTON COLDFIELD—*Lloyds*; *Lond. City & Mid.*
 SUTTON-IN-ASHFELD—*Nottingham & Notts.*, 95; *Union of Lond. & Smiths*; *Parr's*.
 SWAOLINCOTE—*Lond. City & Mid.*; *Lloyds*.
 SWAFFHAM—*Barclay & Co.*
 SWANACE—*Lloyds*; *Cap. & Counties*.
 SWANSEA—*Cap. & Counties*; *Lond. & Prov.*; *Lloyds*; *Lond. City & Mid.*; *Nat. Prov. of Eng.*
 SWINDON—*Lloyds*; *Cap. & Counties*; *Nat. Prov. of Eng.*
 SWINFORD—*Hib.*, 92; *Prov. of Ire.*, 19.
 SWINTON—*Lancs. & Yorks.*, 95; *Williams Deacon's*.
 TADCASTER—*Barclay & Co.*; *Lond. Joint Stock*; *Lond. City & Mid.*; *Beckett & Co.*, 70.
 TAIN—*Com. of Scot.*; *B. of Scot.*; *N. of Scot. & Town & County*, 19, 164; *Brit. Linen B.*
 TALLOW—*Munster & Leinster*, 164.
 TAWMORTH—*Lloyds*; *Nat. Prov. of Eng.*; *Lond. City & Mid.*
 TANDRAGEE—*Belfast*, 164.
 TARBERT—*Union of Scot.*; *Clydesdale*.
 TARLANO—*N. of Scot. & Town & County*; *Union of Scot.*
 TARVES—*N. of Scot. & Town & County*.
 TAUNTON—*Parr's*; *Lond. City & Mid.*; *Fox, Fowler & Co.*, 19; *Lloyds*; *Nat. Prov. of Eng.*
 TAVISTOCK—*Dingley & Co.*, 164; *Lloyds*; *Fox, Fowler & Co.*; *Lond. City & Mid.*
 TAYPORT—*N. of Scot. & Town & County*, 19, 164.
 TEDDINGTON—*Lond. & Prov.*; *Parr's*; *Lond. County & West.*
 TEIGNMOUTH—*Nat. Prov. of Eng.*; *Cap. & Counties*; *Lloyds*.
 TEMPLEMORE—*Prov. of Ire.*, 19; *Nat.*
 TEMPO—*Ulster*, 95.
 TENBURY—*Lloyds*; *Cap. & Counties*.
 TENBY—*Lond. & Prov.*; *Nat. Prov. of Eng.*; *Lloyds*.
 TENTERDEN—*Lond. County & West.*; *Lloyds*.

- TETBURY—*Lloyds*.
 TEWKESBURY—*Cap. & Counties; Lloyds*.
 THAME—*Lloyds; Lond. County & West*.
 THAMES DITTON—*Barclay & Co.; Lond. Joint Stock*.
 THETFORD—*Barclay & Co.; Cap. & Counties*.
 THIRSK—*Lond. City & Mid.; Barclay & Co.; Lond. Joint Stock*.
 THOMASTOWN—*Hib., 92*.
 THORNABY-ON-TEES—*Barclay & Co.; Lond. Joint Stock; Nat. Prov. of Eng.*
 THORNBURY—*Union of Lond. & Smiths*.
 THORNE—*Beckett & Co., 70; Lond. City & Mid.; Barclay & Co.*
 THORNHILL—*Brit. Linen B.; Union of Scot.*
 THORNTON—*Barclay & Co.*
 THRAPSTON—*Northants Union, 172; Barclay & Co.; Lond. City & Mid.*
 THURLES—*B. of Ire., 52, 63; Nat.; Munster & Leinster, 164*
 THURSO—*Com. of Scot.; Nat. of Scot.; B. of Scot.; Brit. Linen B.; N. of Scot. & Town & County, 19, 164; Roy. of Scot.*
 TIDESWELL—*Man. & County, 164*.
 TIGNABRUACH—*Roy. of Scot., 63, 131*.
 TILBURY DOCKS—*Lond. & Prov.*
 TILLOULTRY—*Clydesdale; Union of Scot.*
 TIPPERARY—*B. of Ire., 52, 63; Nat.; Prov. of Ire., 19; Munster & Leinster, 164*.
 TIPTON—*Barclay & Co.; Lond. City & Mid.*
 TISBURY—*Lloyds; Nat. Prov. of Eng.*
 TIVERTON—*Nat. Prov. of Eng.; Lloyds; Parr's; Fox, Fowler & Co., 19*.
 TOBERMORY—*N. of Scot. & Town & County, 19, 164; Clydesdale*.
 TODMORDEN—*Man. & L'pool Dist.; Lanes. & Yorks., 95; W. Yorks., 98*.
 TOLLESBURY—*Barclay & Co.*
 TONBRIDGE—*Lloyds; Lond. County & West.; Union of Lond. & Smiths; Cap. & Counties*.
 TONYPANDY—*Lloyds; Lond. & Prov.; Lond. City & Mid.*
 TORPHINS—*N. of Scot. & Town & County, 19, 164*.
 TORQUAY—*Nat. Prov. of Eng.; Lloyds; Lond. City & Mid.; Cap. & Counties; Lond. County & West.*
 TORRINGTON—*Nat. Prov. of Eng.; Fox, Fowler & Co., 19; Lloyds*.
 TOTNES—*Barclay & Co.; Lloyds; Nat. Prov. of Eng.; Cap. & Counties*.
 TOWCESTER—*Northants Union, 172*.
 TOWLAW—*Barclay & Co.; B. of L'pool, 70*.
 TOWYN—*Lloyds; Lond. City & Mid.; Nat. Prov. of Eng.*
 TRALEE—*B. of Ire., 52, 63; Prov. of Ire., 19; Nat.; Munster & Leinster, 164*.
 TRANENT—*Roy. of Scot., 63, 131*.
 TREDEGAR—*Lond. & Prov.; Lond. City & Mid.; Lloyds*.
 TREHARIS—*Lloyds; Lond. & Prov.; Lond. City & Mid.*
 TREHERBERT—*Lond. & Prov.; Lond. City & Mid.; Lloyds; Nat. Prov. of Eng.*
 TREORKE—*Lond. & Prov.; Lond. City & Mid.; Lloyds*.
 TRIM—*Ulster, 95; B. of Ire., 52, 63*.
 TRING—*Union of Lond. & Smiths*.
 TROON—*Union of Scot.; Brit. Linen B.; Com. of Scot.*
 TROWBRIDGE—*Cap. & Counties; Lloyds; Lond. City & Mid.*
 TRURO—*Lloyds; Cap. & Counties; Barclay & Co.*
 TUAM—*Nat.; Ulster, 95; B. of Ire., 52, 63*.
 TUBBERCURRY—*Hibernian, 92*.
 TULLAMORE—*Hibernian, 92; B. of Ire., 52, 63; Ulster, 95*.
 TULLOW—*Nat.*
 TUNBRIDGE WELLS—*Lloyds; Lond. County & West.; Barclay & Co.; Cap. & Counties; Union of Lond. & Smiths; Lond. City & Mid.*
 TUNSTALL—*Man. & L'pool Dist.; Nat. Prov. of England; Barclay & Co.*
 TURRIFF—*Com. of Scot.; N. of Scot. & Town & County, 19, 164; Union of Scot.*
 TUXFORD—*Beckett & Co., 70; Lond. City & Mid.; Nottingham & Notts., 95*.
 TWICKENHAM—*Lond. & Prov.; Lond. & S. West.; Lond. City & Mid.; Lond. County & West.*
 TYLDESLEY—*Union of Man., 70; Man. & County, 164; Parr's*.
 UCKFIELD—*Barclay & Co.; Lond. County & West.*
 UDNY—*N. of Scot. & Town & County, 19, 164*.
 UDDINGSTON—*B. of Scot.; Brit. Linen B.*
 UFFCULME—*Fox, Fowler & Co., 19; Parr's*.
 ULLAPPOOL—*Nat. of Scot.*
 ULVERSTON—*Man. & L'pool Dist.; B. of L'pool, 52; Lond. Joint Stock; Lond. City & Mid.*
 UPPERMILL—*Man. & County, 164*.
 UPPINGHAM—*Lond. City & Mid.; Barclay & Co.*
 UPTON-ON-SEVERN—*Cap. & Counties*.
 USK—*Lond. & Prov.; Cap. & Counties*.
 UTTOXETER—*Lloyds; Barclay & Co.; Parr's*.
 UXBRIDGE—*Barclay & Co.; Lond. County & West.*
 VENTNOR—*Cap. & Counties; Nat. Prov. of Eng.*
 VIRGINIA (Ireland)—*Northern, 19, 70*.
 WADEBRIDGE—*Barclay & Co.; Cap. & Counties*.
 WAINFLEET—*Barclay & Co.; Cap. & Counties*.
 WAKEFIELD—*Barclay & Co.; Lond. Joint Stock; Lond. City & Mid.; Nat. Prov. of Eng.*
 WALKDEN—*Man. & County, 164; Williams Deacon's*.
 WALLINGFORD—*Lloyds; Lond. County & West.*
 WALLINGTON—*Lond. & S. West.; Lond. County & West.*
 WALLSEND-ON-TYNE—*B. of L'pool, 70; Barclay & Co.; Lloyds; Lond. Joint Stock*.
 WALMER—*Lloyds; Nat. Prov. of Eng.*
 WALSALL—*Lloyds; Barclay & Co.; Lond. City & Mid.; Nat. Prov.*
 WALSINGHAM—*Barclay & Co.*
 WALTHAM ABBEY—*Lond. Joint Stock; Lloyds*.
 WALTHAM CROSS—*Lond. Joint Stock*.
 WALTHAMSTOW—*Lond. & Prov.; Lond. & S. West.*
 WALTON-ON-THAMES—*Barclay & Co.; Lond. & S. West.; Lond. County & West.*
 WALTON-ON-THE-NAZE—*Barclay & Co.*
 WANTAGE—*Lond. County & West.; Barclay & Co.; Lloyds*.
 WARDE—*Lond. City & Mid.*
 WARE—*Lond. County & West.; Barclay & Co.*
 WAREHAM—*Nat. Prov. of Eng.; Lloyds*.
 WARMINSTER—*Cap. & Counties; Lloyds*.
 WARRINPOINT—*Belfast, 164; Prov. of Ire., 19*.
 WARRINGTON—*Man. & L'pool Dist.; Parr's; Lanes. & Yorks., 95; Lond. City & Mid.; Union of Man., 70; Nat. Prov. of Eng.*
 WARWICK—*Lloyds; Lond. City & Mid.*
 WATCHET—*Fox, Fowler & Co., 19; Lloyds; Parr's*.
 WATERFOOT—*Lanes. & Yorks., 95; Man. & County, 164*.
 WATERFORD—*B. of Ire., 52, 63; Nat.; Prov. of Ire., 19; Munster & Leinster, 164; Ulster, 95*.
 WATERLOO—*Parr's; B. of L'pool, 70; Lond. City & Mid.*
 WATFORD—*Barclay & Co.; Lloyds; Lond. County & West.; Lond. & Prov.; Lond. & S. West.; Lond. City & Mid.*
 WATLINGTON—*Lloyds*.
 WATTON—*Barclay & Co.; Nat. Prov. of Eng.; Cap. & Counties*.
 WEDMORE—*Parr's; Lloyds*.

- WEDNESBURY—*Lloyds; Lond. City & Mid.*
 WELLINGBOROUGH—*Northants Union, 172; Lond. City & Mid.; Cap. & Counties; Barclay & Co.*
 WELLINGTON (Salop)—*Barclay & Co.; Lloyds; Lond. City & Mid.*
 WELLINGTON (Som.)—*Fox Fowler & Co., 19; Nat. Prov. of Eng.; Parr's.*
 WELLS (Som.)—*Parr's; Lloyds.*
 WELLS (Norfolk)—*Barclay & Co.; Lond. & Prov.*
 WELSHPOOL—*Lond. City & Mid.; Lloyds; Nat. Prov. of Eng.*
 WEST—*Nat. Prov. of Eng.; Barclay & Co.*
 WEMBLEY—*Lond. & S. Western; Parr's.*
 WEMYSS BAY—*Clydesdale.*
 WEOBLEY—*Lloyds.*
 WEST BROMWICH—*Barclay & Co.; Lond. City & Mid.; Lloyds.*
 WEST CALDER—*Com. of Scot.*
 WEST HARTLEPOOL—*Barclay & Co.; Nat. Prov. of Eng.; B. of L'pool, 70; Lond. City & Mid.; Lond. Joint Stock; Lloyds.*
 WEST HOUGHTON—*Man. & County, 164; Parr's.*
 WEST KILBRIDE—*Com. of Scot.; Clydesdale.*
 WEST KIRBY—*B. of L'pool, 70; Lond. City & Mid.; Parr's.*
 WEST LINTON—*B. of Scot.*
 WEST MALLING—*Lond. County & West.; Union of Lond. & Smiths.*
 WEST MERSEA—*Barclay & Co.*
 WESTBURY—*Cap. & Counties; Lloyds.*
 WESTCLIFF-ON-SEA—*Barclay & Co.; Cap. & Counties; Lond. & Prov.; Lond. & S. Western; Lond. County & West.*
 WESTERHAM—*Lond. County & West.*
 WESTGATE-ON-SEA—*Lloyds; Lond. County & West.*
 WESTON-SUPER-MARE—*Parr's; Lloyds; Fox, Fowler & Co., 19; Cap. & Counties; Lond. & Prov.; Lond. City & Mid.; Nat. Prov. of Eng.*
 WESTPORT—*B. of Ire., 52, 63; Ulster, 95.*
 WETHERBY—*Lond. City & Mid.; Nat. Prov. of Eng.*
 WEXFORD—*B. of Ire., 52, 63; Prov. of Ire., 19; Nat.; Ulster, 95.*
 WYDERIDGE—*Barclay & Co.; Lond. County & West.; Lond. & Prov.*
 WEYMOUTH—*Lond. City & Mid.; Parr's; Lloyds; Cap. & Counties; Nat. Prov. of Eng.*
 WHALEY BRIDGE—*Man. & County, 164.*
 WHITBURN—*Com. of Scot.*
 WHITBY—*Barclay & Co.; Lond. Joint Stock; Nat. Prov. of Eng.; Barclay & Co.*
 WHITCHURCH—*Nat. Prov. of Eng.; Barclay & Co.; Lloyds.*
 WHITEFIELD—*Lancs. & Yorks., 95.*
 WHITEHAVEN—*Man. & L'pool Dist.; Lond. Joint Stock; Parr's; Clydesdale.*
 WHITHORN—*Clydesdale; Nat. of Scot.*
 WHITSTABLE—*Cap. & Counties; Lond. County & West.*
 WHITTFLESEA—*Barclay & Co.; Nat. Prov. of Eng.*
 WHITWORTH—*Man. & L'pool Dist.; Union of Man., 70.*
 WICK—*Brit. Linen B.; Com. of Scot.; Union of Scot.; B. of Scot.; N. of Scot. & Town & County, 19, 164.*
 WICKLOW—*Nat.; Hibernian, 92.*
 WIDNES—*Parr's; Lancs. & Yorks., 95.*
 WIGAN—*Man. & County, 164; Man. & L'pool Dist.; Parr's; Williams Deacon's; Lond. City & Mid.; Union of Man., 70.*
 WIGTON—*Man. & L'pool Dist.; Lond. Joint Stock; B. of L'pool, 70.*
 WIGTOWN—*Brit. Linen B.; Clydesdale; Nat. of Scot.*
 WILLENHALL—*Lond. City & Mid.; Lloyds.*
 WILLITON—*Parr's; Lloyds.*
 WILMSLOW—*Union of Man., 70; Man. & L'pool Dist.*
 WILTON—*Lloyds.*
 WIMBLEDON—*Lond. & S. West.; Lond. County & West.; Lond. & Prov.*
 WIMBORNE—*Nat. Prov. of Eng.; Lloyds.*
 WINCANTON—*Parr's; Lloyds.*
 WINOHOOMB—*Cap. & Counties; Lloyds.*
 WINCHESTER—*Union of Lond. & Smiths; Cap. & Counties; Lond. County & West.; Lloyds; Lond. City & Mid.*
 WINDERMERE—*Man. & L'pool Dist.; B. of L'pool, 52; Lond. City & Mid.*
 WINDSOR—*Lond. County & West.; Barclay & Co.*
 WINSFORD—*Union of Man., 70; Parr's; Nat. Prov. of Eng.*
 WINSLOW—*Lloyds.*
 WINTERTON—*Lond. Joint Stock.*
 WIRESWORTH—*Cap. & Counties; Parr's.*
 WISBECH—*Nat. Prov. of Eng.; Barclay & Co.; Cap. & Counties.*
 WISHAW—*Com. of Scot.; Roy. of Scot., 63, 131; Brit. Linen B.; Clydesdale; Nat. of Scot.; N. of Scot. & Town & County, 19, 164.*
 WITHAM—*Barclay & Co.; Cap. & Counties.*
 WITHERIDGE—*Fox, Fowler & Co., 19; Nat. Prov. of Eng.*
 WITHINGTON—*Man. & County, 164; Union of Man., 70; Man. & L'pool Dist.*
 WITNEY—*Gillett & Co., 70; Lond. City & Mid.*
 WIVELSCOMBE—*Lloyds; Parr's.*
 WOBURN—*Lond. County & West.; Barclay & Co.*
 WOKING—*Barclay & Co.; Cap. & Counties; Lond. & S. Western; Lond. County & West.*
 WOKINGHAM—*Barclay & Co.; Lond. County & West.*
 WOLINGHAM—*Barclay & Co.; B. of L'pool, 70; Lond. Joint Stock.*
 WOLVERHAMPTON—*Nat. Prov. of Eng.; Barclay & Co.; Lloyds; Lond. City & Mid.*
 WOLVERTON—*Barclay & Co.; Lloyds.*
 WOMBEWELL—*Union of Lond. & Smiths; Barclay & Co.*
 WOODBRIDGE—*Barclay & Co.; Cap. & Counties.*
 WOODFORD—*Lond. Joint Stock; Parr's; Lond. & S. Western.*
 WOODSTOCK—*Gillett & Co., 70.*
 WOOLACOMBE—*Lloyds; Fox, Fowler & Co., 19.*
 WOOLER—*B. of L'pool, 70; Brit. Linen B.*
 WOOLSTON—*Cap. & Counties; Lloyds; Nat. Prov. of Eng.*
 WOOLWICH—*Lond. County & West.; Lond. & Prov.; Cap. & Counties; Lond. City & Mid.*
 WOOTTON BASSETT—*Cap. & Counties; Lloyds.*
 WORCESTER—*Cap. & Counties; Nat. Prov. of Eng.; Lloyds; Barclay & Co.; Lond. City & Mid.*
 WORKINGTON—*Lond. City & Mid.; Lond. Joint Stock; Man. & L'pool Dist.; Clydesdale.*
 WORKSOP—*Beckett & Co., 70; Nottingham & Notts., 96; Barclay & Co.; Sheffield B. Co., 164; Lond. Joint Stock.*
 WORTHING—*Cap. & Counties; Lond. County & West.; Lloyds; Barclay & Co.; Lond. & S. West.*
 WOTTON-UNDER-EDGE—*Lloyds; Nat. Prov. of Eng.*
 WRENTHAM—*Barclay & Co.*
 WREXHAM—*Lond. City & Mid.; Nat. Prov. of Eng.; Parr's; Lloyds; B. of L'pool, 70; Lond. & Prov.*
 WYMONDHAM—*Barclay & Co.; Lond. & Prov.*
 YARMOUTH—*Barclay & Co.; Lond. & Prov.; Cap. & Counties; Nat. Prov. of Eng.; Lond. Joint Stock; Lond. City & Mid.*

YARMOUTH (I. of W.)—*Lloyds*.

YATTON—*Lloyds*; *Parr's*.

YEADON—*Barclay & Co.*

YEOVIL—*Parr's*; *Lloyds*; *Cap. & Counties*; *Lond. City & Mid.*; *Nat. Prov. of Eng.*

YORK—*Lond. Joint Stock*; *Lond. City & Mid.*; *Barclay & Co.*; *Nat. Prov. of Eng.*; *Beckett & Co.*, 70; *Union of Lond. & Smiths*.

YORK TOWN—*Barclay & Co.*

YOUGHAL—*B. of Ire.*, 52, 63; *Prov. of Ire.*, 19.

YOXFORD—*Barclay & Co.*

THE BANKERS' CLEARING HOUSE

The Bankers' Clearing House is an establishment in which the business of banks with other banks is adjusted. Each of the sixteen banks, together with the Bank of England—though they clear on one side only—composing the London Bankers' Clearing House (Post Office Court, Lombard St.) sends clerks daily, who take with them the various bills and cheques in possession of their bank drawn on other bankers. The Clearing House and the banks which compose it have accounts at the Bank of England, and the balances, which were formerly settled by cash or Bank of England notes, are now settled by transfers from one account to another. The arrangements for clearing are directed by a committee appointed by the banks. There are two paid managers or inspectors to carry out these arrangements. On all days except Saturdays in normal times the accounts are closed at four o'clock. Three-quarters of an hour is allowed for the banks to consider drafts upon them, and to determine whether they are to be honoured. In the meantime the bills and cheques have been classified at the Clearing House, and accounts are then adjusted, each paying or receiving the balance due to it. The notification of the total amount of bills, cheques, and drafts passing through the Clearing House, taken in conjunction with the Board of Trade returns, is some indication of the state of trade, and as the Metropolis is the main cosmopolitan centre of commerce, this record has a world-wide range. The sums passed through the London Bankers' Clearing House for 1916 amounted to £15,275,046,000, an increase of £1,417,478,000 as compared with the year 1915. On Stock Exchange account days the payments were £1,238,039,000, an increase of £212,264,000 on the year 1915, but on account of the war and conditions on the Stock Exchange these figures are not an index to the amount of business transacted. On Consols settling days the payments were £680,381,000, an increase of £90,727,000 as compared with 1915, and on the 4ths of the months the payments for 1916 amounted to £638,578,000, an increase of £101,331,000 as compared with 1915. The Town Clearing for 1916 totalled £12,328,568,000, the Metropolitan Clearing for 1916, £1,074,027,000, and the Country Cheque Clearing for 1916, £1,872,451,000. The record day was Oct. 30, 1912, with a total of £131,042,000; the record week that ending July 1, 1914, with a total of £445,419,000; the record month, July 1914, with a total of £1,546,032,000, and the record year, 1913, with a total of £16,436,404,000. In the provincial clearing houses the cheques presented are drawn not only on the branches of the members' banks but also on their branches within a specified distance of the centre. There are clearing houses at Bristol, Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, Sheffield, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and Leicester; and in Scotland at Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, Dundee, Greenock, Leith, Paisley, and Inverness. In Ireland the only clearing house is in Dublin.

Chairman, Wm. Hy. Neville Goschen (National Provincial).

Deputy do. Walter Leaf (Lond. Co. & West.).

Chief Inspector, Philip W. Matthews.

Deputy Inspector, A. E. Salt, Lombard Street.

Hon. Sec. R. Martin Holland, C.B.

[The clearings of the New York Clearing House for 1915 show a total of \$90,842,707,724, and the Clearing Houses of all the U.S. cities show a total for 1915 of \$162,777,508,000.]

THE LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

The London Stock Exchange was established in Capel Court in 1801, and has since been enlarged and extended until it reaches as far as Broad Street, and occupies nearly the whole of one side of Throgmorton Street. The interior is not divided in any way, but the dealers in the different classes of stocks are found grouped in their own particular place on the floor of the House, "House" being the colloquial name for the Stock Exchange itself. The building belongs to proprietors, under a deed of settlement, and is managed by 9 elected trustees and managers. The capital is now £260,000 in 20,000 shares of £13 each, unlimited, but no call may exceed £2 in one year. Holders must be members of the Stock Exchange, and no person can hold more than 200 shares. The dividends for the past three years have been for 1914 £10, 1915 £7, 1916 £2. There is also an issue of 3% debentures amounting to £356,000.

The members of the Stock Exchange are quite distinct from the proprietors, and are governed by the "Committee for General Purposes," consisting of a chairman, deputy-chairman, and 20 members, who make rules guiding the conduct of business and of the members themselves, and decide what stocks and shares shall be recognised and officially quoted. To become a member the applicant must be of British birth, or, if a foreigner, he must have been naturalised for at least 2 years and have resided in this country for 7 years. He has to be recommended by three members of standing, who will become surety for him to the extent of £500 each for 4 years after his election, the entrance fee being 600 guineas. Gentle men who have served as "clerks in the House" for 4 years are admitted on a reduced fee of 250 guineas, and require only two sureties for £300 each. Members elected since Nov. 23, 1904, have to become proprietors by acquiring one share if admitted with two sureties, or three shares if admitted with three sureties. A member employing a clerk in the House "authorised to deal" has to pay for him an entrance fee of 50 guineas, and for an "unauthorised" clerk 10 guineas. The annual subscription for members (except those admitted before 1899) is 40 guineas, for authorised clerks 30 guineas, and for unauthorised 12 guineas. Members have to go through the form of re-election every year, in March, without further fee beyond the annual subscription, which is due and payable on March 25. At the present time the number of members is about 4,085, and of clerks 1,753; the numbers always varying. The whole of the money paid for entrance fees and subscription goes to the proprietors, who maintain the building in proper condition. The "Trustees and Managers" and the "Committee for General Purposes" are two distinct and separate bodies, one being, in fact, the landlords of the building and the others the tenants.

All bargains are settled according to the Rules and Regulations, which are very voluminous, and

all transactions must be closed bi-monthly, either by the delivery of the stock bought or sold, or by "carrying-over"—that is, the postponement of the delivery until the next settling day. Bargains in Consols "for money" are settled the same day, but "for the account" monthly. All stock or shares bought must be paid for on the settling day, and in the case of no stock passing, any "difference" must be paid (on either side) on that day.

[Temporary Regulations and Emergency Rules have been passed for the conduct of business during the war and for twelve months afterwards. The Stock Exchange was closed from July 30, 1914, to Jan. 4, 1915.]

Secretary to Committee for General Purposes,
Edward Satterthwaite, C.B.
Secretary to Trustees and Managers, R. M. Brydone.
Office, 23 Throgmorton St., London, E.C.

COMPANIES

It appears from the returns of the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies that the number of new companies registered in England and Wales

during the year ending Dec. 31, 1916, was 3,081. The number of companies which went into liquidation was 1,350, and 2,756 companies were removed from the register on the ground that they were no longer carrying on business. The net decrease in the number of companies during the year was therefore 1,025. The number of companies on the register in England and Wales on Dec. 31, 1916, excluding companies which were in course of liquidation or removal from the register, was about 58,000.

The total number of companies registered in the United Kingdom during 1916—viz. 3,392—showed a considerable decrease on 1913, when 7,425 companies were registered, being the largest number registered during any one year since the Companies Act, 1862. In Scotland 215 companies were registered in 1916, and in Ireland 97. The total nominal capital of companies registered in the United Kingdom in 1916 was £50,442,871, being £2,911,735 less than in 1915, while the average amount of each company increased from £13,135 in 1915, to £14,871 in 1916.

BUILDING SOCIETIES

Building Societies are established primarily for the purpose of obtaining funds by subscription for enabling members to purchase their own houses by regular and convenient instalments. Generally, they are based on the co-operative system, all profits being at the disposal of the members. A properly constituted building society should never prove a loss to its supporters. The sums advanced for the purchase of property are always less than the value of their security, and by the repayment of principal and interest the moneys so lent become more covered still.

The first building society on record was the Greenwich, founded 1809. The oldest existing building society is the Chelmsford and Essex, which began in 1846. The old Greenwich had many imitators, and in 1836 an Act of Parliament was passed to encourage and protect building societies. Much wider legislation was enacted in 1874 and 1894.

Present-day building societies can be divided into (a) Permanent and (b) Terminating, including Bowkett and Starr-Bowkett, Institutions. The Permanent Building Societies have two classes of members: (i) borrowers, (ii) investors. The former are lent money on the security of property repayable by fixed instalments. The latter take up shares or deposit money, receiving therefor a fixed rate of interest and sometimes bonus out of profits. Members may be both borrowers and investors. They can cease membership at any time after reasonable notice. The Terminating Building Societies consist of supporters making regular subscriptions throughout the existence of the society, the object being to continue the building societies until every member possess his or her house. When the accumulated subscriptions are large enough to buy one house, this sum is loaned to one member, chosen by ballot, in order that the property may be purchased. He continues his payments, plus an additional subscription varying to the amount borrowed. As funds increase, more houses are bought, the society coming to a natural end when every member has a fully paid-for residence. It is impossible to say definitely upon initiation the proposed existence of the society, and when once joined a member must so remain until the winding up. In the Bowkett and Starr-Bowkett Building

Societies a weekly subscription is payable, houses being bought for members as the funds accrue. There is no additional subscription as the member takes up his house. It is understood that each member lends his weekly subscriptions without receiving interest on the condition that the building society lends him a large sum on the same terms when he requires it. At its termination, the funds are divisible amongst the supporters.

The Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies has been good enough to supply in advance of the official publication the statistics for the year ended Dec. 31, 1916:

	England and Wales	Scotland	Ireland
Membership	593,470	26,368	8,447
Mortgages granted during 1916	£4,828,729	£96,113	£77,663
Total mortgages	55,451,942	1,647,325	843,111
Share capital	45,343,382	1,361,497	639,099
Deposits	14,080,115	316,315	203,385
Profits	3,952,455	115,446	107,101

A steady and consistent decrease took place in the membership of building societies from 1896 to 1901, since when a continual increase is recorded, except in 1911, probably owing to the failure of the Birkbeck Building Society. Yorkshire has been the dominating feature in building society statistics. In 1902 the membership of Yorkshire Building Societies was 67,105; twelve years later the total was 110,730, a net increase of 79%. There has been a slight falling-off in Scotland. The Scot is not so anxious as he was to obtain his own house. He has a tendency to put his funds in savings banks and share investments.

The largest building societies with the amounts outstanding on mortgage are for 1916:

Halifax Permanent Benefit, £3,525,987; Bradford Third Equitable Benefit, £2,128,374; Leeds Permanent Benefit, £1,691,818; Temperance Permanent, £1,537,801; Woolwich Equitable, £1,363,531; Burnley, £1,170,243; Bradford Second Equitable Benefit, £1,005,816; Leicester Permanent, £951,851; Halifax Equitable Benefit, £927,460.

POLITICAL AND SOCIAL MOVEMENTS

THE FRANCHISE AND REDISTRIBUTION

(As settled by the House of Commons)

Since the great Reform Act of 1832 there have been, prior to the present measure, two Electoral Reform Acts, that of 1867 and the Act of 1884. The Act of 1884 was confined to a widening of the franchise, but in the following session (1885) a Redistribution Act was passed.

The measure before Parliament at the present time combines both features, and its principal points, as settled by the Commons, before being submitted to the Lords, are outlined below.

It is divided into 4 principal parts: (1) Franchises; (2) Registration; (3) Method and costs of elections; (4) Distribution of seats.

I. Franchises

The franchise is given to a **man** who is of full age, and not subject to any legal incapacity and who has the requisite residence or business premises qualification. This qualification is gained by having, during the whole of the qualifying period and on the last day thereof, resided in premises or occupied business premises in the constituency, or in another constituency within the same parliamentary borough or county or in one contiguous thereto. Residence is not interrupted by reason of the letting of a furnished house to other persons, provided the period of letting does not exceed three months of the qualifying period. The expression "business premises" means land or other premises of the yearly value of £10 occupied for the purpose of business, profession, or trade. In a parliamentary county not more than two persons can be registered as joint occupiers, unless they are *bona-fide* partners. **University electors** are entitled to be registered as such, if they are of full age, and have received a degree (other than an honorary one) in any of the universities given below. Lodgers are excluded from the **local government franchise**, which is given to any one who has, for the qualifying period, occupied jointly or severally, as owner or tenant, land or premises in the electoral area. The parliamentary franchise (except university) is given to a **woman** if (a) she has attained the age of thirty years; (b) is not subject to any legal incapacity; and (c) is entitled to be registered as local government elector in respect of the occupation of land or premises in a constituency, or is the wife of a husband entitled to be so registered. The university franchise is given to a woman if she is thirty years of age and is similarly qualified as if she were a man. Special provisions confer the franchise on those on war service (even though not of full age) and on the mercantile marine. On the other hand, those exempted from all military service (except non-combatant service) on the ground of conscientious objection, or who have been convicted by court-martial for an offence which was the result of such objection, become disqualified during the continuance of the war and for a period of five years after from being registered or voting, either as a parliamentary or local government elector.

The **qualifying period** is a period of six months ending either on the 15th day of January or the 15th day of July, including in each case the fifteenth day, except for those on naval or military service, when the qualifying period is a month.

No person can vote at any general election in more than one constituency.

II. Registration

Two registers of electors are to be prepared every year, one (the Spring Register) coming into force at the beginning of the 15th day of April, and containing all names for the qualifying period ending on the 15th day of January, and another (the Autumn Register) on the 15th day of October, containing the names for the qualifying period ending on the 15th day of July. The clerk of a county council or the town clerk is the registration officer of the county or borough area, and it is his duty to prepare the registers, provision being made for the carrying on of the duty in the case of a vacancy in the office. An **appeal** lies from any decision of the registration officer to the County Court, and, on questions of law, there is a further appeal allowed from the County Court to the Supreme Court. The expenses of registration are chargeable on the county or borough fund, aided by contributions from moneys provided by Parliament.

III. Method and Costs of Elections

It was originally provided that if in any constituency there was an election for only one member and there were more than two candidates, the method of election should be by the alternative vote, but the proceedings in Parliament on this clause seemed to indicate that this method of voting would eventually disappear. On the other hand, in universities where there are two or more members to be elected, any election of the full number of members has to be according to the principle of proportional representation (explained in the 1915 ANNUAL). This part of the Bill proposes also that at a general election all polls shall be held on the same day, and provides a penalty for voting at a general election in more constituencies than allowed, as well as machinery for voting by absent voters. Candidates at parliamentary elections, other than university elections, are required to *deposit* the sum of £150 with the returning officer, either in legal tender or in any other manner to which the returning officer may consent. If a candidate withdraws or dies before the election the deposit is returned to him; also, if he goes to election and is unsuccessful, but polls (in the case of a constituency returning one or two members) one-eighth of the total number of votes polled, or in the case of a constituency returning more than two members, one-eighth of the number of votes polled divided by the number of members to be elected, his deposit is returned. The Ballot Act and the Corrupt and Illegal Penalties Prevention Acts become, under the Bill, permanent Acts.

Other features in the Bill are: (1) the privilege allowed to any duly nominated candidate of sending, free of any charge for postage, to each registered elector for the constituency, one postal communication relating to the election only, and not exceeding 2 oz. in weight, and (2) the limitation of candidates' expenses; these latter (other than personal expenses) shall not exceed, in the case of a county election, 7*d.* for each elector on the register, or in a borough, 5*d.*

IV. *Distribution of Seats*

The preliminary distribution of seats was carried out by Commissioners acting within the instructions laid down for them. These instructions required, *inter alia*, that the number of members for Great Britain should remain substantially as at present; that a county or borough (other than the City of London) with less than 50,000 population should cease to have separate representation, and that a member should be given for a population of 70,000 and every multiple thereof. The work of the Commissioners, as amended by the House of Commons, results in the following new distribution of seats:

**CONSTITUENCIES OF ENGLAND,
WALES, AND SCOTLAND**

As proposed in the Representation of the People Bill, and finally settled by the House of Commons

LONDON—BOROUGHES

Battersea (2)—North, South.
 Bermondsey (2)—Rotherhithe, West Bermondsey.
 Bethnal Green (2)—North-east, South-west.
 Camberwell (4)—Dulwich, North, North-west, Peckham.
 Chelsea (1).
 City of London (2).
 Deptford (1).
 Finsbury (1).
 Fulham (2)—East, West.
 Greenwich (1).
 Hackney (3)—Central, North, South.
 Hammersmith (2)—North, South.
 Hampstead (1).
 Holborn (1).
 Islington (4)—East, North, South, West.
 Kensington (2)—North, South.
 Lambeth (4)—Brixton, Kennington, North, Norwood.
 Lewisham (2)—East, West.
 Paddington (2)—North, South.
 Poplar (2)—Bow and Bromley, South Poplar.
 St. Marylebone (1).
 St. Pancras (3)—North, South-east, South-west.
 Shoreditch (1).
 Southwark (3)—Central, North, South-east.
 Stepney (3)—Limehouse, Mile End, Whitechapel and St. George's.
 Stoke Newington (1).
 Wandsworth (5)—Balham and Tooting, Central, Clapham, Putney, Streatham.
 Westminster (2)—Abbey, St. George's.
 Woolwich (2)—East, West.

ENGLAND—BOROUGHES

(excluding London and Monmouthshire)

Accrington (1).
 Ashton-under-Lyne (1).
 Barnsley (1).
 Barrow-in-Furness (1).
 Bath (1).
 Batley and Morley (1).
 Bradford (4)—Central, East, North, South.
 Birkenhead (2)—East, West.
 Birmingham (12)—Aston, Deritend, Duddeston, Edgbaston, Erdington, Haddow, King's Norton, Ladywood, Moseley, Sparbrook, West, Yardley.
 Blackburn (2).
 Blackpool (1).
 Bolton (2).

Bootle (1).
 Bournemouth (1).
 Brighton (2).
 Bristol (5)—Central, East, North, South, West
 Bromley (1).
 Burnley (1).
 Bury (1).
 Cambridge (1).
 Carlisle (1).
 Cheltenham (1).
 Coventry (1).
 Croydon (2)—North, South.
 Darlington (1).
 Derby (2).
 Dewsbury (1).
 Dudley (1).
 Ealing (1).
 East Ham (2)—North, South.
 Eccles (1).
 Edmonton (1).
 Exeter (1).
 Gateshead (1).
 Gloucester (1).
 Great Yarmouth (1).
 Grimsby (1).
 Halifax (1).
 Hartlepool (1).
 Hastings (1).
 Hornsey (1).
 Huddersfield (1).
 Hythe (1).
 Ilford (1).
 Ipswich (1).
 Kingston-upon-Hull (4)—Central, East, North-west, South-west.
 Kingston-upon-Thames (1).
 Leeds (6)—Central, North, North-east, South, South-east, West.
 Leicester (3)—East, South, West.
 Leigh (1).
 Leyton (2)—East, West.
 Lincoln (1).
 Liverpool (11)—East Toxteth, Edge Hill, Everton, Exchange, Fairfield, Kirkdale, Scotland, Walton, Wavertree, West Derby, West Toxteth.
 Manchester (10)—Ardwick, Blackley, Clayton, Exchange, Gorton, Hulme, Moss Side, Plattin, Rusholme, Withington.
 Middlesbrough (2)—East, West.
 Morpeth (1).
 Nelson and Colne (1).
 Newcastle-upon-Tyne (4)—Central, East, North, West.
 Newcastle-under-Lyme (1).
 Northampton (1).
 Norwich (2).
 Nottingham (4)—Central, East, South, West.
 Oldham (2).
 Oxford (1).
 Plymouth (3)—Drake, Devonport, Sutton.
 Portsmouth (3)—Central, North, South.
 Preston (2).
 Reading (1).
 Richmond (1).
 Rochdale (1).
 Rochester (2)—Gillingham, Chatham.
 Rossendale (1).
 Rotherham (1).
 St. Helen's (1).
 Salford (3)—North, South, West.
 Sheffield (7)—Attercliffe, Brightside, Central, Ecclesall, Hallam, Hillsborough, Park.
 Smethwick (1).
 Southampton (2).
 Southend-on-Sea (1).
 Southport (1).

South Shields (1).
 Stockport (2).
 Stockton-on-Tees (1).
 Stoke-on-Trent (3)—Burslem, Hanley, Stoke.
 Sunderland (2).
 Tottenham (2)—North, South.
 Tynemouth (1).
 Wakefield (1).
 Wallasey (1).
 Wallsend (1).
 Walsall (1).
 Walthamstow (2)—East, West.
 Warrington (1).
 Wednesbury (1).
 West Bromwich (1).
 West Ham (4)—Plaistow, Silvertown, Stratford, Upton.
 Wigan (1).
 Willesden (2)—East, West.
 Wimbledon (1).
 Wolverhampton (3)—Bilston, East, West.
 Worcester (1).
 York (1).

WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE—BOROUGHES

Cardiff (3)—Central, East, South.
 Carnarvon District of Boroughs (1).
 Merthyr Tydfil (2)—Aberdare, Merthyr.
 Newport (1).
 Rhondda (2)—East, West.
 Swansea (2)—East, West.

SCOTLAND—BOROUGHES

Aberdeen (2)—North, South.
 Ayr District of Burghs (1).
 Dumbarton District of Burghs (1).
 Dundee (2).
 Dunfermline District of Burghs (1).
 Edinburgh (5)—Central, East, North, South, West.
 Glasgow (15)—Bridgeton, Camlaehie, Cathcart, Central, Gorbals, Govan, Hillhead, Kelvin-grove, Maryhill, Partick, Pollok, St. Rollox, Shettleston, Springburn, Tradeston.
 Greenock (1).
 Kirkcaldy District of Burghs (1).
 Leith (1).
 Montrose District of Burghs (1).
 Paisley (1).
 Stirling and Falkirk District of Burghs (1).

ENGLAND—COUNTIES

(excluding Monmouthshire)

Bedford (3)—Bedford, Luton, Mid.
 Berks (3)—Abingdon, Newbury, Windsor.
 Bucks (3)—Aylesbury, Buckingham, Wycombe.
 Cambridge (1).
 Chester (9)—Altrincham, City of Chester, Crewe, Eddisbury, Knutsford, Macclesfield, Northwich, Stalybridge and Hyde, Wirral.
 Cornwall (5)—Bodmin, Camborne, Northern, Penryn and Falmouth, St. Ives.
 Cumberland (4)—Northern, Penrith and Cockermouth, Whitehaven, Workington.
 Derby (8)—Western, Belper, Chesterfield, Clay Cross, High Peak, Ilkeston, North-eastern, Southern.
 Devon (7)—Barnstaple, Honiton, South Molton, Tavistock, Tiverton, Torquay, Totnes.
 Dorset (4)—Northern, Poole, Southern, Western.
 Durham (11)—Barnard Castle, Bishop Auckland, Blaydon, Chester-le-Street, Consett, Durham, Houghton-le-Spring, Jarrow, Seaham, Sedgfield, Spennymoor.
 Essex (8)—Chelmsford, Colchester, Epping, Harwich, Maldon, Romford, Saffron Walden, South-eastern.

Gloucester (4)—Cirencester and Tewkesbury, Forest of Dean, Stroud, Thornbury.
 Hants (6)—Aldershot, Basingstoke, Fareham, New Forest and Christchurch, Petersfield, Winchester.
 Hereford (2)—Hereford, Leominster.
 Hertford (5)—Hemel Hempstead, Hertford, Hitchin, St. Albans, Watford.
 Holland with Boston (1).
 Huntingdon (1).
 Isle of Ely (1).
 Isle of Wight (1).
 Kent (11)—Ashford, Canterbury, Chislehurst, Dartford, Dover, Faversham, Gravesend, Isle of Thanet, Maidstone, Sevenoaks, Tonbridge.
 Kesteven, Parts of, and Rutland (2)—Grantham, Rutland and Stamford.
 Lancaster (18)—Chorley, Clitheroe, Darwen, Farnworth, Fylde, Heywood and Radcliffe, Ince, Lancaster, Lonsdale, Middleton and Prestwich, Mossley, Newton, Ormskirk, Royton, Stretford, Waterloo, Westhoughton, Widnes.
 Leicestershire (4)—Bosworth, Harborough, Loughborough, Melton.
 Lindsey, Parts of (4)—Brigg, Gainsborough, Horn-castle, Louth.
 Middlesex (10)—Apton, Brentford and Chiswick, Enfield, Finchley, Harrow, Hendon, Spelthorne, Twickenham, Uxbridge, Wood Green.
 Norfolk (5)—Eastern, King's Lynn, Northern, Southern, South-western.
 Northampton (4)—Daventry, Kettering, Peterborough, Wellingborough.
 Northumberland (3)—Berwick-upon-Tweed, Hexham, Wansbeck.
 Nottingham (5)—Bassetlaw, Broxtowe, Mansfield, Newark, Rushcliffe.
 Oxford (2)—Banbury, Henley.
 Shropshire (4)—Ludlow, Oswestry, Shrewsbury, The Wrekin.
 Somerset (6)—Bridgwater, Frome, Taunton, Wells, Weston-super-Mare, Yeovil.
 Stafford (7)—Burton, Cannock, Kingswinford, Leek, Lichfield, Stafford, Stone.
 East Suffolk (3)—Eye, Lowestoft, Woodbridge.
 West Suffolk (2)—Bury St. Edmunds, Sudbury.
 Surrey (7)—Chertsey, Eastern, Epsom, Farnham, Guildford, Miteham, Reigate.
 East Sussex (4)—Eastbourne, East Grinstead, Lewes, Rye.
 West Sussex (2)—Chichester, Horsham and Worthing.
 Warwick (4)—Nuneaton, Rugby, Tamworth, Warwick and Leamington.
 Westmorland (1).
 Wiltshire (5)—Chippenham, Devizes, Salisbury, Swindon, Westbury.
 Worcester (4)—Bewdley, Evesham, Kidderminster, Stourbridge.
 Yorks. East Riding (3)—Buckrose, Holderness, Howdenshire.
 Yorks. North Riding (4)—Cleveland, Rilemond, Scarborough and Whitby, Thirsk and Malton.
 Yorks. West Riding (19)—Barkston Ash, Colne Valley, Doncaster, Don Valley, Elland, Hemsworth, Keighley, Normanton, Penistone, Pontefract, Pudsey and Otley, Ripon, Rother Valley, Rothwell, Shipley, Skipton, Sowerby, Spenn Valley, Wentworth.

WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE—COUNTIES

Anglesey (1).
 Brecon and Radnor (1).
 Cardigan (1).
 Carmarthen (2)—Carmarthen, Llanelli.

Carnarvon (1).
 Denbigh (2)—Denbigh, Wrexham.
 Flint (1).
 Glamorgan (7)—Aberavon, Caerphilly, Gower.
 Llandaff, Neath, Ogmore, Pontypridd.
 Merioneth (1).
 Monmouth (5)—Abertillery, Bedwelty, Ebbw
 Vale, Monmouth, Pontypool.
 Montgomery (1).
 Pembroke (1).

SCOTLAND—COUNTIES

Aberdeen and Kincardine (3)—Central, Eastern.
 Kincardine and Western.
 Argyll (1).
 Ayr and Bute (3)—Bute and Northern, Kilmarnock,
 South.
 Banff (1).
 Berwick and Haddington (1).
 Caithness and Sutherland (1).
 Dumbarton (1).
 Dumfries (1).
 Fife (2)—Eastern, Western.
 Forfar (1).
 Galloway (*i.e.* the counties of Kirkeudbright and
 Wigtown) (1).
 Inverness and Ross and Cromarty (3)—Inverness,
 Ross and Cromarty, Western Isles.
 Lanark (7)—Northern, Coatbridge, Rutherglen,
 Hamilton, Bothwell, Motherwell, Lanark.
 Linlithgow (1).
 Midlothian and Peebles (2)—Northern, Peebles
 and Southern.
 Moray and Nairn (1).
 Orkney and Zetland (1).
 Perth and Kinross (2)—Perth, Kinross and Western.
 Renfrew (2)—Eastern, Western.
 Roxburgh and Selkirk (1).
 Stirling and Clackmannan (2)—Clackmannan and
 Eastern, Western.

UNIVERSITIES

Oxford University (2).
 Cambridge University (2).
 London University (1).
 Universities of Durham, Victoria of Manchester,
 Wales, Liverpool, Leeds, Sheffield, Birmingham,
 Bristol (2).
 Universities of Edinburgh, St. Andrews, Glasgow,
 Aberdeen (3).

IRELAND

As proposed by the Commissioners, the existing
 representation of 101 members remaining.

Boroughs

Belfast (9)—Cromac, Dunearn, Falls, Ormeau,
 Pottinger, St. Anne's, Shankill, Victoria, Wood-
 vale.
 Cork (2)—undivided.
 Dublin (7)—College Green, Dublin Harbour, St.
 Stephen's Green, St. Patrick's, St. Michael's,
 Clontarf, St. James's.
 Limerick (1).
 Londonderry (1).

Counties

Antrim (4)—North, Mid, East, South.
 Armagh (3)—North, Mid, South.
 Carlow (1).
 Cavan (2)—West, East.
 Clare (2)—East, West.
 Cork (7)—North, North-east, Mid, East, West,
 South, South-east.
 Donegal (4)—North, West, East, South.
 Down (5)—North, East, West, South, Mid.
 Dublin (4)—North Dublin, South Dublin, Rath-
 mines, Pembroke.
 Fermanagh (2)—North, South.
 Galway (4)—Connemara, North, East, South.
 Kerry (4)—North, West, South, East.
 Kildare (2)—North, South.
 Kilkenney (2)—North, South.
 King's County (1).
 Leitrim (1).
 Limerick (2)—West, East.
 Londonderry (2)—North, South.
 Longford (1).
 Louth (1).
 Mayo (4)—North, West, East, South.
 Meath (2)—North, South.
 Monaghan (2)—North, South.
 Queen's County (1).
 Roscommon (2)—North, South.
 Sligo (2)—North, South.
 Tipperary (4)—North, Mid, South, East.
 Tyrone (3)—North-east, South, North-west.
 Waterford (2)—West, East.
 Westmeath (1).
 Wexford (2)—North, South.
 Wicklow (2)—East, West.

HOME RULE FOR IRELAND

THE IRISH CONVENTION

A Convention of representative Irishmen in
 Ireland, summoned by the British Government,
 held its first meeting in Trinity College, Dublin,
 on July 25, 1917. Its purpose, as announced by
 Mr. Lloyd George in the House of Commons on
 May 21, is "to submit to the British Government
 and Parliament a constitution for the future
 government of Ireland within the Empire."

Sir Horace Plunkett was unanimously elected
 chairman of the Convention at its first meeting.
 He is one of 15 direct nominees of the Government.
 The others are:

The Earl of Dunraven, Lord Desart, Coun. P. Dempsey
 (Belfast), the Earl of Granard, Sir W. Goulding, Mr. E. F.
 Lysaght, Lord Macdonnell, Sir Crawford McCullagh, Mr.
 A. McDowell (Belfast), Dr. Mahaffy (Provost of Trinity
 College), Mr. W. M. Murphy, Mr. George Russell ("A. E."),
 Sir W. Whitla (Queen's University, Belfast), Sir Bertram
 A. Windle (President, University College, Cork).

The intention of the Government was that
 the Convention should represent not only the
 political parties, but county and borough councils,
 urban and rural councils (four members), the
 small towns (one for each of the four provinces),
 the Chambers of Commerce of Cork, Dublin, and
 Belfast, the Trades Councils of Dublin and Cork,
 and the trade unionists of Belfast, the Roman
 Catholic, Anglican, and Presbyterian Churches, and
 the Irish Unionist Alliance. The party of Sinn
 Fein and the O'Brienite Nationalists, who were
 invited to make nominations, declined to join
 in the Convention.

In addition to the nominees of the Government,
 the Convention as it assembled consisted of:

Protestant Archbishops of Armagh (Dr. J. B. Crozier,
 Primate of Ireland) and of Dublin (Dr. J. H. Bernard).
 Roman Catholic Archbishop of Cashel (Dr. Harty),
 and Bishops of Ross (Dr. Kelly), Down and Connor (Dr.
 MacRory), and Raphoe (Dr. O'Donnell).

Moderator of the Presbyterian Assembly in Ireland (Dr. Irwin).

Nationalist M.P.s: J. Redmond, J. Devlin, J. J. Clancy, J. Fitzgibbon, Capt. Stephen Gwynn, T. Landon, and J. O'Dowd.

Unionist M.P.s: H. T. Barrie and Col. R. G. Sharman-Crawford.

Unionist Peers: Duke of Abercorn, Marquis of Londonderry, Earl of Mayo, Viscount Middleton, Lord Oranmore and Browne.

Rt. Hon. W. Kavanagh, Sir Henry Blake, Sir G. S. Clark, Col. J. J. Clark, Col. R. H. Wallace, Capt. W. A. Doran, Messrs. R. A. Anderson, B. H. Andrews, H. B. Armstrong, M. K. Barry, J. Bolger, W. Broderick, J. Butler, T. C. Butterfield, J. J. Coon, D. Condron, J. Dooley, T. Duggan, T. Fallon, J. Flanagan, H. Garahan, N. Goveney, W. Gubbins, T. Halligan, J. Hanna, T. J. Harrison, J. Johnston, A. Jameson, J. K. Kett, M. E. Knight, J. E. F. McCance, J. McCarron, M. McDonagh, J. McDonnell, J. McGarry, N. G. McGeagh, J. McHugh, C. McKay, J. McKeen, A. R. McMullen, M. J. Minch, C. P. O'Neill, L. O'Neill, P. J. O'Neill, P. Peters, H. M. Pollock, J. B. Powell, K.C., T. Power, B. Quinn, D. Reilly, M. Slattery, G. Stewart, T. Toal, H. Waugh, and H. T. Whitley.

Lord Hopwood is secretary of the Convention, whose meetings have been held in secret.

Three meetings of the Convention—on Sept. 4, 5, and 6—were held by invitation of the Belfast Corporation at the Belfast City Hall. The members were entertained by the city authorities and visited the shipyards. Describing the proceedings of the Convention at an official function, Sir Horace Plunkett said he had never in his life heard such plain speaking, such unreserved expressions of frank opinion as had taken place at their meetings, without any offence whatever being given to any member from any quarter. Every member had come to the Convention with the earnest desire to develop not Irish differences but Irish agreement.

Brief official reports issued after each meeting of the Convention indicated that lengthy consideration has been given to a number of draft schemes based upon the Dominions' principles of self-government.

Other events of the year leading up to the Convention are recorded in the chronology below.

THE PRESENT POSITION

The Royal Assent was given on Sept. 18, 1914, under the Parliament Act, to the Government of Ireland Bill—more usually known as the Home Rule Bill—which had passed the House of Commons in three successive sessions, and had twice been rejected by the House of Lords.

The passing of the Act was not accepted by Ulster, where preparations were made to fulfil the terms of the Ulster Covenant to refuse to recognise the authority of any Home Rule Parliament that might be set up. To meet a threatening situation the Liberal Government, which had passed the Home Rule Bill, introduced on June 23 in the House of Lords an amending Bill to make provision for the exclusion for six years of such Ulster counties as so decided by ballot. This Bill was passed by the Lords on July 14, after considerable amendments had been introduced, including the removal of the definite time-limit. It had not, however, been introduced into the Commons when the European War broke out on August 4.

As part of the political truce, to which the Nationalist Party adhered, a Suspensory Act was introduced in the House of Commons on Sept. 17, and passed through all its stages in both Houses on the following day. It suspended the coming into operation of the Home Rule Act for twelve months, or "If the European War is not then terminated until such further date, not later

than the date of the termination of the war, as may be fixed by Order in Council." The further pledge was given by Mr. Asquith that "the Government will never countenance or consider the coercion of Ulster."

Sir Edward Carson stated to the Ulster Unionist Council on Sept. 28, 1914, that at the conclusion of the war he proposed to summon the Ulster Provisional Government together. If necessary, it would be the duty of the Ulster Volunteers to see that no Home Rule Act should ever have effect in Ulster.

Mr. Redmond and other members of the Nationalist Party joined in a recruiting campaign in Ireland, and during 1915 and the early months of 1916 the Irish question remained in political abeyance. An offer was made to Mr. Redmond to join the Coalition Cabinet, when it was formed in May 1915, but was not accepted. Sir Edward Carson, on the other hand, became Attorney-General, and although he soon resigned office under Mr. Asquith, he rejoined the Government when Mr. Lloyd George became Premier, and ultimately entered the War Cabinet.

Early in 1916 it became apparent that the political truce and the gallantry of Irish troops at the Front did not represent the whole situation in Ireland itself. There was a large and open growth of the revolutionary party of Sinn Féin, whose "troops" carried out drills and other military operations without interference by the Irish executive. The Sinn Féin Volunteers grew in number at the expense of the Redmondite Nationalist Volunteers, and they were undisguisedly hostile to recruiting for the Imperial Forces.

The Sinn Féin rising of Easter 1916 was fully described in last year's ANNUAL, in which there was also given a History of the Movement, and a Diary of the Events of the Sessions of 1914-16.

Prior to the meeting of the Convention of 1917 all the prisoners sentenced or detained in connection with the rebellion of 1916 were released unconditionally on May 31; but notwithstanding this, the Sinn Féin party maintained a strongly hostile attitude to the Convention, and to the Nationalist Party for supporting it. Count Plunkett, the leader of the Sinn Féiners, won a sensational victory in a parliamentary by-election for North Roscommon on Feb. 6, when he defeated Mr. T. J. Devine, the official Nationalist, by 3,022 votes to 1,708, while Mr. Jasper Tully, an Independent, polled 687. The victory was followed by others at South Longford, East Clare, Dublin County, and Kilkenny City. All the elected Sinn Féiners declined to attend at Westminster and take the oath. Mr. Laurence Ginnell, M.P., who had seceded from the Nationalist Party, also withdrew from the House for a period. Returning on July 26, he was suspended for disorderly conduct.

SESSION OF 1917

Jan. 9.—Mr. James O'Connor, K.C. (Solicitor-General for Ireland), appointed Attorney-General.

Feb. 6.—Count Plunkett (Sinn Féin) elected for North Roscommon.

Feb. 22.—28 suspected Irish rebels rearrested and deported to England.

Feb. 26.—Mr. Dillon moved adjournment to call attention to these arrests, but was "talked out."

March 7.—Mr. T. P. O'Connor's motion: "That with a view to strengthening the hands of the Allies in achieving the recognition of the equal

rights of small nations and the principle of nationality against the opposite German principle of military domination and government without the consent of the governed, it is essential without further delay to confer upon Ireland the free institutions long promised to her." Major W. Redmond seconded. Mr. Lloyd George moved as amendment: "That this House would welcome a settlement which would produce a better understanding between Ireland and the rest of the United Kingdom, but considers it impossible to impose by force on any section or part of Ireland a form of government which has not their consent." Mr. Redmond protested vehemently and withdrew with his party from the House to consider their future action.

March 16.—Mr. Bonar Law declared that Irish opposition might compel an appeal to the country.

March 22.—Sir Henry Dalziel urged the Government to take the necessary steps to settle the Irish question, and Mr. Bonar Law said the Government would try again.

April 20.—Count Plunkett's Sinn Féin Convention in Dublin attended by about 500 delegates.

May 21.—Mr. Lloyd George announced the intention to summon an Irish Convention.

June 10.—Major W. Redmond, M.P., killed in action.

June 15.—Mr. Bonar Law announced a general amnesty for all Irish political prisoners.

July 25.—Irish Convention assembled in Dublin.

HOME RULE AND THE AMENDING BILLS

The following is a summary of the provisions of the Home Rule Bill as passed, and of the Amending Bill (1) as introduced by the Government in the House of Lords; (2) as altered by the amendments before it left the Lords.

The Lords also passed the amendment to the Home Rule Bill providing for the adoption of proportional representation in the Dublin Parliament; and added a clause to the Amending Bill, to suspend the operation of the Home Rule Act until a Commission shall have reported on the constitutional relations of Ireland to the other parts of the United Kingdom.

HOME RULE BILL

1. Irish Parliament, with Executive responsible to it, to be set up. Senate to consist of 40 members, nominated for the first term, and elected afterwards by proportional representation. House of Commons to consist of 164 members.

2. Irish representation in the Imperial Parliament to be reduced to 42.

3. Besides the sum to be determined by the Joint Exchequer Board to represent the net cost of Irish Services, a sum of £500,000, diminishing in each year after the third by £50,000 until it is reduced to £200,000, to be paid to the Irish Exchequer.

4. The Irish Parliament to have power to vary any Customs and Excise duties levied as Imperial taxes only by way of addition, but not to levy new duties.

5. Judges of the Supreme Court, County Courts, etc., to be appointed by the Lord Lieutenant. The appeal from Courts in Ireland to the House of Lords to cease, and to lie instead to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

6. The Irish Parliament to have power to make laws as to postal communication between places in Ireland.

7. Management and control of the Royal Irish Constabulary to be transferred to the Irish Government six years from the appointed day.

8. Old Age Pensions, National Insurance, Labour Exchanges, and other reserved services to be transferred to the Irish Government if a resolution providing for such transfer is passed by both Houses of the Irish Parliament.

9. Civil Service Committee to be established to deal with existing officers.

10. The Bill to come into operation on the first Tuesday in the eighth month after the month in which it is passed, and the Irish Parliament to be summoned to meet not later than four months after the said Tuesday.

GOVERNMENT AMENDING BILL

1. Poll to be taken, within three months of the passing of the Home Rule Bill, of Ulster counties for or against exclusion for six years.

2. If a majority of the votes recorded in a county are in favour of exclusion, the Home Rule Bill not to apply to that county for six years after the first meeting of the Irish Parliament.

3. The excluded area to be administered by the Lord Lieutenant through such officers and departments as may be directed by Order in Council.

4. The number of nominated members of the Irish Senate not to be altered, and the term of office of the first Senators to be six years instead of five.

5. Members not to be elected to the Irish House of Commons for the excluded area, which shall continue to return members to the Imperial Parliament.

6. The Joint Exchequer Board to determine the cost of Irish Services, and divide the sum between the excluded area and the rest of Ireland in proportion to population, subject to adjustments in cases of the ascertainment of the actual cost of any Service in one area or the other.

7. The judicial provisions of the Home Rule Bill to apply to the excluded area, subject to a provision that, where a cause is tried in the excluded area or a party to a cause is resident in it, the Judge shall be either an existing Judge of the Supreme Court or one appointed by the King. Judges of the Supreme Court, County Courts, etc., to be appointed by the King.

8. The Civil Service Committee to allot to the excluded area such number of officers as they think proper.

AMENDING BILL AS ALTERED BY THE LORDS

1. The Home Rule Bill not to apply to the province of Ulster.

2. The excluded area to be administered by a Secretary of State through such officers and departments (not those exercising executive authority under the Home Rule Bill) as may be directed by Order in Council. Orders in Council to be disallowed if either House of the Imperial Parliament presents an address to the King against the draft within 21 days of its being laid.

3. The excluded area to continue to return members to the Imperial Parliament. Irish representation in the United Kingdom House of Commons to be 27 instead of 42.

4. All Judges of the Supreme Court, County

Courts, etc., to be appointed in the same manner and to hold office by the same tenure as that by which the office is held at the date of the passing of the Home Rule Bill, and the existing appeal from Courts in Ireland to the House of Lords to continue.

5. The general subject-matter of the Acts relating to land purchase to be included among the reserved matters.

6. Control and management of the Royal Irish Constabulary not to be transferred to the

Irish Government. The Lord Lieutenant to be responsible for the control and management of the Dublin Metropolitan Police.

7. Nothing in the Bill or in the Home Rule Bill to affect prejudicially the powers, rights, privileges, or immunities of any person in the excluded area.

8. Provisions as to finance and as to the allotment of Civil servants to the excluded area to remain the same as in the Government Amending Bill.

THE FISCAL QUESTION

Since the War the question of trade and its protection has taken on an entirely new aspect. Previous to August 1914 the subject of tariffs was a matter of acute difference between the two great political parties in the State, but it is improbable now that the subject will ever be approached in the old controversial spirit. The various steps taken up to date are detailed below, and at the end is a résumé of the position as it stood at the beginning of the War.

BRITISH TRADE AFTER THE WAR

Report of a Sub-Committee of the Advisory Committee to the Board of Trade on Commercial Intelligence with respect to Measures for securing the position, after the War, of certain branches of British Industry.

This Committee was appointed on July 15, 1915, to prepare and submit a Report showing what steps should be taken to secure the position, after the war, of firms who have undertaken industries in consequence of the Exchange Meeting leading up to the British Industries Fair. The branches of industry into which they inquired were:—(i) paper manufacture; (ii) the printing trade, including colour printing; (iii) the stationery trade; (iv) the jewellers' and silversmiths' trade; (v) cutlery; (vi) fancy leather goods; (vii) glass ware, including table glass, laboratory ware, and glass bottles; (viii) china and earthenware; (ix) toys; (x) electrical apparatus; (xi) brush, etc., trade; (xii) hardware.

The Committee found that the approximate value of the imports into the United Kingdom before the war of the various classes of goods detailed above was £15,975,000 a year, and of this total £7,669,000 were of German origin and £504,000 of Austro-Hungarian origin. Many witnesses were heard by the Committee and a summary of the evidence taken is published in Cd. 8275, 4d. The Committee's Report, Cd. 8181, 2½d., contained recommendations on (1) scientific research and training; (2) copyright; (3) patents; (4) trade marks; (5) transport facilities; (6) financial assistance by the joint-stock banks; (7) trade exhibitions; (8) protection of British trade marks abroad; (9) establishment of a Ministry of Commerce; (10) extension of the system of trade commissioners; (11) the consular service; (12) undervaluation of foreign imports; (13) commercial travellers in British Dominions; (14) trade catalogues, and (15) tariff protection. Their recommendations under this latter head were as follows:—

We are of opinion that where the national supply of certain manufactured articles, which are of vital importance to the national safety, or are essential to other industries, has fallen into the hands of manufacturers and traders outside this country, British manufacturers ready to undertake the manufacture of such articles in this country should be afforded sufficient tariff protection to enable them to maintain such production after the war.

With reference to the strongly expressed opinion of many of the witnesses that the enactment of protective duties on the industries other than those referred to in the preceding paragraph, which have formed the subject of our inquiry, is essential to their maintenance, we wish to report that in view of the following considerations:—

- (a) that there exists a strong desire to respond to the feeling in our Dominions in favour of an Imperial preference in trade, and that there is also a strong desire to arrange preferential trading with those who are our Allies in the present war, and
- (b) that the present high direct taxation tends to raise the rate of interest on money, and cheap and abundant capital for the employment of their labour is of the greatest importance to the working classes,

it will be necessary to impose some widely spread import duties, and we are therefore prepared to recommend that a larger proportion of the Revenue should be raised by reasonable import duties. We are of opinion that such import duties would go a long way towards satisfying the requests for special protective treatment for the industries which we have had under consideration.

We would only add that in view of the threatened dumping of stocks which may be accumulated in enemy countries, the Government should take such steps as would prevent the position of industries likely to be affected, being endangered after the war or during the period required for a wider consideration of the whole question.

ECONOMIC CONFERENCE OF THE ALLIES

held at Paris, June 14-17, 1916

At the great economic conference of the Allies held in Paris (the British Representatives being Mr. A. Bonar Law, the Marquess of Crewe, Mr. W. M. Hughes, Prime Minister of Australia, and Sir George Foster, of Canada) the following recommendations were made:—

I

The representatives of the Allied Governments have met at Paris under the presidency of M. Clémentel, Minister of Commerce, on June 14, 15, 16, and 17, 1916, for the purpose of fulfilling the mandate given to them by the Paris Conference

of March 28, 1916, of giving practical expression to their solidarity of views and interests, and of proposing to their respective Governments the appropriate measures for realising this solidarity.

II

They declare that after forcing upon them the military contest in spite of all their efforts to avoid the conflict, the Empires of Central Europe are to-day preparing, in concert with their Allies, for a contest on the economic plane, which will not only survive the re-establishment of peace, but will at that moment attain its full scope and intensity.

III

They cannot therefore conceal from themselves that the agreements which are being prepared for this purpose between their enemies have the obvious object of establishing the domination of the latter over the production and the markets of the whole world and of imposing on other countries an intolerable yoke.

In face of so grave a peril the Representatives of the Allied Governments consider that it has become their duty, on grounds of necessary and legitimate defence, to adopt and realise from now onward all the measures requisite on the one hand to secure for themselves and for the whole of the markets of neutral countries full economic independence and respect for sound commercial practice, and on the other hand to facilitate the organisation on a permanent basis of their economic alliance.

For this purpose the Representatives of the Allied Governments have decided to submit for the approval of those Governments the following resolutions:—

A

MEASURES FOR THE WAR PERIOD

I

The laws and regulations prohibiting trading with the enemy shall be brought into accord.

For this purpose:

A.—The Allies will prohibit their own subjects and citizens and all persons residing in their territories from carrying on any trade with:—

1. The inhabitants of enemy countries whatever their nationality.
2. Enemy subjects wherever resident.
3. Persons, firms, and companies whose business is controlled wholly or partially by enemy subjects or is subject to enemy influence and whose names are included in a special list.

B.—They will prohibit the importation into their territories of all goods originating in or coming from enemy countries.

C.—They will devise means of establishing a system enabling contracts entered into with enemy subjects and injurious to national interests to be cancelled unconditionally.

II

Business undertakings owned or operated by enemy subjects in the territories of the Allies will all be sequestered or placed under control; measures will be taken for the purpose of winding up some of these undertakings and of realising their assets, the proceeds of such realisation remaining sequestered or under control.

III

In addition to the export prohibitions which are necessitated by the internal situation of each of the Allied countries, the Allies will complete the measures already taken for the restriction of enemy supplies, both in the mother countries and in the Dominions, Colonies, and Protectorates:

1. By unifying the lists of contraband and of export prohibition, and particularly by prohibiting the export of all commodities declared absolute or conditional contraband;
2. By making the grant of licences for export to neutral countries from which export to enemy territories might take place conditional upon the existence in such countries of control organisations approved by the Allies; or, in the absence of such organisations, upon special guarantees such as the limitation of the quantities exported, supervision by Allied consular officers, etc.

B

TRANSITORY MEASURES FOR THE PERIOD OF COMMERCIAL, INDUSTRIAL, AGRICULTURAL, AND MARITIME RECONSTRUCTION OF THE ALLIED COUNTRIES.

I

The Allies declare their common determination to ensure the re-establishment of the countries suffering from acts of destruction, spoliation, and unjust requisition, and decide to join in devising means to secure the restoration to those countries as a prior claim, of their raw materials, industrial and agricultural plant, stock and mercantile fleet, or to assist them to re-equip themselves in these respects.

II

Whereas the war has put an end to all the treaties of commerce between the Allies and the Enemy Powers, and whereas it is of essential importance that, during the period of economic reconstruction which will follow the cessation of hostilities, the liberty of none of the Allies should be hampered by any claim put forward by the Enemy Powers to most-favoured-nation treatment, the Allies agree that the benefit of this treatment shall not be granted to those Powers during a number of years to be fixed by mutual agreement among themselves.

During this number of years the Allies undertake to assure to each other so far as possible compensatory outlets for trade in case consequences detrimental to their commerce result from the application of the undertaking referred to in the preceding paragraph.

III

The Allies declare themselves agreed to conserve for the Allied countries, before all others, their natural resources during the whole period of commercial, industrial, agricultural, and maritime reconstruction, and for this purpose they undertake to establish special arrangements to facilitate the interchange of these resources.

IV

In order to defend their commerce, their industry, their agriculture, and their navigation against economic aggression resulting from dumping or any other mode of unfair competition, the Allies decide to fix by agreement a period of time

during which the commerce of the enemy powers shall be submitted to special treatment and the goods originating in their countries shall be subjected either to prohibitions or to a special régime of an effective character.

The Allies will determine by agreement through diplomatic channels the special conditions to be imposed during the above-mentioned period on the ships of the enemy powers.

V

The Allies will devise the measures to be taken jointly or severally for preventing enemy subjects from exercising, in their territories, certain industries or professions which concern national defence or economic independence.

C

PERMANENT MEASURES OF MUTUAL ASSISTANCE AND COLLABORATION AMONG THE ALLIES

I

The Allies decide to take the necessary steps without delay to render themselves independent of the enemy countries in so far as regards the raw materials and manufactured articles essential to the normal development of their economic activities.

These steps should be directed to assuring the independence of the Allies not only so far as concerns their sources of supply, but also as regards their financial, commercial, and maritime organisation.

The Allies will adopt the methods which seem to them most suitable for the carrying out of this resolution, according to the nature of the commodities and having regard to the principles which govern their economic policy.

They may, for example, have recourse either to enterprises subsidised, directed, or controlled by the Governments themselves, or to the grant of financial assistance for the encouragement of scientific and technical research and the development of national industries and resources; to customs duties or prohibitions of a temporary or permanent character; or to a combination of these different methods.

Whatever may be the methods adopted, the object aimed at by the Allies is to increase production within their territories as a whole to a sufficient extent to enable them to maintain and develop their economic position and independence in relation to enemy countries.

II

In order to permit the interchange of their products, the Allies undertake to adopt measures for facilitating their mutual trade relations both by the establishment of direct and rapid land and sea transport services at low rates, and by the extension and improvement of postal, telegraphic, and other communications.

III

The Allies undertake to convene a meeting of technical delegates to draw up measures for the assimilation, so far as may be possible, of their laws governing patents, indications of origin, and trade marks.

In regard to patents, trade marks, and literary and artistic copyright which have come into existence during the war in enemy countries, the Allies will adopt, so far as possible, an identical procedure, to be applied as soon as hostilities cease.

This procedure will be elaborated by the technical delegates of the Allies.

D

Whereas for the purposes of their common defence against the enemy the Allied Powers have agreed to adopt a common economic policy, on the lines laid down in the Resolutions which have been passed, and whereas it is recognised that the effectiveness of this policy depends absolutely upon these Resolutions being put into operation forthwith, the Representatives of the Allied Governments undertake to recommend their respective Governments to take without delay all the measures, whether temporary or permanent, requisite for giving full and complete effect to this policy forthwith, and to communicate to each other the decisions arrived at to attain that object.

On July 19, 1916, the Government announced the appointment of a Committee to consider the commercial and industrial policy to be adopted after the war, with special reference to the conclusions reached at the Economic Conference of the Allies, and to the following questions:—

(a) What industries are essential to the future safety of the nation; and what steps should be taken to maintain or establish them.

(b) What steps should be taken to recover home and foreign trade lost during the war, and to secure new markets.

(c) To what extent and by what means the resources of the Empire should and can be developed.

(d) To what extent and by what means the sources of supply within the Empire can be prevented from falling under foreign control.

The Committee was composed as follows:—

The Right Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T., G.C.M.G. (Chairman).

Mr. Arthur Balfour.

Mr. H. Gosling.

Mr. W. A. S. Hewins, M.P.

Mr. A. H. Illingworth, M.P.

Sir J. P. MacLay, Bt.

The Right Hon. Sir A. Moud, Bt., M.P.

Mr. Arthur Pease.

Mr. R. E. Prothero, M.P.

Sir Frederick H. Smith, Bt.

Mr. G. J. Wardle, M.P.

Sir A. A. Booth, Bt.

together with the following gentlemen, who are presiding over Board of Trade Committees on the position of important industries after the war:—

Sir H. Birkenough, K.C.M.G.

Lord Faringdon.

Sir C. G. Hyde.

The Hon. Sir O. A. Parsons, K.C.B., F.R.S.

Lord Rhondda.

Mr. G. Scoby-Smith.

Mr. Percy Ashley, of the Board of Trade, and Mr. G. C. Upcott, of the Treasury, being the secretaries to the Committee.

The Committee had not made any recommendations by the end of November 1917.

Mr. Asquith, in the House of Commons on Aug. 2, 1916, made an important statement on the resolutions of the Paris Conference. He warned the House that the Germans were already organising their industries for an attack upon Allied markets and for a vigorous competition in neutral markets after the war. He commended the Paris resolutions as representing the general lines on which the Allies were preparing to meet that threat.

and announced that the following measures had already been taken:—

1. The Resolutions have been formally and publicly adopted by the British and French Governments.

2. The Government are under an obligation to see that the benefits redounding to industry from the adoption of this new policy are fairly apportioned among all sections of the community. The Government are anxiously considering in concert with representatives of labour, the outlines of a post-war policy, both social and industrial, intended to secure a fairer distribution among all classes of the products of our industry.

3. Some action to carry out the recommendations has already been taken. The Board of Trade are devising schemes to render us independent of enemy supplies of dyes, spelter, and other important articles.

4. A State scheme of assistance for scientific industrial research has been created.

5. Investigations are being made by expert committees into the conditions and needs of a number of important branches of industry and into problems of finance.

6. The question of commercial and industrial policy generally has been referred to a strong committee, of which Lord Balfour is chairman.

7. The Government are communicating with the Dominions and with India on the subject of the Resolutions. When Lord Balfour's committee reports it is proposed to hold a conference here with the representatives of the Dominions and India, at which the whole question of the Empire's trade policy will be considered.

The position as outlined above in the 1917 ANNUAL had not advanced during the year, with the exception that the **British Trade Bank**, described in the 1917 ANNUAL, is now definitely established, with a Royal Charter (see p. 652). Nothing has resulted from the Paris Conference, but there has been published a Memorandum by the Board of Trade and the Foreign Office with respect to the future organisation of Commercial Intelligence (CJ. 8715 of 1917, 4d.), outlining a reorganisation of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade.

PRE-WAR TARIFF REFORM

In the 1904-5-6 editions of the ANNUAL a full historical account is given of the movement in favour of Fiscal Reform, which the late Mr. Chamberlain initiated by his speech at Birmingham on May 15, 1903, and by subsequent speeches in the House of Commons.

Mr. Chamberlain's Proposals

On Oct. 6, 1903. Mr. Chamberlain, freed from the responsibilities of office by his resignation from the Cabinet, opened his campaign at Glasgow. The proposals made by him at Glasgow and in subsequent speeches may be thus summarised:—

On foreign corn and flour	2s. per qr.
On foreign meat and dairy produce	5%
Foreign manufactured goods	10%*

Maize and bacon, however, should be excluded from taxation, as the latter forms the food of some of the poorest of the population; while maize is a raw material to the farmers, who feed their stock with it.

The Colonies should have a preference by

* To be applied to foreign nations enforcing high duties on British manufactures, and to average 10%, being arranged according to the amount of labour expended on the manufactured goods.

exemption from the above duties; and a substantial preference should also be given to them upon Colonial wines, and also perhaps upon Colonial fruits.

These new duties should be accompanied by the following remissions of duty:—

Tea	3/4 of duty*
Sugar	1/2 "
Coffee and Cocoa	1/2 "

The English Customs Tariff at present imposes duties on certain imported manufactured articles, particularly motor-cars, motor-cycles, cinema films, watches, and musical instruments. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, however, made it quite clear that the purpose of this tariff was the discouragement of imports in order to bring influences to bear on the foreign exchanges; "we have to tax now with objects beyond revenue, with objects which are purely temporary, and without regard to the permanent effect upon trade." The tariff was opposed by the very small group of "free traders under any circumstances," but was approved by an overwhelming majority of the House.

Speaking at the Albert Hall on Nov. 13, 1912, Lord Lansdowne said the leaders of the party were ready to undertake that they would specify precisely and exactly the amount, the limits within which they proposed to resort to protective taxation, and would undertake not to exceed those limits without further authorisation from the electorate. They would undertake also that any revenue raised from taxes of this kind should not be treated as ordinary revenue, but should be used "for the purpose of alleviating other burdens falling upon the shoulders of the working classes."

At Ashton-under-Lyne, on Dec. 16, 1912, Mr. Bonar Law said that the questions whether or not food duties would be imposed would not arise until after negotiations had been completed with the Colonies. If the Colonies did not wish food duties, no such duties would be imposed in any circumstances. This speech brought into light a divergence of view in the Unionist Party, and the resignations of Mr. Bonar Law and Lord Lansdowne were at one time threatened, but a letter addressed to them by their colleagues showed that they enjoyed the complete confidence of their party.

In a speech at Edinburgh on Jan. 24, 1913, Mr. Bonar Law said that the policy of tariff reform was now supported by the party with a unanimity which had never before existed, and that it included three things: the imposition of a moderate tariff, lower than exists now in any industrial country in the world, on foreign manufactured goods; the giving of a preference in the English market to the Dominions of the Crown, the largest preference which is possible without the imposition of new duties upon food; and the entering at once into communications with the Dominions, and if they found that an effective system of preference was not possible without a readjustment of food duties, the reference of that readjustment to the electorate.

The following is an outline of the pre-war arguments for and against Tariff Reform as presented by the pleaders on either side.

The Case for Tariff Reform

"The case for Tariff Reform, though complicated by intricate matters of fact, really turns upon a few simple, yet comprehensive principles. As Mr. Balfour has said, it is a policy to which all

* Then at 6d., in 1912 at 5d., per lb.

the tendencies of modern commerce, all the tendencies of domestic politics, have gradually been working up. In the days of the Corn Laws the home-grown supply of wheat was 83% of the whole; it is now 25% only. The foreign supply was then only 12%; it is 75% now. In 1846 our manufacturing supremacy placed us beyond all rivalry: we were the 'workshop of the world,' and therefore bound to dominate every market to which we might be admitted. In other words, trade was on a co-operative basis; foreign nations provided us with raw material and food, and purchased our finished goods in return. To-day, however, the dominating factor in trade is not co-operation, but foreign competition. This may be seen, first, in the extent to which other nations—notably Germany and the United States—are becoming independent of us so far as their own wants are concerned, and are, as manufacturers, competing with us in other markets; and secondly, in the extent to which they are competing with us in our own. These are facts which emerge like rocks above the mist and foam of partisan controversy. Tariff Reform, therefore, does not involve a revival of the old policy of Protection. It is imperative owing to entirely new conditions affecting our agricultural and manufacturing interests, and also to the economic needs of Empire. Tariff Reform, moreover, suggests the only rational and practicable method of raising the revenue required for Social Reform and the administration of the realm. It would secure this by removing a large part of our present oppressive taxation on food and tobacco, and put duties instead on imported foreign manufactured goods and products, which compete with things we manufacture and produce in this country. Such taxes would be paid partly or wholly by the foreigner, who would either have to reduce his prices or lose our market. Food prices would not be increased, because competition would be set up between a taxed and an untaxed supply, and such competition has a tendency to keep down prices. Tariff Reform in its Imperial aspect is concerned with the confederation and conservation of the Empire. In view of the relative growth of rival States, it becomes a primary duty to develop the wealth and productive power of every part of the Empire to the fullest possible extent, and to encourage the maximum of commercial intercourse, thus making the various parts mutually interdependent, and the whole, as far as possible, self-sufficient. Tariff Reform, therefore, means the scientific regulation of Trade and Finance in the interests of the Empire as a whole, in place of the present policy of *laissez faire*, which is the corollary of Free Trade."

The Case against Tariff Reform

"The main ground on which free traders resist the policy, or rather the Intermixture of policies, which is popularly described by the term 'Tariff Reform,' is that that policy necessarily involves a return to Protection. They contend that the substitution of what is in effect State interference with and control of the departments of productive industry and commerce for individual initiative, enterprise, technical knowledge, and adaptability to varying economic conditions would prove both wasteful and pernicious. They deprecate the introduction of a fiscal system whereby taxation of commodities would be imposed not, as now, merely for the provision of necessary revenue, but largely for the benefit of particular interests in the State. They hold that the necessity of obtaining freely from external sources a very

great portion of our necessary food and the raw materials of our industries is a factor which differentiates the position of the United Kingdom from that of all other countries; and that the natural channel through which those supplies reach us could not be either dammed or diverted by the interposition of customs barriers erected *ad hoc* without grave economic wastage.

"The proposed taxation of imported food, and of commodities, whether manufactured or not, which are in effect the raw materials of our industry, would raise the cost of our own requirements, thus limiting the purchasing power of our population; while it would interfere with our powers of competing with our foreign rivals in neutral markets. It would thus lead to the restriction both of our home and foreign trade, with consequent unemployment, diminished wages, and lowering of our standard of comfort. At the same time it would draw from our consumers in taxation an amount quite out of proportion to the revenue which it would provide for purposes of the State. The imposition of a Tariff Reform tariff would be immediately followed by the cancellation of the favourable tariff treatment which we now receive from practically every foreign country in the world, and the substitution of maximum tariffs against our goods.

"Free Traders deny, as contrary to the experience of all protected countries, that the burden of import duties can be transferred to the foreigner, except perhaps in a very limited number of cases, which cannot be pre-determined, and then only to a very minute and temporary degree. They deny that the fiscal manipulations, which are necessarily involved in the proposed scheme of Imperial Reciprocity or Colonial Preference can produce any satisfactory result in strengthening the bonds of Empire, but contend that they will rather result in straining the bonds happily now existing; and finally they anticipate with dread the possibility of the growth in this country of political corruption and the fostering of selfish interests with which, in too many instances, the growth of Protection is irrevocably linked."

FISCAL ASSOCIATIONS AND ORGANISATIONS

The Tariff Commission was established by Mr. Chamberlain at the beginning of 1904, "to examine the fiscal proposals which he has submitted to the country; and to report as to (1) their probable effect on present conditions; (2) whether any modifications are desirable, and, if so, what should be the nature of such modifications, having due regard to the general interests of the community; (3) the best way in which, where there are conflicting interests, those interests can be harmonised; (4) what duties, if any, should be recommended.

Chairman, Sir V. Caillard.

Vice-Chairman, Sir Arthur Pearson.

Secretary, W. A. S. Hewins, M.P.

Assist. Sec. Percy A. Hurd.

Office, 7 Victoria St., London, S.W.1.

The members of the Commission are as follows:

Col. Sir Charles Allen.

Mr. F. Baynes.

Mr. J. H. Brienough,
C.M.G.

Mr. H. Bostock.

Sir S. B. Boulton, Bt.

Sir Woodman Burblidge,
Lord Chaplin.

Hon. Sir J. A. Cockburn, K.C.M.G.

Mr. J. G. Colmer,
C.M.G.

Mr. J. Arthur Corah.

Mr. J. W. Dennis.

Lord Desborough.

Mr. Charles Ekersley.

Mr. Lewis Evans.
Lord Faringdon.
Sir Chas. Follett, C.B.
Mr. T. Gallaher.
The Hon. Vicary Gihhs.
Lt.-Col. Alfred Gilbey.
Sir William J. Goulding,
Bt.
Rt. Hon. Sir F. L.
Harris, M.P.
Mr. J. M. Harris.
Mr. W. Harrison.
Mr. Hugo Hirst.
Mr. John Hunter.
Mr. Robert Littlejohn.
Mr. Charles Lyle.
Mr. A. W. Maconochie.
Mr. W. H. Mitchell.
Hon. Sir Charles Parsons, K.C.B., F.R.S.
Sir Walter Peace,
K.C.M.G.
Sir Westby Perceval,
K.C.M.G.
Mr. C. J. Phillips.
Mr. Joseph Rank.
Mr. R. Beaumont
Thomas.
Sir John Turney.
Mr. Christopher
Turnor.
Mr. S. J. Waring.

Imperial Tariff Committee, Birmingham.—
Pres. Rt. Hon. Austen Chamberlain, M.P.;
Treas. Neville Chamberlain; *Hon. Sec.* W.
Byng Kenrick; *General Sec.* C. A. Vince, M.A.;
Organising Sec. R. G. Hewins. *Office*, 39 Ed-
mund Street, Birmingham.

Tariff Reform League, inaugurated July 21,
1903.—*Pres.* Rt. Hon. Austen Chamberlain, M.P.;

Chairman of the League, H. J. Mackinder, M.P.;
Chairman of Organisation Committee, H. Page
Croft, M.P.; *Sec.* G. E. Raine; *Assistant Sec.*
J. Percy Askew; *Literary Sec.* G. Graham Ander-
son. *Office*, 7 Victoria Street, Westminster,
London, S.W.1.

Junior Imperial League.—*Pres.* Marquess of
Londonderry; *Hon. Sec.* H. I. P. Hallett;
Sec. H. H. Cannell. *Office*, Sanctuary Buildings,
Great Smith Street, Westminster, London, S.W.1.

**Women's Unionist and Tariff Reform Associa-
tion.**—*Organising Sec.* Miss E. Goring-Thomas.
Offices, 110 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.

Against Mr. Chamberlain's Proposals

Free Trade Union.—*Pres.* Earl Beauchamp;
Hon. Treas. R. D. Holt, M.P.; *Hon. Sec.* Sir Charles
Mallet. *Office*, 69 Victoria Street, Westminster,
London, S.W.1.

Cobden Club.—*Chairman of Committee*, Rt.
Hon. Sir Francis Mowatt, G.C.B.; *Treas.* T.
Fisher Unwin; *Hon. Sec.* Rt. Hon. J. A. Murray
Macdonald, M.P. *Office*, Broadway Court, West-
minster, London, S.W.1.

PARTY ORGANISATIONS

CHIEF LIBERAL ORGANISATIONS

The chief Liberal organisations are:—

Eighty Club, 3 Hare Court, Temple, London,
E.C.4. Formed in 1880 to promote Liberal Edu-
cation and stimulate Liberal organisation. The
members lecture on political subjects and address
Liberal Associations and meetings throughout the
country. No fees are charged. *Pres.* Rt. Hon.
H. H. Asquith; *Hon. Sec.* H. Drysdale Woodcock.

Liberal Central Association. The recognised
and official headquarters of the Party, the chair-
man of the association always being the Chief
Liberal Whip for the time being. *Pres.* The
Rt. Hon. H. H. Asquith, K.C., M.P.; *Chair-
man*, Rt. Hon. J. W. Gulland, M.P. *Offices*, 21
Abingdon Street, Westminster, S.W.1.

Liberal Whips' Department. *Whips*, Rt. Hon.
J. W. Gulland, M.P., Hon. Geoffrey Howard, M.P.,
Walter R. Rea, M.P. *Political Secretary*, R. H.
Davies, C.B. *Offices*, 21 Abingdon Street, West-
minster, S.W.1.

Liberal Colonial Club. Formed in 1906 as a
centre for Liberals interested in Colonial affairs,
and to study Colonial methods of dealing with
social problems. *Pres.* Viscount Bryce; *Chair-
man of Committee*, Sir Ed. Cook; *Treas.* A. Cecil
Beck, M.P.

Liberal Publication Department, The, has offices
at 42 Parliament Street, S.W.1, and issues monthly
the *Liberal Magazine*. The *Liberal Year Book*
is published annually at the end of the year, and
pamphlets and leaflets on current politics are
issued at frequent intervals. *Chairman*, Rt. Hon.
J. M. Robertson, M.P.; *Sec.* Charles Geake.

London Liberal Federation, *Chairman*, Rt.
Hon. W. H. Dickinson, M.P.; *Treas.* Earl Beau-
champ; *Hon. Secs.* Sydney W. Pascall and Walter
Isaac, J.P.; *Assistant Sec.* W. G. Rattey; *Politi-
cal Organiser*, F. C. Rivers. *Offices*, 41 Parliameut
Street, London, S.W.1.

National League of Young Liberals. Estab-
lished 1903. Affiliated branches, 580. *Pres.* The
Rt. Hon. Walter Runciman, M.P.; *Hon. Treas.*
The Hon. Herbert Beaumont; *Chairman*, F. C.
Thornborough, J.P.; *Hon. Sec.* C. W. B. Prescott.
Office, 29 Dean Farrar Street, London, S.W.1.

National Liberal Federation. A union for
national purposes of all the Liberal Associations
throughout England and Wales. The whole
Federation represents and gives effect to the
ascertained opinions of the rank and file of the
party in the constituencies. *Pres.* The Right
Hon. Sir John Brunner, Bt.; *Chairman of
Committee*, (vacant); *Sec.* Sir Robert Hudson;
Assist. Sec. Frank Barter. *Head Offices*, 42
Parliament Street, London, S.W.1.

The National Reform Union was formed in
1864 by members of the Committee of the Anti-
Corn-Law League, who took up the question of
Parliamentary Reform after the defeat of Pro-
tection. It is a propagandist organisation and
carries on active educational work all over the
Kingdom. *Chairman*, Joseph Bliss, J.P. *Pres.*
A. G. O. Harvey, M.P.; *Central Office*, 50
Haworth's Buildings, 5 Cross Street, Manchester;
London Office, Queen Anne's Chambers, Westmin-
ster, S.W.1.

Scottish Liberal Association. *Hon. Treas.* J.
W. Gulland, M.P.; *General Sec.* W. Webster, J.P.;
Offices, 95 Princes Street, Edinburgh, and 7 West
George Street, Glasgow.

Scottish Women's Liberal Federation, 7 West
George Street, Glasgow. *Sec.* (vacant).

United Irish League of Great Britain. *Gen. Sec.*
F. L. Crilly. *Office*, 2 and 4, Great Smith Street,
S.W.1.

Women's Liberal Federation. Affiliated branches,
746; approximate aggregate membership, 106,997.
Pres. The Lady Aberconway; *Hon. Secs.* Mrs.
Banister Fletcher and Mrs. Broadley Reid; *Hon.
Treas.* Mrs. Walter Runciman; *Sec.* Mrs. Mc-
Arthur. *Offices*, 120 Victoria Street, London,
S.W.1.

Women's National Liberal Association. *Pres.*
Mrs. Asquith; *Chairman of Executive*, Lady
Byles; *Sec.* Mrs. Weston. *Offices*, 41 Parliameut
Street, Westminster, London, S.W.1.

Young Scots Society. Founded 1900. Its
objects are to promote advanced Liberalism in
Scotland chiefly by educational propaganda among
young men, and in particular to advance the cause
of Scottish Home Rule. *Hon. Pres.* C. E. Price,
M.P.; *Pres.* Kenneth McIver, Dunfermline; *Hon.*

Gen. Sec. Thomas Lochhead, 26 Tassie Street, Shawlands, Glasgow; *Hon. Gen. Treas.* George Saunders, 41 South Methven Street, Perth.

CHIEF UNIONIST ORGANISATIONS

The chief Unionist organisations are:

Association of Conservative Clubs. *Sec.* Frank Solé. *Offices*, 1 Sanctuary Buildings, Great Smith Street, London, S.W.1.

The National Unionist Association of Conservative and Liberal-Unionist Organisations. *Pres.* Rt. Hon. Sir Ailwyn E. Fellowes, K.C.V.O., K.B.E.; *Chairman of Council*, Rt. Hon. Sir H. S. Samuel, M.P.; *Chairman of the Party Organisation and Executive Committee*, Sir George Younger, Bt., M.P.; *Vice-Chairman of the Executive Committee*, The Rt. Hon. Lord Somerleyton, K.C.V.O.; Sir William J. Crump, J.P., and Sir H. S. Samuel, M.P.; *Joint Principal Agents*, Sir John Boraston, William Jenkins (*Hon. Secs.*); *Sec.* Thomas Cox. *Offices*, St. Stephen's Chambers, Westminster, S.W. (*temp. address during the war*, 1 Sanctuary Buildings, Great Smith Street, S.W.1).

Scottish Unionist Association, 2 Frederick St., Edinburgh. *Pres.* Sir Matthew Arthur, Bt.; *Secs.* Eastern Div., G. Brown, S. F. Sutherland; Western Div., Lewis Shedden.

Irish Unionist Alliance, 109 Grafton Street, Dublin. *Pres.* Viscount Midleton. *Hon. Sec.* Denis R. Paek Beresford.

Ulster Unionist Council, Old Town Hall, Belfast. *Sec.* R. Dawson Bates.

The United Club, which has been established for more than 20 years, sends out voluntary speakers on behalf of the Unionist cause to all parts of the country without charge. *Joint Pres.* the Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour, M.P., and the Rt. Hon. A. Bonar Law, M.P.; *Chairman of Committee*, J. F. P. Rawlinson, K.C., M.P.; *Hon. Sec.* Park Goff; *Clerk of Committee*, S. E. Berry. *Office*, Mitre Court Chambers, Temple, E.C.

Primrose League. A league founded in 1883, which supports three principles—the maintenance of Religion, the Estates of the Realm, and the Imperial Asceadancy of the British Empire. Has raised over £25,000 for war charities, provided ambulances, garments, etc., for soldiers and

sailors. Has co-operated in War Savings and Food Economy Campaigns. *Grand Master*, Earl Curzon of Kedleston; *Chancellor and Chairman of Grand Council*, Earl of Crawford. *Pres. Ladies' Grand Council*, Miss Balfour. *Head Offices*, 61 Victoria Street, S.W.1.

National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies. *Pres.* Mrs. Henry Fawcett, LL.D.; *Hon. Sec.* Miss Violet Eustace. *Offices*, Parliament Chambers, 14 Great Smith Street, Westminster, S.W.1. *London Society*: *Hon. Sec.* Miss P. Strachey, 58 Victoria Street, S.W.1.

The Women's Social and Political Union was formed in 1903. *Founder and Hon. Treas.* Mrs. Pankhurst; *Hon. Sec.* Miss Annie Kenney. *Official Organ*, *Britannia*; *Ed.*, Miss Christabel Pankhurst, 114 Great Portland Street, London, W.C.1.

International Women's Franchise Club, founded 1909. A club for men and women. Subscription, 1 guinea. *Pres.* Earl of Lytton. *Address*, 9 Grafton Street, W.1.

Conservative and Unionist Women's Franchise Association. *Hon. Sec.* Mrs. Gilbert Samuel. *Head Office*, 48 Dover Street, London, W.1.

Liberal Women's Suffrage Union. *Hon. Secs.* Mrs. Francis Acland, Mrs. Heron Maxwell. *Office*, 29 Denison House, Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W.1.

Women's Local Government Society. *Hon. Sec.* Miss Leigh Browne; *Sec.* Miss Berry. *Office*, 19 Tothill Street, Westminster, S.W.1.

Women's Freedom League. *Pres.* Mrs. Despard. *Political Organiser*, Miss C. Nina Boyle; *Sec.* Miss F. A. Underwood. *Office*, 144 High Holborn, W.C.1.

National League for Opposing Woman Suffrage. *Hon. Sec.* Mrs. Jeyes; *Assist. Secs.* Miss Nora Garland. *Office*, 39 Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.1.

In addition to the societies enumerated above which advocate the adoption of women's suffrage, there is a great variety of other societies, all having the same object in view—in fact, no movement can boast of so many organisations in its favour. Since the war broke out, they have all given up active political propaganda, and turned their energies into some form or other of war-work.

SOCIALISM AT HOME AND ABROAD

IN GREAT BRITAIN

By agreement between the three chief Socialist organisations, the **Labour Party**—which must be distinguished from the smaller but more active Independent Labour Party—became in 1914 politically the central Socialist body for Great Britain. The Labour Party had been pledged to Socialism as its ultimate aim since the Hull conference of 1908, in which year it was admitted to affiliation with the International Socialist Bureau. In its general policy, however, the Labour Party was, and is, necessarily, dominated by the trade unions which make the bulk of its membership; and a large, though somewhat passive, section of its nominal strength had been, until the outbreak of the war changed the relations of all the parties, rather Radical than Socialist in its aim.

In October 1917 the National Executive drafted a new constitution to be submitted to the party annual conference in January 1918. The effect of this, if adopted, will be still further to broaden the scope of the party's activities so as to include the political interests of all producers "by hand or by brain" without distinction of class or

occupation; and to reorganise on the double basis of national societies and Parliamentary constituencies. Approaches have been made to co-operators and to the women's societies, which will become more than ever politically important under the franchise scheme contained in the Representation of the People Bill. It has been announced that the immediate aim of the party is to place candidates in 300 Parliamentary constituencies. All such candidates must include in their addresses the special issues to be defined by the National Executive, but may add any other proposals not inconsistent with them.

The draft constitution defines the objects of the Labour Party thus:

National

(a) To organise and maintain in Parliament and in the country a political Labour Party, and to ensure the establishment of a local Labour Party in every county constituency and every Parliamentary borough, with suitable divisional organisation in the separate constituencies of divided boroughs.

(b) To co-operate with the Parliamentary Com-

mittee of the Trades Union Congress or other kindred organisations, in joint political or other action, in harmony with the party constitution and standing orders.

(c) To give effect, as far as may be practicable, to the principles from time to time approved by the party conference.

(d) To secure for the producers by hand or by brain the full fruits of their industry, and the most equitable distribution thereof that may be possible upon the basis of the common ownership of the means of production, and the best obtainable system of popular administration and control of each industry or service.

(e) Generally to promote the political, social, and economic emancipation of the people, and more particularly of those who depend directly upon their own exertions by hand or by brain for the means of life.

Inter-Dominion

(f) To co-operate with the Labour organisations in the Dominions and Dependencies, with a view to promoting the purposes of the party, and to take common action for the promotion of a higher standard of social and economic life for the working population of the respective countries.

International

(g) To co-operate with the Labour organisations in other countries, and to assist in organising a Federation of Nations for the maintenance of freedom and peace, and for the establishment of suitable machinery for the adjustment and settlement of international disputes by conciliation or judicial arbitration, and for such international legislation as may be practicable.

At its 16th annual conference in 1917, the party reported a total membership of 2,219,764, of which 2,170,782 represented the membership of the 119 affiliated trade unions. The three definitely Socialist bodies affiliated: in the case of the Independent Labour Party on a nominal membership of 30,000, and of the British Socialist Party of 10,000, while the Fabian Society returned an actual membership of 2,190. The Women's Labour League and 199 trades councils and local Labour parties are also affiliated to the party. Its executive officers are:

Chairman, W. F. Purdy.

Secretary, Rt. Hon. Arthur Henderson, M.P.

Assist. Sec. J. S. Middleton.

National Agent, A. Peters, I.P.

Offices, 1 Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.1.

The *Daily Citizen*, the organ of the party, was compelled to cease publication on June 5, 1915.

In Parliament the Labour Party has 35 members, of whom six are directly supported by the Independent Labour Party, and the remainder by trade unions, though more than half of the total number are professed Socialists. The party forms an independent group, which agreed, however, at the beginning of the war to co-operate with the Government. There were some dissentients from this course, and Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, the chairman, resigned that office. Mr. Arthur Henderson, who succeeded, entered the first Coalition Cabinet formed by Mr. Asquith in May 1915, and places in the Ministry were also found for Mr. W. Bruce and Mr. G. H. Roberts. When the Asquith Government fell in December 1916, Mr. Lloyd George again invited the co-operation of the Labour group, who accepted on terms which gave them an increasing share in the Government. Mr. Henderson became one of the

War Cabinet of five; Mr. G. N. Barnes, Minister of Pensions; Mr. John Hodge, Minister of Labour; Messrs. Roberts and Bruce retained under-secretaryships; and Mr. James Parker (one of the Independent Labour section) became a junior Whip. For this action Mr. Parker was repudiated by the Independent Labour Party, whose other five members (Messrs. Ramsay MacDonald, Snowden, Jowett, Anderson, and T. Richardson) now went openly into opposition to the Government, joining for that purpose with a small group of Radical pacifists. This section, though it made no headway in Parliament, commanded considerable attention by its activities in the country. It supported strongly an attempt in the summer of 1917 to revive the Internationale (see later section) by a meeting proposed to be held at Stockholm in September, and succeeded in gaining Mr. Henderson's adhesion to that end. On August 10 a special conference of the Labour Party decided by 1,846,000 votes to 550,000, under Mr. Henderson's influence, in favour of sending a delegation to Stockholm. On the next day, however, Mr. Henderson was forced to resign from the War Cabinet, and when the Stockholm question came again before the Labour Conference at an adjourned meeting on August 21, the previous decision was reaffirmed but by a majority of 3,000 only, 1,234,000 to 1,231,000. Mr. Henderson's place in the Cabinet was filled by Mr. Barnes; Mr. Hodge became Minister of Pensions; Mr. Roberts Minister of Labour; and Mr. G. J. Wardle, who had led the Parliamentary majority as deputy for Mr. Henderson, joined the Ministry as an under-secretary. Places in the Government had already been given to Mr. J. R. Clynes and Mr. Stephen Walsh. Mr. W. Adamson became the Parliamentary chairman of the party, in order that Mr. Henderson might devote himself exclusively to the duties of National Secretary.

The influence of the Labour Party in the Government has been thrown on the side of the many experiments in socialising the resources, industries, and the feeding of the nation, to which an impetus had been given by the necessities of war effort and by the example of other of the belligerent States. Many of the expedients which have been put in practice through the Ministries of Labour, Food and Shipping, the taxing of excess profits and the control of the liquor trade, were advocated in the early days of the war by the War Emergency Workers' National Committee, to which Mr. J. S. Middleton (Assistant Secretary of the Labour Party) acts as Secretary and whose administrative centre is fixed at the party headquarters. While the war, however, has driven the Labour Party more rapidly into Socialistic activities, it has diverted some of the Socialistic bodies proper from their economic aims towards a more purely pacifist policy, and has brought about the founding by way of protest of fresh Socialist organisations, with support of the Allied cause as a condition and qualification of their theories.

The British Socialist Party was established in 1911 by the fusion of several smaller organisations with the Social Democratic Federation, the foundation of which by William Morris, H. M. Hyndman, and others in 1884 marked the beginning of the modern Socialist movement in Great Britain. Until Easter 1916 the Party numbered approximately 20,000 members, but at its annual conference in that year a decision of the majority to adopt an anti-Government policy led to a large secession headed by Mr. Hyndman. The Party now gives its membership as 10,000. Its head-

quarters are at Chandos Hall, 21 Maiden Lane, Strand, W.C. *Secretary*, Albert Inkpin. Official organ, *The Call*, 1d.

The **National Socialist Party** was founded as the result of the secession of members of the British Socialist Party. Its leaders include Mr. H. M. Hyndman and Mr. Will Thorne, M.P. It supports the cause of Great Britain and her allies in the war. *Hon. Organiser*, Joseph Burgess. *Joint Hon. Secs.* J. O. Webster and W. A. Woodroffe.

The **Fabian Society**, founded almost simultaneously with the Social Democratic Federation, seeks to "permeate" with Socialist principles existing political and other organisations, and to influence local authorities to make use of their powers. A Research Department, established in 1912, carries on the systematic investigation of social and industrial problems. *Secretary*, Miss Postgate. Offices as below. A Women's Group formed for discussing problems relating to women has an office on the same premises. *Secretaries*, Edward R. Pease and W. Stephen Sanders. *Offices*, 25 Tothill Street, Westminster. The *New Statesman*, a weekly organ, was founded in 1914 largely to promote Fabian principles.

The **Independent Labour Party** was established at Bradford in 1893, with the object of securing the collective ownership of the means of production and exchange by means of direct Labour representation in Parliament and on local authorities. Although many members of the Party voluntarily joined the Army at the beginning of the war, the Party itself since 1914 has devoted its energies chiefly to pacifist propaganda. It opposed the Military Service Acts vehemently. It claims to have maintained and even increased its nominal membership of 30,000, but many who have lately joined its ranks are Pacifists rather than Socialists. *Chairman*, Philip Snowden, M.P.; *Secretary*, Francis Johnson; *Offices*, 8 and 9 Johnson's Court, Fleet Street, E.C.4. The *National Labour Press* (30 Blackfriars Street, Manchester) is the printing and publication department of the party. It publishes the *Labour Leader* weekly, the *Socialist Review* quarterly, and many books and pamphlets, and prints several weekly Labour and Socialist organs. The offices of the party both in London and Manchester were raided by the police on Aug. 12, 1915, and certain pamphlets were ordered for destruction as injurious to recruiting.

The **Hermes Club** (founded 1913) exists for the purpose of assisting the Labour Party by social gatherings, investigations, and the placing of speakers and workers at the disposal of the party. *Acting Sec.* Henry H. Slessor, 11 King's Bench Walk, Temple, London, E.C.4.

The **Women's Labour League**, now 12 years old, is a vigorous society affiliated to the Labour Party. Its *General Secretary* is Dr. Marion Phillips. *Offices*, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. It has several organisers, and publishes a monthly paper, the *Labour Woman*, 1d.

The **British Workers' National League** was formed in May 1916 to identify its Socialist members with the cause of the Allies during and after the war. It was the outcome of an earlier body the Socialist National Defence Committee, which came prominently before the public by securing the election to Parliament of Mr. C. B. Stanton on a staunchly patriotic platform for the vacancy caused in Merbyr Tydvil by the death of Mr. Keir Hardie, in November 1915. The fight was undertaken as a direct challenge to the Independent Labour Party, whose strength in the House of Commons was thus reduced from seven to six. *Chairman*, John Hodge, M.P.; *Secretary*,

Victor Fisher; *Offices*, Sicilian House, Sicilian Avenue. Organ: *The British Worker and Citizen*, 1d.

Although **Socialism** is associated in the minds of many detractors with irreligion, it is exercising some influence through all the Churches. The Guild of St. Matthew and the Christian Social Union sowed the early seed, but it is since the founding, in 1906, of the **Church Socialist League** that the propaganda has prospered substantially. *Secretary*, Rev. John Maillard, 24 Woodfield Road, Thornton Heath, London, S.W. There is a smaller Socialist organisation among English Roman Catholics. Many Nonconformist leaders have shown strong sympathy with the Socialist movement.

The **Clarion Fellowship**, with organisations in all the larger towns and abroad, exists to promulgate Socialism. It supports five travelling vans, with lecturers, who have done successful pioneering work, especially in the country districts and villages. It is a child of the *Clarion*, founded by Robert Blatchford.

Other Socialistic associations, independent of the above are: the **Herald League**, *Secretary*, George Belt, 21 Tudor St., E.C.4. The *Herald*, 1d. weekly, edited by George Lansbury, is aggressively pacifist. **National Council of British Socialist Sunday School Unions**, *Sec.* Miss Clarice McNab, 43 Dudley Crescent, Leith; the **Young Socialist League**, *Sec.* J. Bloomfield, 280 Brick Lane, Bethnal Green, London, E.

Anti-Socialist Union

The Anti-Socialist Union of Great Britain was established in 1908 to combat the Socialist movement. *Chairman*, Claude Lowtber; *Offices*, 58 and 60 Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.1.

IN THE BRITISH COLONIES

On the continent of Australia the nominal Socialist Party is relatively insignificant; but the Labour Party is Socialist in all but name, and has applied for affiliation to the International Socialist Bureau. Mr. W. M. Hughes, Prime Minister of the Commonwealth, is an active Socialist. His strong policy for the prosecution of the war and his advocacy of conscription, which was defeated on a direct referendum vote by 1,146,000 to 1,085,000, alienated, however, a considerable section of the party which by a majority of 43 to 23 deposed Mr. Hughes from its leadership and appointed Mr. Tudor in his place. Mr. Hughes united his personal followers with the Liberals in a coalition Government, and on appealing to the country in a general election on May 5, 1917, secured a majority in both Houses. The original Labour Party retained 25 seats in the House of Representatives and 13 in the Senate. Mr. Hughes's section has 15 in the House of Representatives and 13 in the Senate, but Liberal support makes the Nationalist majority 25 in the Lower and 10 in the Upper House. In the preceding Parliament the Labour Party held 42 of the 72 seats in the House of Representatives, and a larger majority in the Senate.

The Labour Party were in power in 1916 also in all the Australian States Governments except Victoria, where they held 23 out of the 65 seats in the House of Representatives. In New South Wales Mr. W. A. Holman, the Premier, experiencing similar difficulties to those of Mr. Hughes, is now the head of a Coalition Government, in which he is supported by the Liberals and criticised by some former members of his following.

Mr. Holman and the Premiers of South Australia (Mr. Crawford Vaughan), Western Australia (Mr. Joseph Scaddan), Tasmania (Mr. J. Barle), followed Mr. Hughes into his new organisation with sections of their parties. Mr. T. J. Ryan, Premier of Queensland, where his party hold 45 seats in a House of 72, declined this course, and asserted instead that he would fight the new Nationalist Party to the last ditch.

Although there have been isolated Socialist groups in Canada for some years, their extreme doctrinaire opinions and refusal to ally themselves with the trade unions, or even with the Socialist International, have prevented the movement making headway. There is one Socialist and one Labour member in the Dominion Parliament.

In South Africa the Labour Party, which has grown rapidly since 1910, is the chief Socialistic body, though there are smaller organisations professing more rigid theories. The movement received a great impetus in 1914 as a sequel to the general strike, and in the last Parliament of the Union had seven seats. On the outbreak of the war the party was sharply divided. The Parliamentary leader took a commission under Gen. Botha and is now Major Cresswell. Mr. W. H. Andrews heads the other section, which issued a manifesto declaring for the Internationalist as against the Nationalist attitude. At the General Election in 1916 the Party only retained four seats, and Major Cresswell was among those defeated.

THE INTERNATIONALE

The International Socialist Bureau was established in 1900, as the outcome of a congress at Paris. Its centre was placed at Brussels, and its functions were to carry out the decisions of the international congresses to be held usually in every third year; to summons special congresses in cases of emergency; and to maintain an international archive for Socialist literature and documents. M. Emile Vandervelde (leader of the Belgian Socialists) was Chairman and M. Camille Huysmans Secretary of the Bureau when war broke out, and the tenth triennial conference was to have taken place in Vienna in August 1914. On the approach of war an attempt was made to convene it hurriedly at Paris, but it had to be abandoned. The members of the Bureau met and endeavoured to formulate a united policy against war. The breakdown of their efforts was brought about by the determination of the German Socialist majority, the most strongly organised of all the parties in Europe, to support the Kaiser's Government in the war. Many members of the Bureau, including M. Vandervelde and Mr. Henderson, thereupon joined in supporting their own national Governments. An attempt was made to keep the Bureau in being, after the German occupation of Belgium, by transferring its headquarters to the Hague and adding the representative of the Dutch Socialist Party to the small Executive Committee previously wholly Belgian.

Virtually, however, the Internationale organisation was in a state of suspension, and it was not until 1917 that any substantial attempt was made to revive its activities and to bring about a congress at which Socialists from both bodies of belligerents might meet. The endeavour was an outcome of the revolution in Russia and the accession to power in that country of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Council (the Soviet) with a Socialist and pacifist programme. The first move

was made, however, by a Dutch-Scandinavian Committee, headed by M. Branting, the leader of the Swedish Socialist Party, who invited the parties in all countries to a conference at Stockholm. That invitation was accepted with considerable alacrity in Germany, but the Socialist majorities in the Allied countries were decidedly unwilling to meet German Socialists directly. The British Labour Party declined the invitation, and their example was followed by the French and Belgian parties. Instead it was proposed to hold an Allied Socialist Conference in London.

In the meantime the Russian Soviet expressed a keen desire for an international Conference in the older sense of the term to be held either at Stockholm or Petrograd. The pacifist minorities in England and France seized on this opportunity to press for such a Conference, and a pacifist congress, held at Leeds, nominated three Socialist leaders (Messrs. Ramsay MacDonald, F. W. Jowett, and E. C. Fairchild) to proceed to Petrograd via Stockholm in connection with this movement. Passports were granted by the British Government, but the Seamen and Firemen's Trade Union refused to man any ship taking these delegates, and the visit had to be abandoned. Partly, in consequence of the strong feeling aroused in the Allied countries, the Dutch Scandinavian group modified their proposals for an actual conference and substituted separate "conversations" with delegates from the Socialist parties of the various countries. The representation of the Soviet indeed met a delegation of the German Minority Socialists, but the other conferences, including those with the German Minority delegation, took place through the Dutch Scandinavian Committee. The attitude of the Russian Soviet, with which the Premier (M. Kerensky) was understood to be in sympathy, induced the French-United Socialist Party to reverse its previous decision and accept the invitation to a Stockholm international. Similarly the British Labour Party was led to make its abortive vote in the same sense in circumstances (described above) which led to the fall of Mr. Henderson from the British War Cabinet. The refusal of any of the Allied Governments to grant passports for the delegates caused a postponement *sine die* of the proposed Conference.

IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

France.—The United Socialist Party held 102 seats in the Chamber at the outbreak of the war. There were also 30 independent Socialists. The United Party, created largely by the personal influence of Jean Jaurès, who was assassinated on the eve of the war, had grown with great rapidity, but included many divergent sections. Messrs. Marcel Sembat and Jules Guesde, representing the two chief wings, joined the first War Cabinet, and soon afterwards M. Albert Thomas, another leader, became the first Minister of Munitions, a position he continued to hold throughout successive Ministerial changes till September 1917, when the party decided not to participate in the government formed by M. Painlevé. The majority of the party consisted up till 1916 of "Jusquaboutistes," who refused in any way to discuss peace while the minority desired the re-establishment of the international organisation. At a conference of the Socialist Federation of the Seine in December 1916, it became apparent that the minority was increasing its strength very materially. The minority were anxious from the first to accept the invitation to the Stockholm

Conference, and on May 28, 1917, the National Council of the party, after an appeal for unity from its official leader (M. Renaudel), unanimously passed a resolution "to send a delegation to Stockholm to set forth at a preparatory conference the views of the French section of the International for common action, intended to prepare a peace according to the principles formulated by the Socialists of the Revolutionary Government of Russia." M. Renaudel and the majority continued to maintain that the only means of shortening the war was by means of a revolution in Germany. The French Government met the Socialist resolution by a refusal to grant passports, and on August 3 the Socialist Party issued a statement defining the strict conditions on which alone they would attend any international conference. They also demanded the complete evacuation of the invaded territory, and laid down the principle that Alsace-Lorraine must be itself consulted as to its future when peace comes to be discussed. They declared, with the exception of a very small minority of extremists, that "the responsibility for having rendered the war inevitable attaches to the Government of the Central Empire."

At the annual conference of the party at Bordeaux in October the majority resolutions adopted pronounced for a conference at Stockholm, participation in the Government, support for the war credits, and a revision of the Allied war aims. The extreme minority or Kienthalists cast 118 votes against voting the war credits.

Germany.—The Social Democratic Party, with a membership role of 1,085,905, an annual income of over £100,000, its 86 daily newspapers, its central and localised press, its 111 members in the Reichstag (where it was the largest individual group), its 131 members in other State Parliaments, and over 12,000 representatives on local governing authorities was, in 1914, the most formidable Socialist organisation in the world. Its influence permeated among the Socialist organisations of other European countries. When war broke out, however, the Socialist members of the Reichstag agreed to vote the necessary financial credits, on the plea that their action was dictated by national needs in face of danger from the Russian autocracy. A small minority, notwithstanding, under Herr Liebknecht, took the view from the first that the war was due to the aggression of the Imperial Government. Herr Liebknecht, who represented Potsdam in the Reichstag and also in the Prussian Diet, was thrust into prison, but at the by-election for the Diet to fill his place another minority leader, Dr. Mehring, was returned by an overwhelming majority. The Government have maintained close relations with the majority Socialists and their leader, Herr Scheidemann, and readily agreed to the suggestion that they should accept the Dutch-Scandinavian invitation to Stockholm. They also released a number of Russian Extremists to proceed to Russia after the revolution and stir up, under M. Lenin, a separate peace agitation. Under pressure from the Socialists, the Kaiser and Chancellor have also promised the widening of the franchise for the Prussian Diet. The Social Democratic Party held no congress after the war till September 1917, when the report presented showed that its strength had dwindled extraordinarily. The return of membership on March 31, 1916, had already diminished by one half to 585,893, including 131,663 women. On March 31, 1916, it was 432,618, including 112,418 women; and on March 31, 1917, it had further

fallen to 243,061, including 66,608 women. On the other hand it was admitted by the party executive that the minority section had carried on a "devastating" agitation which had succeeded, especially in Berlin, Leipzig, Frankfurt, East Prussia, the lower Rhine, Brunswick, Halle, Erfurt, and Thuringia.

Russia.—Socialists were subjected to the severest repression under the Tsarist régime, nevertheless there were 16 in the third Duma. In 1904 the Russian, Polish, Finnish, Armenians, and Lettish revolutionary Socialist parties entered into an agreement with the constitutional opportunists to co-ordinate their action until the autocracy had been overthrown. When the revolution occurred unexpectedly in March 1917, Russian Socialists were soon roughly divided—as is the case in most countries—into so-called majority and minority parties. The "majority," or Maximalist group, composed generally anarchists, social democrats, and revolutionary socialists; they express hatred of war as well as of despots, but have declared "with William of Hohenzollern and his Government we cannot conclude peace." They set their hope on a revolution in Germany. In the later stages of their policy, however, they fell under the leadership of M. Lenin, and capturing the Government in Petrograd, declared for peace on terms, and the division of the land among the people. The "minority" group is more strictly Socialist, favouring on the whole a fight for "peace without annexations," and desires that the territorial integrity of Russia shall be restored and maintained. M. Kerensky, who eventually became the head of the national Government, was, prior to the revolution, the leader of the Peasant Toil Party; M. Tschkeldze was the champion of the Industrial workers in the Duma, and with Messrs. Skobeleff and Tseretelli was a leader of the later Minority section. The Revolution brought into being as the chief political organisation the Workmen's and Soldiers' Council or Soviet, on which both the Maximalists and Minimalists obtained alternatively the balance of power, during the almost daily changes of authority in the national government. On June 23 the Soviet, by 491 to 218 votes, passed a resolution formally abolishing the Duma, as a centre of reaction. The Duma had in actual fact ceased to exist as a Parliament from the early days of the revolution.

Rumania.—As a result of the revolutionary movement in Russia, 20 members of the Rumanian Parliament met on May 6, 1917, to formulate the basis of a Socialist Labour Party in Rumania, where there had previously been no such political body. The distribution of the land among all those who work upon it formed the chief article of the programme adopted. In regard to the war the Party demanded its energetic prosecution until German militarism is crushed for ever.

Italy.—Seventy-seven Socialists were elected to the Chamber at the 1913 election. They belong, however, to several conflicting sections. Signor Bissolati, head of the Reformist group, has been a conspicuous member of the National Ministry, which he joined without portfolio on the outbreak of war. When the Ministry under Signor Orlando was formed in October 1917, Signor Bissolati accepted office as Minister of Civil Assistance and Pensions. A considerable body of the Italian Socialist Party on the other hand has adopted a pacifist policy, and prior to the collapse of the offensive against Austria in October 1917, this wing of the party was very active.

Belgium.—At the last election in 1912 there were returned 15 Labour and Socialist members to the Senate and 39 to the Chamber of Representatives. Although the Party was in active opposition to the Government at the outbreak of war, and demanding universal suffrage, it has almost unanimously joined the national effort to expel the invading Germans from the country. M. Vandervelde, its parliamentary leader, is a member of the National Ministry.

Sweden.—The adoption in 1885 of the Socialist platform by the entire trade union movement

in Sweden led to the sudden increase of the Parliamentary Socialist strength from one in 1902, to 64 in 1911, and 87 in 1914, the last election. There are also 14 Socialists in the Upper House. At the general election in September 1917, the Social Democrats under M. Branting secured 80 seats, notwithstanding the opposition of a more extreme section which itself held 10 seats. The Democrats as the largest body in the Rikstag joined with the Liberals in a coalition Government and four members of the party took office.

EDUCATION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

ENGLAND AND WALES

The Education Act of 1870, empowering local areas to supplement Church and other Elementary Schools by Board Schools, was a great advance towards a general system of Elementary Education. A later Act made elementary schooling free, but nothing approaching a National System—under which children in all areas should have facilities for developing to their own good and to that of the State their faculties to the best advantage—was practicable until a complete framework for local self-government was provided by the Local Government Acts of 1888–91.

Elementary Education was made compulsory in 1891, and eleven years afterwards Education Authorities were established everywhere: in 1889–91 Local Authorities received certain powers in respect of Technical Instruction, and in Wales a system of Secondary (Intermediate) Schools was instituted. In 1899 the Board of Education Act set up a central authority for education in general. The Board of Education took the place of the older Education Department (including the Science and Art Department), and took over the educational endowments from the Charity Commission. They have powers to inspect schools supplying Secondary education, including Welsh Intermediate Schools, and of distributing Parliamentary Grants. Their powers were further defined by Orders in Council 1900–1902. Moreover, the Board has to be consulted by Local Education Authorities in taking steps to supply Higher Education.

The Board has three departments—for Elementary, for Secondary, and for Technical Education, respectively.

The Local Education Authorities in general have not only exerted themselves to make good use of their statutory powers in respect of Elementary Education, and of Technical Instruction, but also in most cases successfully availed themselves of their permissive powers in respect of Secondary Education. The supply of new, and extensions and maintenance of existing premises, and the provision of courses of instruction have been good as a rule; and in the matter of the improvement of teachers' status and prospects the London Education Committee has done notable service by introducing proper salaries scales and retiring allowances.

Mr. Fisher's Education Bill (1917) is designed to extend free and compulsory schooling, and to make an increased provision for various kinds of other education. The atmosphere created by the war undoubtedly encourages general development in this field in so far as the public may prove willing to incur a corresponding expenditure.

Public Elementary Schools, whether provided by the Local Authority or not so provided, are maintained under statute by Local Authorities

(318) who spend about £26,000,000 and receive towards that expenditure about £12,000,000 from the State, by Parliamentary Grants, on conditions determined by the Board of Education. Such schools (19,000) with 160,000 teachers, supply free and compulsory education to children between the ages of 5 and 14, and actually contain some 6,000,000 children, of whom about 5% being under 5 or over 14 years of age are permitted, but not obliged, to attend. The remainder are pretty evenly distributed amongst those between the fifth and the twelfth years of age: after the twelfth year there is a drop in the numbers attending: first, something like 200,000 children having gained certificates of proficiency or attendance, besides 30,000 "half-timers," are permitted to leave before the higher age-limit (14); further, at about 12 many of the most promising children (about 18,000) proceed to Secondary Schools with Scholarships or Free Places; and about 23,000 enter Secondary Schools as fee-payers. At about the age of 13 many thousands are transferred to Higher Elementary or to Central Elementary Schools for Higher Standard work. Junior Technical Schools and Technical Day Classes take some 20,000 more.

But of some 400,000 children leaving school at 14 only a very small proportion continue to receive any kind of systematic education.

Besides the ordinary Public Elementary Schools referred to above, there are Special Elementary Schools for the Blind and other children of the "defective" class. There were 400 schools of this kind in 1916, mainly in populous districts. Also in more than 10,000 schools and centres provision is made for the teaching of Special Subjects, amongst which Household Management, Gardening, and Handicraft are prominent.

In England, Higher Elementary schools have decreased in number (only 33 in 1916): the provision of accommodation in the Central Schools, and the transfer of pupils to Secondary, and to Junior Technical Schools, account for this decrease. In Wales, however, they have risen in number (up to 14 in 1916). "Partial exemption" scholars (often called "half-timers") are about 72,000 in number, and are found mostly in Lancashire. They had been falling off for many years before the war; but, like the children examined for Labour Certificates and those excused from school to do farm-work, are of late more numerous than previously.

Institutions for Education other than Elementary.—Secondary and Technical Schools, and Universities, with University Colleges.

The Acts of 1902–1903–1907 empowered, but did not compel, Local Authorities to supply and maintain, or to aid the former two kinds of institution, and generally to co-ordinate education.

These authorities receive towards the £5,250,000 which they spend, about £2,000,000 from the

State, through the Board of Education, who inspect the schools and pronounce upon their efficiency. It may be noted that whereas Technical Institutions are almost entirely dependent upon State-aid and Rate-aid, Secondary Schools and University Institutions are largely dependent on Endowments and Fees.

No satisfactory definition of "Secondary Education" exists, but the Board of Education supplies information concerning the conditions on which it recognises schools as efficient for the purpose. Of these conditions the following may be noted: first, that each pupil may have a progressive course of general education from 12 to 17. Secondly, that a fair proportion of the pupils should remain at least 4 years in the school, and remain up to and beyond their sixteenth year. Thirdly, that the teachers must be sufficiently numerous and properly qualified. Fourthly, that the classes should not exceed 35 at most. Lastly, that each school should have a Governing Body acting under a scheme approved by the Board of Education.

In 1915-1916 there were 1,185 schools recognised as "efficient," with 232,128 pupils and 10,831 teachers. Of these schools about 540 were directly under Local Authorities, and the remainder were chiefly endowed schools and trust schools and the like. About 89% of these schools received through the Board of Education Parliamentary Grants, £2 a head for pupils between 10-11 years of age coming from public elementary schools, and £7 a head for pupils between 11-18 years of age. As above stated, each year the grant-earning schools receive about 18,000 pupils per annum from elementary schools with scholarships or free places. Nearly all the others are fee-payers.

In the 1,185 schools about 40,000 of the pupils were below 12 years of age and 2,600 were over 18.

The usual Treasury Grants for Secondary Schools (about £500,000) have been supplemented for 1916-1917 by an increased grant of £433,500 made primarily to raise teachers' salaries, which the Board of Education regard as inadequate. In all nearly £2,000,000 are spent on Secondary Education by the Authorities.

Technical Education costs about £2,000,000 per annum, towards which the State contributes more than £550,000.

Junior Technical (Day) Schools.—There are 53 of these, 40 for boys and 13 for girls. Day Technical Classes were given in 101 Institutions. Under the Regulations for Technical Schools some 3,909 evening and other part-time schools, with 706,000 students in 1914, were recognised for Grants. These figures refer to England. The corresponding number of Institutions in Wales was 555. There were 111 University Tutorial Classes, mostly concerning the subject of Economics.

The number of Schools of Art in England was 190, besides 22 Branch Schools and 63 Art Classes.

The War and the Schools.—Of elementary schools the number occupied as hospitals has increased to 109, whilst those used for housing troops (summer) has fallen to 61. The number of children displaced in consequence (1916) was 123,455. Some 68 schools have been closed for the sake of economy, the children being accommodated elsewhere.

War Savings.—The National War Savings Committee have warmly appreciated the help given by elementary schools in the matter of War Certificates: one school contributed £1,557.

Army Service: Teachers.—Last year about

20,000 elementary teachers—about 12% of the whole number—had joined the Colours. In February 1917 the Army Council decided that, subject to Local Tribunals, all men in "A" and all below 31 in "B1," whose service had been hitherto postponed, should be called up; but that as far as possible all teachers below B1 should be released. A considerable number of women teachers have volunteered for munitions and other war work.

Reference has already been made to "half-timers," labour certificates, etc., and it is a fact that in each category there is a large decrease of attendance at school in consequence of war needs.

Of the secondary schools 35 have been taken over by the War Office, and at least 3,000 masters and 142 mistresses took up war work. 2,669 men had joined the Forces last year; this year the number has risen further. In this connection it may be mentioned that there are 171 Cadet Corps and Officers' Training Corps: also, that the proportion of boys above 16 has fallen, whilst the numbers at other ages have continued to rise.

Technical Education, even more than the other kinds of education, has been affected by the war, since the rise of a wide-spread demand for "skilled work" in turning out enormous quantities of war material of all kinds.

As regards Further Education, after school-age is past, the depletion referred to in the case of the older pupils in Secondary schools, is intensified in the case of University Colleges and Universities, where it is estimated that not more than 20% of the usual number of students are now found.

School Medical Service.—This was begun in 1907, and though its growth has been interrupted by the war, nearly one-half of the Local Authorities for Elementary Education, including 19 county areas, do enough to get government grants for the purpose. Inspection shows that, apart from the obviously "defective" class, something like one child out of six is not physically fit to profit fully from the schooling given. Cases of poor feeding, clothing, and cleanliness are followed up, as well as those of illness, tooth-, eye-defects, etc., with very satisfactory results, as testified by the improved condition of "leavers" as compared with that of "entrants." Of the whole child population between 5 and 14 (7,000,000), about 1,500,000 were medically inspected in 1916 (against 2,000,000 normally).

Many defects are caused or enhanced by the combination of bad teeth and bad feeding; and in no direction have the authorities been better rewarded for remedial measures—dental treatment and provision (where needed) of meals: the latter has greatly decreased with the disappearance of non-employment. The increase of juvenile employment since the war often involving long hours and shortened sleep, impairs the development of many children under 14 as compared with those staying on at school.

As regards pupils attending Secondary schools many of the older boarding schools had medical schemes in use, and many school authorities (notably in London) had conducted medical inspections which revealed defects of a similar kind, but much fewer in proportion than those in elementary schools in London. The proportion of ill-nourished girls to boys was surprisingly large (5.5% to 0.7%).

Training of Teachers.—To keep up a proper supply of qualified teachers for Elementary school purposes is a serious problem: about 9,000 per annum are requisite. Abandoning the

old-fashioned plan of getting older children in elementary schools to commence as teachers whilst continuing their own education, the authorities aim at giving at least whole-time secondary schooling to intending teachers. Even before the war the supply of entrants was quite 12% short of demand—a shortage largely due to competition of other more attractive employments. Nor were there enough Secondary schools or centres accessible for the purpose, still less was there adequate accommodation for full training in a Training college. There were four grades of teachers: first those trained and certificated, secondly the hulk, those who hold government certificates, thirdly the uncertificated, and lastly supplementary teachers. The preponderance, already marked, of female over male teachers has been enhanced by the war.

For teaching in Secondary schools it is desired that courses in universities or university colleges should have been followed, and that the higher posts should be filled by graduates: but at present there is a great lack of proper facilities, there being only 20 recognised Secondary Training institutions (212 students per annum). The war has led to the employment of many women teachers in boys' Secondary schools.

Universities and University Colleges.—There are now 11 Universities in England and Wales, and several independent University Colleges—all greatly depleted in point of students owing to the war: the institution of a Western University for Devon and Cornwall is contemplated. Nearly all the above are in receipt of government grants in respect of certain professional and technological purposes.

Committees on Science and Modern Languages

In August 1916 the appointment was announced of two Committees on Education after the War:

(1) a Science Committee to "inquire into the position occupied by Natural Science in the educational system of Great Britain, especially in secondary schools and universities; and to advise what measures are needed to promote its study, regard being had to the requirements of a liberal education, to the advancement of pure science, and to the interests of the trades, industries, and professions which particularly depend upon Applied Science."

Members. Sir J. J. Thomson, O.M., D.Sc. (*Chairman*), Rt. Hon. F. D. Acland, M.P., Prof. H. B. Baker, D.Sc., F.R.S., Sir Graham Balfour, Sir William Beardmore, Bt., Sir G. H. Cloughton, Bt., C. W. Crook, Miss E. R. Gwatkin, Dr. Henry Head, F.R.S., Sir Henry Hihbert, M.P., William Neagle, F. G. Ogilvie, C.B., Dr. Michael Sadler, C.B., W. W. Vaughan, H. G. Nagel, A. D. Hall, F.R.S.

Secretary. F. B. Stead, H.M. Inspector of Schools, Board of Education, Whitehall, S.W.

(2) A Modern Languages Committee to inquire, etc., "regard being had to the requirements of a liberal education, including an appreciation of the history, literature, and civilisation of other countries, and to the interests of commerce and public service."

Members. Stanley Leathes, C.B. (*Chairman*), G. A. Montague Barlow, M.P., E. Bullough, Rt. Hon. Sir Maurice de Bunsen, P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., A. G. Coffin, Miss M. A. Gilliland, H. C. Gooch, J. W. Headlam, L. D. Holt, Dr. Walter Leaf, Dr. G. Macdonald, C.B., F.B.A., A. Mansbridge Nowell Smith, Miss M. J. Tuke, Sir James Yoxall, M.P.

Secretary. A. E. Twentyman (*temp. office*), Civil Service Commission, Burlington Gardens, W.1. Departmental Committees have been appointed to deal with—

1. Salaries—Elementary School Teachers.

2. Salaries—Secondary School Teachers. *Chairman*,

3. Superannuation—Elementary School Teachers. *Chairman*,

Statistics

NUMBER OF ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS, 1915-16

	England.	Wales.	Total.
1. Ordinary Public Elementary Schools	19,081	1,888	20,969
2. Higher Elementary Schools	33	14	47
3. Special Schools	391	10	401
4. Certified Efficient Schools	57	2	59
Totals	19,562	1,914	21,476

Number and Accommodation of Ordinary Public Elementary Schools, 1903 and 1915

Year.	Council Schools.		Voluntary Schools.		Total.	
	Number.	Accommodation.	Number.	Accommodation.	Number.	Accommodation.
*1903	5,975	3,065,169 †	14,238	3,722,317 †	20,213	6,787,486 †
1916	8,609	4,312,756 ‡	12,360	2,742,036 ‡	20,969	7,054,792 ‡

Number of Scholars and Attendance

Year.	Number of Scholars on the Books on Jan. 31.				Net Increase or Decrease.
	Under 5.	5 and under 12.	12 and over.	Total.	
1913	301,150	4,644,678	1,111,589	6,057,417	+ 10,832
1914	289,757	4,672,753	1,116,385	6,078,895	+ 21,478
1915	283,366	4,689,244	1,136,038	6,108,648	+ 29,753
1916	269,400	4,690,675	1,110,237	6,070,312	- 38,353

* Represents the conditions prevailing at the time the Education Act of 1902 came into force. † After re-assessment.
‡ Before re-assessment on the basis of 10 sq. ft. per head for older children and 9 sq. ft. for younger children.

Ordinary Public Elementary Schools

Year.	Average Number on Registers.	Average Attendance.	Percentage of Average Attendance to Average Number on Registers.
1910-11 .	6,036,685	5,373,320	89.01
1911-12 .	6,033,982	5,357,507	88.79
1912-13 .	6,047,217	5,365,873	88.73
1913-14 .	6,066,311	5,382,624	88.73
1914-15 .	—	5,355,121	—
1915-16 .	—	5,296,572	—

Special Elementary Schools

Schools.	1915-16.	
	Number of Schools.	Accommodation.
Blind	47	2,661
Deaf	48	4,430
Mentally defective	179	14,408
Physically defective	111	8,557
Epileptic	6	496
Total	391	30,552

Special Subjects (Elementary Schools)

Subject.	Number of Schools.	Number of Registered Scholars.
Cookery	8,549	356,814
Laundry-work	3,885	171,569
Housewifery	1,261	50,908
Combined Domestic Subjects	668	12,611
Mixed Course in Domestic Subjects	283	6,051
Dairy-work	28	167
Handicraft	5,544	313,388
Light Woodwork	276	9,504
Gardening	3,011	56,037

Other than Elementary Education (England and Wales)

Secondary Schools eligible for grant	931
Pupils in same	189,487
Boys	99,205
Girls	84,468

Teachers in same :

Graduates	(1914) 6,080
Non-graduates	(1914) 3,737

Continuation and Technical

(Figures 1914)

Evening and Part-time Schools	6,269
Students in same	726,626
Schools of Art and Art Classes	82
Day Technical Classes	279

Expenditure

By Local Education Committees	£25,557,356
Loan charges (for offices)	2,289,594
" " (for other than offices)	3,039,972
Elementary schools	19,958,066
Higher elementary schools	100,005
Industrial and special schools	595,609

Administration	£1,341,940
Medical service	216,409
Provision of meals	168,369
Secondary schools and pupil teachers	1,533,773
Technical, art, and evening schools	1,839,618
Training of teachers	152,019
Aid to students	578,006

Revenue :

Parliamentary grants—	
Elementary education	£11,761,036
Higher education	1,224,753
Rates and borough funds—	
Elementary education	13,221,371
Higher education	2,094,114

SCOTLAND

The Local Education Authorities for Scotland are School Boards, popularly elected. The Education (Scotland) Act of 1903 provided for the assimilation of the franchise to that for the Parish Councils and also gave the Scotch Education Department power under certain conditions to combine school board districts. Several such combinations have already been effected. Co-operative action is taken through Burgh and County Committees on Secondary Education, and (for the training of teachers) through Provincial Committees instituted in connection with the four Scottish Universities. The Act of 1903 gave to School Boards further responsibilities and powers for securing the health and well-being of children of school age, and placed upon them new and far-reaching duties in relation to young people who have left school and entered upon employment. Schemes of medical inspection are in operation in all the large urban districts and in nearly all county districts. The Edinburgh School Board has made marked success in using powers to aid parents of children leaving school in the choice of their future employment.

Schools are classed as Primary, Intermediate, and Secondary.

Primary Schools

	1915.	1916.
Number of schools	3,168	3,1
Total accommodation	1,064,881	1,067,1
Number on register	844,843	841,207
Average attendance	752,566	744,459
Number of teachers	21,360	21,912

Intermediate and Secondary Schools

	1915.	1916.
Number of schools	196	196
Number on register	29,488	30,699
Average attendance	27,102	28,234

Finance of School Boards, 1916

Expenditure.	Revenue.
Teachers' salaries, etc.	£2,567,232
School maintenance	633,510
Administration	146,326
Loan charges	561,733
Other charges	168,945
£4,077,746	£4,170,745
	Grants . £1,877,401
	School fees . 84,450
	Rates . 2,141,820
	Other sources . 67,074

IRELAND

In Ireland elementary education is under the charge of the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland.

Elementary or National Schools

	1915.	1916.
Schools open.	8,163	8,118
Number on register	699,172	699,570
Average attendance	499,983	494,318
Daily attendance	71.5%	70.7%
Over 15 years of age	10,822	10,586

Total of teachers (other than pupil teachers or monitors) receiving personal salaries from the Commissioners, 15,785. Total State expenditure in 1916-17 on schools and teaching staffs, £1,893,363. Number of schools in which the bilingual (English and Irish) programme is in operation increased from 36 in 1906-7 to 234 in 1915-16.

Intermediate Education is under the charge of the Irish Intermediate Education Board, which is an examination and inspection Board, administering a large original endowment and an annual income derived from Local Taxation Duties. During 1917, 6,799 boys and 4,616 girls—total 11,415—presented themselves for examination held at 290 centres. There passed 4,174 boys and 2,687 girls—total 6,861: a percentage of 61.4 boys, 58.2 girls, 60.1 boys and girls. The income of the Board was to a large extent formerly derived from a share of the Local Taxation (Customs and Excise) Duties. These declined so heavily that since 1909 the deficiency has been made up by the Treasury to the figure, £46,566, at which the revenue from that source stood in that year. This was the smallest income for the decade, and the Commissioners are pressing for larger grants. In 1913 an Act was passed giving the Board power to pay grants to schools as a result of inspection only, such grants being limited to students between the ages of 12 and 14 years; and in 1914 another Act was passed by which a sum of £10,000 is voted annually by Parliament as a grant towards the salaries of teachers in secondary schools in Ireland.

EDUCATIONAL BODIES

(See also under SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS, p. 352.)

National Union of Teachers

The National Union of Teachers was founded 1870. Objects: (1) to improve the condition of education; (2) to bring practical knowledge to bear on educational legislation; (3) to unite the school teachers in a strong professional organisation; (4) to watch the interests and advance the welfare of schools and teachers. The Union provides legal advice, defence, and assistance for its members, professional advice and protection against unjust management or inspection of schools. Its organ is the *Schoolmaster*. Confer-

ences are annually held at Easter. The Union in 1916 had 94,089 members; its income for 1916 was £50,650. It has a Legal Assistance Fund of £5,330, and a Parliamentary Fund of £10,550. There are a Provident Society, Benevolent Fund, Orphan Fund, and Orphan Homes in connection with the Union. Over £30,000 is raised yearly for benevolent purposes. *Pres.* T. H. J. Underdown (Bristol); *Sec.* Sir James Yoxall, M.A., M.P. *Offices*, Hamilton House, Mabledon Place, Euston Road, W.C.1.

Head Masters' Conference (1870), representing about 120 of the chief endowed schools of the country. The object of the Conference is the discussion of educational questions which affect such schools as are in close connection with the older universities. *Chairman*, Rev. Dr. David (Rugby); *Sec.* W. A. Bulkeley-Evans, 12 King's Bench Walk, Temple, London, E.C.4.

Incorporated Association of Head Masters.—*Pres.* Rev. J. R. Wynne Edwards, M.A. (Leeds Grammar School); *Assist. Sec.* H. Dendall, M.A., 37 Norfolk Street, Strand, London, W.C.2.

Incorporated Association of Assistant Masters in Secondary Schools.—*Chairman*, S. A. Bicks (Sutton County School); *Sec.* J. G. Lamb, M.A., *Offices*, 35 John Street, Bedford Row, London, W.C.1.

Association of Head Mistresses (Incorporated 1896).—*Pres.* Miss R. Oldham (Streatham Hill High School); *Sec.* Miss Ruth Young. *Office*, 92 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.

Incorporated Association of Assistant Mistresses in Public Secondary Schools, 23 Berners Street, W.—*Sec.* Miss K. Andrews, 30 Clanricarde Gardens, Notting Hill Gate, W.1.

Teachers' Registration Council (1912).—*Chairman*, Dr. M. E. Sadler; *Sec.* F. Roscoe, M.A. *Offices* 47 Bedford Square, London, W.C.1.

Teachers' Guild and Club (1885).—*General Sec.* Frank Fairman, M.A., 9 Brunswick Square, W.C.1.

Association of University Women Teachers, Incorporated.—*Sec.* Mrs. B. Brough, 108 Victoria Street, S.W.1.

Froebel Society and Junior Schools Association.—*Chairman of the Council*, Claude G. Montefiore; *Sec.* Miss L. O. Courtenay, 4 Bloomsbury Square, W.C.1.

Secondary Schools Association.—*Sec.* R. S. Hyams. *Offices*, 25 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.

Association of Teachers in Technical Institutions.—*Hon. Sec.* J. Paley Yorke, 55 Fife Avenue, Upper Clapton, N.16.

Gymnasile Teachers' Institute, Incorporated.—*Hon. Sec.* T. Williams, 25 Chalcraft Road, Lee, S.E.12.

Joint Scholarships Board.—*Chairman*, J. L. Holland, B.A.; *Sec.* H. Dendall, M.A., 37 Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C.2.

Federal Council of Secondary School Associations.—*Chairman*, J. E. King, M.A.; *Sec.* H. Dendall, M.A., 37 Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C.2.

Société Nationale des Professeurs de Français en Angleterre, for promoting Study of the French Language and Literature.—*Sec.* S. Barlet, Sackville House, 7 Red Lion Square, W.C.1.

THE EDUCATION WORK OF THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL

By the Education (London) Act, 1903, the Education Act, 1902, was, with a few modifications, applied to London; and the control of all education, primary and secondary, passed into the hands of the London County Council as the Education Authority on May 1, 1904. Before that

date the administration of education in London was divided between different bodies. The School Board for London, which was established in 1870, was responsible for the provision of public elementary school to meet the needs of the population so far as they were not met by the existing volun-

tary schools. As regards the voluntary schools, the School Board exercised no control except to see that children attended regularly. The various managers of the schools dealt directly with the central authority, the Board of Education, in all matters relating to the organisation of the schools, the inspection of the work of the schools, and the receipt of the Government grant. Meanwhile the London County Council, acting through its Technical Education Board, was responsible for the supervision of technical education, and was also brought into close relations with secondary and university education.

By the Education Acts of 1902 and 1903 the London County Council was made the local education authority responsible for all branches of education. In the field of elementary education it took over the whole of the work of the School Board for London, and also became responsible for maintaining the voluntary schools in a state of efficiency. The managers of the voluntary schools (now known as the non-provided schools) ceased to occupy the position which they had hitherto held towards the Board of Education. Government grants in respect of these schools became payable to the County Council, and the Council became responsible for the payment of the salaries of the teachers, using the rates, so far as necessary, to supplement the amount received from the Government. The whole of the elementary education of London was thus brought within the purview of one local authority, who were entrusted with the duty of supervising the curricula in all the schools and testing the efficiency of the work by its own inspectors. The County Council has emphasised this unification of the work of the two sets of schools by adopting a Standing Order that no difference shall be made in administration between the provided (or Council) schools and the non-provided (formerly Voluntary) schools, except so far as difference in method of treatment is required by statute.

As regards higher education, the County Council carries on all the powers which it formerly exercised under the Technical Instruction Acts, and in addition has received greatly increased powers which entrust it with the duty of providing out of the rates such secondary and technical education as is necessary to supplement any existing provision and of co-ordinating all forms of education from the elementary school to the University.

For the discharge of these important functions, the Council was required by the Education Acts to appoint an **Education Committee**, which should consist partly of members of the County Council and partly of other persons, including women. The Education Committee, thus appointed, consists of 50 members, of whom 38 are members of the Council and 12 are co-opted. (For members of the Committee, see under **LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL**, p. 350.)

In order to carry out the various branches of work, the Committee have appointed **9 Sub-Committees**, which are composed of from 7 to 17 members. The Sub-Committees meet, as a rule, once a week during the time when the Council is sitting. Their meetings are conducted in private, and they present their reports weekly to the Education Committee, which sits in public every Wednesday at the County Hall, Spring Gardens. Those matters which the Education Committee are unable to deal with themselves are reported to the weekly meeting of the London County Council for ratification. The question of the amount of responsibility which the Council should delegate to the Education Committee has received very

careful consideration. In general, it may be said that the Education Committee are empowered to deal with matters of ordinary current administration which fall within the objects provided for in the annual estimates, while the Council reserves to itself the right to deal with all matters that are new in principle or involve expenditure which has not been specifically sanctioned in the estimates. On matters of this nature the Finance Committee have the duty of reporting concurrently to the Council.

The London County Council spends annually over six millions on education—£5,000,000 on elementary and £1,000,000 on higher education. The receipts from Government grant and other sources amount to about £1,750,000; the rest of the cost falls on the ratepayers. The rate for education purposes is given on p. 400.

Schools and Institutions controlled by the Council

The following table shows the number of schools under the control of the Council :

1. Elementary Education :			
(a) Elementary schools—			
L.C.O. or provided schools.	592		
Non-provided schools	364		
		956	
(b) Central (39), higher grade (10), and open-air schools (2)			51
(c) Special schools for blind, deaf, physically and mentally defective children			151
(d) Industrial schools			11
Total for elementary education		1,169	1,169
2. Higher Education :			
(a) Secondary schools			20
(b) Training colleges			6
(c) Technical institutes and schools of art			17
(d) Evening schools and centres			276
Total for higher education		319	319
Total for elementary and higher education			1,488

In addition to directly maintaining the schools referred to above, the Council, as the authority charged with the duty of supplying or aiding the supply of education other than elementary and of promoting the general co-ordination of all forms of education in the County of London, subsidises by means of grants in aid of building, equipment, or general maintenance a large number of educational institutions in London, viz. the University of London, the schools of the University, secondary schools, polytechnics, technical institutes, schools of art, and other institutions. Under the schemes of administration of these institutions and by virtue of its powers under Schedule I. (9) of the Education (London) Act, 1903, the Council is enabled to appoint representatives on the governing bodies. By these means the Council is brought into close relation with the institutions and is enabled to carry out the duty imposed upon it by the Education Acts of 1902 and 1903.

Instruction in Elementary Schools

The total number of teachers employed by the Council in its various institutions is about 20,000. The salaries bill for teachers in elementary schools alone amounts to about £2,700,000 per annum. In the Council's own elementary schools there is

one assistant teacher for every 40 children. The total number of children on the roll of the public elementary schools is 736,181, of whom 568,784 are on the rolls of the London County Council schools and 149,893 on the rolls of non-provided schools. In addition there are 14,074 children on the rolls of central schools, 3,231 on the rolls of higher-grade schools, and 199 on those of open-air schools. The instruction given in the elementary schools comprises the following subjects, which are prescribed by the regulations of the Board of Education: the English language, handwriting, arithmetic, drawing, observation lessons and nature study, geography, history, singing, hygiene and physical training, domestic subjects. Considerable freedom is now allowed to head teachers in organising the curricula in the various subjects, but their methods and work are subject to the inspection of the Board of Education and of the London County Council. Open-air schools, classes in playgrounds, school journeys and visits to places of educational interest are among the more recent developments. Arrangements are made to provide, as far as possible, that all boys during their last two years at school shall receive instruction in manual training, and all girls in their last two years instruction in domestic economy (cooking, dressmaking, and laundry-work). Sufficient accommodation, however, has not yet been provided to enable this policy to be fully carried out.

Physical Welfare of Children

In consequence of the adoption by the Council of sect. 3 of the Education (Provision of Meals) Act, 1906, the Council has appointed a Children's

Care Committee for each public elementary school in London, and also local associations in various districts. The duties of the School Care Committees are generally to befriend the children, and to carry on the work of selection of necessitous children in connection with the provision of school meals. The local associations deal with the actual feeding arrangements and discuss general questions arising in connection with the care of the child. The School Care Committees are also assisting in the Council's work under sect. 12 (1) of the Children Act, 1908, relating to cruelty to children. The number of necessitous children fed during the maximum week of the school year 1913-14 was 46,736. The number is considerably less during the spring, summer, and autumn. 8,500,000 meals were supplied during the year. The average cost of each meal, including the charge for preparation and service, is 2d. The extended powers which are conferred on local authorities by the Children Act, 1908, have strengthened the hands of the Council in promoting the physical and moral welfare of the children who attend the elementary schools. As regards the physical welfare of the children, the powers conferred by the Education (Administrative Provisions) Act, 1907, have enabled the Council to organise more fully than before a system of medical inspection of children, and the Council now has a staff of 84 doctors and 69 nurses at work in the schools. Arrangements have been made with certain London hospitals to provide for the medical treatment of the children who are shown by the inspection to be in need of treatment.

The names of the principal officers of the Council engaged in educational administration are given on p. 400.

NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE

The National Insurance Act, 1911, which is described in its title as "an Act to provide for Insurance against Loss of Health and for the Prevention and Cure of Sickness," was introduced by Mr. Lloyd George on May 4, 1911, and received Royal Assent on Dec. 16 in the same year. The Act has now been in operation for more than five years, and although it has been modified in a number of details by subsequent amending Acts, the main principles of the scheme remain as originally framed. With certain exceptions, all employed persons between the ages of 16 and 70, unless employed otherwise than by way of manual labour at a rate of remuneration exceeding £160 a year, are required to be insured. The ordinary rates of contribution payable are 7d. for men and 6d. for women, 3d. of which is paid by the employer, and the remainder by the employed person.

The benefits provided under the Act are:—

- (1) *Medical Benefit*.—Free medical attendance and medicine.
- (2) *Sanatorium Benefit*.—Treatment in a sanatorium or otherwise, in case of persons suffering from tuberculosis.
- (3) *Sickness Benefit*.—Normally 10s. a week for men and 7s. 6d. a week for women.
- (4) *Maternity Benefit*.—Payment, on confinement, of a sum of 30s.
- (5) *Disability Benefit*.—Normally 5s. a week, commencing after twenty-six weeks' sickness benefit has been received.

1. CONTRIBUTIONS

Exemption from payment of contributions under the Acts may be obtained, if (i) a person has a

private income of at least £26 a year, or (ii) is mainly dependent upon some other person, or (iii) is mainly dependent upon an occupation which is not employment within the meaning of the Acts. This exemption does not, however, excuse the payment of the employer's share of the weekly contribution. In return for these contributions, the exempt person is entitled to medical and sanatorium benefit, subject to certain conditions.

Reduced rates of contribution are payable by the insured person and increased rates by the employer in the case of employed contributors whose rate of remuneration is less than 2s. 6d. a day. The whole of the weekly contribution is payable in the first instance by the employer, who recovers the employee's share by deduction from wages. The contribution is paid by the affixing, by the employer, of a stamp of the weekly value to the employee's contribution card.

A reduced rate of sickness benefit is payable to persons becoming insured for the first time after attaining the age of 18 years (in the case of women, 17 years), unless a capital sum or additional weekly contribution is paid to qualify for the full rate of benefit. The reduced rate of benefit is not applicable to women married before July 15, 1912, or to insured persons who can prove, to the satisfaction of the Insurance Commissioners, that they were completing their education up to the time of their entry into insurance.

Weekly contributions are not payable during a period of temporary unemployment. The insured person may, in order to keep himself in benefit, pay his own share of the contribution on a special card which may be obtained from his Society. Contributions are not payable during any period

when the insured person is rendered incapable of work by specific disease or by bodily or mental disablement, but, in order to claim benefit or, if benefit be not claimed, to prevent arrears accruing, medical evidence of the incapacity must be furnished to the Approved Society.

Contribution cards are supplied by Approved Societies to their members. If an insured person is not a member of a society, application may be made to any Post Office for the issue of a card. The full benefits of the Acts can only be obtained through Approved Societies, and insured persons should therefore, on entry into insurance, apply for admission to membership of a society. A list of Approved Societies may be consulted at any Public Library or Labour Exchange. An insured person who does not become a member of a society within six months and fourteen days of entry into insurance becomes a deposit contributor, and is only entitled to benefits so far as the contributions paid by or in respect of him are sufficient.

The stamped contribution card is forwarded by the insured person to his Approved Society at the expiration of its period of currency and credit for the contributions paid is given in an insurance book, which is issued by the Society. The insurance book is the member's record of contributions paid and the benefits which he receives, and it also indicates the rate of sickness benefit to which the member is ordinarily entitled.

Unless a certain number of contributions are paid every year, the insured person will fall into arrears. This may render him liable to reduction or suspension of one or more of the benefits provided by the Acts. Information as to arrears is furnished by the Approved Society shortly after the end of the contribution year, which terminates at or about the end of June in each year. A period of grace is allowed in which the insured person may redeem his arrears, and the rates of benefit to which he is entitled during the benefit year, commencing annually in November, will be governed by the number of penalty arrears with which he is debited at the close of the period of grace.

2. BENEFITS

(Members of Approved Societies)

(a) Medical Benefit

Medical benefit comprises medical attendance and treatment, including the provision of medicine, from a practitioner on the current panel list. This benefit is provided immediately for an insured person who joins an Approved Society, and continues after the age of 70.

(b) Sanatorium Benefit

This benefit is administered by the Local Insurance Committee, with whom the recommendation for the benefits rests. It consists of institutional or domiciliary treatment for insured persons suffering from tubercular disease.

(c) Sickness Benefit

Sickness benefit consists of periodical payments while an insured person is rendered incapable of work through specific disease or bodily or mental disablement. The weekly payments are made by the Approved Society upon receipt of the medical evidence of incapacity furnished by the insured person's doctor. The normal rates of sickness benefit are 10s. a week for men and 7s. 6d. a week for women. Reduced rates of benefit are payable to unmarried minors, persons becoming insured for the first time after attaining the age of 18 years (women, 17 years), who have not either

qualified for the full rate by payment of a capital sum or additional weekly contribution or satisfied the Insurance Commissioners that, prior to entry into insurance, they have been completing their education. Benefit is also subject to reduction on account of penalty arrears, and special rates of benefit are provided for aliens.

To become entitled to sickness benefit, an insured person must have been insured for 26 weeks and paid 26 weekly contributions. Benefit commences on the fourth day of incapacity, and continues as long as the employed contributor is rendered incapable of work up to a maximum of 26 weeks, subject to the production of sufficient medical evidence. In the event of the insured person again becoming sick within twelve months of the date of recovery from an earlier illness, the second illness is regarded as a continuation of the first and benefit is payable for the remainder of the 26 weeks which has not previously been exhausted. The insured person, during illness, and whilst in receipt of benefit, must conform to his Society's rule regarding behaviour during sickness. Infringement of this rule may render the insured person liable to penalties.

No sickness benefit is payable to an insured person during the period in which he is an inmate of a workhouse, hospital, asylum, convalescent home, or infirmary, supported by any public authority or out of any public funds or by a charity or voluntary subscriptions, or of a sanatorium or similar institution approved under Part I of the National Insurance Act. If the insured person has dependants, the sickness benefit to which he becomes entitled may be applied for their relief. If there are no dependants, the benefit may be paid to the hospital, if an agreement for the purpose has been made by the Society with the institution. In the case of an inmate of a sanatorium without dependants, the benefit is payable to the Insurance Committee which recommends the treatment. Whether there are dependants or not, the Society may utilise part of the benefit in the provision of surgical appliances, or otherwise for the insured person's benefit after he leaves the institution, and any unexpended balance of accrued benefit is payable, in a lump sum or instalments, to the insured person upon leaving the institution.

If an insured person is incapacitated by reason of accident, injury, or industrial disease in respect of which compensation may be claimed, sickness benefit is not payable in respect of such accident, unless the compensation or damages received are less than the insured person's normal rate of sickness benefit, in which case the Society makes up the difference.

(d) Disablement Benefit

This benefit consists of periodical payments to insured persons who are rendered incapable of work and have exhausted their 26 weeks' sickness benefit. The normal rate of disablement benefit is 5s. a week, but this rate is subject to suspension on account of arrears and reduction in certain special cases. To become entitled to disablement benefit, an insured person must have been insured for 104 weeks and paid 104 weekly contributions.

(e) Maternity Benefit

Maternity benefit comprises the payment of 30s. (reduced in the case of aliens) on confinement, to the wife of an insured person or to a woman who is herself an insured person. A woman whose husband is insured and who is herself an insured person is entitled to two maternity benefits.

A double benefit is also payable by a woman's society, where the woman is herself insured, in any case where the husband is either not insured or is disqualified from receiving the benefit by reason of arrears. Twenty-six weeks of insurance must have been completed and 26 contributions paid before the title to this benefit is established.

8. BENEFITS

(Deposit Contributors)

The benefits of deposit contributors are identical with those of members of approved societies, with the exception that as a general rule the right to benefit is exhausted when the balance in the deposit contributor's account is insufficient to meet the charges.

Medical benefit is not obtainable immediately upon entry into insurance, as in the case of a person who joins an Approved Society.

The full benefits of the Acts can only be obtained by becoming a member of an Approved Society.

4. MARRIED WOMEN

Upon the occasion of the marriage of a woman who has been insured as an employed contributor,

the ordinary benefits of the Acts are suspended and the woman is allowed either to pay no more contributions and receive a certain limited sum at confinement or during periods of sickness or distress, or to pay further contributions of 3d. a week and receive medical, sickness, and disablement benefits, the last two benefits at reduced rates.

5. SAILORS AND SOLDIERS

Special provisions of the Act are applicable to sailors and soldiers. A contribution of 3d. a week is statutorily payable, 1½d. of which is contributed by the man and the remainder by the Admiralty or Army Council. In return for this reduced contribution, a sailor or soldier is entitled to maternity benefit *only* during service.

Upon discharge from the Navy or Army a man who was insured as an employed contributor before enlistment again becomes entitled to the normal rates of benefit of the Acts, subject to the fulfilling of certain conditions.

Information regarding voluntary contributors, aliens, and other classes of contributors may be obtained from Approved Societies or the Insurance Commissioners.

OLD AGE PENSIONS

Under the **Old Age Pension Acts, 1908 and 1911**, State pensions are payable to every man or woman over the age of 70 whose income does not exceed £31 10s. per annum, and who has for the last 20 years before receiving the pension been a British subject and for 12 of those 20 years (allowance being made for Crown service abroad and certain other instances) a resident in the United Kingdom. "British subject" means a person born in the United Kingdom, or of a British father, or who has taken out a Naturalisation certificate. It also applies for the purposes of the Acts to a woman who satisfies the pension authority that, but for marriage with an alien, she would have fulfilled that condition, and that such alien is dead, or her marriage with him dissolved or annulled, or that for not less than 5 years she has been legally separated from or deserted by the alien.

The amount of pension payable to a person is calculated on his means, and is on the following scale: 5s. a week where the pensioner's means do not exceed £21 per annum; 4s. a week where his means exceed £21 but do not exceed £23 12s. 6d.; 3s. where they exceed £23 12s. 6d. but do not exceed £26 5s.; 2s. where they exceed £26 5s. but do not exceed £28 17s. 6d.; 1s. where they exceed £28 17s. 6d. but do not exceed £31 10s.

In 1916 it was decided, in order to assist cases of distress, to make a grant to meet the cost of allowances, up to a maximum of an additional 2s. 6d. a week, to those suffering special hardship from the high price of food and other economic conditions arising from the war.

To arrive at the amount of a person's "means" account must be taken of the income he is likely to receive during the succeeding year and of the yearly value of any advantage, benefit, or privilege enjoyed by him; but no account is to be taken of the yearly value of any advantage accruing from the use or enjoyment of furniture and personal effects if the total value of such property does not exceed £30.

Where husband and wife are living together in the same house, the means of either is to be taken as one-half of the total means of the couple.

A form of claim for a pension may be obtained at any post office in the United Kingdom, and when filled up by the claimant is to be delivered to the postmaster of the post office where it is desired that the pension should be payable, or to the local pension officer.

The cost of old age pensions is paid out of Imperial funds through the Post Office. The same system applies to Scotland and Ireland, and the Local Government Board for each of these countries is the appellate authority.

The number of pensioners in the United Kingdom on Mar. 31, 1915, was 369,398 males and 617,840 females—a total of 987,238. Of this number, 934,416 were pensions of 5s., 19,337 pensions of 4s., 19,453 pensions of 3s., 9,220 pensions of 2s., and 4,807 pensions of 1s.

The pensioners were distributed among the several countries as follows:

England.	648,868
Wales	42,537
Scotland	96,895
Ireland	198,938

In 1916 the total number of Old Age Pension Orders paid showed an increase of 4% in number and 4% in amount as compared with 1915:

Country.	Number.	Amount.
		£
England and Wales.	36,272,763	8,862,116
Scotland	5,051,439	1,242,047
Ireland	10,169,477	2,495,154
United Kingdom .	51,493,679	12,599,315

The estimated cost of the pensions in 1917-18 was £12,200,000, as compared with £12,654,000 in 1916-17 (exclusive of expenses of administration). With reference to the suggested reduction of the age-limit from 70 to 65, Mr. Lloyd George stated in June 1911 that the cost of this would not be less than £7,750,000.

The removal of the pauper disqualification on

Jan. 1, 1911, relieved the Poor Law authorities of England and Wales of the charge of 122,415 (5,077 indoor and 117,338 outdoor) paupers in that month, effecting an estimated saving to the

rates of about £21,951 a week. The number of persons over 70 years of age who were in receipt of parish relief fell from 195,924 on Jan. 1, 1910, to 55,653 on Jan. 4, 1915.

POVERTY AND UNEMPLOYMENT

The Report of the Poor Law Commission—The Labour Exchanges Act—Poor Law Statistics

In December 1905 a Royal Commission was appointed to inquire into: (1) The Poor Law; (2) Relief (outside the Poor Law) of Distress due to Unemployment. Voluminous reports (Majority and Minority) were issued in 1909. The Majority Report was signed by Lord George Hamilton, the Bishop of Ross, Sir H. Robinson, Sir S. Provis, Mr. F. H. Benthall, Dr. A. Downes, Rev. T. G. Gardiner, Mr. C. S. Loeh, Mr. J. P. Macdougall, Mr. T. H. Nunn, Rev. L. R. Phelps, Prof. Smart, Mrs. Bosanquet, and Miss Octavia Hill; some signing with reservations. Summaries of both reports were given in the 1910 ANNUAL.

The attitude of the two great political parties towards the report was, before the war, one of suspended judgment. The Unionist Party was pledged by its leaders to Poor-law Reform, but not on any particular lines. The Government view appeared to be that old age pensions, labour exchanges, invalidity and unemployment insurance, and the other items of its social policy, rendered it unnecessary for them to proceed with an ambitious scheme for the alteration of the Poor Law. Speaking in the House of Commons in April 1911, Mr. Burns said that the Majority Report of the Royal Commission had become archaic, and the Minority Report obsolete. Meanwhile the Local Government Board has displayed much activity in effecting administrative reforms.

EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES

The Labour Exchanges Act, 1909, enabled the Board of Trade to collect and furnish information as to employers requiring workpeople, and workpeople seeking engagement or employment, and to authorise loans towards meeting the expenses of workpeople travelling to places where employment has been found for them through an employment exchange. For the purposes of the Act, the whole country is divided into eleven divisions, each with a divisional clearing-house, presided over by a divisional chief, and all co-ordinated with a national clearing-house in London. Distributed among these eleven divisions are 30 or 40 first-class employment exchanges in towns of 100,000 inhabitants and upwards, 45 second-class exchanges in towns between 50,000 and 100,000, and a number of sub-offices in smaller towns. A joint advisory committee is established in every principal centre, on which representatives of workmen and employers meet in equal numbers, under the chairmanship of an impartial permanent official. It is enacted that no person shall suffer any disqualification or be otherwise prejudiced on account of refusing to accept employment found for him through an employment exchange where the ground of refusal is that a trade dispute which affects his trade exists, or that the wages offered are lower than those current in the trade in the district where the employment is found. A penalty of £10 may be enforced against persons knowingly making false statements for the purpose of obtaining employment or procuring workpeople through an employment exchange. In 1917 the

Employment Exchanges came under the control of the newly constituted Ministry of Labour.

The total number of registrations in 1916 on the General Register of the Exchanges was 3,658,689, an increase of 14·8% upon the total for 1915. The total number of individuals who at some time or another during 1916 applied to the Exchanges was 2,845,247. The number of applicants given work was 1,351,406, and the number of situations filled was 1,557,235. The number of vacancies notified by employers was 2,049,018 (men 909,721, women 846,196, boys 148,091, and girls 145,010). There was an increase of 688,935 in the registrations of women compared with 1915. The proportion of the vacancies filled to vacancies notified by employers to the Employment Exchanges was 76%, as compared with 72·8% in 1915.

For Staff, see p. 261.

PAUPERISM

The total expenditure on the relief of the poor in England and Wales before the war (other than expenditure defrayed out of loans) was £14,935,605, an increase of £471,703 over the previous year. It represented an average charge of 8s. 2d. per head on the estimated population. In London the expenditure came to £3,929,427, and the average cost per pauper was £30.57½, as compared with £16.16.6 outside London. The average cost per pauper in England and Wales as a whole for the year in question was £19.1.0½, the average cost of each indoor pauper being £32.12.10¾, and of each outdoor pauper £7.10.1¾.

Persons in receipt of Poor Relief

	1915-16	1916-17
Casual Paupers	4,056	3,128
Persons in receipt of outdoor medical relief only	15,997	15,679
Lunatics in pauper asylums	100,182	97,356
Other classes of paupers	561,048	521,093

The total number of persons in receipt of relief on Jan. 1, 1916, was 684,549. Excluding casual paupers and persons in receipt of outdoor medical relief only the numbers were as follows:—

	Number.	% of total.
Adults :		
Men	180,262	27·1
Women	270,239	40·6
Total adults	450,501	67·7
Children	214,472	32·3
Total	664,973	100·0

Particulars of pauperism in Scotland will be found on p. 410, and in Ireland on p. 416. Further financial statistics are also given on pp. 388-390, which deal with Local Revenue and Expenditure.

WORK AND WAGES

The Trade Unions—Wages and Strikes—Women—Conciliation and Arbitration—Labour Co-partnership

THE GROWTH OF TRADE UNIONISM

The total membership of trade unions in the United Kingdom during a series of years is given below :

Year.	Number.	Membership.	Year.	Number.	Membership.
1905 . . .	1,218	1,932,942	1908 . . .	1,206	2,386,316
1907 . . .	1,231	2,423,206	1909 . . .	1,185	2,366,248
			1910 . . .	1,174	2,441,143
			1911 . . .	1,172	3,010,954
			1913 . . .	1,135	3,928,191
			1914 . . .	1,123	3,959,863
			1915 . . .	1,106	4,126,793

The membership in 1915 was divided as follows :

Groups of Trades.	No. of Unions at end of 1915.	Membership at end of 1915.	Percentage Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in Membership compared with 1914.
Building :			
Carpenters and Joiners	2	101,927	+ 5'1
Builders' Labourers	15	26,783	— 8'2
Others	45	99,765	— 9'0
Mining and Quarrying :			
Coal Mining :			
Northumberland, Durham, and Cumberland	13	161,149	— 11'0
Yorkshire	5	138,182	+ 6'4
Lancashire and Cheshire	16	85,882	+ 6'3
Midlands and Kent	25	155,449	— 5'7
Wales and Monmouthshire	10	177,321	+ 0'5
Scotland	11	110,378	+ 8'6
Other Mining and Quarrying	9	28,822	— 8'5
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding :			
Iron and Steel Manufacture	14	77,595	+ 8'1
Ironfounding	9	49,522	+ 5'0
Engineering	59	352,049	+ 18'6
Shipbuilding	13	110,418	+ 8'0
Miscellaneous	77	43,918	+ 10'3
Textile :			
Cotton :			
Weavers	43	208,315	— 3'8
Others	103	136,409	— 0'2
Other Textile	90	92,219	+ 11'6
Textile Printing, Dyeing, Warehousemen, etc.	40	70,788	+ 15'0
Clothing :			
Boot and Shoe	11	64,990	+ 17'2
Tailoring and other Clothing	23	49,095	+ 4'2
Transport :			
Railway	6	384,042	+ 14'1
Tramway and other Land Transport	16	94,733	— 1'9
Seamen	12	116,141	— 10'0
Dock, Canal, and Riverside Labour	23	142,088	— 0'8
Printing and Allied Trades	32	97,290	+ 5'4
Woodworking and Furnishing Trades	79	65,210	+ 1'4
Shop Assistants, Clerks, etc.	11	111,107	+ 4'9
Other Trades	203	175,658	+ 1'9
General Labour	14	452,859	+ 23'5
Employees of Public Authorities	77	146,689	— 3'5
Totals	1,106	4,126,793	+ 5'3

The total expenditure of registered trade unions in 1915 was £3,200,000, a decrease of £1,140,000 as compared with 1914, there being a considerable reduction in the payments for unemployment and dispute benefits. The total funds of the trade unions amounted, at Dec. 31, 1915, to £8,595,867 : all the unions shared in this increase, which was due largely to the comparative absence of unemployment, and the consequently low amount incurred for unemployment benefits, and to the absence of any large disputes. Of the total amount, no less than

£3,185,918 was credited to unions in the engineering trades.

In 1914 there were 302 Trades Councils, representing 1,588,386 members, compared with 173 representing 714,185 members in 1898. They are local councils formed by delegates from neighbouring trade unions. Their main objects are to exert influence on local politics in parliamentary and municipal elections, and to afford mutual assistance in disputes.

The number of working men's clubs which made returns to the Registrar of Friendly Societies

in 1915 was 1,465, having a membership of 404,751 and funds of £616,034. Most of these are affiliated to the **Working Men's Club and Institute Union** (Club Union Buildings, Olerkenwell Road, E.C.1).

The **General Federation of Trade Unions** was founded in 1899. The declared objects of the Federation are to maintain the right of combination, to further conciliation, and to assist workers engaged in disputes when approved by the Executive Committee. It has a monthly organ, *The Federationist*. There were, on March 31, 1917, 141 trade unions affiliated to the General Federation, and these possessed a membership of 873,415. *Sec. W. A. Appleton. Office, Hamilton House, Bidborough Street, London, W.C.1.*

The number of associations of employers in the United Kingdom in 1913 was 1,528, comprising 506 in the building trades, 38 in mining and quarrying, 99 in the textile trades, 118 in the clothing trades, 119 in the printing trades, and various miscellaneous trades.

London Trades Council: *Sec. D. Carmichael. Office, 41 Cowcross Street, E.C.1.*

Trade Union Congress

The Congress is composed of representatives

of trade unions, either working at their trade or paid union officials. Unions may send one delegate for every 2,000 members or fraction thereof. Voting on important questions is on the principle of one vote for every 1,000 members represented. A **Parliamentary Committee** of 17 belonging to different unions is elected to look after the interests of the working classes in parliamentary matters and elsewhere, and a paid secretary is also appointed annually.

The 1917 Congress was held at Blackpool, 697 delegates being present, representing 3,082,352 members.

Chairman, Parliamentary Committee, J. W. Ogden, J.P. Secretary, Rt. Hon. O. W. Bowerman, M.P. Office, General Buildings, Aldwyeh, W.C.2.

WAGES

The number of workpeople who were reported to the Board of Trade as having received war bonuses or increased wages in 1916, in the industries for which statistics are available,* was 3,400,000, and the total amount of increase in the wages of these workpeople was about £595,000 per week, an average of about 3s. 6d. per week.

The following table compares the figures for 1915 and 1916 respectively* :

Groups of Trades.	Number of workpeople * whose rates of wages were reported as changed in		Net amount of Increase or Decrease in the weekly wages of those affected, as compared with the preceding year.*	
	1915.	1916.	1915.	1916.
			£	£
Building Trades	115,500	208,000	16,200	33,700
Coal Mining	886,500	860,000	277,800	226,500
Iron and other Mining	25,000	22,000	8,900	8,100
Quarrying	12,000	14,000	1,400	2,500
Pig Iron Manufacture	26,000	33,500	7,900	19,000
Iron and Steel Manufacture]	100,500	97,500	28,700	32,600
Engineering and Shipbuilding	715,000	560,000	129,600	86,200
Other Metal Trades	167,500	125,000	28,600	23,000
Textile Trades	621,000	840,000	51,600	75,500
Clothing Trades	103,500	115,000	14,700	15,400
Transport Trades	178,000	160,000	41,300	32,600
Paper, Printing, etc., Trades	55,000	75,000	5,700	10,000
Chemical, Glass, Brick and Pottery Trades	119,000	94,000	14,400	11,800
Miscellaneous Trades *	213,500	96,000	31,000	15,600
Local Authority Services	132,000	100,000	16,900	12,500
Total	3,470,000	3,400,000	677,700	595,000

* These statistics are exclusive of changes affecting seamen, railway servants, agricultural labourers, police, Government employees, domestic servants, shop assistants, and clerks.

In the previous twenty years there were three periods of rising wages (1896-1900, 1906-7, and 1910-15), and two of falling wages (1901-5 and 1908-9). The total amount of increase or decrease in weekly rates recorded during each of these periods and in 1916 is shown in the following table :

Period.	Number of Years included.	Net Increase or Decrease in Weekly Rates.	
		Increase in periods of Rising Wages.	Decrease in periods of Falling Wages.
		£	£
1896-1900	5	437,641	—
1901-1905	5	—	228,909
1906-1907	2	258,809	—
1908-1909	2	—	123,093
1910-1915	6	1,058,000	—
1916	1	595,000	—

The net effect of all the changes in wages recorded during the twenty-one years under review is an increase of nearly £2,000,000 on the weekly wages of the work-people in the occupations dealt with. The greatest increases in any single year were £677,700 in 1915 and £595,000 in 1916. Previous to the war the greatest increases were £208,588 in 1900 and £200,912 in 1907.

In the foregoing figures changes affecting police and Government employees are excluded from the statistics of 1915-16, but are included in those of previous years. It should also be noted that the figures relate to changes in rates of wages (including war bonuses), and take no account of increases in wages due to overtime, greater regularity of employment, or the transfer from lower to higher paid employments, all of which have been noticeable features in the years 1915-16.

The following table shows the general course of wages between 1900 and the outbreak of war :

1900	. 100·00	1907	. 101·79
1901	. 98·56	1908	. 100·97
1902	. 96·96	1909	. 99·41
1903	. 96·21	1910	. 99·70
1904	. 95·56	1911	. 99·83
1905	. 95·94	1912	. 102·46
1906	. 97·60	1913	. 105·3

As against this may be contrasted the index number of retail prices of food in London in 1912-14 as compared with prices in 1900 :

	Bread, Flour, Cereals, and Po- tatoes.	Beef, Mutton, Pork, and Bacon.	Dairy Pro- duce.	Tea, Coffee, and Cocoa.	Sugar, Jams, etc.
1900	100	100	100	100	100
1912	115·1	115·1	111·1	103·4	129·2
1913	116·2	120·9	109·3	104·7	115·7
1914*	114·6	123·3	112·2	104·7	125·7

* Although there was a marked rise in food due to the war in the months Sept.—Dec., this rise is included in the figures for 1914, which are the mean for the year. In consequence of reductions in the prices of flour, bread and meat under the operation of Food Control Orders, the general level of retail prices of food at Oct. 1, 1917, was considerably lowered. The effect of these decreases was partially counteracted by upward movements in the prices of other important food stuffs, but on balance there was a reduction in the general percentage increase since July 1914, from 106% at Sept. 1, 1917, to 97% at Oct. 1, 1917.

In arriving at the general percentage increase as above, the several articles are weighted in accordance with the proportionate expenditure on them in pre-war expenditure of working-class families, an allowance being made for the economies resulting from changes in dietary which have been effected since the beginning of the war, especially in those families in which the total income has not been increased by advances in rates of wages, greater regularity of employment, increased output, or the working of overtime. As an illustration of possible economies in this direction, it may be stated that if eggs were omitted from the dietary, margarine substituted for butter, and the consumption of sugar and fish reduced to one-half of that prevailing before the war, the general percentage increase since July, 1914, instead of being 97, would be 56.

With reference to other items of expenditure, there have been substantial increases, except with regard to rents, but the average advance has not been so great as with food. The increase from July, 1914, to Oct. 1, 1917, in the cost of all the items ordinarily entering into working-class family expenditure, including food, rent, clothing, fuel and light, etc., may be estimated at nearly 75%, taking the same quantities of the various items at each date and eliminating advances arising from increased taxation, and nearly 80% if increases due to taxation are included.

Strikes and Lock-outs

The following table summarises the figures for the years 1904-14 :

Year.	No. of Disputes beginning in each Year.	No. of Workpeople affected by Disputes beginning in each Year.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in each Year.
1904	355	87,208	1,484,220
1905	358	93,503	2,470,189
1906	486	217,773	3,028,816
1907	601	147,498	2,162,151
1908	399	295,507	10,834,189
1909	436	300,819	2,758,321
1910	531	515,165	9,894,831
1911	864	931,050	10,247,100
1912	857	1,463,281	40,914,675
1913	1,497	688,925	11,630,732
1914	973	446,205	10,104,700

The number of disputes recorded in 1914 was exceeded only once in the past 21 years, viz. in 1913. The high aggregate for the year was mainly due to the prolonged dispute in the London building trade which begun on Jan. 26, 1914, and only ended on Aug. 15. August settled many old disputes, and few new ones occurred after that month.

EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN DURING THE WAR

The increased employment of women, which is a noticeable feature of war labour conditions, has made steady progress since April of 1916. The subjoined table, based on periodical returns made by employers to the Industrial (War Inquiries) Branch of the Board of Trade, gives the most reliable estimate, which can be formed of the whole extent of the movement since July 1914, and of the rate of progress between April and July 1916. The estimates relate to employed persons, excluding outworkers, and the women are classified according to the employees' position, e.g. a factory clerk appears under industrial occupations, and a municipal tram conductor under local government.

Since the war about 1,240,000 additional women and girls, or 37·6% of the numbers employed in July, 1914, have been drawn into the various occupations included in the table below. This figure does not, however, represent the net increase in the number of women employed in all occupations, since casual agricultural labourers, domestic servants, and women employed in very small workshops and workrooms in the dressmaking trade are excluded, as well as women at work in military, naval, and Red Cross hospitals. Under the last head there has been an increase in the numbers of women employed equal to 36,000 full-time workers. On the other hand, the number of female casual labourers in agriculture has fallen by 13,000 since July, 1914, owing to seasonal variations, whilst from small workshops and domestic service it is estimated that there has been a displacement of 300,000 women. Taking these figures together, the net result gives an increase of 963,000 women employed in occupations outside their own homes.

In the occupations enumerated in the Table there has been an expansion since January 1917 in the number of women employed of no less than 182,000, which is nearly double the increase that took place in the preceding quarter. This acceleration in the growth of women's employment has been felt in all the main groups.

Occupation.	Estimated Number of Females employed in July, 1914.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in the Employment of Females since July, 1914.		Direct Replacement of Men by Women.	
		Numbers.	Percentage of those employed in July, 1914.	Numbers.	Percentage of those employed in July, 1914.
Industries *	2,184,000	+ 453,000	+ 20.7	438,000	20.1
Government establishments †	2,000	+ 198,000	+ 9,404.9	187,000	8,926.0
Agriculture in Great Britain (Permanent Labour) . .	80,000	—	0.2	32,000	40.3
Transport ‡	19,000	+ 62,000	+ 325.4	64,000	338.7
Finance and Banking . . .	9,500	+ 50,000	+ 526.2	48,000	505.5
Commerce	496,000	+ 307,000	+ 61.9	308,000	62.0
Professions	67,500	+ 21,000	+ 31.2	20,000	29.4
Hotels, Public Houses, Cinemas, Theatres, etc.	176,000	+ 13,000	+ 7.4	35,000	19.8
Civil Service	65,000	+ 89,000	+ 134.9	83,000	126.5
Local Government	198,000	+ 47,000	+ 23.9	41,000	20.7
Totals	3,298,000	+ 1,240,000	+ 37.6	1,256,000	38.1

* Including Controlled Firms, but excluding all kinds of Government Establishments.

† Including Arsenals, Dockyards and National Shell, Filling, and Projectile Factories.

‡ Estimated figures.

LABOUR CO-PARTNERSHIP

The Labour Co-partnership Association was founded in 1884, and seeks "to bring about an organisation of industry based on the principle of Labour Co-partnership: that is to say, a system in which all those engaged shall share in the profit, capital, control, and responsibility." With this view it seeks (1) in the Co-operative movement to aid by its propaganda and advice all forms of production based on the above principle; (2) in other businesses to induce employers and employed to adopt schemes of profit-sharing and investment tending in the same direction.

President, (vacant).

Hon. Secretary, Aneurin Williams, M.P.

Secretary, E. W. Mundy, B.A.

Office, 6 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.1.

The following figures show the progress of co-partnership businesses, established (with two or three exceptions) by working men:

	1883	1903	1916
Societies at work	15	114	70
Capital*	£103,436	£1,639,019	£1,492,755
Trade	160,751	3,175,814	3,447,005
Profits	9,031	175,404	257,423
Losses	114	2,207	1,476
Dividend on wages Not known		23,283	34,941

These divide themselves roughly into four classes: 1. The societies which in the main consist of individual shareholders who are in most cases workers for the society, or hope to become so, as the capital and business connection grow. 2. Societies which consist something like equally of—(a) individuals as in Class 1; (b) co-operative store societies which provide part of the capital and a market for much, if not all, of the produce. 3. Societies which are, in the main, federations of other societies, chiefly co-operative stores, but which have Labour Co-partnership provisions in their rules, whereby their employees are entitled

* Shares, loans, and reserves.

to share in the profit and acquire capital. 4. Special societies. This classification is of course imperfect, but is useful as giving a rough idea of how the movement is made up. Grouped in trades, the societies show that there are in Great Britain 16 clothing and textile, 15 boot and shoe, 5 metal, 9 building and woodworking, 15 printing, and 11 various trades—71 in all. In addition to these there are a number of agricultural co-operative societies which use profit-sharing and co-partnership.

These figures do not take into account the extension of the principle to private businesses or ordinary companies. Figures concerning these are extremely difficult to get and tabulate, because private firms often make secrecy a condition in their partnership schemes, and the absence of a uniform plan in the schemes makes generalisation difficult. The following figures show the progress of the labour co-partnership principle in Gas Companies. No. of employed, 25,550; amount of profit divided amongst employed for year ending December 1916, £80,228. Total profit to employed since schemes were adopted, £1,386,272. Market value of shares and deposits held by employed in these companies, £872,283.

Among the best-known schemes in England are those of Messrs. J., T. & J. Taylor, Woollen Manufacturers, Batley. In 22 years over £180,000 has been distributed, and the workers own more than half the capital of the company and draw two-thirds of the profit. The dividend on wages for 1916 was at the rate of 12½%, of which 7½% was given in War Loan. Many workers get a double bonus, i.e. 25%. Messrs. Lever Bros. in 1916 distributed in dividends over £29,000 to about 4,150 workers. Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth & Co.: the workers have over £360,000 invested in the capital. Messrs. Clarke, Nicholls & Coombs, Sweet Manufacturers, have distributed to their workers over £218,000 in twenty-six years. The Home & Colonial Stores adopted a scheme in 1914 and paid about £30,000 in 1915 to their employees.

THE CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT

Modern co-operation dates from the establishment of the **Rochdale Pioneers' Society** in 1844, on whose model all subsequent societies have based themselves. The primary object of a co-operative society is distribution, and it aims at saving for the members the shopkeeper's and, if possible, the wholesaler's profits. There is no limit to membership; any one may join. Each person joining must take up one or two £1 shares, paying generally 1s. on entrance, and the remainder, if he chooses, out of his accumulating dividends. The maximum share of capital which one person can hold by law is £200. Goods are sold at the ordinary retail prices, and each purchaser receives checks or vouchers corresponding to the amount of purchases. Half-yearly or quarterly these are paid into the store, and the surplus of receipts over cost is divided among the members at so much per pound of purchases. This is the **rebate, or dividend** as it is more familiarly called. Non-members may deal at the stores, and receive discount as a rule at half the members' rate. The rate of dividend is usually between 2s. and 3s., but runs up to 3s. 6d. or 4s. Four or five per cent. interest is generally paid on capital. The store is managed by a committee elected by the members, each member having one vote. The first department of a store is usually grocery and provisions. Many stores, even the smaller ones, bake their own bread, and find it most successful. Hardware, drapery, boots and shoes, coal, tailoring, and furnishing generally constitute branches of every large store. In 1916 there were, according to the **Co-operative Union Report**, 1,481 distributive societies, with 3,566,739 members, a total capital (share, loan, and reserve) £75,219,139, £197,235,322 sales, and £19,145,021 profit. The distributive societies also carry on various **productive departments**, e.g. baking, corn-milling, cabinet-making, bootmaking, tailoring, dress-making, etc., the total output in this direction being about £14,000,000 annually.

The **English Wholesale Society** was started in 1863. It is a federation of co-operative societies, none other being allowed to become shareholders or purchasers. Each society takes up one £5 share for every 5 members. The Society is managed by a General Committee of 32 members, 16 of whom represent the Societies in the Manchester division and 8 each the divisions of London and Newcastle.

The **Scottish Wholesale Society** was started in 1869 on lines similar to the English Society, but admitting its employees to collective membership on certain terms.

Apart from the production carried on by the distributive societies, there is great activity on the part of a large number of societies organised

specially to carry on a variety of manufactures. See **LABOUR CO-PARTNERSHIP**.

The **Co-operative Union** (*General Secretary*, A. Whitehead; *offices*, "Holyoake House," Hanover Street, Manchester) is the organising and propagandist centre of the movement, and was formed 1869. The governing body is the **Central Board**, which meets at Congress time. Its members are appointed by the sectional boards of the eight districts into which the United Kingdom is divided. The work of the board is conducted by committees. It devotes special efforts to inducing societies to devote a part of their profits to educational purposes. It also organises the annual Congress. The **1917 Congress** was held at Swansea, and was attended by 1,300 delegates, representing Co-operative Societies in all parts of the United Kingdom. There were, in 1917, 1,308 societies members of the Union, the subscriptions from which amounted to £17,432. The annual income of the Union is augmented by the sale of literature.

The **Women's Co-operative Guild** (England and Wales) was started in 1883, to educate women in co-operative principles, and increase their power and activity in the movement. It has 31,600 members in nearly 609 branches. Its main lines of work have recently been in the spread of co-operation among the poor, the housing question, anti-credit, divorce law reform, and citizenship campaign; it, too, holds an annual congress.

There is also a **Women's Co-operative Guild** in Scotland, with 193 branches and a membership exceeding 13,640. A **Woman's Guild** has also been formed in Ireland, with 9 branches and 474 members.

The **International Co-operative Alliance** for the promotion of co-operation throughout the world is a federation of co-operative organisations in Great Britain, Germany, France, Italy, Austria, Hungary, Switzerland, Belgium, Denmark, Holland, Canada, Russia, Norway, India, Sweden, Finland, United States, etc. The Alliance includes over 1,200 local societies and national federations, who contributed to its funds more than £1,070 in the year ending Dec. 1916. International Co-operative Congresses were held in 1895 (London), 1896 (Paris), 1897 (Delft), 1900 (Paris), 1902 (Manchester), 1904 (Budapest), 1907 (Cremona), 1910 (Hamburg), and 1913 (Glasgow). The Alliance publishes reports of these Congresses, also Annual Reports of its Executive Committee, and a Bulletin issued in English, French, and German. An Annual was published for the first time in 1910, showing the development of co-operation throughout the world, and containing also a detailed history of the International Alliance. *Sec. H. J. May. Office*, 14 Great Smith Street, Westminster, London, S.W.1.

HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING

The **Housing and Town Planning Act**, 1909, which came into force in 1910 provides (1) for the housing of the working classes, (2) for town planning, and (3) for the appointment of County medical officers. The Act was summarised in the 1910, 1911, and 1912 editions.

Shortly after the outbreak of the war two emergency measures—the **Housing Act**, 1914, and **Housing (No. 2) Act**, 1914—were passed, but circumstances have not arisen requiring the utilisation

of the powers conferred by the Acts. A far-reaching scheme of housing after the war is being undertaken by the Local Government Board through the local authorities.

According to the Report of the Local Government Board on **Housing and Town Planning** for 1914-15, representations were made to the local authorities in respect of 54,635 houses. The local authorities decided to proceed under the Act in over 27,000 cases; 16,355 houses were

made fit for habitation without closing orders; 2,079 dwelling-houses were closed or demolished voluntarily; 11,262 closing orders were made, and 2,477 demolition orders made. Since the passing of the Act, the number of dwelling-houses passed under review totals 182,905.

The war has, speaking generally, put a stop to activity on the part of local authorities in the direction of housing, but there are a few localities where it has had precisely the opposite effect and where an urgent need for additional housing accommodation has arisen and has had to be met owing to the extension of works engaged in the production of materials of war.

In Scotland, where action was taken in regard to the closing and demolition of 2,971 houses during the year 1914, and where 1,398 other houses were made fit for human habitation, the Scottish Local Government Board says that the provision of more houses is the key to the situation. There is a general scarcity of working-class houses throughout Scotland, due chiefly to the rising costs of building material, the withdrawal of private capital from this field of enterprise, and the reluctance of local authorities to exercise their powers to meet the demand, especially in the clearance of slum areas in the large towns.

HOUSING REFORM ASSOCIATIONS

Mansion House Council on Health and Housing. Amalgamated with the National League for Physical Education and Improvement. The oldest Society for the education of public opinion in regard to the need for Housing Reform. *Hon. Sec. C. E. Allan. Office, 4 Tavistock Square, W.C.1.*

The Rural Housing and Sanitation Association. Formed in 1902 to improve the condition of housing and sanitation in country working-class homes. It is strictly non-party. *Sec. Miss Annette Churton. Office, Parliament Mansions, Victoria Street, S.W.1.*

Housing Organisation Society, Ltd. *Sec. E. Betham. Office, 4 Tavistock Square, W.C.1.*

Workmen's National Housing Council. Supported by a number of Trade Unions, Trade Councils, and Labour Organisations. *Sec. J. S. Whybrew. Office, 136 Hampstead Way, London, N.W.4.*

The National Housing and Town Planning Council. Founded in 1900 to promote a national movement for Housing and Town Planning Action. *Sec. H. R. Aldridge, 41 Russell Square, London, W.C.1.*

Co-partnership Tenants' Housing Council. To aid in the solution of the housing problem by encouraging the establishment of Tenants' Co-partnership Housing Societies with approved rules and in suitable localities, etc. *Hon. Sec. K. O. Vine. Office, 6 Bloomsbury Square, W.C.1.*

Co-partnership Tenants, Ltd., was formed to promote the formation and development of residential estates on the principles advocated by the Co-partnership Tenants' Housing Council. Its experts give advice on land, capital, estate development and house building, and in account keeping. *Sec. K. O. Vine. Offices, 6 Bloomsbury Square, W.C.1.*

The "Garden City Association" was founded in 1899, and in Sept. 1903 the Company, "First Garden City, Ltd." was formed, with a capital of £300,000, of which about £193,000 has been subscribed, and an estate of 3,818 acres (since increased to 4,556 acres) purchased at Letchworth, near Hitchin, at an average cost of about £40 per acre. Seventy factories and workshops

are now at work; 90 shops have been erected, and over 2,000 houses and other buildings have been erected and occupied, the population being about 11,000. Post and telegraph offices, telephone exchange, churches, schools, recreation ground, libraries, swimming baths, golf links, banks, clubs, and hotels are established. The total rates are 5s. 7d. in the £. A parish council conducts local affairs. First Garden City, Ltd., Letchworth, Hertfordshire. *Secretary, Harold Craske.*

Housing Reform Company, Ltd., 4 Park Place, Cardiff.

Liverpool Housing Association. *Sec. W. Knowles, The Beeches, Rahy Drive, Bromborough, Cheshire.*

Rochdale Housing Reform Council. *Hon. Sec. Fred. Duckworth, 3 Sawyer Street, Rochdale.*

York Health and Housing Reform Association. *Office, 22 St. Saviourgate, York.*

Welsh Garden Cities, Ltd. *Sec. R. H. Allen. Office, 3 Dumbries Place, Cardiff.*

HOUSING COMPANIES AND TRUSTS

Artisans, Labourers and General Dwellings Co. *Sec. Walter Hayward (actg.). Office, 2 Wood Street, Westminster, S.W.1.*

Bournville Village Trust. This was founded by Mr. George Cadbury in December 1900, for the purpose of holding and administering the Bournville Estate. The object of the scheme is the furtherance of Housing and Town Planning. The area of the estate is about 650 acres. There are now three villages upon it, viz. Bournville that known as Bournville Tenants, and one in course of erection at Weoley Hill, Bristol Road. There are altogether about 1,000 houses, with a population of 4,500. As the gift of the property is absolute, the scheme provides for perpetual growth, the revenue being used for the purchase of more land, the erection of additional houses, and the general work of housing and town planning reform.

East End Dwellings Co., Ltd. *Sec. T. Wilkinsons, 27 Chancery Lane, W.C.2.*

Four Per Cent. Industrial Dwellings Co., Ltd. *Sec. P. Ormiston, 1, 2 and 3 St. James's Place, Aldgate, E.C.3.*

Guinness Trust. *Sec. E. W. Winch, 5 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.*

Iveagh Trust (1903), Bull Alley Street, Dublin. *Sec. James A. Bonner.*

Metropolitan Association for Improving the Dwellings of the Industrious Classes. *Sec. E. H. Marston, 1 Pancras Square, Pancras Road, London, N.W.1.*

Metropolitan Industrial Dwellings Co., Ltd. *Sec. Lindsay S. G. Young, 38 Broadway Court, Westminster, S.W.1.*

Peabody Donation Fund. *Sec. Viscount Dunluce, 15 Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C.2.*

The Joseph Rowntree Village Trust, Garden Village, New Barswick, York. *Agent, Miss Harlock, 7 Grove View, Clifton, York.*

Rowton Houses, Ltd. *Sec. W. J. Sellwood (actg.), 7 Little College Street, Westminster, S.W.1.*

Estate of the late W. R. Sutton (Sutton Model Dwellings). *Sec. W. Balmain, 183 Old Street, E.C.2.*

Victoria Dwellings Association, Ltd. *Sec. Sydney G. Henniker, 38 Victoria Dwellings, Battersca Park Road, London, S.W.11.*

Wharnciffe Dwellings Co., Ltd. *Sec. W. J. Sellwood (actg.), 7 Little College Street, Westminster, S.W.1.*

ALCOHOL AND INEBRIETY

LICENSED PREMISES

On Jan. 1, 1916, there were 86,626 on-licence premises in England and Wales, and 23,202 off-licence premises, giving proportions, according to the estimated population of 23·22 on-licences and 6·22 off-licences (or together 29·44 licensed premises) per 10,000 persons.

On-Licences

Year.	Total number.	Proportion pr. 10,000 persons.	Decrease during previous 12 months.
1895 . .	103,341	33·94	—
1905 . .	99,478	29·27	451
1910 . .	92,484	25·84	1,561
1913 . .	88,739	24·04	1,110
1914 . .	87,660	23·50	1,079
1915 . .	86,626	23·22	1,034
1916 . .	85,889	23·02	737

Off-Licences

Year.	Total Number.	Proportion per 10,000 persons.	Decrease during previous 12 months.
1905 . .	25,405	7·47	—
1910 . .	24,438	6·83	239
1913 . .	23,632	6·40	183
1914 . .	23,408	6·27	224
1915 . .	23,202	6·22	206
1916 . .	22,977	6·16	225

In the eleven years 1905–15 a total sum of £10,300,802 was received by the compensation authorities, and a total of £9,326,589 was paid out in compensation for 10,146 licences. There remained on Dec. 31, 1915, an aggregate balance in the several funds of £994,213.

The total amount paid in compensation during 1916 was:—

On account of 85 Publicans' licences	£ 112,098
„ „ 133 Beerhouses	„ 155,453
„ „ 123 Beerhouses: <i>ante</i> 1869	143,438
	<u>£267,481</u>

Of this sum there was paid:—

	£	s.	d.
To the licencees	27,490	10	2
To other parties	239,991	6	8
Total	<u>£267,481</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>10</u>

War Restrictions

Two exceptional sets of restrictions were first put in force in 1914. On August 31 of that year the Intoxicating Liquor (Temporary Restriction) Act was passed, and under it 623 orders suspending the sale or consumption of liquor in licensed premises and clubs was made before the end of the year. This policy was considerably extended in 1915–17, and orders made curtailing hours, prohibiting "treating," etc. Numerous orders

closing licensed premises were also made by the competent military and naval authorities under the provisions of the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

Clubs, etc.

The continuous growth of the number of clubs showed a check in 1914, and was followed in 1915 by a substantial decrease. This decrease, however, was not maintained in 1916, the total number of clubs for that year being 8,520, or only 14 less than the preceding year.

Proceedings against Licensed Persons

The total number of proceedings in 1916 against licensed persons for offences against the Intoxicating Liquor laws was 4,776, and the convictions numbered 3,238. For permitting drunkenness or selling to drunken persons there were 303 convictions, as against 1,200 in 1903 (the record year). There were 101 convictions under the Children Act of 1908.

Drunkenness

The outbreak of war in August 1914 altered so completely the conditions out of which convictions for drunkenness normally arise that comparisons between the figures for 1914 and 1915 and those for previous years can hardly be made with any degree of safety. The removal of millions of men by enlistment into H.M. Forces is in itself—to mention only one point—sufficient to cause wide derangement of the figures.

Nevertheless, it is very noticeable that the marked decrease in convictions which took place in the latter months of the year 1914 was continued and accentuated throughout the years 1915 and 1916.

The total convictions for drunkenness in England and Wales in 1916 were 84,191, as compared with 135,811 in 1915—a decrease of 51,620 or 38%, following a decrease of 26% in the preceding year. In every month of the year the figures were very much lower than in the previous year. Of this total of 84,191, 29,394 convictions were in Greater London, 48,197 in Northern England, and 6,600 in Southern England.

The total of 84,191 is the lowest recorded for upwards of 40 years, and is 55% below the total for 1913.

The figures for convictions of male persons in 1913, 1914, 1915, and 1916 were 153,112, 146,517, 102,600 and 62,946—the last three totals being respectively 4·3%, 33%, and 59% lower than that for 1913. The corresponding figures for females were 35,765, 37,311, 33,211 and 21,245—the last three totals being respectively 4·3% higher and 7·1% and 41% lower than that for 1913. The marked differences between the movements of these two sets of figures may no doubt be ascribed in some degree to the demands made on the male population by enlistment in H.M. Forces.

The work of the Central Control Board (Liquor Traffic) has been in the main instrumental in producing sobriety. The general work of the Board now extends to nearly the whole of Great Britain; the chief features are the restriction of drinking in licensed premises and clubs, particularly by the restriction of hours, the prohibition of treating, and of sales of liquor on credit, and by restrictions also on off-sales. Industrial canteens have been established, and direct control of the liquor traffic inaugurated in certain areas

with marked success. The following figures are striking:

Weekly Averages of Convictions for Drunkenness in Areas Scheduled up to the end of 1916

	For the 4 weeks immediately before the Order.	For 1916.	For the 4 weeks ending Mar. 25, 1917.
Areas in England & Wales	2,471	1,487	1,075
Areas in Scotland.	1,485	947	680

Beer and Spirits Charged with Duty for Home Consumption in the United Kingdom

Financial Year.	Beer. Standard Barrels.	Spirits. Proof Gallons.
1913-14	35,372,000	32,596,000
1914-15	32,525,000	34,345,000
1915-16	29,626,000	35,597,000
1916-17 (provisional)	25,905,000	23,998,000

STATE PURCHASE OF THE LICENSED LIQUOR TRADE

Advisory Committees have been appointed to consider the question of the State purchase of the licensed liquor trade. That on Scotland has made its Report [Cd. 8319 of 1916]. The Committee pointed out that the problem in Scotland was entirely different to that in England. In England the brewers, they said, were the owners of nearly all the public-houses, and therefore the purchase of the breweries by the Government would give them possession of most of the public-houses in the country. In Scotland there are some 6,700 persons who hold public-house licences and about 3,400 licensed grocers; it was calculated that it would cost £8,788,000 to buy out the publicans' interest and £1,470,000 to buy out the licensed grocers. The fact that local option comes into force in Scotland in 1920 also makes a difference between the two countries. In 1917, the Government being of opinion that it might shortly be necessary, as an urgent war measure, to assume control of the manufacture and supply of intoxicating liquors during the war and the period of demobilisation, and that such control would involve the purchase after the war of the interests concerned, appointed 3 Committees (for England and Wales, Scotland, and Ireland, respectively), to inquire into and report upon the terms upon which the various interests should be acquired, and the financial arrangements which should be made for the period of control. The Committee for England and Wales reported that, in their opinion, a scheme of purchase was financially practicable, and they suggested various formulae which might be adopted in assessing the capital value of the interests involved.

THE CONSUMPTION OF ALCOHOL AT HOME AND ABROAD

From time to time the Board of Trade presents to the House of Commons Statistical Tables showing the production and consumption of Alcoholic Beverages (Wine, Beer, and Spirits) in the British Empire, and in the principal Foreign

Countries; and the Revenue derived therefrom. The last issue of these tables was published in 1911 (H.C. 819), and covered the fifteen years ending with and including 1909.

The following tables, compiled from the report and from the Statistical Abstract of the British Empire, show the consumption per head in the countries named of spirits and beer in the year 1909, and of wine in the average of the years 1905-9.

The quantity of spirits manufactured in the United Kingdom in the year ending Sept. 30, 1915 was 47,615,517 proof gall. by 142 distilleries. The distribution was: England, 8 distilleries, 12,038,395 proof gall.; Scotland, 113 distilleries, 25,966,491 proof gall.; Ireland, 21 distilleries, 9,610,631 proof gallons.

Country.	Gallons of Proof Spirit.	Gallons of Beer.	Gallons of Wine.
United Kingdom	0.70	26.2	0.27
Canada	0.81	5.3	0.11
Commonwealth of Australia	0.78	11.0	1.14
New Zealand	0.74	9.7	0.14
Union of S. Africa	0.36	1.3	1.6
Denmark	2.16	19.1	n.
Germany	1.58	22.0	1.19
France	1.32	7.9	34.5
Sweden	1.14	11.1	n.
United States	1.14	16.5	0.49
Russia	1.10	n.	n.
Norway	0.64	4.2	n.

n. No figures available.

THE TREATMENT OF INEBRIATES

An inebriate has been defined as a person who habitually takes or uses any intoxicating thing or things, and while under the influence of such thing or things, or in consequence of the effects thereof, is (a) dangerous to himself or others, or (b) a cause of harm or serious annoyance to his family or others, or (c) incapable of managing himself or his affairs, or of ordinary proper conduct.

The Habitual Drunkards Act, 1879, provided for the detention in retreats of those inebriates only who chose to surrender their liberty of their own free will. The Inebriates Acts, 1898 and 1899, made compulsion legal in the case of such drunkards as by repeated drunkenness in public or by crime brought themselves within reach of legal procedure. The Licensing Act, 1902, gave power to commit a wife who was an habitual drunkard to a retreat.

Roughly, there are about 48,000 inebriates, of all classes, in England and Wales at the present time (about 1.42 per 1,000 of the population), of which number about 16,000 are persons in private life—whose habits have not led to conviction in police courts—and 32,000 known to have criminal or disorderly tendency.

Institutions for Inebriates

There are three kinds of institutions to which inebriates may be sent: viz.—(1) **Certified Inebriate Reformatories**, which number 6. Of these 4 are for women only, and 2 admit both women and men. The average number of committals to Reformatories is about 310 (93 men and 217 women). (2) **State Inebriate Reformatories**, which are for the worst cases, and to which are sent those inebriates who prove too refractory for further control in certified institutions. The Aylesbury State Reformatory for Women has an average number of 65 under detention; and the Warwick Reformatory for Men, 20. (3)

Licensed Retreats, in which there has been marked improvement in late years. These number 18, and 521 persons are received on an average—161 under the Acts and 360 as private patients. In Scotland there is a State Inebriate Reformatory at Perth, besides 3 Certified Reformatories and 2 Retreats, with average admissions of 1,247. In Ireland there is a State Inebriate Reformatory at Ennis, Certified Reformatory at St. Brigid's, Wexford (32 female patients), and a Retreat at Belfast (15 patients).

THE PUBLIC-HOUSE REFORM MOVEMENT

For over fifteen years attempts have been made, in different parts of Great Britain, to get public-houses under public management by means of **Public-house Trust Companies**. Whilst recognising that public-houses are a public necessity, the object is to eliminate, as far as possible, the element of private profit from the retail trade of intoxicating liquors; to secure a strict enforcement of the regulative provisions of the existing licensing law; to maintain the public-houses acquired not as mere drinking saloons, but as refreshment houses so far as local conditions will permit; to limit the shareholders' dividends to 5%, and to pay all profits (over and above depreciation, reserve, and dividend) to trustees for public purposes. In order to remove all temptation to the manager to push the sale of intoxicants, he is paid a fixed salary, and is allowed no profit whatever on the sale of alcoholic drinks, but is allowed a profit on all trade in food and non-alcoholics. Tea, coffee, and other temperance drinks, and food, are made readily accessible at the bars, and are served promptly. To Earl Grey and the Bishop of Chester is due the credit of having originated the movement. There are now 21 Trust Companies in the United Kingdom—16 in England and Wales, 1 in Ireland, and 5 in Scotland. There are over 300 houses now under trust management, and a large number will be offered for trust management on the expiration of the existing leases. *Secretary*, Hugh A. Paget. *Office*, 15 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W.1.

In this connection also should be mentioned the **People's Refreshment House Association, Ltd.**, founded by the Bishop of Chester in 1896. The Association controls 140 inns on reformed lines in various counties. *Secretary*, Reginald Cripps. *Offices*, Broadway Chambers, Westminster, S.W.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS AGAINST ALCOHOL

An International Anti-Alcohol Congress has been held biennially during the past thirty years in various European towns, and met in London July 1909, at The Hague in 1911, and in Milan in 1913. All arrangements were made for the 1915 Congress to be held in the United States, but owing to the war it has been indefinitely postponed. The U.S. Government's appropriation of £10,000 being carried forward. *British Correspondent's address*, National Temperance League Office, Paternoster House, E.C.

TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

The Temperance movement had its origin in Scotland and Ireland in 1829, and in England in 1830, the British movement having been suggested by the earlier reform in the United States in 1826. At first societies were founded on the principle of abstinence from ardent spirits,

but in less than ten years this abstinence was extended to all intoxicating beverages. Temperance organisations are now of great variety and extent; the chief societies and institutions are detailed below.

Army Temperance Association, Royal. *Gen. Sec.* Clare White. *Office*, 47 Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.1.

British Temperance League (founded 1835). *Sec.* Charles Smith, F.S.S. *Office*, 29 Union Street, Sheffield.

Church of England Temperance Society (Incorporated) (1838, 809). *Sec.* Rev. Gerald A. Thompson. *Office*, 50 Marsham St., Westminster, S.W.1.

Good Templars, International Order of (first formed in New York in 1851, and extended to England in 1868 by Joseph Malins). *Gen. Manager*, R. Crombleholme. *Offices*, 168 Edmund Street, Birmingham.

Licensing Administration Bureau. *Hon. Sec.* C. Pinhorn, 27 Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, E.C.4.

Medical Temperance Association, British. *Pres.* Prof. Sims Woodhead; *Hon. Sec.* W. McAdam Eccles, M.S., F.R.C.S., 124 Harley Street, W.1.

National Temperance Federation. *Hon. Sec.* Guy Hayler, "Courtfield," Avenue Road, South Norwood Park, S.E.25.

National Temperance League. *Sec.* J. T. Rae. *Office*, Paternoster House, London, E.C.

National United Temperance Council. *Hon. Sec.* C. Pinhorn, 27 Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, E.C.4.

Naval Temperance Society, Royal. *President*, Admiral Sir G. F. King Hall, K.C.B., C.V.O.; *Hon. Superintendent*, Miss Weston. *Headquarters*, Royal Sailors' Rest, Portsmouth, and Devonport.

Scottish Temperance League. *Sec.* Jas. Gillies. *Office*, 108 Hope Street, Glasgow.

Sons of Temperance (National Division).—*Estab.* 1855 in England. Adult membership, 126,491, also 95,288 cadets and 138,136 State Insurance members. Funds, £642,624. *President*, Aid. W. J. Wightman (London); *Treasurer*, J. H. Steele, J.P. (Salford); *Chief Secretary*, W. Davies, J.P. *Offices*, 244 Oxford Road, Manchester.

Temperance Legislation League, formed in November 1905, advocates a definite constructive policy of Temperance Reform by a scheme of state purchase of the liquor trade, the effective administration of the licensing laws, and the provision of counter-attractions or alternatives to the public-house. *Chairman of Committee*, Joseph Rowntree; *Hon. Sec.* Arthur Sherwell, M.P.; *Sec. A. F. Harvey*. *Office*, Parliament Mansions, Victoria Street, S.W.1.

United Kingdom Alliance, formed in 1853, aims at obtaining a law enabling the voters of each locality to exclude totally, or partially, the sale of intoxicating liquors; but it aids all legislation in favour of progressive temperance reform. *Secretary*, George B. Wilson, Grosvenor Chambers, 16 Deansgate, Manchester, and 11 Tothill St., Westminster, S.W.1.

United Kingdom Band of Hope Union, with 430 unions and 32,363 societies and membership of 3,272,763. *Patron*, His Majesty the King;

President, The Hon. Mrs. Eliot Yorke; *Treasurer*, Edward Wood; *Sec. C.* Wakely. *Office*, 59 and 60 Old Bailey, E.C.4.

Women's Temperance Association, National British. *President*, Rosalind Countess of Carlisle *Sec. Miss Hunt.* *Office*, 47 Victoria St., London, S.W.1.

Women's Total Abstinence Union. *Sec. Miss Boyd.* *Office*, 4 Ludgate Hill, E.C.4.

World's Women's Christian Temperance Union. *President*, Rosalind Countess of Carlisle; *Hon.*

Secs. Miss Agnes E. Slack, Caxton Buildings, Ripley, Derbyshire, and Miss Anna A. Gordon, Evanston, Ill., U.S.A.

Young Abstinence' Union. *Sec. Miss Edith Skelt.* *Office*, 33 Henrietta Street, Strand, London, W.C.2.

Society for the Study of Inebriety. Established 1884. Quarterly organ, "The British Journal of Inebriety." *Pres.* Sir Wm. J. Collins, K.C.V.O., M.P.; *Hon. Sec. T. N. Kelynack, M.D.*, 139 Harley Street, W.1.

CRIME AND ITS PREVENTION

BORSTAL INSTITUTIONS

Part 1 of the Prevention of Crime Act, 1903, as amended by the Criminal Justice Administration Act, 1914, provides for the reformation of young offenders. It empowers the Secretary of State to establish Borstal Institutions in which offenders, of either sex, of not less than 16 nor more than 21 years of age, who may be convicted of an offence rendering them liable to a sentence of penal servitude or imprisonment, may receive such industrial and other instruction, and be subjected to such disciplinary and moral influences, as will conduce to their reformation and the prevention of crime. In such cases as the Acts specify, the Court, instead of passing a sentence of penal servitude or imprisonment, may order the detention of the offender under penal discipline, for a period of not less than two years nor more than three years, in a Borstal Institution. The system takes its name from Borstal Prison, Rochester, where it has been carried on for some years with very gratifying results. In August 1909 the name of Borstal Prison was officially altered to Borstal Institution. On a boy's discharge from the Institution he is handed over to the

Borstal Association (*Hon. Director*, Wemyss Grant-Wilson; *Sec. J. T. Cunliffe*; *Offices*, 15 Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C.2), a society founded by Sir Evelyn Ruggles-Brise, Chairman of the Prison Commission. In 1915-16 355 persons (303 males and 52 females) were released from Borstal Institutions in England and Wales. On a boy's or girl's discharge from an Institution, the Borstal Association sees that he or she has the means to live decently until fairly established.

A division of the Home Office deals with all questions relating to children, particularly reformatory and industrial schools, children's courts, probation officers, cruelty to children, and street trading.

THREE LARGE CITIES COMPARED

According to a statement made by the chairman of a Special Council Committee in Chicago, the comparison of crime in London, New York, and Chicago in 1914 was: Murders—Chicago, 262; New York, 131; London, 36. Robberies and assaults to rob—Chicago, 1,022; New York, 926; London, 78. Burglaries—Chicago, 1,041; New York, 1,755; London, 1,129.

MEDICAL REVIEW, 1917

Health of the Army.—In the course of his speech introducing the Army Estimates (March 1) Mr. Forster dealt with the health of the Army, first dealing with that of the Mesopotamian force, concerning which great public uneasiness had been caused by the publication of the Mesopotamian report with its damaging reflections on the medical arrangements. Mr. Forster remarked that, following complete reorganisation, the conditions existing in Mesopotamia were now fully satisfactory. During the summer there was inevitably some considerable sickness, but the admission rates had steadily diminished in the cooler weather. An abundant supply of nurses and doctors had been supplied in that area. In France, Salonika, and Egypt the general conditions of affairs was satisfactory. There had been a good deal of malaria in East Africa. One of the most remarkable phenomena was the almost total disappearance of enteric fever. The number of cases of typhoid fever among British troops in France up to Nov. of the previous year was 1,684, paratyphoid 2,534, and indefinite cases 353, a total of only 4,571 cases of the typhoid group of diseases. (In the South African War there were 60,000 cases and 8,227 deaths.) The admission rates for typhoid fever among the troops in France who had not been inoculated was 15 times higher than among those who had been inoculated, and the death-rate 70 times higher.

The Health of the Navy.—Surg.-Gen. H. D. Rolleston delivered an address at the Medical Society of London (Feb. 12) on Naval Medicine in the War. The general health of the Grand Fleet had been extremely good, the average daily sickness extremely low, almost always under 1%. Most of the sickness was of a minor character, such as seasonal influenza and boils. Measles, mumps, rubella, scarlet fever, and diphtheria occurred, but in the majority of instances they subsided after the appearance of the initial cases. There was a severe epidemic of measles among the Shetlanders in the Fleet and at Lerwick. No case of small-pox occurred in the Fleet, and, except in the Mediterranean, there were few cases of enteric fever. Small outbreaks were traced in three ships, one to infected oysters, one to a typhoid carrier, one to infected water.

In the Eastern Mediterranean Squadron during the later months of 1915 almost every ship was attacked by epidemic gastro-enteritis, which, however, died down in December. There was a fair number of cases of typhoid and dysentery. Pyrexia (sand-fly fever), paratyphoid, and malaria had occurred.

At Bermuda there was an outbreak of dengue, and Meagher's observations supported the belief that it was spread by mosquitoes.

The good bill of health of the Fleet as a whole, a tribute to preventive medicine, was due (1) to

the comparative isolation of the fleets; (2) the quarantine precautions; (3) the lectures given on personal hygiene to the men; (4) the measures to obviate the effects of monotony; (5) improvement in the ventilation of the ships.

Wounds, differing from those in land actions by the absence of filth, were due to shells, splinters, shrapnel, and fragments of ships' structures. Burns formed an important proportion, at least a third, of the casualties in action—general and severe burns, and burns of the exposed skin, due to the flash of high explosives in a confined space. The detonation of lyddite shells and the burning of our own cordite liberate gases, but the most powerful factor in the production of "gassing" was nitric oxide. There was a rise in the incidence of appendicitis directly after the battle of Jutland among the sick from the engaged ships.

Civilian Medical Boards.—The assumption by Sir Auckland Geddes of the post of Minister of National Service was followed by the formulation of a scheme to replace the existing medical examination of recruits by the substitution of civilian medical boards. The Recruiting Medical Boards which were under military control were nominally replaced on October 31 by boards of civilian medical practitioners. The country was divided into districts or regions: London region, West Midlands, South-Eastern, South-Western, East Anglian, North, North-Western, Yorks and East Midlands, Scottish, and Welsh. Each of these regions was subdivided, so as to permit of boards being set up at towns in its ambit; for example, London boards were set up at North London, West London, South London, East London, Woolwich, Wandsworth, Wood Green, Hounslow, Holloway, White City, Cammerwell, Stratford, Croydon; and in a provincial region such as the North-Western, at Manchester, Lancaster, Ashton-under-Lyne, Warrington, Liverpool, Bury, Preston, Blackburn, and Chester. On these boards it was sought to enlist the services of the best local medical practitioners, men who possessed the requisite professional skill and who commanded the confidence of their colleagues and the public. In order to attain this ideal, Sir A. Geddes invited the assistance of the Statutory Medical War Committees in Scotland, England, and Wales for the suggestion of suitable men. The assistance of Local Medical War Committees in those parts of the country where boards were to be set up was also evoked, and it was sought to have for each committee a roster of eight or more medical men, who should be able to sit alternatively on boards each of four medical members. In each area the Ministry of National Service appointed a Deputy Commissioner who acts as president of the board and is responsible for the compilation of the necessary documents, and for all medical executive and administrative action. The old system of medical categories was abolished, and four new grades of physical fitness introduced. The position as it now stands is as follows: If after a man has been examined and graded by the National Service Medical Board he considers he has a right to re-examination, he is entitled to appeal to the nearest Deputy Medical Commissioner. If the appeal is not frivolous he will be re-examined. If he is still dissatisfied, he has the right of appeal to any ordinary appeal tribunal, who will decide whether a man should be re-examined or not. If the answer is in the affirmative, the man's examination will pass out of the hands of the Ministry of National Service into the hands of medical assessors who have been appointed by the Local Government Board in England and

Wales and by the Scottish offices in Scotland. Finally Sir A. Geddes' ministry is to be assisted by a central Medical Advisory Board of medical men representing the Royal College of Physicians, the Royal College of Surgeons, and other great professional organisations.

Tuberculosis.—At Cambridge, Dr. Stanley Griffith (Medical Research Committee, Third Annual Report) has been hinging to completion some parts of his studies on the tubercle bacillus. He had previously shown that in England, Wales, and Scotland bone and joint tuberculosis is more frequently due to the human than to the bovine type of tubercle bacillus.

Nevertheless more than a quarter of the specimens from children under 5 years and a fifth between 5 and 16 yielded bovine bacilli. Dr. Griffith, continuing his work on tuberculosis in glands of the neck, shows that of the infected glands examined for the type of bacillus present, the percentage showing bovine infection varies in successive age periods from 85% in infancy to 33% at 20 years of age.

Pulmonary Phthisis.—Dr. John Brownlee, for the Statistical Department of the Medical Research Committee (National Health Insurance), has ready for publication an investigation into the distribution of pulmonary phthisis in the British Isles. Therein it is shown that there is a high probability that several types of phthisis exist. It would seem that there are at least two different allied organisms causing phthisis, one of which specially affects early adult life, and the other middle life. The geographical distribution of these types is found to be quite distinct.

Infantile Mortality.—The Medical Research Committee published (October) a series of papers on "The Mortalities of Birth, Infancy, and Childhood," in which particular attention was directed to the relative influence of pre-natal and post-natal conditions upon infant health, and in which investigations point to the after-birth conditions as the most important. Dr. W. A. Brend in commenting on the U.K. death-rate of 104 per 1,000, of ages up to twelve months, remarks that probably any rate over 30 per 1,000 should be regarded as preventable. The figures show that infant mortality is essentially a result of town-life conditions, but it is difficult to trace a direct connection between the high mortality and the industrial employment of women or the neglect of breast-feeding. Dr. Brend points out, in support of the idea that post-natal conditions are responsible for the death-rates, that the differences in different districts should increase the longer the children are exposed to bad conditions; and that this does occur in such typical districts as Hampstead and Shoreditch. The infant death-rates, for instance, in Hampstead and Shoreditch, are practically the same during the first week of existence. But in the first month Shoreditch becomes 25% higher, and at ten to twelve months more than six times as high. Dr. Brend thinks the factor of town life which is most prejudicial to infant life is pollution of the atmosphere. The clearing of slum areas, the creation of open spaces, and the segregation of factories will lessen the factor. Dr. John Brownlee is of opinion that the undesirability of feeding children on cow's milk after the first three months is greatly exaggerated. "There are very few children over three months of age who cannot be healthily reared on fresh cow's milk. . . . The difficulty experienced in so many places in feeding children on cow's milk is due to the milk not being clean, and where clean, fresh milk is obtainable, as in the City of

Glasgow hospitals, most of the difficulty disappears." This opinion is endorsed by the researches of Dr. Janet Claypon, and has long been asserted by the physicians of the East End (Shadwell) Children's Hospital, among them Major A. M. Gossage. Dr. Kerr-Love observes that the children of the poorest mothers in Glasgow weigh on an average 7.1 lb. at birth, the average weight of a healthy infant being 7 lb., and this supports the opinion of various workers among the poor that if the infants of the working classes had the same surroundings as those of the wealthier classes during early life they would develop into equally well-grown and healthy children.

Rickets and Diet.—Investigations have been conducted by Dr. E. Mellanby and others for the Medical Research Committee on the effect of diet on the causation of rickets. It seems likely that the primary cause of rickets is a deficiency of an accessory factor in the food in some respect similar to the vitamins, the absence of which provokes scurvy and beri-beri. This food factor or anti-rachitic substance was found in two classes of foodstuffs—extractives and fats. Meat added to the rachitic diet prevented the diseases. Extract of malt and of yeast contained the anti-rachitic factor.

Tuberculosis and the War.—Sir Arthur Newsholme, Med. Officer to the Local Gov. Board, noted (*Lancet*, Oct. 20) that in comparison with the pre-war figure, the deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis increased by 1,582 in 1914, and by 4,621 and by 4,490 in subsequent years. The excessive mortality affected both sexes, and was attributable to the employment of men and women in the army and in munition works under conditions (overwork and dust) leading to the spread of tuberculosis or to the awakening of latent disease. The experience of this country coincided with that of the continental countries engaged in the war, in all of which tuberculosis was more rife and fatal than before the war. The figures would have been worse in the country but for the efforts made by the Government to secure better conditions in the munition works and better housing; and the figures were at any rate better than in 1902. Dr. S. Davies of Woolwich has attributed some of the increased incidence of tuberculosis and other respiratory diseases to the restrictions of ventilation caused by the lighting regulations.

Tuberculin and von Pirquet's Test.—At the instance of the Local Government Board, Dr. H. J. Gauvain undertook some investigations into the tuberculin reaction of individuals with tuberculous disease of the bones and joints. The investigations were carried out on children affected with tuberculous bone or joint disease, and one of the points to be observed was whether by using both human and bovine tuberculin for the von Pirquet test it would be possible to ascertain from the reactions which followed whether the patient was suffering from tuberculosis of human or bovine origin. Among the results obtained were (1) that local reactions to inoculations of both human and bovine tuberculin were invariably present in all patients from whose pus tubercle bacilli had been isolated; (2) the quantitative von Pirquet test was not found to be of value in estimating the severity of the infection; (3) it was impossible to differentiate the type of tubercle bacillus by the nature of the reaction to the tuberculin employed.

Epidemics in the Central Empires.—It has been stated on apparently trustworthy authority that small-pox, typhus, and dysentery became very prevalent in the Central Empires during 1917.

Not far short of 50,000 small-pox cases had been reported in Austria (during the period 1915-16), the larger number of these attacks occurring in Galicia and Bukovina, whence the infection was carried to some of the larger cities, including Vienna, Prague, and Budapest. Germany is regarded as being the best prepared of all European countries to resist attack by small-pox, but the disease was epidemic in North Germany during the first seven months of 1917, and 2,400 cases were notified to the authorities. The epidemic originated in Hamburg from. It is said, Russian prisoners and thence spread early in the year to other districts in North Germany, where prisoners and deported Belgians were employed and herded together; and it has reached Berlin, Kiel, Lübeck, Munich, Leipzig, Essen, Bremen, and Lübeck. Typhus is endemic in Galicia, and it has spread to Hungary, where some 2,500 cases were notified in 1917 and where it is now prevalent. In Poland, especially in Warsaw, typhus is rife, 8,500 cases being reported in Warsaw alone this year. Dysentery is epidemic in Germany and especially in Prussia, where in the first seven months of 1917 about 13,000 cases were reported among the civil population. In Austria too dysentery is epidemic, and from February to July more than 4,000 cases were officially noted. It is suggested that these prevalences of dysentery in Germany and Austria are associated with malnutrition, especially with the shortage of milk.

Polio-myelitis.—The specific cause of poliomyelitis has been widely said to be certain streptococci which are frequently found in the central nervous tissues in cases of the disease in man, or as artificially produced in monkeys. Recent work seems to show that these organisms must be regarded as secondary infections, since they are unable to produce the lesions of poliomyelitis, or to protect against infection by the filtrable virus of that disease. Researches on the delicacy of the relation which exists between infection and alterations in the meninges and choroid plexus have been recorded by Flexner and Amos. The minutest disturbance of the blood serum will promote infection by the virus of poliomyelitis which has been introduced into the blood, the subcutaneous tissues, or on the nasal mucous membrane. The same observers found that the intrathecal injection of normal horse serum in protected monkeys caused the passage of protective substances from the blood of the injected animal into the cerebro-spinal fluid. There are still many lacunae in the knowledge of the spread of epidemic poliomyelitis, but some light is thrown upon the irregularities by the discovery that a material is present in the nasal and pharyngeal mucosa of man which can inactivate or neutralise the active virus, and that this power is not found in all cases, or at all times in the same individual. There is no sound evidence of the part played by insect carriers in the propagation of the disease.

Epidemic Poliomyelitis.—A detailed account of the great epidemic of poliomyelitis which occurred in New York State in 1916 was published as a monograph of the N.Y. Department of Health. The total number of cases in New York State was 13,164 with 3,331 deaths. The former epidemic in 1912 had 1,108 cases and 183 deaths. The only new point in the record of treatment was the use of serum. The types of serum were (1) immune serum from convalescent human cases; (2) normal human serum; (3) normal horse serum. 113 cases were treated with immune serum (1), but of the 50 that lived it is impossible to determine how much of the improvement was due to the serum.

The cases as a rule were in the poorer districts along the water front.

A memorandum on poliomyelitis in England was issued by the Local Government Board. Stress is laid on the importance of lumbar puncture being performed as early as possible where there is doubt, as in the diagnosis between poliomyelitis and cerebro-spinal fever. In the second case the meningococcus is characteristic of the disease; in the first this organism is never found in the spinal fluid, but there is in the fluid an excess of lymphocytes.

Diabetes.—Dr. P. J. Cammidge lectured to the Harveian Society (*Brit. Med. Journal*, April 21) on the new dietetic treatment of diabetes mellitus. He did not look on Allen's fasting treatment as the best for all forms of glycosuria, but he considered that it marked a great advance in the available methods, and gave results that could be obtained by no other means in many instances. Its keynote being under-nutrition, it must be used with judgment. He drew three practical deductions: (1) There is more danger of serious acidosis during the starvation of fat than of thin diabetics; (2) when acidosis is present, the patient should be prepared for starvation by a fat-free protein-poor diet for several days; (3) an initial increase in the acidosis is to be expected in most cases, but should not put a stop to the treatment unless it assumes threatening proportions.

In a series of three lectures delivered at the London Hospital Dr. O. Leyten described the modern treatment of diabetes mellitus; and in a few preliminary sentences laid down the main principles. It is not merely to free the diet from carbohydrate. The main idea in the modern treatment is that a period of alimentary rest leads to an alteration in the metabolism of the diabetic, which makes it approach that of the normal individual. A patient suffering from severe diabetes is unable to metabolise the carbohydrate part of the protein molecule; after alimentary rest, he is not only able to utilise all the protein, but also to oxidise the carbohydrate in the food as such. This tolerance for carbohydrates is developed. Limits for protein and fat are found, and these foods are not given in unlimited quantities. Too much protein causes a return of sugar. Exemplary diets were given (*B.M.J.*, Feb. 24, abstract).

Goitre and the Thyroid Gland.—Major McCarrison's work on *The Thyroid Gland in Health and Disease* attracted a great deal of deserved attention because of his assiduous devotion to the subject over a considerable period of years, and especially in India, where there are not fewer than 5,000,000 persons suffering from goitre. It was for long believed that permanent hardness of drinking water was the cause of goitre. While not denying that it may be to some extent a contributory factor, Major McCarrison's observation shows that it is not an essential cause. He claims that his experimental and epidemiological observations prove that living organisms are the essential cause of the disease, and he puts forward a number of premises as proofs that faecal contamination of the water supply by a living and specific micro-organism is the cause of goitre. Finally Major McCarrison claims that vaccines prepared from intestinal organisms are capable of causing the disappearance of recent cases of goitre when injected in appropriate doses at weekly intervals. With regard to the infective organism, Major McCarrison claims that it lives in the soil of infected localities, and particularly in soil which contains a high proportion of organic matter of human or animal origin. It seems that the great

source of the disease is the infected individual, and that he is the producer, the reservoir, and the distributor or "carrier" of the infecting agents. He, therefore, implies that there is a specific organism capable of producing goitre, which exists in man living in districts where goitre is endemic. This organism has not been isolated and obtained in pure culture. Major McCarrison considers that in Graves's disease it is not the escape of excess of thyroid secretion which is at fault, but a bacterial toxin which stimulates the gland to increased activity.

The Organism of Typhus.—Prof. Futaki of Tokyo has published a short summary of the work done there in searching for the causal agent of typhus. So far various competing agents have been suggested, bacilli described by Wilder and Ricketts, intra-leucocytic bodies by Nicolle; a diplobacillus noted by Rabinovitch, and a diplococcus by Furth; other cocci by Platz and corpuscular bodies by Prowazek. Futaki, after examining these causes, dismissed them all, adding in 1916 his belief that the virus was either a non-visible corpuscle or a spirochæte. In April (1917) spirochætes were found in the lumen of a kidney tubule in a patient dead of typhus, and similar organisms subsequently in a number of other patients. The organism was isolated. A Rhesus monkey inoculated with blood from one of the patients who had spirochætes developed an illness in which similar spirochætes appeared. The organism, which Dr. Futaki and his colleagues at the Imperial Institute for infectious diseases believe to be the causal agent of typhus, is described as resembling in form the *Spirochaeta pallida*, 6.8 μ in length, with 5.7 windings, and a short cilium at each extremity. They propose for it the name *S. exanthematolyphi*.

Morphine-Hyoscine and Painless Childbirth.—A note by Dr. A. P. Martin on Kronig's method of painless childbirth, and on the commentary on it by Drs. Haultain and Swift (*Brit. Med. Journal*, Oct. 14, 1916) lays stress on the desirability of carefully studying the technique of the method. The danger lies in overdosage of morphine and hyoscine, and in the hands of the beginner the drugs certainly make the pains less frequent and weaker, so that labour is longer. His experience suggests that the first dose should not be given till the pains have reached that point when the uterine reflex will not be denied. The dose of hyoscine 1/150 gr., morphine $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ gr., is possibly the ideal first dose; it may be repeated in a dose of 1/300 gr. hyoscine after 2½ hours, though Haultain and Smith favour an earlier second dose. The second dosage depends more on the state of the patient than the clock. The method is suitable only for a practitioner who can give the case undivided attention from first to last.

Trench Fever.—Trench fever, which early in the war was often classed as P.U.O. (pyrexia unknown origin), was in 1916 the subject of a report of the careful work carried out under Col. Sir W. Herringham by Capt. McNee, Arundel, Renshaw, and Brunt. Stated briefly their conclusions were that the disease was almost certainly due to an organism which is probably contained in the red corpuscles of the infected persons, and that the corpuscular elements of the blood are alone capable of containing and transmitting the disease. The clinical characters in typical cases are in certain respects not unlike those of malaria, and may be defined as of sudden onset occasionally with chill, and onset with indefinite but well-marked weakness and malaise. This is followed by pyrexia, severe or slight, irregular, tending to

intermit, and with a well-marked suggestion of periodicity of from two or three to five days. Pains, characteristically lumbar, bead or legs, all or any, at onset, "shins" later and with extraordinary consistency; vomiting may occur. In character the pains are best exemplified in these so-called "shin pains" and are of a severe boring character and neuralgic in type, being very frequently associated with marked tenderness of the nerves of the calf, including the external popliteal where it passes round the neck of the fibula, where it is frequently exquisitely tender to pressure. The pains are not necessarily confined to the shins, but may extend above the knees as far as the thighs, *missing the joints*. There is an absence of catarrhal conditions. The spleen is not appreciably enlarged. In the majority of cases at least three exacerbations of fever take place, extending over an interval of not less than two weeks. The pains are frequently severe and persistent, though not disabling.

Remedies do not yet seem to have materially modified the course of the disease. An investigation by Capt. F. C. Davies and R. P. Weldon, who were led to believe that lice or some such blood-sucking parasite must act as transmitters of the red corpuscles, appeared to confirm this belief. Lice were allowed to bite two patients suffering from "trench fever" in an acute stage, the sphere of operations of the lice being limited by a watch glass. One of the doctors then allowed the lice to have a further meal on himself. Twelve days later the characteristic symptoms of trench fever manifested themselves in him, and he passed through a most typical attack of the conditions of average severity with the pains and other features all present. The victim had never been nearer to the front than the base hospital, or subject to any similar illness previously (*Lancet*, Feb. 3, 1917).

In the early part of June, Lt.-Col. C. J. Martin found in a case of trench fever spirochaetes which he showed to Capt. Nankivell and Sundell. These have examined 99 specimens of urine taken from trench-fever patients and have found spirochaetes on 29 occasions. They do not regard this as proof of the spirochaetal origin of trench fever; but they describe the spirochaete, and in the *Lancet* of Nov. 3 reproduce photographs of stained films of it.

Trench Shin.—Trench shin, of which the symptoms may closely resemble those of trench fever (some authorities—Major Houston and Capt. McCloy—maintaining that the two affections are the same), has been described by Lt.-Col. Graham Chambers, Can. Army Med. Corps, as an infectious fibrositis. The outstanding symptoms are pain and tenderness on pressure over the tibiae and tibiales antici. In addition to the outstanding symptoms, others may be present, but most are not constant. Fever is practically always present in the early stages, and is generally rather high (102°); but it most often disappears in a few days. The pyrexia is accompanied by a polymorphonuclear leucocytosis. The pulse-rate remains below 100. Headache (severe) is the rule in the early stages of the disease. Though the shin bones and adjacent muscles are the commonest sites of pain, other surfaces of the body, notably muscles of arms or thighs, may be affected. Three causative factors appear to exist—constriction (tight puttees or boots), infection, and exposure to wet or cold. Houston and McCloy classify four types: (1) Temp. 103° or over 104°, and short duration of about a week; (2) relapsing fever type, lasting in the relapses three or four weeks;

(3) myalgic type, lasting about a week; (4) septicæmic type. Complete recovery takes place after an interval varying from two or three weeks to two or three months. The treatment is essentially preventive, and molleskin leggings have been suggested as a substitute for puttees. The Japanese recommend rubbing the limbs or the whole of the body with oil. Whale oil and vaseline have been tried in the B.E.F. No serum of any value has been found.

Effects of Cold on the Body and Trench Foot.—An elaborate investigation by Temp. Capt. Norman O. Lake on the relations of trench foot to frost-bite took the form of ascertaining the effects of cold on individual tissues. Among the conclusions established were:

(1) The temperature -6° C. must be considered critical in relationship to the effects of cold upon the tissues.

(2) Degrees of cold below this temperature produce true frost-bite and actual damage to tissues.

(3) Degrees of cold above this temperature only produce effects secondarily by causing vasomotor paralysis.

(4) Nerve-blocking does not prevent either the effects of frost-bite or of chilling.

(5) The use of vaso-constrictors delays the swelling in cases of true frost-bite, while in cases of chilling the exudation may be entirely prevented.

(6) Satisfactory treatment of trench foot must be directed towards preventing any appreciable rise in capillary pressure.

(7) In the production of trench foot, cold must be considered the essential factor, other factors being either secondary or subsidiary.

(8) Treatment by the use of vaso-constrictors, either intravenously or otherwise, would appear logical and worthy of trial.

(9) Treatment by nerve-blocking, either regional or central, is also suggested, although, in all probability, it cannot be expected to give good results unless used in conjunction with vaso-constrictors.

(10) Prophylaxis consists in using any and every means of preventing congestion of the legs, and in avoiding, as far as possible, variations in the temperature.

In practice Lake suggests that when the limb has become chilled it would appear advisable to keep it cold by the application of wet cloths till efficient treatment can be given, and this treatment should take the form in trench foot, as in frost-bite, of using any and every means of preventing too great a rise in capillary pressure. Vaso-constrictors (preliminary injections of ergot and strychnine) are indicated, and failing them, or subsequent to them, elevation of the limb and gentle massage.

Médecin-Majors Raymond and Parisot regard trench foot as caused by a special infection of the foot, and claim to have isolated the infecting agent, a mould, *Scopulariopsis konigii*, which is found in the mud of the trenches, and which penetrates the feet at the site of the grooves at the side of the nails or through excoriations of the skin. They compare trench foot with Madura foot, and regard cold as only of secondary importance in its causation. Treatment consists in the application of compresses of sterile gauze soaked in a solution of powdered camphor and sodium borate in boiled water. Bier's treatment by passive hyperemia, which is also applicable to chilblains, is recommended by Maj. Philip Turner. The feet are cleansed, painted with a weak solution of picric acid, and a constricting elastic bandage applied just above the knee. The bandage is kept on for 22 hours out of the 24 with intervals.

The Louse Problem.—That the louse is a carrier or a porter of typhus was realised early in 1915, when the spread of the disease was arrested in Serbia by drastic measures to rid the hospitals and lines of communication of the pest, and there has been overwhelming contributory evidence since. It is also suspected of being a vehicle in the spread of trench fever. Mr. A. W. Bacot delivered a lecture on the louse problem to the Section of Epidemiology of the Royal Society of Medicine (February), and described their methods of pairing, their proceedings when egg laying, their fecundity and fertility, their length of life, and their general habits. Among Mr. Bacot's conclusions were:

Eggs take 7 or 10 days to hatch under normal conditions—i.e. in clothing that is constantly worn; if discarded and allowed to cool for a period each day the time of hatching may be extended for five weeks.

Active lice can exist without food, and apart from any host, for periods of up to 9 days.

Egg production cannot take place without food, or under cool conditions (below 65° F.).

Eggs laid by unpaired females do not hatch.

Impregnation is not effective for more than 20 days.

As many as 10 or 12 eggs per day may be laid by each female.

A total of 300 eggs may be laid by one female.

The female after maturity may live for 46 days.

Before the close of her life a single female may have 4,160 living offspring.

Mr. Bacot, who made experiments on insecticides on his own person, was sceptical about laboratory tests of insecticides and suggested that (1) the treatment of discarded clothing must always be by dry heat, and (2) that slow acting and relatively stable remedies should be used on the person together with those of quick action though of short duration.

Natural History of Septic Wounds.—On behalf of the Medical Research Committee, Mr. K. W. Goadby, working at the Royal Herbert Hospital, Woolwich, undertook an extended inquiry on the natural history of septic wounds. An attempt was made to study the bacteriological flora of the wounds from admission to the hospital and subsequently through the various stages of the illness, correlating the bacteriological knowledge with the clinical symptoms, surgical treatment, and sequelæ. The condition of the blood was also studied in relation to the degree and variety of the sepsis, and particular attention given to the benefit or use of bacterial vaccines. Goadby found in septic wounds and sequestra forming as the result of such wounds (1) a preponderance of certain classes of anaerobic bacteria, namely organisms of the groups *B. malignant edema*, *B. perfringens*, and *B. Hibler*. In some cases a small incidence of *B. tetani*. Wounded tissues, especially sequestra, contain anaerobic bacteria months after the original injury, even when the external wound has healed. This predisposes to sinus formation, and is the chief factor of "flares" occurring after operations on sinuses. Appropriate vaccine therapy properly controlled will help to prevent sinus formation. flares, and secondary hæmorrhage. Goadby, after detailed consideration of the nature of septic wounds and the course of the infection, adds that the early history of the wound, especially its bacteriology, in relation to the degree of injury is a determining factor in sinus formation, and that the activity of the anaerobic bacteria depends to a considerable extent on their symbiosis with aerobic organisms.

By combating the aerobic moiety of the symbiotic system, the anaerobic portion may be attenuated and inhibited. He suggests the use of polyvalent vaccines prepared from strains of infected wound organisms: (1) streptococci, both aerobic and anaerobic, sensitised with anti-streptococcal serum; (2) *B. proteus*; (3) *B. lactic aerogenes*; (4) *B. coli*. In cases of gas gangrene (2) and (3) are strengthened in combination with (1). Finally in a specific inquiry on the bacterial flora of gas gangrene, Goadby found that in 75% of septic wounds which are not complicated by gas gangrene the same anaerobic bacteria are found as in gas gangrene; and that the toxicity of *B. perfringens* and *B. malignant edema* cultures is invariably low, even when isolated from fulminant cases. He concludes that it is reasonable to correlate the demonstrable acid production by anaerobic bacteria of the *B. perfringens* class with the tissue changes found in gas gangrene, rather than to assume that there is a special toxin of gas gangrene.

The Influence of Antiseptics on Wounds.—In a lecture at the Royal Institution (May 1917) Sir A. Wright defined the general principles of the uses of antiseptics. The first defence against germicidal poisons is the action of the blood through its leucocytes, which must migrate to the scene of action from the capillaries. This preliminary action can be stimulated; it can also be retarded or inhibited by certain substances. Sir A. Wright divides septic wounds into "live spaces" and "dead spaces." In a live space the tissues are well supplied with blood, and there is a fair field for the leucocytes and their action; in the dead space the blood supplies are cut off, and the serum and the leucocytes are put at a disadvantage in their germicidal actions. The infection consequently quickly spreads. The first point therefore in a wound is drainage. The second point raises two difficulties with regard to wounds which cannot immediately get to hospital and the surgeon. If they dry, the microbes prosper in the absence of leucocytes; if wounds are merely kept moist, the microbes again increase and the leucocytes die. Therefore wounds which cannot be dressed must be treated in some way during transport; and for this purpose the frequent application of antiseptics fails. Sir Almroth Wright's recommendation is the use of a suitable hypertonic solution, which assists to remove dead tissues, and at the same time causes an increased flow of lymph to combat the infection itself. He concluded his address with a discussion of the use of Dakin's solution, and of the Carrel method. With Dakin's solution there is little antiseptic power, quickly lost by evaporation, and thereafter its action is physiological and the outpouring of lymph and leucocytes goes on. In Carrel's method there can be no complete sterilisation of the wound, but it furnishes a new and improved technique for physiological treatment of an infected wound.

The Bacillus of Gas Gangrene.—Sir Almroth Wright considered in a lecture before the Royal Society of Medicine (Dec. 18, 1916) the conditions which govern the growth of the bacillus of gas gangrene. This bacillus belongs to the family of anaerobes, of which the theoretic condition is that they will not grow in the presence of air. Sir Almroth Wright combated this postulate, and remarked that "we cannot possibly promise ourselves that if we introduce oxygen into the tissues, or admit air into the interior of a wound cavity, we shall thereby inevitably arrest a gangrene bacillus infection." The first condition for the establishment and growth of the gas-gangrene

bacillus is that it shall get a good start by forming a sort of nest or colony where it is not exposed to the restraining and bactericidal action of the blood serum. (Such a condition is aided by the presence in the wound of infected portions of clothing.) But the bactericidal action of the serum itself varies; the factor which is ultimately the operative factor is the chemical factor, the chemical conditions affecting the action of serum on bacillus. The question, asked since the beginning of the war, as to what it is that converts the pus of neglected wounds into an ideally propitious culture medium for the gangrene bacillus and every other species of microbe, Sir Almroth Wright answered by saying that "what stands in the way of the free growth of all micro-organisms in the blood fluids is the anti-tryptic power." When the gas-gangrene (Welch's) bacillus grows freely in serum it reduces the anti-tryptic power of the serum, and it elaborates acid. But any additions of acid convert the serum into an exceptionally favourable medium for the bacillus of Welch. Therefore when the reduction of the serum's anti-tryptic power is joined to the formation of acid there arises what is called the avalanche phenomenon, or the extraordinarily rapid spread of the gas gangrene. In gas-gangrene conditions there arose not only a local acidosis, but an acidemia. From these considerations Sir Almroth Wright waded to the recommendation of the administration of alkalis, and concluded that it "must be left for future experimentation to determine whether better results can be obtained by earlier intravenous injection of alkali, and whether the local evolution of gas gangrene could be arrested by the injection into the tissues or, as the case may be, into an infected hemothorax of alkali or of an alkaline strongly anti-tryptic serum, remembering here that a strongly anti-tryptic serum can practically always be obtained either from the patient himself or from any other heavily infected patient."

Cerebro-spinal Fever.—Progress has been made in dealing by preventive control with cerebro-spinal fever, but chiefly in isolating, where it is possible, the human carriers of the disease. Lt.-Col. M. H. Gordon stated positively (Special Report to Medical Research Committee, No. 3) that in the present as in the past, where bacteriological investigations have been made, convincing evidence has been found that the main factor in the spread of the disease is the healthy carrier who harbours the meningococcus in his pharynx, whence it is likely to become detached when he sneezes, coughs, or possibly when he articulates loudly. In the acts mentioned droplets of secretion from the upper respiratory passages are liable to be sprayed out into the surrounding air, where they float for a short time, and may be inhaled by those in the immediate neighbourhood. In this, as in similar infections of the upper respiratory passages, however, successful transference is largely dependent on dosage. Lt.-Col. S. M. Copeman, F.R.S., the officer in charge of the Royal Army Medical College, adds that the meningococcus has been found to be present to the extent of at least 2% in the general population, from which it is permissible to argue that there is a susceptibility to the disease varying with the individual. It is probable that in some persons the meningococcus is unable to make headway along the olfactory nerves. Regarding the treatment of carriers, Col. Copeman makes the following observations: The meningococcus is one of the least resistant of pathogenic bacteria, and is easily killed by various disinfectant substances in low concentration. As regards personal prophylaxis, good

results have been obtained by *nasal insufflation* of 0.5 to 1% solution of chloramine, or of 1-5,000 permanganate dissolved in normal saline. For prophylactic treatment of large bodies of men, as also for the clearing up of chronic carriers, promising results have been obtained by causing steam to pass through an *inhaling-room*, the air of which is charged with steam and fine droplets of antiseptic solution sprayed by a steam atomiser. The solutions sprayed have been either 1% zinc sulphate dissolved in normal saline, or in cases of chronic carriers 1 to 2% of chloramine. The men remain in the inhaling-room for five minutes, during which they inhale vigorously through the nose.

In the absence of determination of the special type of meningococci, obviously the likelihood of obtaining results from specific treatment will lie in the use of a polyvalent serum; and encouraging results have followed the use of such a polyvalent serum produced by the Lister Institute and others, as noted by Surg.-Gen. H. D. Rolleston in his report on cerebro-spinal fever in the Navy.

Hon. Staff-Surg. P. Fildes and Surg. S. L. Baker, after examination of 485 carriers of epidemic types of meningococci, none of which carriers developed cerebro-spinal fever, concluded that a carrier very rarely develops the disease. They concluded also as the result of the examination of 26 cases of cerebro-spinal fever patients at Haslar, before and after the onset of the disease, that cases can seldom be carriers before the onset. They found no such case. Therefore the case of cerebro-spinal fever is not specially responsible for the spread of the disease and is infected by one of the positive contacts (*Lancet*, Oct. 20, 1917).

At Haslar, where the services of Dr. Paul Fildes (Hon. Staff Surgeon, R.N.V.R.) have been supplied by the Medical Research Committee, another series of investigations has been made into the relation of carrier-rate to case-incidence in cerebro-spinal fever and into various methods for the disinfection of carriers. In general, Dr. Fildes wholly confirms Lieut.-Col. Gordon in being able to assign all cases of the disease in which full bacteriological examination has been possible, to one or other of Gordon's types of the meningococcus. His results with the spray, using a variety of antiseptics, have indicated again that the freeing of carriers is in many cases only temporary. Staff-Surgeon Fildes has investigated in the course of this work the relation of a "case" of cerebro-spinal fever disease to "positive contacts" carrying the infective organisms. His results show that chronic carriers very rarely themselves develop the disease. Carriers are probably not infected by cases of disease, but the cases, and carriers too, are infected by previous carriers. On the evidence it appears that a "case" is one who cannot confine the infecting meningococcus to his nasal cavities and there "carry" it with immunity to himself. In such a person, owing to his idiosyncrasy, or to his particular condition at the time, the organisms, after their admission to the nasal surfaces, pass rapidly to the nervous system to produce the disease.

Dysentery.—Surg.-Gen. Rolleston's report on the health of the Royal Naval Division in Gallipoli and Mesopotamia touched on the question of the two forms of dysentery, the amebic and bacillary, and their treatment. The treatment by emetine and anti-dysenteric serum gave very satisfactory results in the cases which came home from the Eastern Mediterranean. Indeed many cases of amebic dysentery appeared to have been cured by the time they arrived in this country.

Emetine was freely given, and in some instances the question arose whether subsequent palpitation, breathlessness, arrhythmia, and precordial pain were due to the poisonous effects of the acute infection, excessive smoking, or the remedy emetine, for experimentally emetine has been found to produce ventricular fibrillation (Levy and Rowntree). It is interesting to note other bad effects of this successful drug—peripheral neuritis and chronic diarrhoea with or without blood, which must be distinguished from a recurrence of dysentery. On the other hand, the freedom with which emetine was given may have been responsible for the rarity of hepatic abscess.

Bacillary dysentery as judged by a series of late convalescent cases examined serologically by Dr. P. Fildes was found to be more often—in the proportion of 8 to 1—due to Flexner's bacillus than to Shiga's. This seems to be contrary to the general experience in Gallipoli, but the conditions of the acute infection in which the bacilli can be isolated from the faeces and of late convalescence when the agglutination reactions were performed are not really comparable. The diagnosis with which patients arrived in this country was often changed as the results of laboratory examination, and sometimes mixed infections were discovered. Among 481 cases which gave positive agglutinations pointing to bacillary infections of the alimentary canal examined at Haslar, some of which were multiple, Dr. Fildes found that 30% were due to *B. typhosus*, 23% to *B. paratyphosus* A, 20% to *B. paratyphosus* B, 22% to *B. dysenteriae* Flexner, and 0.3 to *B. dysenteriae* Shiga.

Amoebic Dysentery Carriers.—A report on Dysentery of the amoebic type was prepared for the Medical Research Committee under the direction of Mr. Clifford Dobell. Among the conclusions were that about 75% of all the cases were infected with *Entamoeba coli*, and more than 33% with *Lambia*. *Entamoeba histolytica* was probably present in 18% to 25% of the cases examined. It is probable that infection with this organism was acquired in most cases in the Mediterranean war zone. It is evident from the records that unique importance attaches to *Entamoeba histolytica* as the one protozoa of serious and undoubted pathogenic significance. Mr. Dobell further came to the conclusion that in many centres the number of carriers of *E. histolytica* discovered has been but a small proportion of the number actually carrying the infection. It is possible therefore that there are existing some 20% of potential carriers still existing; and Mr. Dobell recommends, in order to check this danger to the population, a prescribed routine of rigorous examination of possible carriers. There should be six examinations on six specified days. With respect to treatment, emetine hydrochloride administered hypodermically in small quantities very rarely rids a carrier of *E. histolytica* of his infections. Full courses of the drug (more than 10 grains) are successful in about one-third of the cases. On the other hand, emetine bismuth iodide, properly administered, has successfully cured the majority of the carriers. For treatment to be successful, the drug must be given in large quantities, not less than 36 to 40 grs., in daily doses of 3 to 4 grs. Less than this is seldom efficacious, and more may be necessary. This treatment usually succeeds when the preceding remedy has failed. The same drug may remove *Entamoeba coli*; but not often.

Dr. Dalc and Mr. Clifford Dobell continuing the investigations of the amoebicidal action of the alkaloids of ipecacuanha and some artificial derivatives from it, and of the therapeutic effect

of these and other substances on dysentery, came to the conclusion that the effect of these and other substances on *Entamoeba histolytica* outside the body was no index to their therapeutic efficiency, and that their influence on the tissues of the patient was as important as any direct action on the amoebae. Among other substances which have proved of value in the treatment of amoebic infection is the Mexican plant *Casela Nicholsoni*, or *Chaparro amargosa* (bitter bush), and Simaruba bark. Part of the consignment of the drugs has been chemically investigated by Dr. Ewins and Dr. Barger respectively, and crystalline bitter principles isolated.

Dysentery.—An inquiry into the etiology of dysentery with an examination of the various types of dysentery bacilli, an inquiry into the value of agglutinins and the bacteriology of stools was conducted by Lt.-Col. C. J. Martin, F.R.S., attached Australian Medical Corps, Capt. Kellaway, and Sister Williams. No grounds were discovered for supposing that any of the protozoological parasites present except *Amoeba histolytica* were responsible for ill-health. (An abstract of this long and important inquiry appeared in the *Brit. Med. Journ.* April 14.)

Lt.-Col. Martin also prepared an exhaustive report on the pathology and etiology of the infectious jaundice common at the Dardanelles in 1915. (*Ibid.* April 7.)

Tetanus.—Tetanus is not now so frequent a complication of wounds as it was before the prophylactic use of serum, but it occurs; and though the latest figures of 1917 are not to hand, there is reason to believe that there has been no striking falling off during the year, and that some of the cases have been of the fulminant variety common during the early months of the war. A prophylactic injection of protective serum is a routine measure at the front in every case of a gunshot wound; and it is clear that the protection afforded by a single injection is not complete. The Official Memorandum on Tetanus advised the repetition of the serum injection in all septic cases at intervals of seven days, in order to keep up the protection. There has been some apprehension in home hospitals about the employment of this frequency of injection because of the possible harmful effects of repeated injections of horse serum and its connection with what may be called, in the absence of more precise description, a "serum disease." This, like anaphylaxis in animals appropriately dosed with protein, might be dangerous; but it appears to be the conviction both among French and English doctors that highly concentrated serum may be administered in proper doses and sufficient to maintain protection without this risk. The case is different if and when it becomes necessary to inject massive doses as a curative measure when symptoms of toxemia have declared themselves. The large doses of horse serum may be inconvenient, even dangerous. Capt. Wyard, R.A.M.C., suggested that a small rectal injection of antigen within twelve hours renders the patient refractory to a subcutaneous injection of any size, or if this amount of delay be inadvisable, the same result can be obtained by a succession of subcutaneous doses, beginning with a small one and rapidly rising to a large and efficient one.

War Nephritis.—An elaborate study of the clinical aspects, prognosis, pathology, and etiology of war nephritis was made by Temp. Capt. C. E. Sundell and A. T. Nankivell, based on the study of 250 cases. They catalogue a number of hypotheses that have been advanced as the cause of

war nephritis, from cold and exposure, forced marches, streptococcal tonsillitis to a small diplococcus infection, or to deficiency diet; but dismiss most of them except the last. Careful consideration of all the views discussed leads them to think that war nephritis may be attributed to some error in metabolism or dietary deficiency; but they do not regard the hypothesis as proved. The possible infective nature of the disease is suggested by (1) a frequent febrile onset; (2) occasional relapse; (3) slightly raised eosinophile blood count and marked increase in large mononuclears. It is noted that the Indian troops did not have it; and it is uncommon among officers. Fresh food is indicated as prophylactic.

Bilharzia.—The Medical Research Committee co-operated with the War Office and the London School of Tropical Medicine in sending out in 1916 a special mission under Dr. Leiper to study bilharzia in Egypt. The mission solved the main problem, proving that the intermediate host of the worm is a fresh-water mollusc. The two distinct species have distinct intermediate hosts; that of *Bilharzia Mansoni* being *Planorbis boissyi*, while *Bilharzia haematobium* has two and perhaps three species of *Bullinus*. Cheap and efficient means have been found for making infected waters safe.

Toxic Jaundice.—A combined meeting of the Sections of Medicine, Epidemiology, and Pathology of the Royal Society of Medicine was held on Jan. 23, to discuss the origin, symptoms, treatment, etc., of toxic jaundice in munition workers and troops. Dr. T. M. Legge of the Home Office, who presided, remarked that the tetrachlorethane seemed to have been the culpable agent early in the war; it had now been replaced by a safe substitute and the ventilation of the factories improved. There was a consensus of agreement that the skin was the chief channel of absorption (Report in *B.M.J.*, Feb. 3).

Trinitrotoluene and the Blood.—Dr. P. N. Pantou (Lond. Hosp.), investigating the effect of trinitrotoluene on munition workers, concludes that (1) no adverse effect is produced on the red cells and hæmoglobin; (2) there is an appreciable increase in the leucocytes; (3) that cyanosis is common among T.N.T. workers and its cause is possibly the production of N.O. hæmoglobin, possibly melhæmoglobin; (4) that hile pigment is present in the blood in such a proportion of cases as to make it possible that liver damage is taking place in the absence of symptoms. Cases of severe anæmia without jaundice, and toxic jaundice were examined. The peculiar anæmia which may affect T.N.T. workers is an extremely dangerous disease, but it is a very rare condition. Toxic jaundice, which is also rare, is distinct from the anæmia, but produces long and serious illnesses. It is due to the action of the toxic substance on the liver and not to hæmolysis.

Purulent Bronchitis.—Lieut. J. A. B. Hammond, Capt. Rolland, and Lieut. Shore describe some cases of purulent bronchitis, a disease usually ending fatally, which assumed the proportions of a small epidemic among the troops in France. They coincide that the cause of the disease was the influenza bacillus, which was almost always present in the sputum. Vaccines have proved unsatisfactory: the most encouraging results have been obtained by the use of a steam tent (*Lancet*, July 14).

War Surgery.—Surg.-Gen. Sir G. H. Makins contributed to the *Brit. Med. Journal*, June 16, an informing and exhaustive article on the Development of British Surgery in the Lines of Communi-

cation in France. He dealt successively with wound infections, fractures, wounds of the joints, injuries to the head, spinal cord, and abdomen; and with radiography and radioscopy. On June 2 Sir A. Bowly and Col. Cuthbert Wallace contributed an article on surgery in the front area. Col. Wallace dealt in addition with gas gangrene, and Capt. McNea and Shaw Dunn wrote of its spread into living muscle.

Chest Wounds.—Lt.-Col. T. R. Elliott in a review of the statistical results of the treatment of chest wounds (*Lancet*, Sept. 8) made the following practical points: (1) a sterile hæmothorax of moderate size (about 30 oz.) will recover as rapidly by natural absorption as by aspiration; (2) the retention of foreign bodies in the chest in aseptic cases does not appear to exercise any crippling effect; (3) cases of infected hæmothorax drained in France and transferred to the United Kingdom generally recover rapidly and completely; (4) the late mortality from chest wounds in England is negligible; but it is higher in the army area; (5) among those casualties developing sepsis in the chest, the mortality is very high, rising to nearly 50% under the present system of treatment by rib resection and drainage.

Surgical Shock.—The Medical Research Committee published (Feb. 27) a memorandum on Surgical Shock and some allied conditions with especial reference to the phenomenon of oligæmia or reduction of the volume of blood in effective circulation. If shock is indeed due to oligæmia, its points of similarity to dangerous hæmorrhage need no explanation. The memorandum suggested lines of inquiry rather than of treatment, and made only those suggestions which implied measures applicable with possible advantage and no dangers. Pituitary extract was cautiously recommended; the doubtful value of intravenous injections of hypertonic saline was noted; and the advantages of using a fluid resembling a concentrated Ringer's solution were considered. Other solutions advocated by Hogan and Fischer, and by Bayliss, who has drawn attention to the value of viscosity in solutions, were reviewed.

Military Orthopædic Hospitals.—The principles and treatment of orthopædic hospitals and a statement as to the military hospitals of this denomination in Great Britain were the subject of an article by Dr. Collin Mackenzie in the *British Medical Journal*, May 26. He laid special stress on the curative industries, and the electro-therapeutical department for peripheral nerve injuries, stiff joints with muscular wasting, atrophy of muscle, adherent and painful scars, and functional conditions.

Skin-Grafting.—Capt. S. R. Douglas and Lt. Colebrook and Mr. A. Fleming describe (*Lancet*, July 7) a development of Steele's method of skin-grafting which used fairly large and thick grafts of skin, varying in size from the diameter of a pea to that of a threepenny piece, or even larger, to serve as centres of growth. The new or unusual features of the method are (1) the use of local anaesthesia induced by nerve-blocking and (2) the suture of each of the raw surfaces left after the removal of the grafts. With regard to after-treatment, the authors emphasise the tryptic action of pus. They have therefore aimed at preventing the accumulation of pus while avoiding any movement of the grafts. They therefore employ a perforated oiled fabric to keep the grafts in position and to enable the pus to escape, and the outer dressings are changed daily.

Bone Setting.—A vigorous campaign has been conducted in the lay press on behalf of the value

of bone-setters who do not possess medical degrees, but have replaced them by intuitive genius of manipulation. In an article by Lt.-Col. Frank Romer (*B.M.J.*, Feb. 10), describing procedure in minor injuries to joints, he replies effectively to some of these protests. Attacks on the medical profession by advocates of bonesetting have been going on since the time of Mrs. Mapp of Epsom in 1787; and the greater part of the present agitation implies that no surgeon to-day understands or practises their methods. Nowadays, however, there are special departments attached to practically every military command, where surgeons not only habitually break down adhesions when necessary, but superintend the massage, gymnastics, etc., so important to the after-care of ankylosed joints.

Nerve Grafting.—Maj. Mayo-Rohson contributed to the *Brit. Med. Journal*, Jan. 27, notes on cases of nerve grafting as a means of restoring function in limbs paralysed by gunshot or other injuries. Nerve grafting cannot be performed in septic wounds, but where paralysis remains after the wound has healed, and is known not to be merely due to division of nerve or nerve trunk, operation should be undertaken on the lines indicated, and it will lead in a large number of cases to complete restoration of function, and thus to saving of otherwise useless limbs.

Gunshot Wounds.—"Observations on the Treatment of Gunshot Wounds of the Abdomen" (Capts. Lockwood, Kennedy, Bute Macfie, and Lieut. Charles) with a summary of 500 cases, "A Clinical Study of 300 Perforating Abdominal Wounds" (Capts. Fraser and Hamilton Drummond), and "Abdominal Injuries" (Major Don) appeared as articles in the *B.M.J.*, March 10. Some main conclusions were that wounds of the large vessels to liver, kidney and spleen are fatal; wounds of solid viscera are not so dangerous as those of hollow viscera; abdominal laceration is a dangerous process; wounds of the diaphragm are not necessarily fatal. Antero-posterior wounds, especially in the epigastrium, are least dangerous.

Blood Transfusion.—Dr. A. G. Stansfeld read a paper to the Roy. Soc. of Medicine, Feb. 20, on the modern principles of transfusion of blood, an expedient which in the last decade had finally established its value on a sound clinical basis. The methods employed were direct by anastomosis of vessels with or without a cannula, or indirect by transferring by means of a syringe, or by the use of a receiver lined with paraffin, or with the addition of an anti-coagulant (sodium citrate) (*B.M.J.*, March 3).

Therapeutic Administration of Oxygen.—Dr. J. S. Haldane contributed to the *B.M.J.*, Feb. 10, an article on the technique of the therapeutic administration of oxygen, describing an apparatus specially suited for it. He remarked on the defects of the present crude methods of administering the gas, and dwelt on the need of carefully graduating the amount given to the needs of the case.

Hydrochloric Acid and Neuritis.—For the local treatment of sciatica and neuritis, Drs. Harrington Sainsbury and Hugh Wingfield recommend a treatment consisting of the direct application of strong (fuming) hydrochloric acid to the skin along the line of the inflamed and painful nerve. The *modus operandi* is first to mark out the line of the nerve pain and tenderness, and apply the acid, of which half a drachm to a drachm will be required, with a wad of cotton wool. The acid, which may also be painted on with a camel-hair brush, in quantity varying with the ability of the skin to stand it, covers an area of about an inch and a half

wide along the length of the nerves. A similar treatment is suggested in cases of myalgia and some neuralgias. If the acid is cautiously applied, the skin very rarely exhibits rashes, or any other sign of the treatment beyond a feeling of smarting.

War Deafness.—A large number of officers and men returning from the Western front have considered that their hearing has been damaged by gun-fire or shell explosion. The features of these cases differ from familiar gunners' deafness, in that the damage appeared to be the result of short exposure to detonation, sometimes one shell-burst; and has tended almost uniformly to recovery, sometimes complete, more often partial. Tinnitus is not generally a prominent feature. In the typical case there is no visible damage. In others there have been chronic or recurrent middle-ear suppuration, which may be put on one side, and a small class with hursting of the membrana tympani. Those cases with manifest middle-ear deafness escape usually with that alone. The difficulties of classification arise with those cases where there is no manifest damage; and they arise from the defect of methods of testing hearing which cannot distinguish between the capacity of the peripheral hearing instrument in the cochlea and the performance of the cortical organ of consciousness acting with it. Dr. T. B. Jobson (*Lancet*, Oct. 15) concludes that exposure to gun-fire often produces rapidly a permanent deafness which is a mixed obstructive and nerve deafness.

Hysterical Deafness.—Some interesting examples of hysterical deafness were noted by Maj. A. F. Hurst and Maj. E. A. Peters (*Lancet*, Oct. 6) at Netley Hospital. The momentary deafness caused by the terrific noise of the explosion of a big shell may make such an impression on the mind of a soldier that he may become actually deaf as the result of auto-suggestion that he has been deafened. Moreover temporary deafness which actually occurs in gunners may be aggravated and perpetuated by auto-suggestion. Lastly organic deafness, when a certain amount of hearing should have returned, may remain complete owing to auto-suggestion. The authors remark that severe deafness following the explosion of a powerful shell is generally hysterical. They found that while most other hysterical symptoms do not persist during sleep, hysterical deafness is an exception to the rule, and that it was impossible to wake two patients by making loud noises. Hypnosis had no effect. The only test which remained to prove that the deafness was hysterical was the presence of vestibular reaction, which is beyond the control of the will, in the patients. Ultimately after all treatment, electrical and suggestion, had failed, a pretence was made of submitting two incurables to an operation. A pseudo-operation was performed, and complete recovery followed. The writers were convinced that absolute deafness associated with normal vestibular reactions should be regarded as hysterical, and when simple encouragement fails, as it generally will if the patient is not also dumb, a pseudo-operation, of the success of which the patient has been assured, should be performed.

Masks for Facial Disfigurement.—Some remarkable work was done at the 3rd London General Hospital under the direction of Capt. Derwent Wood, A.R.A., the sculptor, in providing masks for those unfortunate men whose faces have been wrecked in warfare. Masks are furnished for men who have lost, for example, an eye, cheek, or part of the nose. In such a case the whole of the upper half of the face, including the entire nose and the surviving eye, is moulded; and a cast made of

the damaged face. With this to work on, a new cast is made, which is in effect a plaster likeness of the man, not as he is, but as he was. Thereafter a mask is made of a thin metal electrolyte plate 1/32nd of an inch thick, which is not unlike a *papier-mâché* mask of the familiar kind. The patient is painstakingly fitted with this, accuracy being sought to a very minute fraction of an inch, and the mask is electrolytically silvered and painted. Oil paints are used and the patient's sound skin is matched with microscopic precision. An eye is painted with equal care in matching in the eye socket of the mask, and eyelashes of metallic foil are fixed above it. Spectacles are soldered to the mask's fgment of a nose; these spectacles are not to enable the patient to see, but to hold the mask in place, an office performed by hooks behind the ears. The mask is so light that it needs little support; with some of the smaller ones spirit gum suffices; and the correctness of the fitting makes them wonderfully efficient.

Pyorrhea alveolaris.—Drs. A. H. Drew and Una D. Griffin (*Journal Roy. Microscop. Society*, April) have investigated the parasitology of pyorrhea. They have discovered what they believe to be new flagellates, and have described phases in the life-cycle of the amœbæ present. The disease starts as marginal gingivitis following mechanical injury. Thereafter the spirochetes, such as *Sp. gingivitis*, appear to play the chief part, causing reduction of tissue and formation of pockets in which pyogenic cocci and other organisms find a good breeding-ground.

Treatment of Burns, etc.—Dr. Barthe advocates ambrine for the treatment of burns and frost-bite. Prof. Masnata having examined the therapeutic effects attributes them to paraffin and recommends pure paraffin for the treatment of wounds in general. Professor Masnata made use of paraffin in a very similar manner to that advocated by Dr. Barthe for ambrine. The paraffin, which should have a melting-point of 50° to 52° C., is liquefied in a porcelain dish and raised to a temperature of 120°–150° for sterilisation; it is then poured into a *bain-marie* and cooled to 70°–80° C., and kept at this temperature during use. After the wound has been cleansed with sterilised gauze and warm water it is dried, preferably by a current of hot air from an electric apparatus, and then, by means of a large soft brush which has been sterilised by immersion in the heated paraffin, a layer is gently applied all over the surface. Absorbent wool and bandage complete the dressing. After-dressings are made every 24 hours or every two days, according to the amount of secretion; removal is easy, as the layer of paraffin comes away with the wool and does not stick either to the skin or to the wound.

Atropine in the Diagnosis of Typhoid.—Early diagnosis of typhoid and paratyphoid has been complicated by the inoculation for the diseases, and has led to many elaborate tests, of which Ainley Walker and Dreyer's agglutinin method is typical. Capt. H. Fairley Marris undertook an investigation on the effects of atropine on the pulse-rate of patients suffering from infections by *Bacillus typhosus* or *Bacillus paratyphosus A and B*. With certain reservations which he specified in a report to the Medical Research Committee, he found that the dose of atropine which would quicken the pulse of a subject in ordinary circumstances, failed to stimulate that of the typhoid or paratyphoid patient. The routine method is to apply the test with the patient in the horizontal position and at complete rest throughout, and he recommends that it should not be done until at least an hour

after the last meal. The pulse is counted minute by minute till it is found to be steady, and usually ten minutes are recorded. A dose of $\frac{1}{32}$ grain of atropine sulphate is injected hypodermically, as a rule over the region of the triceps muscle. After a period of 25 minutes the pulse is once more counted, minute by minute, until it is clear that any rise which may have resulted from the injection has begun to pass off, for which purpose 15 or 20 minutes may be necessary. The means of the readings before and of the readings at the maximum of the reaction after the atropine are compared, and if the difference between the two is 14 beats or less, the test is regarded as positive and as indicating that the malady is one of the enteric group. If a positive reaction occurs within the first 14 days of the disease the diagnosis may be regarded as established, while if three negative reactions occur within the first fortnight the diagnosis of a typhoid or paratyphoid infection may be excluded with a considerable degree of certainty. Cases admitted after the fourteenth day often give positive reactions, but negative results after this period are often unreliable.

Vitamines.—Some valuable work was done by the physiologists, notably at the Lester Institute and at King's College and University College, on the occurrence of vitamins in foods. Some work carried on at the Lester Institute under the inspiration of Lt.-Col. C. J. Martin, by Dr. H. Chick and others, revealed a method of preventing scurvy and beri-beri among our white and coloured forces in tropical regions, by ensuring that the rations supplied to them should contain sufficient vitaminic substances to inhibit these diseases of deficiency. It was found that by making ration biscuits of a larger proportion of wholemeal flour, and by ensuring that the rations of peas and beans should not be deprived of their vitamins beforehand and should be prepared in a specific way, these necessary accessory growth substances could be preserved in the ration. The relation of vitaminic substances to dried vegetables and potatoes was also worked out. In the *Journal of Physiology* (Sept.) Prof. W. D. Halliburton and J. C. Drummond examined the dietetic values of butter and butter substitutes. The substitutes were divided into (1) animal-fat margarines, prepared with beef fat and oleo oil; (2) vegetable-oil margarines, prepared with coconut oil, cottonseed oil, arachis oil, and hydrogenated oils; and (3) nut butters and lard substitutes. Halliburton and Drummond found that the first class of animal margarines had the necessary fat soluble growth substance or vitamin, that the vegetable margarines had not, and that the nut butters and lard substitutes were equally destitute of it and were on that account not the equivalent in nutritive value of butter.

War Bread.—In July the problem of extending the wheat supply so as to cover a larger output of bread engaged the attention of the Government, and various ordinances were made as to the milling of flour and certain recommendations as to the admixture of other cereals, such as maize, barley, rice, and oats, with the wheat flour. At a later date the addition of potato flour was recommended. The wheat berry consists of three parts—the pericarp, germ, and endosperm. In making ordinary white flour (pre-war) only about 70% of the wheat berry was used, the germ and pericarp being entirely discarded. They were mainly used before the war for fodder. In order to economise wheat, it was made compulsory for millers to extract 80% of the wheat berry as flour, and some of the pericarp and germ was included. This

government regulation (G.R.) flour was the basis of war bread; and chemically it is richer in every constituent except starch than wheat flour, and it is especially rich in vitamins and phosphorus. But owing to the inexperience of millers in grinding and in adding the right proportions of the other cereals, and owing also to injudicious baking, it proved often unpalatable, and many complaints were made of its indigestibility and "ropiness." "Ropiness" and the digestive disorders it provoked were traced by Prof. W. H. Thompson, F.R.S., adviser to the Ministry of Food, to the presence of the *Bacillus mesentericus*, which is common in the dirt of grain, and the spores of which survive any ordinary methods of heat sterilisation.

These drawbacks to war bread were, however, overcome, and its digestibility and nutritive qualities were investigated by Drs. Robert Hutchison and E. I. Sprigg, who addressed the Medical Society of London on their inquiries. Dr. Sprigg tested on the human subject the nutritive values of a number of breads; and noted that with all the varieties of war bread—namely, those containing 20% of mixed barley and maize, oatmeal or rice—the total amount of foodstuffs assimilated when expressed in calories was the same in all the experiments—namely, 95 to 96% of the food value eaten.

Antiseptics.—Dr. Kenneth Taylor pointed out, as the result of two years' observation at a research laboratory of one of the French hospitals, that the search for a "general antiseptic" was futile; that there are no substances which will kill all bacteria, while sparing the far more delicate cells of the animal body; but the limitation of dressings to physiological saline solutions is a negative one; and that the problem being the destruction of bacterial flora which are grouped in symbiotic or antagonistic relationship, it is necessary to seek specificity in antiseptics, and to so find particular antiseptics for particular conditions.

Apart from Sir Almroth Wright's saline solutions several methods of promoting antiseptics entered the field. The B.I.P.P. treatment employed by Dr. Rutherford Morison consists in filling the wound with a paste of bismuth subnitrate, iodoform, and paraffin, and when it is closed with sutures in many cases the wound heals with a minimum of suppuration.

Dr. Dakin in the preceding year (1916) had worked out the possibilities of hypochlorites and related substances on proteins, and found that their antiseptic action depended on the formation of chloramines from proteins. Thence he evolved some valuable antiseptic substances, typical among which was Chloramine-T (toluene sodium sulphochloramide), and this has been of greater value, because it is not poisonous, and therefore can be used for mouth and jaw. (It may be added that Dr. Dakin's hypochlorites, joined to the electrolysis of brine, were employed for the disinfection of hospital ships.) Dakin's hypochlorite solutions joined to Dr. Carrel's development of irrigation methods of using them may be said to occupy the first place in practice. Dakin improved on Chloramine-T by combining it with oil. Major James Phillips at the Bradford Hospital evolved the "Bradford method," which is a combination of the Morison and Carrel treatments, preference being given to one or other according to the lesion.

Dr. Carl Browning and his co-workers investigating the antiseptic properties of anilin derivatives, especially of the acridin compounds, produced an antiseptic, "flavine," which was of considerable efficacy, but was the cause of a controversy that arose out of too zealous advocacy. A report on

the treatment of a series of wounds with flavine was made for the Medical Research Committee by Capt. Hamilton Drummond and J. McNee, of which the conclusions were as follows:

1. Flavine appears to have many advantages as a *primary* treatment of recent war wounds. Among the advantages are: (a) The absence of all toxicity, even in large wounds. (b) The prevention of suppuration and of spreading sepsis, as brought out in our series of test cases. (c) The primary dressing need not be changed for two or three days, and is then easily and painlessly removed. This may be of great advantage during severe fighting where rapid evacuation of wounded from front to base is required without unnecessary dressing of the wounds. (d) The wounds are not inflamed or painful, and the surrounding skin is never irritated.

2. Emphasis must be laid on the fact that excision of damaged tissue and mechanical cleaning of the wound are necessary preliminaries to the use of flavine.

3. Flavine cannot be classed as a success in the treatment of the *later stages* of war wounds. The wounds tend to assume a stagnant condition, during which the processes of repair are almost in abeyance. After a few days, when the danger of gas gangrene and of spreading sepsis have to a great extent passed off, flavine should be stopped and another treatment adopted.

4. In the majority of cases war wounds are not rendered bacteriologically sterile even by the prolonged use of flavine.

5. Test-tube experiments carried out with organisms isolated from actual wounds bear out the strong antiseptic properties of flavine, and their enhancement in the presence of serum. *Coliform* haelli, which are a common infection in the later stages of wounds, are much more resistant to the action of the antiseptic in test-tube experiments than any of the other types of organism examined in this way.

The Third Annual Report of the Medical Research Committee (National Health Insurance) contains a detailed summary of the two antiseptic preparations introduced by Dr. Carl Browning, Director of the Bland-Sutton Institute at the Middlesex Hospital, namely diamino-methyl-acridinium-chloride, a yellow dye, first named "Trypaflavin," then "Flavine," and finally "Acriflavine," as well as salts of the non-methylated base diamino-acridine, which as a sulphate is now called "Proflavine." The Report observes that while some surgeons claim for acriflavine a very high value in wound treatment, others maintain that they have observed no advantages to be gained by its use. "It is already plain that these discrepancies in evidence depend in large part upon differences in method and upon differences in the variety of wounds treated and in the nature of the infections present, and it would be premature to attempt any final conclusion until investigation has proceeded further." The possible use of acriflavine in quite another direction, namely in preventing the so-called Isle of Wight disease in bees, has been investigated by Col. C. J. Bond and Mr. E. Lowe.

During the past year Dr. Dakin has followed up for the Medical Research Committee his studies of the chlorine compounds as antiseptics. He has made studies in the chemistry of chloramines in general, and has published further observations upon the use of chloramine-T as a nasal antiseptic. For this purpose he found that the corresponding "Dichloramine-T" (toluene-*p*-sulphodichloramine) had special value. Chloramine-T is pro-

tically insoluble in oils, but dichloramine-T is readily dissolved in eucalyptol, and the resulting solution can be diluted with paraffin, so that a non-irritant oily solution containing up to 2% of the dichloramine can be easily obtained. If the oily solution be used in spray for disinfecting, for instance, the nasopharynx of "carriers" of cerebro-spinal fever or of other diseases, the oily particles remain on the surface, serving as a reservoir from which the active antiseptic passes gradually and during a prolonged period into the watery fluids with which it is in contact. An account of this work has been published in detail, and the method is being tried by observers in this country. Dr. Dakin's successful application of oily solutions of dichloramine-T for this purpose suggested at once its trial in the treatment of wounds, in which it was expected that the "depot" action of the oil in holding the antiseptic while delivering it continuously in small quantities to the surrounding fluids would secure what had been sought by other methods. The method has been adopted in several American military hospitals with gratifying results.

Phagocytosis.—Col. C. J. Bond has continued at Leicester the experimental work on the processes of phagocytosis in a wound. By the use of an ingenious method he has been able to follow the wanderings of phagocytes in a wound, and has shown that the emigration of blood cells into the wound is followed by a "return immigration" of phagocytes laden with ingested foreign particles, and has followed the paths of this emigration. He has studied its relation to various surgical conditions, including the degree of sepsis present and the application of antiseptics of different kinds. This return immigration of germ-laden phagocytes in which the intra-cellular digestion of interned organisms is incomplete, or does not keep pace with ingestion of fresh organisms, may prove to be a prime factor in the spread

of infection from the wound and in the recrudescence of sepsis after apparent healing. Colonel Bond has traced the paths of the phagocytes carrying ingested particles in the marrow cavities of long bones at some distance from the infected area, and these studies throw much light upon the permeation of bony tissue by pathogenic organisms.

The Reading Bacillus.—Dr. R. Donaldson and Maj. J. L. Joyce claim to have demonstrated the presence in wounds of a spore-bearing anaerobe of a saprophytic nature, belonging to the same proteolytic group what includes *B. tetani* and *B. oedematis maligni*. Unlike these it is non-pathogenic and its functions are directed towards the removal of the damaged tissue and therefore frees the body forces from the menace of septic poisoning. They give to this benign organism the name of the *Reading bacillus*.

Barcoo Rot.—Lt.-Col. C. J. Martin, F.R.S., attached to the Australian forces, described in the *Brit. Med. Journal* (June 9) an ulceration on the back of the hands and feet known as barcoo rot among the Australians. He found that it was probably akin to the veld sore of the Boer Campaign.

Anthrax in Shaving Brushes.—Dr. F. J. H. Coutt's reported to the Local Government Board on the spread of anthrax by means of infected shaving brushes. The hair used in these brushes consisted largely of Chinese horse-hair, wrongly labelled "goat's hair," which had not been disinfected before manufacture into brushes. All this hair comes from China to London, whence before the war it was frequently re-exported, and generally avoided by English manufacturers. At the outbreak of the war a rush was made for it. Immediate steps have been now taken to disinfect the contents of all manufactories implicated, and, except for ancient brushes possibly still in existence, the danger is now over.

SCIENCE OF THE YEAR

ASTRONOMY

A paper by J. H. Jeans on "Star-Streaming" (*Monthly Notices, Roy. Ast. Soc.* lxxvi) continued the contention of an earlier paper that the observed laws of star-streaming could not be explained or interpreted if it was supposed that the universe had reached a steady state. Jeans therefore seeks an explanation of them in collision between two or more clusters of stars, conceiving the universe as akin originally to a gas, each molecule of which is a compact cluster of stars. In the second paper he attempts to trace the history of such collisions, and the paper gives a remarkable view of the ways in which the universe may have been formed: but it can be accepted only on the postulate that our universe is but one of many universes scattered through space.

In the papers on "The Part played by Rotation in Cosmic Evolution," which won for Mr. J. H. Jeans the Adams Prize of Cambridge University, the nebular hypothesis of Laplace which depends on an initial rotation is considered. The conclusion is reached that unless some new and unthought-of factor appears, we seem forced to believe that the rotational theory cannot explain the genesis of our solar system. The rotational hypothesis can, however, account for the formation of spiral and perhaps of ring nebulae. Starting from the condensing, irregular mass of gas, gradually acquiring

rotation through tidal forces raised by other masses, this may evolve through a flattened shape into a spiral form and this again may condense into a stream of stars such as are seen in the Andromeda nebula, and then into a flat galaxy of stars which becomes successively spheroidal and then almost globular. But the evolution of our own solar system remains as great a mystery as ever.

Prof. A. S. Eddington in the same number of the *Monthly Notices* shows that in star clusters exists an analogy to the gaseous state. He indicates that the time taken by the Taurus cluster to increase from one-half its present size to its present size is not less than 200 million years.

An important memoir embodying many years' observations at the Kodakinal Observatory has been published by Mr. and Mrs. John Evershed on Solar Prominences. Mr. Evershed classifies them into broad groups and finds that groups with certain characteristics are almost always associated with sun-spots, while those with other characteristics never are. The rocket or jet-like prominences with spectra containing metallic lines are thus associated. Large massive forms, long groups and columns, generally long lived, are not. Even the largest prominences appear to be very tenuous. If so, they have not a temperature of their own, but are absorptively luminous merely. The

highest prominence ever observed (1916) reached a height of 500,000 miles before fading away, and rushed upwards at a velocity accelerating to 457 kilometres a second. Prominences, as Mrs. Maunder observed of sun-spots, consistently predominate in the eastern hemisphere of the sun.

PHYSICS

In the domain of astronomical physics, discussion is still busied, in spite of the deprivation by the war of the collaboration of Einstein and Grassmann, with the validity of bringing gravitation within the scope of Einstein's theory of relativity. Einstein predicted on the basis of his theory, which dispenses with the existence of an aether, a motion of the perihelion of Mercury amounting to 43 secs. a century—just the amount of motion which hitherto has been regarded as a discrepancy between the theory of gravitation and the observed facts. It is one of the consequences of Einstein's theory that since electro-magnetic energy possesses inertia, it must be subject to and must exert gravitational attraction in a similar manner to the inertia possessed by matter. Thus a ray of light (which possesses electro-magnetic inertia) when passing through a gravitational field should be curved. Attempts are therefore being made to discover from observations of stars close to the limb of the sun, whether the light rays from them are deflected. According to the same theory, gravitation should travel at the same speed as light.

Dr. P. E. Shaw has continued his experiments which appear to indicate a change in the gravitation constant with the temperature of gravitating bodies. He finds that when one large mass attracts a small one, the gravitative force between them increases by about $\frac{1}{600}$ as the temperature rises through about 200 degrees.

Dr. Todd (*Nature*, March 1) proposes a thermodynamical explanation of the temperature coefficient of the gravitational constant. A heat cycle of the Carnot type can be constructed and an expression can be found for the attraction between two masses which contains a term depending on temperature in addition to the usual Newtonian constant.

In the *Physical Review* (Jan.), C. D. Child gives an account of work supporting the view that light is produced by the recombination of ions; or that the atomic vibrations producing light begin not when the atom is dissolved, but when the ions recombine into atoms.

Prof. Millikan of Chicago dealt in a Presidential Address (Franklin Institute) with the relation of the electron to the absorption and emission of radiation. The fact that short wave radiation passes through matter without influencing more than one in a thousand billions of the atoms in the space traversed forces us to assume either that the energy of the radiation is not spread evenly over the wave front (J. J. Thomson and Einstein), or that there is some property of the atom which while permitting it to take in energy from the radiation gradually, only admits of that energy being emitted in bundles or "quanta" (Millikan).

A description by C. H. Lees appeared in *Nature* of the bombing equipment of the Gotha aeroplane. The bomber sits in front of the pilot and is provided with a telescope a metre long with wide field of view. It is fixed in gimbals near his feet, and can be kept vertical by the help of a circular level. Below the objective an achromatic prism is placed with refracting edge perpendicular to the axis of the telescope. By means of a graduated

disc the prism can be rotated so that the line of sight of the telescope continues at any angle with the axis of the telescope. A stop watch enables preliminary speed observations to be made. The prism can then be clamped at the proper angle for the conditions found, and the bomber looking through his telescope sees in the centre of his field of view the spot brought forward on which his bomb released that instant would drop. (Obviously no such observations or connections can be made at night, so that a Gotha raid on London is pure speculative murder.) If the aeroplane is moving directly forward, the object to be bombed will move forward toward the centre of the field of vision. If the plane is not moving directly forward, the observer has to rotate his telescope about its vertical axis to bring the object into the fore and aft line. The rotation is recorded in a dial before the pilot, who alters the direction of flight accordingly.

Major Lièvre (French Army Medical Corps) has invented a stereo-radioscope. A body acted on by Röntgen rays from two sources from 6 to 10 centimetres apart casts two parallel shadows on the screen. If the right eye can be made to see only one of the images at the same time that the left eye sees the other image only, the observer has a stereoscopic view of the image. The apparatus, utilising the principle of the persistence of luminous impressions on the retina, consists of three parts, namely, a double source of X-rays, a screen, and a sighting device with a shutter and commutator. The commutator serves the purpose of operating one of the X-ray tubes simultaneously with the uncovering of one of the eyepieces and of shutting off the other X-ray source and closing the shutter of the other eyepiece.

ORGANIC CHEMISTRY

A paper by Dr. Harriette Chick and Miss Margaret Hume (Lester Institute) appears in the *Transactions of the Society of Tropical Medicine* (July 1917) on the distribution among foodstuffs of substances required for the prevention of beriberi and scurvy. Among the conclusions are:

To maintain a human being in a satisfactory state of nutrition the diet must contain:

- (a) A suitably proportioned supply of protein fat, carbohydrate, salts and water, and
- (b) An adequate amount of accessory food factors or vitamins.

Both (a) and (b) are required; excess of one cannot make good any deficiency in the other.

These vitamins are, at least, of two kinds; firstly, the anti-neuritic vitamin; and, secondly, the anti-scorbutic vitamin, deficiency of which occasions scurvy.

These two classes of vitamins have each their individual rôle in promoting the bodily functions; they possess properties different from one another, and are differently distributed among natural foodstuffs.

The anti-neuritic vitamin is found in almost every natural foodstuff examined. The principal source is in the seeds of plants—cereals and pulses for example—and it is mainly deposited in the germ or embryo of the grain and to a less extent in the bran.

The anti-scorbutic vitamin is present in active living vegetable tissues. It is also present in animal tissue to a much less degree. Fresh vegetables and fruit juices are the most valuable sources of anti-scorbutic vitamin that we possess. Germinal pulses are recommended as a valuable

and convenient means of preventing scurvy in the absence of fresh food and vegetables.

There are a number of other conclusions which are of great interest to the military authorities; but that which most concerns the population of the British Isles is that the anti-scorbutic vitamin, or scurvy preventer, is a very delicate thing that quickly disappears from dried potatoes, turnips, or carrots. It is not eliminated in the same way from onions (for example) and it resides in a good many things (not pickles, however) which well-to-do people commonly eat and can, and do, afford to buy.

The chemical nature of the *vitamines* which are indispensable constituents of many kinds of foods has been investigated by Williams. Assuming Drummond and Funk's view that the *vitamines* are derivatives of pyridine, he has prepared a number of hydroxyl derivatives of pyridine, and tested their action in pigeons suffering from polyneuritis, which is produced by deficiency diet. Curative effects were observed in some of the compounds, but much appears to depend on their being freshly prepared. The instability of *vitamines* contained in foodstuffs—for example, dried potatoes or carrots lose their vitaminic effect—may be due to some tautomeric change in the chemical compound.

A paper of W. Stepp maintains that such lipoids as lecithin, cephalin, cerebronic are essential to life as well as the *vitamines*.

Prof. Halliburton and Dr. Drummond point out that the oleo-oil or beef-fat margarines contain a necessary "accessory food factor," such as is found in butter, but that the vegetable margarines are deficient in this important fat soluble factor.

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY

By far the most immediately important work in inorganic chemistry is that of producing nitrates or nitrogenous substances from the free nitrogen of the atmosphere. The Germans claim to have rendered themselves independent of the importation of nitrates. The work of Zengbelis on the synthesis of ammonia at low pressure merits consideration. He passes a correctly proportioned mixture of hydrogen and nitrogen through a tube containing acidulated water at 90° C. along with platinum sponge and colloidal forms of platinum, palladium, silver, gold, mercury, copper. These catalysts presumably effect an atomised or "nascent" condition of the nitrogen and hydrogen; and when both elements are thus atomised yields of ammonia exceeding 40% of the theoretic sum were realised.

Lidov has opened up a new field of work by investigations on the reactivity of carbon, and has attacked the question whether carbon unites with nitrogen at ordinary temperature. He claims that his results account for the variation of the amount of nitrogen in the air at different periods of the year. Lidov has also shown that the natural carbonates contain varying amounts of active α -monocyanogen, the calcites consisting chiefly of calcium α -oxanate. His researches may be invoked to explain the crystallographic differences in the alkaline-carb carbonates and may be of great value in the practical fixation of nitrogen.

War-time Chemistry in Germany.—Haber's method of producing ammonia by allowing nitrogen and hydrogen to react on one another at 500° in the presence, was said by H. Goldschmidt, in a lecture to the Norwegian Chemical Society, to

have been greatly developed in Germany during the war. By the use of platinum or iron oxide as catalysts, the ammonia is changed by the aid of oxygen into nitric acid.

Some other processes in Germany are described by the same author. Besides nitric acid, sulphuric acid is of course of considerable importance in the production of explosives and in industrial affairs as a whole. Neither in Germany nor Austria is pyrites to be found, although zinc-blende may produce some sulphur. The Stassfurter layers have, however, unlimited quantities of sulphates, which are reduced to sulphides and afterwards treated in the same manner as pyrites.

For the production of explosive glycerin and cellulose are also required. Glycerin is still a weak spot in Germany's independence. Various experiments in the direction of converting carbohydrates into fat have not given any final result, and all glycerin has therefore had to be commandeered. The use of cotton for producing gun-cotton has long since been abandoned, cellulose now being used, which is produced from wood pulp, of which the Central Powers have plenty.

Some discount may be allowed for Mr. Goldschmidt's assertions, which were reproduced in the *Chemical News*, June 22; and his belief in Germany's synthetic camphor and synthetic rubber need qualification. He admits that, Emil Fischer's work notwithstanding, the synthesis of albumen has not been reached, but continues:

"Whereas through yeast one has reached an indirect method of converting carbohydrates into albumen, inasmuch as the yeast contains a high percentage of albumen, and by nourishing and propagating it with molasses their sugar is converted into albumen. In the autumn of 1915 Fritz Hayduck delivered a lecture on the manufacture of albumen in quantities by fermenting a thin molasses solution whereto was added phosphoric acid, ammonia, magnesium, and potash salt. Of yeasts one was chosen which does not produce alcohol from sugar but exerts all its energy in propagating itself, inasmuch as it develops twice as rapidly as ordinary yeast. The yeast produced is good as cattle-food and may also be used for human consumption. The usefulness of the method is therefore dependent upon the country's ability to produce enough molasses—but by-products of other industries may also be used, for instance, starch."

A good deal of work is being done in France as well as in Germany on the production of acetic acid from acetylene. A French patent dissolves a mercury salt in acetic acid to bring about a combination between acetylene and water. The oxidation of the acetic aldehyde to acetic acid is effected by adding oxydising agents (hydrogen peroxide, permanganates, etc.), or by means of oxygen in the presence of catalysts. A continuous production of acetic acid is obtained by passing acetylene and oxygen into a mixture of glacial acetic acid and water mixed with mercuric nitrate and cerium oxide. From time to time the acetic acid is drawn off and distilled, the residue being returned to the vacuum vessel.

The question of the atomic weight and other characteristics of lead from different radioactive sources has been examined by Richards and Wadsworth and by De Coninck and Gerard. These investigators find differences in lead varying from 207.18 for ordinary lead to 206.03 for Radio lead from Norwegian cleveites. De Coninck and Gerard find that the mean atomic value of ordinary lead is 206.98, and that of lead from uranium minerals 206.71.

GAS UNDERTAKINGS

The latest returns issued by the Board of Trade relating to Authorised gas undertakings in the United Kingdom belonging to Local Authorities are for the year ended March 31, 1914, and the figures relating to all Authorised gas undertakings in the United Kingdom other than those of Local Authorities are for the year ended Dec. 31, 1913. These were printed in April, 1916, since when there have been no later figures.

The following table shows the total of the Local Authorities' and the Authorised Companies' returns:

	Local Authorities.	Companies.
Number of Undertakings	312	519
Capital Authorised	£48,612,203	£113,734,470
Paid up and		
Borrowed	£44,554,222	£95,173,055
Receipts	£12,206,595	£23,296,963
Expenditure	£9,661,310	£18,580,794
Tons of Coal Carbonised	6,853,325	10,118,399
Quantity of Gas made in thousand cubic feet, including water-gas and acetylene gas	82,265,530	142,251,637
Quantity of Gas sold in thousand cubic feet	76,299,274	130,175,199
Length of Mains, in miles	15,402	23,697
Number of Consumers	2,888,248	4,214,865
Number of Public Lamps supplied with gas	366,647	375,056

From the data supplied in "The Gas Works Directory and Statistics" published in 1916 (Hazell, Watson & Viney, Ltd.), which contains the latest information available, supplied by the officials of 1,582 undertakings in the United Kingdom, we find that the population supplied with gas is practically the same as in 1915. In round figures it is as follows:

England and Wales (excluding London)	25,000,000
Scotland	4,000,000
Ireland	1,500,000

There is a general falling off in the quantity of gas made as compared with previous years, but this varies very much in different localities. For instance, while one large town of nearly a million inhabitants increases its make by 1,952 millions, another one, of even larger population, drops 165,000,000, while yet another remains practically stationary, with an increase of five millions only. The total quantity of gas made in England and Wales is over 200,000 millions. In Scotland it is about 20,000 millions, and in Ireland 6,000 millions.

The total number of consumers in England and Wales is 6,600,000. In Scotland it is 912,000, and in Ireland 218,000. The number of slot meters still increases. At the time of writing the figures for these are as follows:

England and Wales	3,700,000
Scotland	322,000
Ireland	107,000

while cookers (gas stoves and fires) number, in England and Wales, 3,600,000; Scotland, 400,000; and in Ireland, 100,000.

The total number of public lamps now lit cannot be given, as owing to the restricted lighting any general total would be very misleading, but before the regulations came into force there were close on 800,000 lamps in the United Kingdom.

The price of gas continues to increase generally. It is interesting to note, however, that during the year 1916 the increase has been slight compared with the previous year. In many cases the price remains the same as it was at the latter end of 1915, and in a few cases has actually been reduced.

Prices for residuals have increased, and at the time of writing are still on the up-grade.

In the whole of Great Britain there are 24 Associations of Gas Managers and Engineers—18 in England and Wales, 4 in Scotland, and 2 in Ireland. The date of meetings for these associations varies considerably, some meeting only once a year, whilst others meet every month. In "The Gas Works Directory and Statistics," to which reference has already been made, fuller particulars of the Associations, both British and Foreign, are given.

Of the many colonial and foreign gas undertakings, 77 have agents in this country, mostly in London.

London (including Southgate on the North, Croydon on the South, Richmond on the West, and Ilford on the East) is supplied by fifteen companies, of which the Gas Light and Coke Company is by far the most important.

The following table shows the enormous output of gas in the London area during the year 1916:

Coal carbonized	3,740,196 tons
Length of Mains	6,661 miles
Annual make of coal-gas and water-gas	61,982,473,000 cu. ft.
Gas sold	57,660,180,000 "
Total Number of Consumers	1,774,836
Number of Slot Meters	1,166,445
Number of Stoves	1,508,801
Number of Public Lamps (practically all incandescent)	105,452

A decade ago there were the same number of companies, but the length of mains at that time amounted to only 4,686 miles.

	Local Authorities.	Companies.	Private Owners.
London area	—	15	—
England and Wales	250	931	30
Scotland	62	180	10
Ireland	27	73	7
Total	339	1,199	47

ELECTRICAL PROGRESS IN 1917

It is probable that the past year has been the most difficult and anxious that manufacturers of electrical machinery, central station engineers, and all connected with the electrical industry, have yet experienced. Paradoxical although the statement may seem, however, progress has been made at a greater rate than in any previous year. It is safe to assert that the historian of the future, in reviewing the economic position of Great Britain during the present war, will point to the development of the electrical industry as one of the outstanding features of the times. National needs have stimulated imagination and swept away hide-bound traditions; the Government at last realises that it can assist national industries, and the commercial classes have awakened to the fact that their future prosperity, and their chances of meeting successfully foreign competition, are bound up with a cheap and ample supply of power. Two outstanding proofs of the change in the national attitude are shown by the setting up of the Imperial Trust for the Encouragement of Scientific and Industrial Research, and by the appointment by the Board of Trade of the Departmental Committee on Electric Power Supply. Evidence is now being taken by the Departmental Committee, but it has already come to the conclusion that the success of British industry after the war depends upon the adoption of the most efficient types of machinery, so that manufacturing costs may be reduced to the lowest possible level. A highly important element in this direction will be the adoption, on the widest scale, of electric power, which must be supplied at a rate lower than that prevailing generally to-day.

Shortage of coal has been another important factor in the situation. Politicians and leaders of industry have had their attention drawn to the waste of the nation's principal asset, through the use of coal in the past and even at the present, in uneconomical ways to serve the needs of industry. This aspect of the case, also, has been taken up by the Board of Trade, which has pointed out the advisability, where possible, of linking up electric supply stations so that the plant resources of adjacent stations may be pooled; that one station will be able to supplement the supply from its neighbour at times of stress and in the event of breakdown, and that, during periods of light load, the smaller stations can be shut down partially or entirely and the supply given from the larger stations with their more efficient generating plant. In this way much can be done to reduce generating costs all round, to use to the best advantage existing plant, and to safeguard users against risk of even a temporary failure of supply. Several of the larger undertakings in industrial centres anticipated the Board of Trade's action and had already got out schemes for inter-connection, and since the report was published, many others, particularly those owned by some local authorities in the London area, have taken steps to carry the recommendations into effect. Thus the systems owned by the Boroughs of Poplar and Hackney have already established physical connection, and in other boroughs similar action has been or is being taken. In the provinces the question is being considered seriously, and several provisional schemes drawn up.

While it is true that enormous progress has been made, it is impossible to show the real measure of advance by the aid of statistics. Indeed, the comparatively few official figures that are available would tend to give the impression

that little if anything has been done, for there have been very few Private Bills before Parliament dealing with electrical matters, and these, with the exception of one promoted by the Sheffield Corporation, were of little importance. All the same, very substantial developments have taken place at many industrial centres with the sanction of the Ministry of Munitions, although many of the details will not be made public until after the termination of the war. Among the towns in which large extensions of electrical plant have been carried out or for which sanction is being sought or has been granted, may be mentioned Sheffield, Coventry, Leeds, Birmingham, Bradford, Manchester, and Glasgow.

Evidence that electricity is now being applied successfully for a thousand and one purposes is not far to seek, and the future promises an enormous and profitable field for central station service. Very encouraging results are reported as to the use of electrical discharges for stimulating the growth of crops; the electric furnace has proved its utility, economy, and reliability; many installations of electrical machinery into textile mills have been made; the use of electricity in mines is growing rapidly; experiments are being made with the electrical treatment of sewage; the sterilisation of milk by electrical means has proved entirely satisfactory; new uses for electricity are constantly being found in connection with therapy; the development of wireless telegraphy and telephony, although unrecorded for obvious reasons, has been remarkable; electricity has proved successful in the tanning of leather; a committee appointed by the textile industry is investigating the electrical treatment of fibre; great advances have been made with electric cooking and heating; the adoption of battery vehicles for the transport by road of merchandise has received a powerful impetus, while the application of electricity to the driving of large vessels, which was first suggested in this country, has been developed on a large scale in the United States, many of our Allies' battleships now under construction, and one or two of those already in commission, being designed for electrical propulsion. What is being done in this direction at home cannot be stated, but it is reasonable to suppose that our naval authorities have not allowed America to outstrip them.

The Manufacturing Industry.—As has already been stated, the past year has been one of intense anxiety for manufacturers. In most cases controlled by the Government, and in all cases faced with huge increases in the cost of raw material and labour, they have had to carry on as best they could. To a very large extent their energies have been taken up with supplying the war needs of the country and in this is included, of course, the demands for new plant on the part of electricity undertakings, furnishing power to munitions and other factories engaged in national work. In the circumstances they have had to hold up orders from overseas, and some anxiety naturally has been shown as to what will happen after the cessation of hostilities. At the same time, the British manufacturer has the satisfaction of knowing that enemy influence has been largely if not wholly eliminated from the electrical industry, which before the war was so much under its control.

Central Station Supply.—A noticeable feature of the past few years has been the growth in the size both of electric central stations and of the generating plant installed. Turbo-generators of

a capacity of 5,000 kw. no longer are regarded as of unusual size, and sets of much larger output have been manufactured in this country, the largest in actual operation being a Parsons-Westinghouse combination of 35,330 k.v.a. capacity supplied, curiously enough, to the north-west station of the Commonwealth Edison Co. of Chicago. A turbo-alternator of 50,000 kw. capacity is already being made in this country, and it is suggested that sets of this size should form standard units in the comparatively few super-stations that may replace eventually the many smaller undertakings that are dotted about all over the country. Such sets would, of course, operate at an efficiency that cannot be approached by the smaller units in service to-day, and would make possible the sale of electrical energy at much lower rates than those ruling generally at present.

Engineers in charge of electricity undertakings have had, perhaps, more cause for anxiety than any section of the community. Restrictions as to public and private lighting, and the Summer Time Act, have affected seriously the lighting load, while at the same time engineers have had to meet very heavy advances in the cost of coal, of new plant, and of every class of material, as well as of labour, whilst in addition the payments of war allowances to the dependents of employees who have joined the fighting forces has affected materially the financial results. The constantly growing demand upon stations in industrial centres for additional supplies of current for power purposes, also, while profitable in itself, has been difficult to meet in many cases, and it has not always been possible to obtain delivery of new generating sets to furnish the needed supply, with the result that the available spare plant, in some instances, has been reduced to an extremely narrow margin.

Notwithstanding all these drawbacks, the figures that are available show the wonderful progress made by many of the municipal undertakings in the country. At the time of going to press, figures from some of the largest towns had not been published, but the following list gives an indication of the increased outputs that are being experienced.

Town.	Units Sold, 1916-17	Units Sold, 1915-16.	Incr'se per cent.
Manchester .	172,267,789	141,551,699	21.5
Birmingham .	149,724,637	117,016,321	28.2
Glasgow .	140,513,680	110,488,622	27.2
Sheffield .	126,476,858	107,868,027	62
Liverpool .	60,612,533	53,974,979	12.2
Leeds .	54,992,742	44,789,222	22.2
Bradford .	46,000,000 (approx.)	33,905,136	35.4
Salford .	29,572,331	24,856,435	20.4
Stalybridge .	25,644,274	23,686,231	8.3
Bristol .	23,579,139	21,665,968	9.5
Poplar .	23,477,042	21,506,614	9.5
Bolton .	19,593,294	16,199,193	21.9
Edinburgh .	17,997,251	17,373,558	3.6
St. Marylebone .	17,647,146	16,069,870	9.8
Wolverhampton .	17,161,275	15,280,697	13.3
Sunderland .	16,332,615	15,056,376	8.6
Lackney .	15,302,372	9,071,026	70
Nottingham .	14,717,442	13,854,461	6.5
Oldham .	14,506,010	10,487,235	40
Aberdeen .	14,087,291	12,743,835	10.2
Bury .	13,971,547	13,503,701	3.7

In some instances, the huge increase in output has resulted almost exclusively from demands for power and light from places engaged upon national work, but the engineers are of opinion, and with justification, that much of this demand will continue after the war, and that the rate of progress will not be checked appreciably when the largely increased manufacturing resources of the country are adapted to meet peaceful requirements. At any rate, their confidence is such that they have been successful in a number of cases, not only in securing the additional plant required to meet present demands, but in obtaining the sanction of their committees to plans for permanent extensions of the power-houses or for the erection of entirely new and enlarged stations.

Electricity in Agriculture.—Substantial progress has been made during the year in the application of electricity to agriculture, and this has been assisted by the formation by the Incorporated Municipal Electrical Association of a committee on the Development of Electricity in Agricultural Areas. Mr. W. T. Kerr, the city electrical engineer of Hereford, has carried out experiments on land in the neighbourhood of the city, with marked success. In this connection, a small grant has been made by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries for the carrying out of research, and the investigations have been entrusted to Prof. V. H. Blackman of the Imperial College of Science and Technology, Hereford being selected as one of the centres, with 60 acres of ground. Mr. J. E. Newman has installed the Lodge high-tension system at Bristol, Evesham and Pershore, and on his farm at the last-mentioned spot, has obtained an increase in the yield of wheat amounting to 33%, as compared with a control area. It is intended to provide apparatus this year sufficient to deal with 100 acres. At Chester, Mr. S. E. Britton, the city electrical engineer, who is Chairman, also, of the I.M.E.A. Committee, is taking in hand three plots upon which experiments will be conducted with various types of apparatus. Reports of other experiments carried out by Miss Dudgeon upon a farm near Dumfries, show increases of 88% in the weight of straw, and of 49% in that of the grain on the ground that was treated electrically. At Southport, Mr. Ashley reports good results with early potatoes. Other experimenters include Mr. Thos. Roberts at Carnarvon, and the borough electrical engineer of Aylesbury, but it is a matter for regret that there seems to have been no effort to correlate the experience gained in various districts, with various crops and under various conditions of climate and soil.

The Electric Furnace.—War demands have brought about a very rapid development of the electric steel-smelting furnace throughout the world. From trustworthy statistics it appears that there were not fewer than 88 such furnaces in operation in this country in Jan. 1917, and it would be safe to say that the number at present in operation exceeds 100. For obvious reasons little publicity has been given to the subject, but it is agreed generally that the electric furnace is proving most successful. Of those in use, Sheffield, as one would suppose, possesses the greatest number, most of which are of the Greaves-Etchells type. It is of interest to note that Mr. Greaves formerly was an engineer on the staff of the Sheffield Corporation. Electric furnaces are installed also at Middlesbrough, Chelmsford, and a number of other towns. Many advantages are claimed for the electric furnace, especially as regards the small amount of skilled labour required for its operation. When normal conditions return

valuable data should be available that should lead to an enormous development in the use of electricity in steel-making. It is worth recording that the system has been adopted on a large scale in the United States, Canada, Sweden, France, and Russia, and no doubt in Germany also. In the United States upwards of 150 electric furnaces have been installed. The Committee of the Privy Council of Scientific and Industrial Research reported in September that important work is being carried out at the National Physical Laboratory in connection with the treatment of refractories, and that the development of the electric furnace, particularly for the purpose of burning refractories at very high temperatures, is proceeding satisfactorily. Attention is being given also at the Sheffield University to glass-melting by electricity—a field, it is stated, that is rich in possibilities. It will be seen that the adoption of the electric furnace on a large scale will demand huge supplies of electrical energy, the larger furnaces taking as much as 4,000 to 5,000 kw. alone.

Hydro-Electric Schemes.—In the United States, India, Canada, New Zealand, Tasmania, Sweden, and elsewhere, the natural water powers have been utilised with great success for the production on a large scale of electrical energy. In this country the possibilities are not great, although several hydro-electric equipments exist, and during the year two or three small schemes have been carried out, while it is proposed to extend the water-power station that supplements the main supply at Worcester. Quite recently a start was made with an extension of the works at Cowlyd Dam, North Wales. This is a scheme promoted by the Conway and Colwyn Bay Joint Water Board, and the Aluminium Corporation, Ltd., by which the Water Board will secure an adequate supply of water for the district it serves, and the Company will obtain electrical power for its works. Development of the water power resources of Ireland has also been discussed, the proposal being that the waters of the Shannon should be utilised. No definite steps have been taken, however, but there is no doubt that the matter will be considered by the Committee on Electric Power Supply.

Electric Railways.—Very little was done during the year in the way of railway electrification, but the experience that has been gained in connection with the electrical running of suburban trains on the North-Eastern, London, Brighton, and London & South Western railways, will be exceedingly valuable, when, after the cessation of hostilities, the question of main line electrification is considered seriously. At the meeting of the London & South Western Railway Co. the Chairman said that the experience of the Board in regard to the electrified portion of the lines had been in every way satisfactory, and similar results are reported by the North London Railway. The chief event of the year, so far as electric railways are concerned, was the opening of the Bakerloo tube extension to Watford, in conjunction with the London & North-Western Railway. One of the latest of the smaller projects is the electrification of the Pilsley branch of the Midland system.

Tramways.—From the electric tramway point of view, the year has been particularly trying. Few extensions have been made, and these only of a minor character for linking up existing services. Whilst in many towns a greatly increased revenue has been recorded, yet in most instances higher running costs have absorbed the larger gross profits. High costs and restricted

supplies of materials and progressive scarcity of labour have prevented the tracks being kept up to the pre-war standard, and a number of municipalities wisely are setting aside funds for meeting the heavy outlays that will be necessary after the war for track and rolling stock renewals. Manufacturers of tramway equipment are looking forward to a busy time when peace returns.

Several accidents, unfortunately, resulting in deaths and injuries, have been recorded during the year, and have been caused directly or indirectly by the unsatisfactory state of the track or to the inexperience of drivers, or to both, many of the drivers being men engaged to replace those taken for military service, who have been entrusted with cars after inadequate training. The most serious accident was that at Dover in August, when 11 persons were killed and 59 injured.

The most important event affecting tramway interests during 1917 was the announcement early in November that the Board of Trade had appointed a Committee to determine the relative priority in the demands of the various tramway undertakings throughout the country for materials and supplies. This degree of control, while not interfering directly with the management of individual systems, was considered necessary in view of the difficulty met with by tramway undertakings in obtaining supplies of steel rails, rolling stock, and material generally. The new Government Department has the power to take from towns where the tramway system is not considered vitally necessary—some seaside resorts for example—rolling stock and track, and to use them on systems in industrial districts, where the demands for cheap and ample transport facilities, mainly on the part of persons engaged upon national work, are greater than the existing resources will meet. Powers will be given, also, to raise fares in cases where these are unduly cheap, but cannot be increased at present without the sanction of the authorities concerned. The Board of Trade Committee includes representatives from the Municipal Tramways Association, the Tramways and Light Railways Association, and the London County Council, Mr. Jas. Devonshire being the chairman and representative of the company interests.

Electric Road Vehicles.—The high cost of petrol and its scarcity, the rationing of fodder for horses and shortage of labour, have been responsible chiefly for stimulating the demand for battery vehicles. Makers of steam vehicles have been unable to accept orders for any user but the Government, and the output of petrol machines has been taken up largely by the army, while the importation of complete vehicles and parts has been prohibited in order to save tonnage. Owners of petrol vehicles have in some cases met the petrol shortage to some extent by using coal-gas, carried in "balloons" on the roof, or compressed in cylinders; but, apart from their danger, the gas-bags permit of only an extremely limited radius of action, while they cannot be fitted to any class of machine that has no suitable roof. Attention has been focussed, therefore, upon the possibilities of the electric vehicle, and the few British makers have been quite unable to supply the machines needed, while it has been possible to obtain only a limited number from America, with the assistance of special permits from the Ministry of Munitions. The electric vehicle consumes no imported fuel or food-stuffs, but uses electricity produced from coal found in this country. It can be, and often is, driven by women, is cleanly and silent, offers no fire risk,

and is the most economical means yet introduced for transporting on the road heavy loads at comparatively slow speeds over short distances involving frequent stoppages. For refuse collection, the cartage of coal and ashes, and for goods delivery in urban districts, the battery vehicle is unrivalled. There are to-day something approaching 2,000 electric vehicles on the roads in this country, as compared with 150 in 1914. Industrial electric trucks, which are really miniature battery vehicles for use inside buildings, on railway platforms and on piers, wharves, etc., are being adopted in large numbers and have been found to effect substantial economies as compared with hand-pushed trucks. While the demand for electric vehicles will largely be confined to the types suitable for goods transport, there is a wide field for a cheap and light run-about electric that could be used for town work, for short runs in the country, and for anything but touring work, although many engineers believe that the touring electric is in sight. A large proportion of the machines in use are equipped with the Edison nickel-iron battery, which will withstand heavy charge and discharge rates, and is exceedingly strong mechanically. The lead-plate battery has been developed also, the "Iron-clad-Exide" representing the latest advance in this class. It has several advantages over the Edison battery, such as its smaller size, lower cost, and higher electrical efficiency, but it is mechanically weaker, and its life is not so long. Many local authorities are adopting electric vehicles for various municipal services, and they have found that they effect material savings over horse transport, apart from their other advantages. Electric omnibus services are being run at York, Southend-on-Sea, West Bromwich, Loughborough, and other towns. Private firms, such as Harrods' Stores, John Barker & Co., Liberty & Co., and J. Lyons & Co., are building up fleets of electric vans for goods delivery; Harrods owning upwards of 60. The Midland Railway Co. has a fleet of

about 100 electric vans in London and the provinces, and is adding to the number as it can obtain delivery, while several other railway companies are adopting the system.

Electric Cooking and Heating.—It is not surprising, in view of the obvious advantages of heating rooms by electricity and of cooking food by the same agency, that the output of energy for such purposes has shown a very marked increase during the last year. There has been no startling development in the design of apparatus, but details have been improved to a very great degree.

Electric fires, in which resistance coils of nickel-chromium wire are wound over or on fireclay or mica formers, and glow, when switched on, at a bright red heat, are available in scores of forms, and are selling as fast as the makers can supply, the output being limited owing to the difficulty of obtaining materials and labour. Many munition works are heated electrically, and thousands of electric fires are in use in offices, public buildings, and private residences. Electrically generated heat is being used extensively for many industrial operations requiring comparatively low temperatures, such as the drying of armature windings, the stoving of enamelled parts, the drying of painted and varnished goods, for tempering tools, for melting glue, solder, resin, varnish, and other substances, and for a hundred and one other purposes.

Electric cooking makes rapid progress, the most notable development in the design of apparatus being the use of a large solid metal surface for boiling and simmering in place of individual plates or discs. The metal table has elements or heating units attached to its lower surface, and these can be controlled independently, the heat passing throughout the entire table, which, however, is hotter at those points immediately above the element than elsewhere. By varying the position of flat-bottomed utensils on the heated surface, any rate of cooking can be secured,

ELECTRIC SUPPLY UNDERTAKINGS

		Year.			
		1914-15.		1915-16	
		No.	£	No.	£
Capital Expenditure	{ Companies	101	26,465,477	98	25,132,662
	{ Municipalities	198	45,085,611	186	45,250,532
Aggregate Subscribed Capital and Debentures	{ Companies	269	58,364,885	276	60,875,632
Aggregate amount of Loans, authorised	{ Municipalities	325	49,656,951	328	51,775,457
Revenue from all Sources	{ Companies	101	3,568,829	98	3,597,662
	{ Municipalities	198	6,895,819	186	7,187,872
Total Working Expenses	{ Companies	101	1,804,872	98	1,875,266
	{ Municipalities	198	3,285,125	186	3,533,953
Gross Profit	{ Companies	101	1,763,957	98	1,722,396
	{ Municipalities	198	3,610,694	186	3,653,919
Depreciation and Reserve, Interest on Loans, Sinking Fund Charges, Debenture Interest (Companies only), etc.	{ Companies	101	895,587	98	910,695
	{ Municipalities	198	3,315,936	186	3,312,916
Surplus	{ Companies	101	868,571	98	816,126
	{ Municipalities	198	335,515	186	391,902
Deficit	{ Companies	101	201	98	4,425
	{ Municipalities	198	40,759	186	50,899
Average Revenue per unit sold	{ Companies	101	2'10d.	98	2'06d.
	{ Municipalities	198	1'55d.	186	1'46d.
Average cost per unit sold	{ Companies	101	1'17d.	98	1'17d.
	{ Municipalities	198	0'79d.	186	0'76d.
Average Rate of Dividend or Interest	{ Companies	176	4'57% on £50,664,794	169	4'59% on £54,098,742

so that rapid boiling or slow simmering can be carried out at different parts of the same table. The elements are protected from mechanical injury and from the effects of spilled grease and liquids, their life being prolonged and their operating conditions made less severe. Open-type boiling plates, i.e. those in which the elements run in open air and are separated from the vessel being heated only by a grid and an air space, are being developed and offer several advantages over the usual totally enclosed cast-iron pattern, which moreover calls for the use of flat-bottomed utensils, the latter not being needed with radiant-type plates. Many extensive installations of electric cookers have been put down in munition works, and in staff kitchens attached to wholesale houses. Some of these cater for many thousands daily, and have a capacity of 300 kw. At one of the largest textile mills in Lancashire several electric kitchens have been provided for the benefit of the employees, of whom 5,000 are employed, the capacity of the electrical equipment being 330 kw. The public electric restaur-

ants in Oxford St., Earls Court Road, Luton, Golders Green, Newcastle, Euston railway station and elsewhere, as well as the staff kitchens attached to such establishments as those of Swan Edgar, Debenham and Freebody, Harvey Nichols & Co., Geo. Couzens & Co., and other firms in London and the provinces, continue to give excellent results, and after the war the demand for electric cooking equipments for restaurants and hotels promises to reach extremely large proportions; a number of important schemes being held up only by war conditions.

AGGREGATE RECORDS OF ELECTRIC SUPPLY

The figures on p. 731, showing some of the financial details relating to electric supply undertakings in the United Kingdom, deal respectively with the years 1914-15 and 1915-16. At the time of going to press, no later information was available, Board of Trade and other Reports from which the data could be compiled, not having been published in time for the purpose.

BOOKS PUBLISHED IN 1916

(By the courtesy of *The Publishers' Circular*)

A total of 9,149 books and pamphlets is recorded as having been published during the year 1916. This represents a decrease of 1,516 items compared with the figures for 1915 and is naturally accounted for by the increasing difficulties and cost of production. The average quality of output has not returned to

CLASSIFIED ANALYSIS OF BOOKS PUBLISHED DURING THE YEAR 1916

Classes of Literature.	NEW BOOKS.			New Editions.	Totals for 1916.	Totals for 1915.
	New Books.	Translations.	Pamphlets.			
Philosophy	200	7	27	15	249	237
Religion	588	5	106	86	785	896
Sociology	343	3	193	36	575	694
Law	117	—	23	32	172	258
Education	110	—	98	3	211	293
Philology	123	—	6	19	148	216
Science	291	3	42	38	374	698
Technology	181	2	24	68	275	520
Medicine, Public Health, etc.	191	2	41	59	293	356
Agriculture, Gardening	146	—	32	14	192	224
Domestic Arts	62	—	11	11	84	57
Business	147	—	39	13	199	186
Fine Arts	161	—	28	11	200	225
Music (Works about)	48	—	5	1	54	45
Games, Sports, etc.	48	—	4	3	55	75
Literature	231	8	38	42	319	378
Poetry and Drama	415	13	37	86	551	567
Fiction	952	30	4	844	1,830	1,693
Juvenile	426	2	36	95	559	582
History	450	6	53	30	539	763
Description and Travel	205	1	32	43	281	483
Geography	82	—	126	7	215	182
Biography	238	1	16	30	285	394
General Works	191	—	18	—	209	176
Military and Naval	279	—	190	26	495	467
Totals	8,225	83	1,229			
		7,587		1,612	9,149	10,665
Total for 1915		8,499		2,166	10,665	

that of pre-war days, but the general level has not sunk as might have been expected under existing conditions. It may be noted that increases have occurred in the classes Philosophy, Domestic Arts, Business, Music, Fiction, Geography, General Works, and Military and Naval.

It should be noted that in the following classes, "Education" includes only books about educational theory and practice, and not text-books on special subjects, which are classed elsewhere; and also that under "Music" only works about music are recorded. It would be possible to swell the total to a much greater figure by counting numerous leaflets (Government and other), ephemeral pamphlets, the publications of borough councils and other local government bodies, and musical texts. While it is obvious that the total could be increased greatly by the inclusion of all this literary protozoa, the figures would not represent so accurately the book publishing activity of the United Kingdom.

The following totals of the last ten years are of considerable interest:

Year.	New Books.	New Editions.	Total.
1907 . . .	7,701	2,213	9,914
1908 . . .	7,512	2,309	9,821
1909 . . .	8,446	2,279	10,725
1910 . . .	8,468	2,336	10,804
1911 . . .	8,530	2,384	10,914
1912 . . .	9,197	2,870	12,067
1913 . . .	9,541	2,838	12,379
1914 . . .	8,863	2,674	11,537
1915 . . .	8,499	2,166	10,665
1916 . . .	7,537	1,612	9,149

In the table on p. 732 each book is counted as one, whether it is in one or more volumes. Serials that appear later as a collected volume are counted as an ordinary book on the appearance of that volume; so that, for example, the series of "Statutory Rules and Orders" issued by the Government, and amounting to several hundred in the year, are counted as one item on the appearance of the annual collected volume. The same rule applies to volumes of magazines, etc.

ART IN 1917

As the continuance of the war made the revival of the Old Master exhibitions impossible, the Royal Academy organised in January a "Winter Exhibition of Graphic Art," in aid of the Red Cross and St. John Ambulance Society. It was managed by a joint Committee of Academicians and representatives of the Senefelder Club, the Society of Graver-Printers in Colours, and the Society of Twelve; and it included a retrospective loan collection, and a great number of drawings, lithographs, and engravings contributed by artists for sale, with the understanding that half the proceeds were to be given to the British Red Cross Society.

The pictures in the Summer Exhibition were hung by Mr. G. D. Leslie, Mr. A. O. Gow, Mr. Frank Dicksee, Mr. Henry Woods, and Mr. Arnesby Brown. The sculpture was arranged by Sir William Goscombe John, by whom for the first time statues and busts were placed in the vestibule of Burlington House. The attendance at the exhibition was good, considering the war, and the sales, as will be seen from the following particulars, were far from discouraging.

The Chantry Trustees purchased for £1,000 a large picture, "Forward—the Guns," by Miss Lucy Kemp-Welch, whose "Colt-hunting in the New Forest" had been acquired by them some years before. They bought also "A Young Breton" (£525), by Mr. Glyn Philpot, A.R.A.; and two heads in marble—"The Sacristan" (£90), by Professor Lanteri, and "The Critic" (£100), by Mr. C. Web-Gilbert. Other works sold at the Royal Academy included "In June" (£600), "White Cattle" (£150), and "September Morning" (£150), all by Mr. Arnesby Brown, R.A.; "The Longships Light" (£525), by Mr. Julius Olsson, A.R.A.; "Spireas in the Rock Garden," by Sir E. J. Poynter, P.R.A.; "A Garden of Memories" (£800), by Mr. Tom Mostyn; "The Altar of Juno" (£600), by Mr. Talbot Hughes; "Approaching Night," by Mr. Edward Stott, A.R.A.; "Our Lady of the Fruits of the Earth" (£525), by Mr. F. Cadogan Cowper, A.R.A.; "The Man with a Greek Vase" (£300), by Mr. Charles Shannon; "Tristram and Isolde," by the late J. W. Waterhouse, R.A.; "Coming to Moorings" (£157 10s.), by Mr. C. Napier Itemy, R.A.; "Ypres as it stood, March 1916"

(£500), by Mr. W. W. Russell; "A Welsh River," "A Reedy Pool," "Evening on a Midland River," "A Path by the Pines," and "On the Sands at Newquay," all by Mr. B. W. Leader, R.A.; "The Road to Berlin" (£150), by Mr. A. O. Gow, R.A.; "Battle of the Somme, the Attack of the Ulster Division, July 1, 1916" (£315), by Mr. J. P. Beadle; "Sheep Shearing" (£300) and "The Bonfire" (£75), by Mr. Mark Fisher, A.R.A.; "Spring in Strathearn" (£262 10s.), by Mr. D. Y. Cameron, A.R.A.; "The Anteroom" (£105), by Mr. A. Van Anrooy; "Afternoon, Newquay" (£60), by Mr. Julius Olsson, A.R.A.; "Athens" (£210), by Mr. Robert W. Allan; "Remembrance" (£105), by Miss Kate R. Coughtrie; "The Promise of May" (£150), by Mr. Adrian Stokes, A.R.A.; "Through the Stubble," by Sir Ernest A. Waterlow, R.A.; "Our Dolly" (£126), by Mr. Percy Tarrant; "The Old Book" (£152 10s.), by Mr. Henry Henshall; "From Hindhead, looking South" (£65), by Mr. H. Hughes-Stanton, A.R.A.; "Getting the Canvas on Her" (£35), by Mr. H. S. Tukey, R.A.; "Early Spring" (£42) and "Snow" (£52 10s.), by Mrs. Laura Knight; "Welsh Woodland" (£75), by Mr. Tom Clough; and "Sancta Johanna," equestrian statuette, silver and bronze (£200), by Mr. Walter Winans.

The exhibition at the National Gallery was further restricted owing to the temporary removal of more pictures to places beyond the danger of air raids, but the generosity of private owners compensated in some degree for the absence of these works. The Dukes of Buccleuch and Westminster lent from their private collections groups of pictures of singular interest, including one canvas that has perhaps a greater market value than any work that has been produced by a British artist. This was Gainsborough's famous "Blue Boy," lent by the Duke of Westminster; and another Gainsborough, artistically as fine, a portrait of the Duchess of Montague, was lent by the Duke of Buccleuch. Other notable canvases contributed by the two Dukes were by Rembrandt, Vandyke, Rubens, Sir Joshua Reynolds, and Francis Cotes. In another room in the National Gallery was shown an attractive selection from the bequest, chiefly of nineteenth-century French pictures, of the late Sir Hugh Lane; and early in the summer some of the

treasures of the Tate Gallery (which still remained closed to the public) were exhibited at Trafalgar Square. These included the "Ophelia" and the "Vale of Rest," by Millais; Whistler's "Battersea Bridge"; Fribb's "Derby Day"; Fred Walker's "Harbour of Refuge"; and other pictures by Alfred Stevens, Cecil Lawson, G. F. Watts, Arthur Hughes, and Ford Madox Brown. The British Museum remained closed, and the Victoria and Albert Museum, which hitherto had escaped appropriation by the Government, was obliged to give up certain of its halls and galleries to the staff of the Board of Education.

A Shakespearian exhibition was followed by one of Russian arts and crafts at the Grafton Gallery; and at the Grosvenor Gallery a collection of paintings and prints of the earliest and latest types of aircraft, arranged by the Countess of Drogheda, was shown for the benefit of the Flying Services Fund and the British Red Cross. The Burlington Fine Arts Club exhibited the collection of drawings formed by the late Herbert Horne. At the French Gallery an exhibition was held in aid of the French Red Cross Society; at the Goupil Gallery there were shows of landscapes by Mr. John Lavery, the late James Hamilton Hay, and M. Claus; and at the Dowdeswell Gallery of pictures by Mr. Charles Sims, R.A., representing "The Seven Sacraments of Holy Church." Collections of war pictures shown at the Fine Art Society's gallery included illustrations of armament and munition works by Mr. Joseph Pennell and others, and a second series of cartoons by Mr. Louis Raemaekers. Among the exhibitions at the Leicester Galleries were those of the Senefelder Club, of landscapes by Mr. Oliver Hall, and of water-colours by Harpignies. The various art societies held their exhibitions as usual, almost without exception.

One of the most interesting events of the year to artists and collectors was the action in the Court of King's Bench, "*Huntington versus Lewis and Simmons*." The action was brought by Mr. Henry Edward Huntington, an American collector, to recover the sum of £20,000 for a picture which Messrs. Lewis & Simmons, of London and New York, had sold to him as a Romney. The picture, which is a large one, represents two ladies against a background of sky, and it was alleged by the vendors that these ladies were Mrs. Siddons and her younger sister. Mr. Huntington now denied that the picture was a Romney, and called evidence to prove that it was by Ozias Humphry, R.A., and that the originals were the Ladies Horatia and Maria Waldegrave. After a trial before Mr. Justice Darling, which lasted for several days and in the course of which Sir Edward Poynter, Sir Luke Fildes, the Hon. John Collier, Mr. Algernon Graves, and many others gave evidence, the defendants gave up the case and agreed to refund to Mr. Huntington the sum he had paid for the picture, which was apparently the "Portraits of Two Ladies" exhibited by Humphry at the Royal Academy of 1780. The appointment of a new Board of Trustees for the management of the Tate Gallery led to a vigorous protest from the Presidents or representatives of the Royal Academy and most of the other societies of artists in the Kingdom. The new Board is composed of Lord Plymouth, Lord D'Abernon, Mr. R. C. Witt, Mr. C. J. Holmes, Lord Henry Bentinck, Mr. D. S. MacColl, Mr. Robert Ross, Mr. J. R. Holliday, and Mr. Charles Aitken. Sir Edward Poynter and the other representatives declare in the protest that they "regard with the

gravest misgiving the absence of members directly and adequately representing the artists of this country" from the new Board; and Mr. Frank Brangwyn, A.R.A., in an interview, declared that, so far as he knew, not a single art institution was consulted concerning the Board's composition or operations. The art honours of the year included knighthoods bestowed upon Mr. A. S. Cope, R.A., and Mr. Hamo Thornycroft, R.A.

Held by Messrs. Christie, Manson & Woods, and supported loyally by the principal dealers in works of art, jewellery, manuscripts, antique furniture, etc., the sale in the spring in aid of the British Red Cross Society and the Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England was a great success, as the sum-total realised was £74,523 10s. A George I. oval wine-cistern in silver, made by Gabriel Sleath in 1720 and presented by Sir Ernest Cassel, realised £1,935; an Elizabethan standing salt-cellar given by Mr. B. J. Warwick, £605; an Elizabethan tiger-ware jug 8½ in. high (the Misses Ross), £650; and a Frankenthal group of a youth teaching a girl to play the flute (Duveen Brothers), £1,102 10s. The King's gift of a Chinese bronze sacrificial bowl, probably of the Chow dynasty (1122-255 B.C.), was sold for £399; and an album of drawings by R. Westall and others, given by Queen Alexandra, for £231. Among the pictures the highest price realised was 5,400 guineas for the famous landscape by Fred Walker, "The Plough," purchased by Lady Wernher for presentation to the nation. A pastel by John Russell, R.A., dated 1795, "The Fortune Teller," given by Mrs. Ashcroft, sold for £1,102 2s.; the portrait of Mr. Lloyd George by Sir Luke Fildes for £682; and the complete set of original drawings for the well-known "Golliwogg" books, given by the creator of the Golliwogg, Miss Florence Upton, £472. The offers by Mr. John Lavery, Mr. Augustus John, and Mr. John Collier to paint portraits for the benefit of the Fund realised respectively £945, £892 10s., and £283 10s. A remarkable series of letters from Benjamin Franklin to the Bishop of St. Asaph, covering the periods of the outbreak and progress of the War of Independence, Franklin's mission to France, and his return to America, was the principal item among the manuscripts. These letters, presented by Miss Emily J. Carey, were sold in one lot for £650. A long letter from Lord Kitchener, addressed to and presented by Sir Evelyn Wood, realised £73 10s.

At the sale of the late Sir Joseph Beecham's pictures high prices were paid for an interesting group of Constables: "Salisbury Cathedral" (£6,510), "On the Stour" (£6,300), "Ponds at Hampstead Heath" (£2,250), and "A View of Hampstead, looking towards Harrow" (£1,995). Crome's "Woodland Scene" fetched £5,565. Morland's "Morning, or the Benevolent Sportsman" (£4,460), and the same artist's "Boys Bathing" (£2,625), Fred Walker's "Marlow Ferry" (£2,625), and his "Fishmonger's Shop" (£1,260). Turner's "Walton Bridges" was knocked down at £3,675; and splendid prices were realised for the Beecham watercolours by the same artist: £4,252 10s. for the "Constance," £2,835 for the "Ludlow Castle," £3,360 for the "Windsor Castle," £3,150 for the "Worcester," and £2,490 for the "Saumur." High prices for Turner watercolours ruled also at the Jardine sale in March. In the same sale a small landscape by Gainsborough, "Crossing the Stream," fetched £7,980; a Bonington "Coast Scene, Normandy," £4,410; and a portrait of Mrs. Baldwin by

Romney, £3,255. The most sensational picture sale of the season was of Raeburn's fine full-length "The MacNab," bought by Sir Thomas Dewar for £25,410. In the sale of the Hope heirlooms at Christie's the interest centred chiefly in the Greek and Roman marbles, and for one of them, the statu of Athene, £7,140 was bid. The Pembroke sale of armour and works of art, held at Sotheby's, caused some stir on account of

Lord Pembroke's protest by advertisement against a criticism of his armour published in the *Burlington Magazine*. The sale in June of the collection of the late Mr. H. J. Pfungst was remarkable for the high prices given for drawings by Gainsborough, of which Mr. Pfungst owned a great number. For a study in black chalk of the portrait of Mrs. Siddons in the National Gallery 1,080 guineas was paid.

DRAMA AND MUSIC IN 1917

As happened in the previous year, the London theatres during 1917 reflected hardly at all the great and grim drama of the war. Save in a very few, almost negligible cases, authors and managers seemed agreed upon banning the world-cataclysm as a theme suitable for discussion in any dramatic form, and, in pieces affording exceptions to the rule, reference to current events of universal interest was usually indirect and an echo of the "lighter" side of the war. Probably the absence of any serious element from the majority of the pieces produced indicated nothing more than a desire, real or presumed, on the part of the public, to seek amusement in the playhouse rather than a reminder in any form of the great conflict between nations. But, whatever the reason, the plays staged in 1917 that bore any reference to that subject, either direct or indirect, were very few, and one that may claim a place in the category, Galsworthy's "The Foundations" (Royalty, June 26), only dealt, more or less ironically, with "after the war" social problems, and was far from proving acceptable to the public. Of the others, one of the most successful, Walter Howard's "Seven Days' Leave," mounted at the Lyceum, made no pretence at being anything more than melodrama of the purely unsophisticated type, though sound and workmanlike of its kind. The production proved immensely popular, as also, later in the year, did a Bruce Bairnsfather piece—a mixture of melodrama, farce, revue, and musical play—staged at the Oxford under the title of "The Better 'Ole," wherein "Old Bill" and other characters which have become widely known in the humorous drawings of Captain Bairnsfather, dealing with life in the trenches, were reproduced, Arthur Bourchier appearing as the protagonist.

But neither of these productions could be regarded as a serious contribution to "war drama" literature, any more than could J. E. Harold-Terry's highly successful Haymarket comedy, "General Post," of which the diverting theme, put briefly, was that the war has turned the world upside-down, deposed the mighty from their seats, and exalted the humble. Thus the "humble" tailor of the amusing story rose to be a colonel, while the baronet whose clothes he had made became a mere private in the Volunteers. As acted in the chief parts by Norman McKinnel, George Tully, Madge Titheradge, and Lillian Braithwaite, the clever, light-hearted piece obtained a thoroughly deserved success. In the way of "khaki" plays designed to appeal rather to one's sense of humour than to any serious sentiment, another specimen warmly welcomed by the public was "London Pride," wherein Gerald du Maurier played a easter youth who enlisted and became a "hero." But, although this piece ran till the end of the summer season, it hardly falls legitimately into a list of the year's productions, having seen the light in December 1916. Another pleasant, brightly written comedy

concerned with the lighter aspects of the war was "Billeted" (Royalty, Aug. 21), by F. Tennyson-Jesse and H. M. Harwood, in which Dennis Eadie assumed the leading rôle.

Mention should also be made of a war dramatic trifle from the pen of J. M. Barrie, which formed part of a not very successful triple bill at the New. It was called "The Old Lady Shows Her Medals," and, though by no means Barrie at the top of his form, proved typical, nevertheless, of that author's vein of half-humorous, half-pathetic sentiment—a delicate, touching, yet not wholly satisfying piece of work. The same distinguished author came forward in the autumn with a more important contribution in the shape of a three-act comedy entitled "Dear Brutus" (Wyndham's, Oct. 17), wherein his rare sense of the whimsical found play in a fanciful theme of which the root-idea—developed with the aid of a modern embodiment of Shakespeare's Puck—was a sermon on the text that people who make a mess of their lives, and blame fate, have really only themselves to thank. The piece was acted by Gerald du Maurier and a brilliant company.

Among other of our leading dramatists who came forward was Henry Arthur Jones, who broke a long silence by giving to the London stage a so-called "farce in a parable," entitled "The Pacifists," intended to illustrate in symbolical form the lamentable results of a "peace-at-any-price" policy. Unfortunately the play failed to reach the mark aimed at, and, cleverly acted though it was by Ellis Jeffreys and others, it had to be numbered among the year's failures. Produced at the St. James's on Sept. 4, it was withdrawn ten days later, being succeeded by a revival of Jones's "The Liars." (Incidentally, the shortest-lived production of the year was "Petticoats," an "all-women" farce by H. F. Maltby, which obtained only nine performances at the Garrick; next to it, in point of brevity of career, being H. A. Vachell's "Humpty-Dumpty," which had a "fall" from which it never recovered after ten representations at the Savoy in June.) To revert to the St. James's, it should be noted that in the early part of the year Sir George Alexander produced there, with a very fair measure of success, and himself undertook the leading rôle in, "The Aristocrat," a French Revolution play by Louis N. Parker, which scored a run of 150 performances.

Some short theatrical careers have been set down. On the other side of the account it has to be recorded that Oscar Asche's sumptuous adventure in picturesque Orientalism, "Chu Chin Chow," attained its anniversary—and 455th performance—at His Majesty's on Aug. 31, and still continued after that date to attract enormous audiences; while another birthday celebration was that, on Sept. 19, of the Gaity's "Theodore & Co.," then staged for the 412th time. More remarkable still, as regards longevity, "Romance," at the Lyric, reached its second anniversary on

Oct. 8; while a few weeks later the Criterion farce, "A Little Bit of Fluff," also attained that milestone.

In the way of really serious plays, the outstanding success, and perhaps the dramatic "surprise," of the year came with the production at the St. Martin's, on March 17, of "Damaged Goods," the English version of Brieux's play with a purpose, "Les Avariés." The piece, of which previously only a private representation had been given in London, received the sanction of the authorities at the instance of various societies who had joined forces for its production upon grounds of morality and the health of the nation—subjects widely discussed in the Press and on public platforms since the war. The lesson enforced by the French playwright was only to be brought home by means of a sombre and painful drama; but the sermon he preached in dramatic form was so eloquent, and the acting—that notably of Fisher White as the doctor who expounds the evils of syphilis—so impressive that the piece drew the public (adults only) in very large numbers throughout its lengthy run. Encouraged by this unlooked-for success, another management produced at the Kingsway, on April 28, Ibsen's gloomy, and previously banned, drama "Ghosts." This piece, however, did not secure anything like so extended a period of public acceptance. Yet another of the few plays of serious interest seen in the course of the year ("The Aristocrat" is referred to elsewhere) was "The Invisible Foe," a drama with a psychic basis, by Walter Hackett, and successfully produced at the Savoy by H. B. Irving on Sept. 23. As a type of romantic play, one may cite the production at the Strand (July 12) of a dramatisation, by Roy Horniman, of Elinor Glyn's novel, "Three Weeks."

Generally speaking, however, the public inclined decidedly towards theatrical fare of the lighter, not to say frivolous, sort, and if the demand was not invariably met with "screaming" farce or irresponsible revue, as often as not it was answered in a form for which no claim could be legitimately advanced save that it provided good, or at least passable, entertainment. Of what might be called light melodramatic fare there were successful examples in "Under Cover," an American "crook" play which enjoyed a run of 192 performances at the Strand, where it was presented, with Matheson Lang in the central character, early in the year. Not dissimilar in kind, and very successful, proved another American importation, "In the Line," which came to a hearing at the Apollo on May 23. From America also came Bayard Veiller's "The Thirteenth Chair" (Duke of York's, Oct. 16), aptly described as a "mystery play," and undeniably thrilling in its kind. In it Mrs. Patrick Campbell appeared as a pretended medium. A melodramatic label also applied to Michael Morton's "The Yellow Ticket," which, hailing likewise from across the Atlantic, was brought to the Playhouse on Sept. 12, with Gladys Cooper in a strongly emotional part, in which she was supported by Arthur Wontner and Allan Aynesworth. Of a totally different complexion was the previous production at that theatre, a light comedy by Cyril Harcourt called "Wanted, a Husband," with which Gladys Cooper entered upon management, securing with it a fairly long run.

In the domain of comedy a clever, fanciful idea underlay Monckton Hoffe's "Anthony in Wonderland," seen at the Prince of Wales's, with

Charles Hawtrey, Sydney Valentine, Edmund Maurice, and Winifred Barnes in the cast. But, despite its whimsical freshness and humour, the piece failed to secure a very long innings. Another comedy, though of a more serious trend, was "The Three Daughters of M. Dupont," the late St. John Hankin's adaptation of Brieux's well-known play of the same title, and acted at the Ambassador's with considerable success by Ethel Irving, C. M. Hallard, O. B. Clarence, and others. In "Mrs. Pomeroy's Reputation," a very pleasant comedy of the gossamer type by H. A. Vachell and Thomas Cobb, Violet Vanbrugh made a welcome reappearance at the Queen's. Among comedies should be included also Jerome K. Jerome's "Cook," which was praised for its diverting qualities when produced at the Kingsway in August; while a welcome return to the ranks of active dramatists was that of R. C. Carton, whose new comedy, "The Off Chance" (Queen's, Sept. 19), was introduced with a cast including Percy Hutchinson, Paul Arthur, J. H. Barnes, Lyston Lyle, Mary Glynne, and Miss Compton. It proved a brightly written, characteristic work, but had only a short run. So, too, did C. Haddon Chambers's "The Saving Grace," a play of charming sentiment and polished burlesque, in which, at the Garrick (Oct. 10), Charles Hawtrey, admirably supported by Mary Jerrold and others, found a part that exactly suited his individual gifts. The same month saw the production, at the Globe, of "The Willow Tree," a delicately conceived "fantasy of Japan," by Benrimas and Harrison Rhodes, which had been brought over from America. Renee Kelly and Owen Nares undertook the chief characters. Of comedy revivals the most notable were those in the early autumn of "A Pair of Spectacles" (with Sir John Hare in his original character) at Wyndham's, and Pinero's "Trelawny of the Wells" at the New (with Irene Vanbrugh and Dion Boucicault in the parts first enacted by them).

MUSICAL PLAYS AND REVUES

The public's inclination, already noted, towards the lighter forms of entertainment was particularly exemplified in the strong support accorded to several musical comedies, as also to the more successful of the revues, albeit signs were not wanting that the frank irresponsibilities of the latter type of production were beginning to pall. Per contra, there were indications of a resumed vogue for musical pieces that have a coherent story to commend them. To this class belonged "The Maid of the Mountains," produced with very considerable success at Daly's on Feb. 10. Towards its complete acceptance the romantic interest of the story evolved by Frederick Lonsdale no doubt contributed, as also did the tunefulness of Harold Fraser-Simson's melodious score (with extra numbers by James W. Tate). Prominent characters were assigned to Arthur Wontner, José Collins, Thorpe Bates, Faltb Bevan, Laurie Frece, and Muriel Sealby, and the piece filled the theatre at every performance. To make room for it there had been withdrawn from Daly's "Young England," a piece by the late Basil Hood similar in character to his "Merrie England." But, upon its subsequent transference to Drury Lane, on Feb. 24, the work, probably on account of the deficiencies of its "book" rather than of any lack of merits in the pretty, typically English music of G. H. Clutsam and Hubert Bath, failed to prove attractive.

"Suzette" (Austen Hurgon and George

Arthur; music by Max Darewski) was produced at the Globe on March 29, and enjoyed considerable favour; but its success was probably due more to the popularity of Gaby Deslys, whose idiosyncrasies it was designed to exploit, than to its intrinsic merits. Of a very different, and far more refined, order of musical production was "Carminetta," which, at the Prince of Wales's on Aug. 22, introduced a French composer unknown to London playgoers in Emile Lassailly, whose light, typically Gallic score made very agreeable hearing. The book of this comic opera, adapted by Monckton Hoffe, was not without a certain freshness, and the title-part was portrayed with considerable skill and effect by Alice Delysia, supported by Dennis Neilson-Terry, Marie Blanche, and Leon Morton. Another "operette" (though more of the musical comedy brand) was "Arlette," adapted from the French by the authors of "Suzette," composed by Jane View, Guy le Feuvre, and Ivor Novello, and enthusiastically received at the Shaftesbury on Sept. 6. Joseph Coyne, Winifred Barnes, and Stanley Lupino were the chief exponents.

On Sept. 14 "The Boy," a new version by Fred Thompson of Pinero's famous farce "The Magistrate," equipped with lyrics by Adrian Ross and Percy Greenbank, and lively music by Lionel Monckton and Howard Talbot, obtained a favourable verdict at the Adelphi—where "High Jinks" had concluded a run of nearly 400 performances. W. H. Berry was again the popular comedian-in-chief, Peter Gawthorne, Donald Calthrop, Nellie Taylor, and C. M. Lowne being also in the company.

Of the revues staged at theatres, the most successful were Harry Grattan's "Cheep," a very amusing, merry little production of its intimate kind, excellently played by Lee White and other alert performers at the Vaudeville (April 26), and "Bubbly," another bright, wittily written show—book by J. Hastings Turner, music chiefly by Harry Braham—seen at the Comedy on May 5, with a company including Jack Hulbert, Arthur Playfair, Teddie Gerard, and Laura Cowie. "Smile," produced by Albert de Courville at the Garrick (June 8), also enjoyed prosperity for a time.

In the domain of the big, spectacular revues the manager last-named achieved a signal triumph at the Hippodrome with "Zig-Zag," produced on Jan. 31 with George Robey and Shirley Kellogg among the attractions. This bright and vivacious production long outlived its competitors. Neither "The Bing Girls are There" at the Alhambra (Feb. 24), albeit Wilkie Bard and Joseph Coyne were among the favourites engaged, nor "Hanky Panky" at the Empire (March 24) enjoyed a long career. Max Darewski supplied the tunes for the latter, and Phyllis Dare appeared in it. A longer lease of popularity seemed in store for the Alhambra's "Round the Map" (music by Herman Finck), which was produced on July 19, with Violet Loraine, Nelson Keys, and Alfred Lester in the chief parts, and likewise for Ernest Rolls's revue, "Topsy Turvy" (composed by Herman Darewski), mounted at the Empire on Aug. 20, with Robert Hale, Ralph Lynn, Jennie Beuson, and Unity More among the principals.

At the Palace, "Vanity Fair" was succeeded on June 21 by "Airs and Graces," a fairly diverting example of its type, with a book by O. H. Bovill and characteristic music by Lionel Monckton and H. Finck. Gertie Millar, Graeie Leigh, Fred Groves, Frederic Bentley, and John Humphries were the leading artists. This proved to be the

last of the Palace revues, and on Oct. 13 Seymour Hicks produced there a musical farce, written by himself and composed by Haydn Wood, called "Cash on Delivery," the former appearing therein with Ellaline Terriss.

MUSIC

The musical season of 1917 was chiefly remarkable for Sir Thomas Beecham's activities in the domains of opera. In most other spheres of enterprise music remained under the adverse influence of the war, which necessarily restricted the efforts of concert-givers and the opportunities of artists. Covent Garden Theatre having been closed since July 1914 (in the course of the year under notice it was "commandeered" by the Government and used by them as a furniture repository), opera-lovers would have fared but badly had it not been for Beecham's continued endeavours to popularise the performances of opera in English, setting as his aim a high artistic standard and a completeness of ensemble and detail previously unattained in London by any manager working upon similar lines.

Having concluded a winter season at the Aldwych on Feb. 10, Beecham, on May 30, entered into possession of Drury Lane, starting his enterprise with a memorable revival (in English) of Verdi's "Otello," in which Frank Mullings displayed notable power as the Moor, Frederic Austin appearing as Iago, and Mignon Nevada in the rôle of Desdemona. This was followed by the first performance in English of Puccini's "Girl of the Golden West," with Robert Parker (an American artist who achieved singularly fine work in a variety of parts, including that of Boris Godounov), Walter Hyde, and Jeanne Brola in the chief characters. In "Tristan and Isoide," Mullings and Rosina Buckman repeated the uncommonly fine impression they had created in previous seasons; as also, in "Louise," did Miriam Licette, Maurice D'Oisly, Frederick Ranalow, and Edith Clegg. "Samson and Delilah" was splendidly sung by Edna Thornton, Hyde, and others, and a very interesting production brought with it the first London performance of Bizet's fifty-year-old opera, "The Fair Maid of Perth," the suave, graceful melodiousness of which made pleasant hearing. Other operas mounted were "Madame Butterfly," "Boris," "La Bohème," "Aida," "Cavalleria," "Pagliacci," "Il Trovatore," "La Tosca," "Faust," and "The Marriage of Figaro." Of the last-named there was an extraordinarily picturesque and most successful revival, in an entirely new setting, the opera being staged and dressed in accordance with the fashions of Beaumarchais' period. The season, during which Beecham, Percy Pitt, and Eugène Goossens, jun., were the chief conductors, lasted till the end of July.

On Sept. 22 another Beecham campaign was opened at Drury Lane with an impressive performance of Rimsky-Korsakov's "Ivan the Terrible," a work—then sung for the first time in English—characteristic of the composer's rare sense of rich orchestral colouring and containing a wealth of beautiful Russian folk-melody. Robert Parker's impersonation of Ivan (a rôle recalling the triumphs of Chaliapin on the same stage in 1913) was of notable strength and excellence, while Jeanne Brola, Walter Hyde, Ethel Toms, and Powell Edwards also acquitted themselves ably in other parts. Moussorgsky's "Khovantchina" was among the operas subsequently staged.

After many years' absence from central London

the Carl Rosa Company also unfurled the banner of opera in English at the Garrick, where, beginning on May 3, they held a season—subsequently transferred to the Shaftesbury—which lasted till July 7. A revival of Bruneau's "The Attack on the Mill" was an interesting feature, as also was Ben Davies's return to the stage in "Maritana" and "The Bohemian Girl." The other operas performed were "Tales of Hoffmann," "Carmen," "Butterfly," "Faust," "The Magic Flute," "Cavalleria," "Pagliacci," "The Marriage of Figaro," "Aida," "Rigoletto," "Tannhäuser," "Il Trovatore," "Mignon," "The Lily of Killarney," and "The Merry Wives of Windsor."

CONCERTS AND RECITALS

With its 792nd concert the Royal Philharmonic Society entered upon its 105th season. Of the six functions held, five were conducted by Thomas Beecham, and the concluding one by Landon Ronald, while Elgar appeared on one occasion to conduct his second symphony. The only absolute novelties brought forward during the season were Frederic Austin's symphonic poem "Falsgaard," and a song, "Have you news of my boy Jack?" composed by Edward German for Clara Butt, who introduced it. Other British composers represented in the programmes were Bantock, Delius, Elgar, Percy Pitt, and Ethel Smyth; there were eight French works—the composers being Chabrier, Debussy, Franck, Ravel, and Saint-Saëns; while Russia was represented by Balakirev, Glinka (from whose opera "A Life for the Tsar" scenes were performed), Gretchaninov, Rachmaninov, Rimsky-Korsakov, and Tchaikovsky. Of German composers only those whose names stand for the classics, old and modern, appeared in the list. In addition to Clara Butt, the soloists who came forward during the season were Miriam Licette, Kirkby Lunn, Frederick Blamey, Frederick Ranalow; Eugène Ysaÿe and Pachmann.

The record of the New Queen's Hall Orchestra's activities in their 21st season (1916-17) was a busy one, and included fourteen symphony concerts and twenty-six Sunday-afternoon programmes, all conducted by Sir Henry Wood. At each of the symphony concerts a novelty was introduced. The list included two interesting examples of the modern Spanish school—the late Granados's symphonic poem "Dante," and Turina's picturesque "La Procession du Rocio," while Albeniz's folk-suite "Catalonia" was given in a revised version. Other novelties comprised four French works, two inspired by the war—"Les Cathédrales," by Gabriel Pierné, and Th. Dubois's "In Memoriam Mortuorum"—the remaining two being Henri Rabaud's symphonic poem "La Procession Nocturne," and a curious work of the "atmospheric" type, "Les Dieux dans l'ombre des Cavernes," by Albert Roussel. Unfamiliar British scores were W. II. Reed's orchestral caprice "Will o' the Wisp," and Two Poems for orchestra by Frank Bridge, quite modern in feeling and treatment. Four Russian works were added to the repertoire: a Suite based by Rimsky-Korsakov upon his opera "The Legend of Tsar Saltan" and Kalinnikov's overture "Tsar Boris" typifying the older generation; and Ostroglazov's "Illustration from the Apocalypse" and Tcherépkin's new Piano-forte Concerto (splendidly played by Moiseiwitsch) being representative of the younger school. Several classical works were also performed in the way of symphonies and so forth, and among the artists heard during the season

were: instrumentalists—Albert Sammons, Adela Verne, Guilhermina Suggia, Pachmann, Kathleen Parlow, Irene Scharrer, Myra Hess, de Greef, May and Beatrice Harrison, Melsa, and Wm. Murdoch; vocalists—Marguerite d'Alvarez, Doris Manuelle, Carrie Tubb, Rosina Buckman, and Gervase Elwes.

On Aug. 25 the New Queen's Hall Orchestra entered upon the annual season of Promenade Concerts, with Henry Wood again as conductor. The programmes were of an attractively varied character, and in the list of new and unfamiliar works British composers drawn upon were Joseph Spaight, the late Lt. George Butterworth, John Ireland, H. Waldo Warner, Percy C. Buck, Norman O'Neill, Montague F. Phillips, Dora Bright, and Howard Carr.

For the most part the programmes carried out by the London Symphony Orchestra in the course of their 13th series of concerts at Queen's Hall were made up of familiar music. Of the first two Sifonov took charge, the opening concert being dedicated to Beethoven, and the three remaining were conducted by Hamilton Harty, who, at the final concert, on March 19, directed the first London performance of Granville Bantock's "Hebridean" Symphony, an interesting, somewhat complex work based largely upon folk-song, and requiring more than one hearing for a complete understanding. On the same evening (March 19) Arthur de Greef was the soloist in a Piano-forte Concerto of his own, then heard for the first time in England.

Under the direction of Sir Frederick Bridge a successful season was carried through at the Albert Hall by the Royal Choral Society, all the concerts taking place in the afternoon. "Elijah" was the opening attraction, and, in addition to standard works such as "Messiah," Verdi's "Requiem," "The Dream of Gerontius," and "Hawatha," there were given Elgar's "For the Fallen" and Parry's "Chivalry of the Sea" (both war-inspired compositions), Stanford's "Songs of the Fleet," Coleridge-Taylor's "Kubla-Khan," and a selection of Christmas carols. Among the artists who took part in the concerts were Ruth Vincent, Agnes Nicholls, Clara Butterworth, Carrie Tubb, Stralia, Muriel Foster, Dilys Jones, Ada Crossley, Phyllis Lett, Kirkby Lunn, Ben Davies, Walter Hyde, Alfred Heather, Gervase Elwes, John Coates, Thorpe Bates, Plunket Greenc, George Parker, Herbert Brown, Robert Radford, Bertram Mills, and Frederick Ranalow.

At the Royal Albert Hall Landon Ronald again conducted a successful series of Sunday-afternoon concerts.

In the ranks of recital-givers were: vocalists—Clara Butt, Marguerite d'Alvarez, Doris Manuelle, Kirkby Lunn, Jeanne Jouve, Jean Sterling MacKinlay, Zola Rosowsky, Olga Haley, Muriel Foster, Helen Henshel, Alys Bateman (who gave various concerts for war charities), Emilia Conti, Vladimir Rosing, Hugh Marleyn, Austen Carnegie, Constantine Stroesco, Boris Lensky, Boris Bornoff, Leomte, and Julian Bonell; pianists—Pachmann, Moiseiwitsch, Leonard Borwick, Wm. Murdoch, Mark Hambourg, Victor Benham, Budden-Morris, Archy Rosenthal, Solomon. Fanny Davies, Adela Verne, Gertrude Peppercorn, Myra Hess, Lily Henkel, Teresa Carreño, Bert Berthe, Mania Seguel, Johanna Heyman, and Ethel Hobday; violinists—Daisy Kennedy, Sybil Eaton (a rarely-gifted newcomer), Yvonne Yorke, Constance Izard, Rhoda Backhouse, Stella Ambrose, and Tessie Thomas (a young Welsh girl who made a remarkable impression).

AVIATION IN 1917

Official Tributes—Routine of Battle Flying—Aerial Battles—Aircraft, and Infantry Attack—Big Raids by the Allies—Aeroplane Raids on England—Airship Raids on Great Britain—Other German Aeroplane Raids—The Decline of the Zeppelin—Enemy Airship Casualties—Anti-Aircraft Defence—General Airship Activity—Aeroplane Development—Aircraft at Sea, and Seaplanes—Aircraft and Submarines—Italy, Russia, the Balkans, Palestine—The United States—The Air Services in Parliament—The Aerial (Civil) Transport Committee—General Events of the Year—Principal Aircraft Records—Royal Naval Air Service—Royal Flying Corps—The Dominions and Flying—Insurance against Air Raids—Certificated Aviators—Aerial Law—Regulations for Aerial Traffic—The Gordon-Bennett—Progress Year by Year—Conditions for Aviation Certificates—Casualties—Obituary—The Aircraft Industry—British and Foreign Aeronautical Bodies—Bibliography.

In a few words the broad aspects of the aerial year may be indicated as showing the decline of the Zeppelin, and of big airships generally, as war-craft; the increasing use of larger aeroplanes on long-distance offensives, big aeroplane raids on London, Royal Naval Air Service raids on the Western Front, and the Italian operations being especially significant; increased intensity in the fighting in the air; an all-round screwing-up in the matter of speed; a great increase in the amount and quality of formation-flying; the entry of the United States into the war, with a determination to employ the new arm on a grand scale; and the successful employment of aircraft of various kinds in the anti-submarine and other naval operations. The past year was decidedly a more important one even than 1916, aeronautically.

Official Tributes

For purposes of comparison, it will be interesting again to quote from the dispatches of Commanders-in-Chief passages relating to the work of the Flying Services. On Dec. 30, 1916, was published Sir Douglas Haig's dispatch in the course of which he wrote: "Under the conditions of modern war the duties of the Air Service are many and varied. They include the regulation and control of artillery fire by indicating targets and observing and reporting the results of rounds; the taking of photographs of enemy trenches, strong points, battery positions, and of the effect of bombardments; and the observation of the movements of the enemy behind his lines.

"The greatest skill and daring has been shown in the performance of all these duties, as well as in bombing expeditions. Our Air Service has also co-operated with our infantry in their assaults, signalling the position of our attacking troops, and turning machine-guns on to the enemy infantry and even on to his batteries in action.

"Not only has the work of the Royal Flying Corps to be carried out in all weathers and under constant fire from the ground, but fighting in the air has now become a normal procedure in order to maintain the mastery over the enemy's air service. In these fights the greatest skill and determination have been shown, and great success has attended the efforts of the Royal Flying Corps. I desire to point out, however, that the maintenance of mastery in the air, which is essential, entails a constant and liberal supply of the most up-to-date machines, without which even the most skilful pilots cannot succeed."

On Jan. 24 General Smuts, in his reports on the operations in East Africa, paid a warm tribute to the work of the Air Services. On March 21, and on many subsequent dates on which critical operations and big offensives occurred, Sir Douglas Haig made particular reference to the invaluable aid rendered by aircraft.

Of heroic deeds in the air there is an unending

record. Every week has provided thrilling episodes. If possible, the spirit and devotion of the airmen of the Allies have reached a higher level than before. They are shown among other ways by the fact that low-flying attacks on hostile infantry are no longer an occasional adventure, but a systematic operation persistently carried on throughout all our big attacks. The Flying Services compare favourably with any other arm in the proportion of honours won in action.

Routine and Battle Flying

The routine of the very numerous aeroplane squadrons and observation balloon sections distributed along the Western Front goes on day after day and month after month, the average number of aeroplanes employed to a given section steadily increasing. The work done, owing to improving methods and skill, is becoming more precise. Photographic reconnaissance becomes more and more elaborate and exact. The risks are willingly faced, and the system of protecting observation and photographic reconnaissance craft with fighting squadrons of necessity becomes more general.

Observation-balloon work can only be carried on now provided enemy aircraft are prevented from approaching these vulnerable craft, which are more often successfully attacked than in 1916; indeed, observers commonly have to escape from their burning craft by means of parachutes. Cases have occurred in which officers have made such escapes twice and even three times in a day. It is gratifying to know that the Allies' line of observation-balloons, owing to the superior support of our aeroplanes, is less molested than the enemy's.

The type of balloon used has been greatly improved, a "streamline" form having been adopted with success, and steadier work is now done in winds of far greater velocity than formerly.

An example of the results achieved by the British Air Services is provided by the figures for July 1917, during which month 1,940 enemy batteries were located, with the result that our artillery destroyed 345 battery emplacements and damaged 973 others. In one day our batteries, guided by aeroplanes, silenced 73 hostile batteries. In a week in August 700 enemy batteries were successfully engaged with the help of aeroplane observation, and 128 gun-pits were destroyed. More than 300 explosions were caused among the ammunition-dumps and other combustible material.

On April 5-6 1,700 photographs were taken from the air on reconnaissance flights, and on Sept. 4 that number was exceeded.

In the week August 14-21 the Royal Flying Corps alone flew 1,200 hours, took 5,000 photographs, dropped 36 tons of bombs, fired 30,000 rounds at enemy infantry and gunners, destroyed 64 enemy machines and brought down 90 more, of which probably a large number were destroyed.

Aerial Battles

Fighting in the air has increased tremendously ; indeed, the strongest line in the development of the machine has been that of fighting craft, principally single-seaters of great speed and altitude capabilities, but also to an increasing extent big machines carrying crews of three or four.

Single combats go on continually throughout the front, and although the majority of these are inconclusive, many end in the destruction of one or the other. Squadron fighting and engagements between big formations are very much more frequent, and the struggles in the air to secure ascendancy, and, if possible, to "blind" the enemy just before big operations, have been fierce and costly. One or two of the bigger fights may be recalled here as examples :

Date.	No. of Fights.		Remarks.
1916			
Nov. 16	54	French	All near Amiens.
1917			
Feb. 9	Many	French	At night.
April 5-6	Large formations	British	15 German destroyed and 31 driven down. Our loss, 28.
22-23	Many	British	62 enemy and 6 British brought down.
June 7	Large formations	British	One formation of 30 machines dispersed, 9 enemy destroyed, and 9 driven down. British loss, 6.
	(In the battle of Ypres, it was officially recorded, enemy airmen were prevented from taking part by the activity of our machines.)		
July 12	Large formations	British	14 enemy destroyed and 6 brought down. British loss, 9.
Aug. 16-17	—	British	27 enemy destroyed, and 29 brought down. British loss, 23.
Sept. 25	Many	British	17 enemy destroyed and 6 driven down. British loss, 1.
Oct. 20	Heavy fighting	British	12 enemy destroyed and 3 driven down. British loss, 8.

Many aviators have won fame by their prowess as fighters, and there is keen rivalry in adding to the number of the enemy brought down personally. Each side has produced its successful duellists. Thus Lient, Gynemer, who was granted the Deutsch Prize of 10,000 francs for "the outstanding performance of the year," his record at that time standing at 25 victims, had by the date he was reported "missing" accounted for 53 enemy machines. Capt. Ball, the French pilot Flachaire, the Germans Immelmann and Boelcke, and many others could be instanced.

Aircraft and Infantry Attacks

Co-operation with infantry in attack has been a regular feature of the battles of the year. At Lens our machines in the April operations bombed battalions from an altitude of less than 200 ft.

At Ypres and in the Aisne battle of August there was most effective participation of aeroplanes in our attacks. The Italians also have employed this method with determination, especially in the September operations.

On Sept. 14 British aviators harried enemy trenches, and on Sept. 16 and 17, 2,000 German infantry were scattered by machine-gun fire from a height of only 100 ft. During the advance in the autumn a great increase in this form of attack was recorded ; and on Sept. 20 our aeroplanes fired 28,000 rounds from heights of 100 ft. to 1,000 ft. at infantry in trenches and at troops on the march. On Sept. 26 our aeroplanes fired 30,000 rounds at artillery on the move.

Big Raids by the Allies

The aerial war has much increased in intensity as regards offensive on a big scale. Besides the German raids on England, the Allies on the Western Front have carried on an unceasing offensive against the enemy's railway centres, works, and depots. In this connection the brilliant and almost nightly raids by the big machines of the R.N.A.S. operating on the left of our line in France, from 6 to 10 tons of high-explosive bombs being dropped on each occasion, are especially memorable. On the Italian front squadrons of the big Caproni machines have carried out similar operations.

On June 3 and 4 alone, 70 tons of bombs were dropped by French bombing squadrons. In one week in August one English squadron of big machines dropped 35 tons of bombs in night raids. Here a few of the more striking raids are recorded :

Date.	Objective.		Remarks.
1917			
April 5-6	Danvillers, Spincourt, etc.	French	1 squadron made seven sorties.
10	Railways.	British	3 trains wrecked.
14	Freihurg	Franco-British	Reprisals for attacks on hospital ships.
May 28	Ghent	15 Allies' machines	Narrow escape of the Kaiser.
June 8-20	—	French	130 tons.
July 6-7	Trèves, &c. Essen	84 French. 1 French machine	13 tons.
Aug. 17-18	Aerodromes and stations	111 French machines	13 tons.
12	Frankfurt-on-Main	2 French machines	
	Many Rhine towns were bombed during August.		
Sept. 3	Aerodromes and stations	French	15 tons. Great damage effected.
4	Trèves	French	Reprisal raid.
11	Aerodromes, dumps, and railways	British	281 bombs.
16	Stuttgart, Colmar, etc.	French	15 tons.
21-23	Battle east of Ypres	British	Incassant bombing behind German lines.

Date.	Objective.		Remarks.	
Sept. 27	St. Denis Western. Fifteen Gothas ready for raid on England.	British	Direct hits. Raid frustrated.	biplane, carrying a big load of bombs and, usually three machine guns. This machine is not unlike the British Haudley Page two-engine machine, but it does not carry so big a load of bombs as the latter.
27	Enemy aerodromes, transports & troops	British		A system of warning London of approaching hostile aircraft was introduced in August, the method employed being rockets sent up from fire stations.
31	Stuttgart, Treves, Coblenz, & Frankfurt.	French	Reprisals for raids on Bar-le-Duc and Dunkirk.	On Oct. 4 General Smuts declared that the Government intended to make reprisals on Germany. It was subsequently explained that no change of policy was involved.
Oct. 2	Badeu and Freiburg.	French		In the following list aeroplane raids on England from the beginning of the war are given.
12	Frankfort	French.		
14	Essen	French.		
16	Saarbr'ken	British.		
21	Saarbr'ken foundries.	British.		
24	Saarbr'ken factories and railways	British	Six tons of bombs. Great damage. Big fires. A train destroyed.	
29 & 31	Raids into Saarbr'ken district of Germany	British	Very effective.	
Nov. 1	Kaiserlautern	British.		
2	Offenburg, Baden	17 French machines	A reprisal	

Aeroplane Raids on England

For obvious reasons, raids by airship and by aeroplane should be kept distinct. They belong to quite different categories, and as factors in the war they are, it is now clearly seen, of different significance. As a weapon of offence we may probably safely dismiss the airship as of very little account. The aeroplane, on the other hand, is revealed as an arm of offensive of very great present tactical, and of probably future strategical, possibilities.

Aeroplane raids can be made by day at some cost in casualties, but by night with but slight risk. Direct and complete protection and defence present admitted difficulties, and probably the best defence is counter-attack; but by the end of September the gun defences of London had been made so efficient that the enemy were prevented from penetrating in force. After the daylight raid by a big "formation," on July 7, the enemy resorted chiefly to night raids by moonlight, the machines arriving singly or by twos and threes.

For geographical reasons Germany has been able to make dramatic use of this power, raiding London itself. Regarding the number and the magnitude of aeroplane raids, the Allies have made far bigger attacks against railways, works of all kinds, ammunition depots, and aerodromes behind the German lines. There have even been raids on Essen. Berlin itself, being so far east, has been beyond effective range, although a different story might have been told had the Russian effort not weakened.

The aeroplane chiefly employed on big raids by the Germans has been the Gotha two-engine

Date.	Raid.	Results. Killed. Injured.	
1914.			
Dec. 25	Aeroplane over Sheerness	nil.	
26	Aeroplane over the Tbames	nil.	
1915.			
Jan. 19	Aeroplane over Yarmouth, King's Lynn and district	4	1
Feb. 21	Aeroplane over Essex	Damage trivial.	
25	Aeroplane over East Coast	—	—
April 16	Aeroplanes over Kent (Farnham)	—	nil.
May 3	Aeroplane over Dover	—	—
July 3	Aeroplane and seaplane over Harwich	—	—
Sept 13	Aeroplanes over Kent	—	7
1916			
Jan. 23	Aeroplane drops bombs on Kent by moonlight	1	6
	Two aeroplanes drop bombs in Kent	0	0
25	One aeroplane over Dover	No damage.	
Feb. 9	Two seaplanes, raid on Kent	0	3
20	Six seaplanes raid Suffolk and Kent	1	1 (a marine)
Mar. 1	One seaplane over Kent	1	0
19	Four seaplanes over East Kent	14	27
April 24	One aeroplane over Dover	No damage.	
May 3	One aeroplane over Deal. Six bombs on station, and houses damaged.	0	3
20	Three seaplanes over Kent	1 (a soldier).	2
July 9	Two seaplane raids on Kent	Very slight damage. Windows broken.	
Aug. 12	Two seaplanes over Dover	0	7 (soldiers)
Sept. 22	One seaplane near Dover	0	0
Oct. 22	One seaplane over Sheerness (raider destroyed at sea)	Very slight damage to railway.	
23	One seaplane over Margate	Slight damage, 2 injured.	

Date.	Raid.	Results. Killed. Injured.	Date,	Raid.	Results. Killed. Injured.	
1916 Nov. 28	One aeroplane over London dropped six bombs.	0 4 Damage trivial. (Raider brought down on his way home.)	1917 Oct. 1	Essex, Kent, and London.	10 38	
1917 Mar. 1	One aeroplane near Broadstairs; 9 bombs	0 1	29	London	No damage.	
16	One aeroplane over Westgate; 12 bombs	No damage.	30	S.E. coast. One machine	No damage.	
April 5	One aeroplane over Kent, by moonlight	— —	31	London and S.E. coast. About 30 machines	8 21 Trivial damage.	
7	North London, 4 bombs	1 2	Dec. 6	London and S.E. coast. 25 machines	7 22 (Two raiders brought down).	
May 25	16 aeroplanes; S.E. of England	76 174 Damage to shops. (Three raiders brought down.)	Airship Raids on Great Britain All the raids by German airships on Great Britain since the beginning of the war are given here. They were principally Zeppelin raids, but a few Schütte-Lanz airships have participated.			
June 5	18 aeroplanes over Thames and Medway	12 36 Slight military damage. (Six raiders destroyed and 4 driven down)	Date.	No. of Airships.	Place.	Casualties. Kil'd.Inj'ed.
13	London . . .	160 429	1915 Apr. 14	1	Ipswich . . .	0 1
July 4	Harwich . . .	11 36 (Two raiders brought down.)	15	1	Lowestoft & dist. . .	Damage nil.
7	22 aeroplanes over London and Essex	60 192 Four serious fires. (Three raiders destroyed, besides 7 of their protecting squadron, on Belgian coast.)	30	1	Lowestoft and dist.	Houses damaged.
22	Harwich and Felixstowe; about 15 aeroplanes	13 26 Trivial damage. (One raider brought down.)	May 10	1	Southend . . .	1 1
Aug. 12	20 aeroplanes; Folkestone, Margate, and Southend	32 43 (One raider destroyed.)	17	1	Ramsgate . . .	2 1
22	10 aeroplanes; Dover, Ramsgate, etc.	12 25 (Three raiders and 5 escorting machines destroyed.)	26	1	Southend . . .	3 2
Sept. 2	One machine, by moonlight; S.E. Kent	1 6 Trivial damage.	31	1	London . . .	6 3
3	About 6 aeroplanes, by moonlight; Sheerness and Chatham	108 86 (naval ratings). 1 6 (civilians).	June 4	1	E. Coast . . .	D'm'ges slight
4	About 20 machines; London and S.E. England	11 62 (One raider destroyed.)	6	1	E. Coast . . .	24 40
24	Kent, Essex, and London	15 70 Very little damage.	15	1	N. East . . .	16 40
25	Kent, Essex, and London	7 25 Trivial damage. (One raider "failed to return.")	Aug. 9	1	E. Coast . . .	13 12
28	Suffolk, Essex, and Kent. About 20 machines	Trivial damage. (Two raiders brought down.)	12	1	E. Coast . . .	6 23 14 houses damaged.
29	Kent, Essex, and London	13 85	17	1	Eastern Counties . .	10 36 Houses damaged.
30	London . . .	9 42 (One raider brought down.)	Sept. 7	1	Eastern Counties . .	17 39 Some fires.
			8	1	London . . .	20 86 Some fires.
			11	1	E. Coast . . .	Damage nil.
			13	1	Seen off E. Coast . .	Damage nil.
			Oct. 13	Zeppelins over London and Eastern Counties		60 115 Some buildings d'm'ged.
			1916 Jan. 31	6 or 7	Eastern Counties, N.E. & Midlands	67 117 Little d'mage
			Mar. 5	3	N.E. and E., during snow-showers	18 52
			19	6	Approached coast, but driven off	
			31	5	Eastern and N.E. counties	43 66
			Apr. 1		N.E.	16 100
			2		Scotland and N.E.	11 11
			5	3	N.E.	1 8
			24	4	Norfolk and Suffolk. 70 bombs	1 1
			25	2 with warships off Lowestoft.		
			25		Essex, Kent and Eastern Counties	Trivial damage.
			26	3	Kentish coast . .	Trivl. dmge.
			May 2	5	N.E. coast and S.E. Scotland	

Date.	No. of Air-ships.	Place.	Casualties. Kil'd. Inj' red.
1916 May 3	6	(100 bombs)	9 27 (including 1 soldier).
July 29	3	Yorkshire, Norfolk, Lincolnshire. 32 bombs	Little damage.
31- Aug. 1	7	Kent, Essex, Suffolk, Norfolk, Cambridge, Hunts. 60 bombs.	
	8	Eastern and S.E. counties	
	9	East and N.E.	8 36 Slight damage
	23	East Coast. 30 bombs	
24-25	6	Eastern Counties, outskirts of London, 100 bombs	8 21 Slight damage
Sep. 2-3	13	Eastern Counties and Kent (1 destroyed near London)	3 12 Little damage
23-24	12	Eastern, South-Eastern, Lines, & London. (1 destroyed in Essex, another brought down and crew captured.)	38 125 Damage unimportant.
25-27	7	South and East Coast and North E. Coast and Lines. (one destroyed)	36 27 Slight dmge.
Oct. 1	10		1 1 Trivl. dmge.
Nov. 27-28 1917	—	Two destroyed	4 37
Mar. 16-17 May 24	3 4 or 5	Kent East Anglia	Trivial damage. 1 0 Trivl. dmge.
June 16-17	3	Kentish coast	2 18 Houses damaged. (One raider destroyed; 3 of crew saved.)
Aug. 22 Sept. 24	1 2 or 3	Yorkshire coast Yorkshire & Lines coast	Trivl. dmge. 0 3 Trivl. dmge.
Oct. 19	—	East, N.E., and London	35 55 Damage to houses and shops. At least five of the raiders were lost. One was captured intact. Three crews and part of a fourth were captured. Other airships damaged.

The lists, official and other, will be found to vary in totals. Errors arise in some cases through

taking only the casualties announced in the first reports, and not adding to the deaths the number of injured who subsequently died.

In the lists given here an attempt at accuracy has been made, but as regards the numbers of injured, discrepancies are unavoidable.

On July 22 it was officially stated that there had been, up to that date, 47 airship and 30 aeroplane raids on this country. These totals evidently exclude five of the least important raids.

In February the Home Secretary, comparing the number of raid deaths with ordinary street casualties, stated that from Aug. 1, 1911, to Jan. 30, 1917, in London, 137 people had been killed by Zeppelins and 954 in ordinary street accidents. In the first nine months of the year traffic accidents in London accounted for 487 killed and 14,181 injured; air raids for 191 killed and 749 injured.

On July 30 it was officially stated that in London there had been up to that date 366 killed and 1,092 injured in air raids.

Other German Aeroplane Raids, 1917

In addition to the raids on this country the Germans have maintained an aeroplane offensive on the Western Front, but this has not been on so big a scale as that of the Allies. The only raid on Paris was an unsuccessful attempt on July 27. Nancy, Dunkirk, and other towns have been repeatedly bombed.

The Decline of the Zeppelin

After the disastrous raids on England about the end of 1916, when six big airships were destroyed by our airmen or artillery, or captured after disablement, the enemy showed a disposition towards timidity as regards airship offensive. The list of raids contains some significant elements. It is reported, and it seems highly probable, that the energy and material that was being put into the creation of a bigger Zeppelin fleet has now been diverted to the manufacture of aeroplanes. The heavy losses sustained in the raid of Oct. 19, 1917, will go far to confirm this view of the inutility of the airship in offensive action.

Enemy Airship Casualties

In the following lists official reports of Zeppelins totally lost are given, and also unofficial but apparently authentic other reports, the latter indicated by an asterisk.

1914 Aug.	At Badonviller; destroyed by French artillery. Crew killed.
Oct.	At Düsseldorf. Airship and shed destroyed by aeroplane bombs.
1915 Feb. 17	At Fanøe. Crew killed.
18	At Esbjerg, Denmark. Part of crew saved.
Mar. 5	At Cologne. Destroyed by a storm.
May	*At Heligoland.
June 7	Near Ostend. Destroyed by Flight Sub-Lieut. Warneford, V.C.
Aug. 9	At Ostend. After damage by guns in England.
17	One admitted missing after raid on England.
Sept. 8	At Brussels. Wrecked. Crew killed.

1915	
Nov. 17	Z 8 or Z28 blown up at Tondern, Schleswig. All crew killed or injured.
29	*L22 destroyed at Bitterfeld.
1916	
Jan. 8	*Zeppelin destroyed at Namur. 2 killed.
30	*Zeppelin destroyed near Ath, in Belgium. Crew killed.
Feb. 2	L19 lost in North Sea.
15	*Zeppelin wrecked in shed at Friedrichshaven during storm.
21	LZ77 shot down by French at Revigny. Crew killed.
Mar. 31	L15 shot down in Thames. Crew of 17 prisoners.
April 29	*Zeppelin burned while over Belgium.
May 3	L20 wrecked off Norway. Crew interned.
4	L7 shot down by British warships off Schleswig-Holstein.
5	Z85 shot down by British warships at Salonika. 12 of crew captured.
July 19	*Report of Zeppelin wrecked near Tuksum Riga.
Aug. 29	*Report of big Zeppelin blown up in gale at Terdonck, Belgium. All killed.
Sept. 3	Big rigid airship (Schütte-Lanz type) destroyed at Cusley, in England, by Lieut. W. Leece Robinson, V.C., R.F.C. 16 crew killed.
6	*Report that 4 Zeppelins and 15 aeroplanes were destroyed by a fire at Frankfurt.
24	Two rigid airships of latest type—the L32 and L33—brought down in Essex, one in flames. The crew of the other—22 officers and men—were captured.
Oct. 1	Zeppelin destroyed at Potter's Bar. Crew of 20 killed.
Nov. 17	Zeppelins brought down by Russians near Samy. Crew of 16 captured.
21	Zeppelin wrecked on voyage from Friedrichshaven to Wilhelmshaven. 27 killed, 1 saved.
27	Zeppelin destroyed off N.E. coast. Crew killed.
28	Zeppelin destroyed off Norfolk coast. Crew killed.
Dec. 28	Two Zeppelins destroyed by fire in sheds at Tondern. Supposed collision and short circuit.
1917	
Feb. 26	*Report of Zeppelin wrecked over Ghent during trials. Crew killed.
Mar. 17	The L39 brought down by French guns at Compiegne. Crew killed.
32	A German airship brought down in flames at Odohesci (Roumanian Front).
April 23	*New Zeppelin wrecked in trials during a storm at Friedrichshaven. Crew killed.
May 14	L43 brought down in North Sea by our warships.
Aug. 21	A Zeppelin brought down near Jutland by our warships.
	(On July 4 a Zeppelin and aeroplane were in collision near Ghent, the airship being damaged.)
Oct. 19	Five Zeppelins lost. The L44 with its crew; the L45 destroyed by crew, who were captured; the L49 captured; another destroyed, crew captured; and one driven out to sea. Other airships damaged and believed to be lost.

Anti-Aircraft Defences

At the beginning of the war the Royal Naval Air Service created the Anti-Aircraft Corps, which was responsible for the defences of London and of the rest of the United Kingdom, and extended its activities over the sea to the Belgian coast. In January last the control of anti-aircraft defences was transferred to the War Office and is now in the command of Lord French.

Airship Activity

In addition to the work of Zeppelins there has been but little evidence of offensive by other airships, but a certain amount of patrolling has been done by British semi-rigid and non-rigid dirigibles. Raids by French and Italian airships are occasionally reported, but the limited extent of their activities seems to constitute evidence of danger and difficulties under which the types concerned labour in war. Where anti-aircraft guns are in strength or defending aeroplanes available, airships, it seems, must work by night.

1916		
Dec. 27	Hagondancy and Neunkirchen	Bombed by 2 French airships.
1917		
Feb. 20	Comeno Barracks	Bombed by Italian airship.
23	Brief factories	By French airship. (Germans claim to have brought down a French airship at Saarleben. Crew of 14 killed.)
25	Pola	Italian airship dropped 1 ton of bombs.
Mar. 4	Baranovitchi	By Russian airship
18	Galliano station	Italian airship dropped 1 ton of bombs.
April 1	British airship destroyed in Straits of Dover.	Crew of 8 killed.
July 27	Railway at St. Lucia and works at Opéna	Italian airship.
Sept. 23 & 25	Podleemee and Chiapovarno	Italian airship.

AEROPLANE DEVELOPMENT

Very little can at present be recorded under this head, the more extended use of two-engined aeroplanes, especially for night operations, and a strong tendency towards the use of higher power, single-engine machines of between 200 and 400 h.p. having been designed, being the principal matters to note. The fighting machine built for high speed, quick climbing, and quick manoeuvring continues to develop, great structural strength to withstand the stresses imposed by enormous speeds in steep descents being a feature. Many of these machines carry two machine guns forward, firing through the propeller, the firing being synchronised automatically with the revolutions of the engine.

With improved facilities for landings by night and a general screwing-up of motor reliability, the activity of aeroplanes by night has much increased. Nightly bombing operations have been a big feature of the operations on the Western Front, the Allies undoubtedly being foremost in this respect. There have been a few aerial duels by night. In three years of war not half a dozen aeroplanes have been brought down by gunfire or by hostile aircraft in night operations.

Aircraft at Sea, and Seaplanes

In numbers of interesting ways aircraft and marine craft have met in conflict, or acted in co-operation. A few of the principal incidents of this kind are given in the following table. As to the seaplane, although its use has been on a larger scale, for it has shared in the extending employment of aircraft generally, little can be said about improvements in its flying or seaworthy qualities.

1916			
Nov. 12	Ostend, and shipping	British naval machines	Bombed.
15	Zeebrugge & Ostend	British naval machines	Bombed.
17	Zeebrugge & Ostend	22 British naval machines	180 bombs.
22	Seaplane sheds and destroyers at Zeebrugge	British naval machines	Damage to destroyer.
28	Zeebrugge.	British naval machines	Bombed.
1917			
Jan. 11	The <i>Ben-my-chree</i> aeroplane mother-ship		Sunk by gun-fire.
Feb. 2-3	Bruges harbour and destroyers	British naval machines	3 destroyers damaged.
14	Bruges	British naval machines	3 destroyers and railway damaged.
16	Bruges	British naval machines	
Mar. 17	Pola shipyard and arsenal	Italian seaplanes	Bombed.
April 5	Rosphorus forts	Russian seaplanes	Bombed.
23	5 German destroyers	British seaplanes	1 destroyer believed sunk.
May 1	British ss. <i>Gena</i>	By German seaplanes	Sunk off Aldeburgh
12	Zeebrugge submarine sheds	British naval machines	Destroyed.
15	Naval fight in Adriatic	Italian seaplanes	Attacked Austrian warships.
3	Norwegian barque <i>Royal</i>	Captured by a Zeppelin, which put a prize crew on board	
June 11	British drifter fought	5 German seaplanes and destroyed 2 of them.	
July 9	Trawler <i>Iceland</i>	destroyed 2 enemy seaplanes.	
9	German-Turkish fleet off Constantinople and the War Office	bombed by naval machines.	
11	Enemy tug at Gallipoli	sunk by naval machines.	
14	Enemy submarine attacked by French seaplane and supposed destroyed.		
27	Russian destroyer in Gulf of Riga	attacked by German seaplanes.	
Aug. 2	Submarine base at Pola	bombed by 36 Italian aeroplanes.	
18	Enemy submarine destroyed by Italian seaplanes.		
Sept. 1	Naval action off Jutland, 4 enemy minesweepers sunk. German aircraft participated.		

1917		
Sept. 4	Italian aircraft at Pola. Reported Austrian warship and submarine sunk.	
10	Zeppelin aimed bombs at Swedish ss. <i>Handsia</i> .	
15	German submarine believed sunk by British seaplane (reported on this date).	
11-12	R.N.A.S. machines bomb a destroyer at Bruges.	
15	Shipping at Ostend and Blankenberghe bombed by R.N.A.S. 1 destroyer hit and a trawler sunk.	
25	German aeroplanes in Dutch waters encountered by Dutch torpedo-boat, 2 brought down.	
27 & 28	Submarine base at Pola and arsenal effectively bombed by Italians.	
Oct. 4	Italians bomb warships in Cattaro harbour.	
13	Austrian destroyer bombed by Italian seaplane.	
27	Fight between destroyers. 17 German aeroplanes dropped bombs without result.	
	It is stated that a British patrol airship sank two U-boats in October.	

Aircraft and Submarines

Aircraft of various kinds have played an important part in the repression of the enemy's submarine activity. Patrols by seaplanes have proved successful, and observation balloons acting in co-operation with warships have secured the destruction of under-water craft. No figures can be given illustrating the extent of seaplane activity, except a report of the French seaplane patrol service in a typical month, May 1917, during which 2,627 flights were made averaging 1¾ hours' duration. Fourteen submarines were attacked and three enemy minefields located.

AIRCRAFT ON ALL THE FRONTS

In all the important theatres of the war aircraft have been employed, but it is not yet possible to compile an accurate record of their doings. Some of the more important events are summarised here. The Royal Naval Air Service have co-operated in the Italian and Balkan operations.

ITALY

1916			
Nov. 11-16	Padua	Raid by Austrians	86 killed, 20 injured (women & children).
1917			
May 23	Austrian lines and infantry	140 Italian machines	10 tons of bombs.
20-25	Austrian	Italian bombing machines	Daily raids during big offensive.
June 19	Austrian	145 Italian machines	5½ tons.
29	Venice	Austrians.	Bombed.
July 7	Mercury works at Idria, where mercury is made for explosives	Italians	2½ tons, great damage.
18	Albania positions, and Durazzo	21 Italian aeroplanes and 18 seaplanes	Bombed.

ITALY (continued)

1917				
Aug. 15	Venice	Austrian squadron (nearly all destroyed)		
19-20	Isonzo of. fensive	261 Italian machines took part		
22	Austrian lines	Italian	12 tons.	
23	Austrian lines	Italian	15 tons.	
28	Gorizia battles	246 Italian, besides 40 big Ca- proni bombers		
Sept. 4	Gorizia battles	261 Italian machines took part		

RUSSIA

Oct. 14	Aircraft took part in German attack on Oesel and bombed Pernau.			
---------	---	--	--	--

THE BALKANS

1916				
Nov. 14	Bucharest	8 German machines	4 killed, 20 injured.	
20	Bucharest	5 enemy raids	Many casualties.	
Dec. 14	Kuleli-Burgas bridge	British naval	Great damage.	
	(According to the <i>Pester Lloyd</i> , 2,000 civilians were killed in Bucharest by aircraft).			
1917				
Jan. 4	Kuleli-Burgas bridge	British naval	Severely damaged.	
Feb. 11	DemirHisar munitions	British naval	Blown up.	
May 9-10	Enemy depots and transports	British Navy and Army machines	Many raids.	
Sept. 2-3	Adrianople	British naval	Very effective bombing.	

PALESTINE

1916				
Dec. 23	Beersheba, Ajua, etc.	British	Bombed.	
1917				
Mar. 6	Shellal	British	Bombed.	
25	Gaza battle	4 British airmen	Dispersed 3,000 infantry and 800 cavalry.	
June 23-30	Jerusalem military depots	British	Bombed with effect	
Aug. 28-29	Maan railway and troops	British	Very successful.	
Sept. 27	Beirut	British	Effective.	

ASIA MINOR

1916				
Dec. 27	Chikaldir Bridge (Taurus)	British naval machines	Destroyed.	

MESOPOTAMIA

1916				
Dec. 14-15	Pontoon over Tigris	British	Destroyed (by moonlight).	
1917				
Jan. 20	Bombs on munitions in Citadel of Bagdad.			
Feb. 25	Recapture of Kut; aeroplanes co-operated.			
June 25	Camp at Tekrit, 100 miles N.W. of Bagdad, bombed.			
June and July	Effective chastisement of Turks by our aircraft.			
Oct. 16	Kifri, 110 miles N. of Bagdad, bombed by our aeroplanes.			

In East Africa and Egypt aeroplanes have been used successfully.

THE UNITED STATES

The entry of the United States into the war is expected to have a particular influence on aerial operations, and great efforts are being made to train a large number of airmen and build a vast number of machines. A summary of events is given here.

1916				
Nov.	100 U.S.A. aviators volunteer for French Flying Services.			
1917				
Feb. 8-15	Pan-American Aeronautic Exposition at Grand Central Palace, New York.			
Feb. 5	Army vote of £2,000,000 for anti-aircraft and ammunition.			
	The General Board of the Navy recommends appropriation of 6,000,000 dollars for Navy aeronautics for 1918.			
	Signal Corps contracts ahead for 350 aeroplanes, including 90 seaplanes. (In 1916 U.S.A. ordered only 71 machines and 4 kite-balloons.)			
March	Lieut.-Gen. George Squier appointed Chief Signal Officer, with rank of Brig.-Gen., for 4 years from Feb. 14, succeeding Gen. Scriven.			
April	U.S.A. joins Allies.			
July 14	House of Representatives passed Bill authorising expenditure of £128,000,000 on aircraft.			
	An additional and bigger vote was certain in the immediate future.			

THE AIR SERVICES IN PARLIAMENT

Viscount Cowdray succeeded Lord Sydenham to the Presidency of the Air Board on Jan. 6, and in the same month the offices of the Board were removed to the Hotel Cecil.

An Order in Council signed by the King on Feb. 6 set up the Air Board, which is constituted as follows:

President, the Right Hon. Viscount Cowdray.
Parliamentary Secretary, Major J. L. Baird, M.P., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Fifth Sea Lord of the Admiralty, Commodore G. Paine, C.B.

Director-General of Military Aeronautics, Maj.-Gen. J. M. Salmoud.

Controller of Aeronautical Supplies, Sir William Weir.

Controller of Petrol Engines, Mr. Percy Martin.

Secretary, Sir Paul Harvey, K.C.M.G., C.B.

Assistant Secretary, Mr. H. W. W. McNally.

Private Secretary to the Parliamentary Secretary, Mr. C. G. Evans.

The constitution makes provision for such additional members as may from time to time be found desirable.

The Parliamentary Air Committee during the year increased its membership and strength. Mr. Joynton Hicks was appointed chairman, succeeding Mr. Wilfred Ashley.

The Government has appointed a large Aerial (Civil) Transport Committee to consider the whole question of aerial transport after the war.

On Nov. 8 a Bill for the establishment of an Air Force, and of an Air Ministry, the latter to have authority not inferior to that of the Army Council or of the Admiralty, was brought in.

OTHER EVENTS OF THE YEAR

For the first time aeroplanes were used in warfare on the Indian frontier on Nov. 14, 1916, and against the Mahsuds in June 1917.

The Departments of the French Air Services were amalgamated under General Guillemin, Director-General of Aeronautics at home and in the field. M. Thomas remaining in control of manufacture and supply.

During the Fête Nationale on July 14, 150 aeroplanes flew over the parade.

On Aug. 18 the French Air Services were placed under the control of the Under-Secretary of State for War.

The United States began to organise mail services by aeroplane early in the year. Italy started a mail service, which flies regularly, between Sardinia and the mainland and between Sicily and Palermo.

The Dutch Budget provided for the building of 288 aeroplanes.

PRINCIPAL WORLD RECORDS—AVIATION

m. = Monoplane; b. = Biplane

The following are the principal world records selected from the list recognised by the Fédération Aéronautique Internationale. It is, for example, sufficient to give four out of the twenty-four

distances over which speed records are officially taken. Some interesting records are not recognised, or have not yet been passed, by the F.A.I., and these are indicated by an asterisk. Records recognised by the Royal Aero Club, but not by the F.A.I., are indicated by a dagger.

So greatly have the motor-power and general capabilities of aeroplanes been increased during the war that it is highly probable that many of the following records have been surpassed.

Some Great Flights

Probably the biggest flight on record was that of Second Lieutenant Marchal, of the French Flying Corps, over Germany, and nearly to the Russian lines, which he failed to reach owing to losing his way. En route he dropped proclamations in Berlin on July 25, 1916. The flight was from Nancy to Kavenzou, a distance of 1,242 miles. Doubtless the wind was a favouring one.

On Nov. 9, 1916, Lieut. Guido Guidi is said to have flown at Milan to a height of 25,800 ft.

On Nov. 17, Ft.-Capt. de Beauchamps flew to Munich, which he bombed, afterwards landing in Italy, a flight (on a British type) of 437 miles.

On Nov. 19 Miss Ruth Law made a non-stop flight of 590 miles from Chicago to New York.

Last May a British aeroplane was flown from London to Rome, with stops at Paris, Turin, and Pisa.

July 6-7 Sergeant-Major Gallois flew to Essen and back on a bombing raid, a total distance of 435 miles.

On Aug. 26 Capt. the Marquis Giulio Laureati flew from Turin to Naples and back, non-stop, a distance of 920 miles, on a S.I.A. aeroplane, Fiat engine, in 10 hours 10 min. Average speed, over 100 miles per hour.

A flight of about 6 hours' duration, with pilot and six passengers, was made on Sept. 13 by Capt. Rizzati on a Caproni machine in Virginia, U.S.A.

Capt. the Marquis Giulio Laureati flew with one passenger, on a S.I.A. aeroplane, from Turin to London, 656 miles non-stop, in 7 hours 12 minutes, crossing the Alps at a height of 12,000 ft.

An English machine with five passengers has flown from London to Rome in seven hours. Also a flight from London to Constantinople.

Capt. Rizzati on Oct. 22 with seven passengers flew a Caproni biplane from Newport News, to Mincola—a distance of 300 miles in 4 hours 15 min.

Speed

Distance.	Time.	Pilot.	Place.	Date.	Machine.	Motor.
<i>Pilot Alone</i>						
5 kilom.	H. M. S. 0 1 43.4	J. Védrières .	United States	Sept. 9, 1912	Deperdussin m.	160 h.p. Gnome.
10 "	0 2 56.6	M. Prévost .	France .	" 29, 1913	Deperdussin m.	160 h.p. Gnome.
50 "	0 14 48.2	M. Prévost .	France .	" 29, 1913	Deperdussin m.	160 h.p. Gnome.
100 "	0 29 40	M. Prévost .	France .	" 29, 1913	Deperdussin m.	160 h.p. Gnome.
<i>Pilot and One Passenger</i>						
5 kilom.	0 2 58	H. Bier .	Austria .	Oct. 1, 1912	Etrich m. .	120 h.p. Austro-Daimler.
10 "	0 4 24.8	G. Legagneux	Franco .	July 19, 1912	Zens m. .	80 h.p. Gnome.
<i>Pilot and Two Passengers</i>						
5 kilom.	0 2 52	C. Nieuport .	Austria .	June 30, 1912	Nieuport m. .	50 h.p. Gnome.
<i>Pilot and Three Passengers</i>						
5 kilom.	0 3 48	P. Mendelli .	Austria .	Aug. 16, 1912	Autoplan m.	

Speed
Over Closed Circuit

Pilot.	Speed.	Place.	Date.	Machine.	Motor.
M. Prévost .	Miles per Hour. 126'67	France .	Sept. 29, 1913 .	Deperdussin m.	160 h.p. Gnome.

Distance
In Closed Circuit without Alighting

Pilot.	Distance.	Place.	Date.	Machine.	Motor.
A. Séguin .	646 miles	France .	Oct. 13, 1913 .	H. Farman b. .	80 h.p. Gnome.

Duration

Pilot.	Time.	Place.	Date.	Machine.	Motor.
	H. M. S.				
*R. Boehm .	24 12 —	Johannisthal	July 10-11, 1914	Albatros b.	75 h.p. Mercedes.
W. Landmann	21 48 45	In Germany	June 26-27, 1914	Albatros b.	75 h.p. Mercedes.

Pilot with Nine Passengers

L. Noel .	— 19 47	Gt. Britain .	Oct. 2, 1913 .	Grahame-White b.	120 h.p. Austro-Daimler.
-----------	---------	---------------	----------------	------------------	--------------------------

Altitude

Pilot.	Height.	Place.	Date.	Machine.	Motor.
<i>Pilot Alone</i>					
*Oelrich .	Feet. 25,756	Germany .	July 14, 1914 .	D.F.W. b. .	120 h.p. Austro-Daimler (British-made). Clerget.
H. G. Hawker	23,622 .	Hendon .	April 26, 1916 .	Sopwith b. .	

Pilot with One Passenger

H. Bier .	20,242 .	Austria .	June 27, 1914 .	Albatros b. .	
-----------	----------	-----------	-----------------	---------------	--

Pilot with Two Passengers

H. Bier .	17,847 .	Austria .	June 28, 1914 .	Albatros b. .	
-----------	----------	-----------	-----------------	---------------	--

Pilot with Three Passengers

E. v. Losse .	15,649 .	Austria .	June 27, 1914 .	Albatros b. .	
---------------	----------	-----------	-----------------	---------------	--

Pilot with Four Passengers

Poirée .	13,320 .	Buc, France.	March, 1916 .	H. Farman b. .	Salmson.
----------	----------	--------------	---------------	----------------	----------

Pilot with Six Passengers

*Antonacci .	19,193 .	Turin, Italy	August, 1916 .		
--------------	----------	--------------	----------------	--	--

Slow Flight

Pilot.	Speed.	Place.	Date.	Machine.	Motor.
*A. Ogilvie .	21'4 miles per hour	Lanark .	August 1910 .	Wright b. .	Wright.

Oversea

Pilot.	Distance.	Place.	Date.	Machine.	Motor.
*Lieut. Gran	320 miles	Cruden Bay, Aherdeenshire, to Kleppe, near Stavanger, Norway	July 30, 1914	Blériot m.	

Cross-Country (Non-Stop)

*A. Séguin	646 miles	Paris-Bordeaux-Paris	Oct. 13, 1913	H. Farman h.	80 h.p. Gnome.
------------	-----------	----------------------	---------------	--------------	----------------

BRITISH RECORDS

Speed

Distance.	Time.	Pilot.	Place.	Date.	Machine.	Motor.
5 kiloms.	M. S. 2 18	G. Hamel	Eastchurch	July 1, 1911	Blériot m.	100 h.p. Gnome.

(This was also the greatest speed in closed circuit, namely, 81.04 miles per hour. It has been surpassed, but on occasions not yet officially recognised.)

Duration

Pilot.	Time.	Place.	Date.	Machine.	Motor.
H. G. Hawker	H. M. 8 23	Brooklands	Oct. 24, 1912	Sopwith b.	40 h.p. A.B.C.

Altitude

Pilot.	Height.	Place.	Date.	Machine.	Motor.
<i>Pilot Alone</i>					
H. G. Hawker	23,622 feet	Hendon	April 26, 1916	Sopwith h.	Clerget.

Pilot and One Passenger

*F. P. Raynham	14,420 feet	Brooklands	Feb. 11, 1914	Avro h.	80 h.p. Gnome.
H. G. Hawker	12,900 "	Lark Hill	June 16, 1913	Sopwith h.	80 h.p. Gnome.

Cross-Country (Non-Stop)

Pilot.	Distance.	Place.	Date.	Machine.	Motor.
Capt. Longcroft with passenger	630 miles	Montrose to Portsmouth and back to Farnborough	Nov. 24, 1913	B.E. h.	70 h.p. Renault.

(Not in Royal Aero Club list.)

SEAPLANES

Altitude

Height.	Pilot.	Place.	Date.	Machine.	Motor.
<i>Pilot Alone</i>					
Feet. 11,975	Lieut. R. O. Saufley	U.S.A.	Nov. 29, 1915	Curtiss	90 h.p. Curtiss.
<i>Pilot and Passenger</i>					
12,362	Floyd Smith	U.S.A.	Jan. 13, 1916	Martin	

Distance.

Distance.	Pilot.	Place.	Date.	Machine.	Motor.
641 miles (in 8h. 41m.) (A speed of 81.75 miles per hour is claimed to have been made with the same type machine.)	Carlstrom and a passenger	U.S.A.	Aug. 27, 1916	Curtiss	2 engines.

RECORDS—DIRIGIBLE BALLOONS

(All certainly beaten during the war)

Altitude

Height.	Name.	Place.	Date.
10,105 feet (3,080 metres)	"Conté" (French Astra non-rigid)	Issy	June 18, 1912.
*10,256 "	L3 (Zeppelin) (with 17 passengers)	Friedrichshafen	May 16, 1914.
*10,728 " (3,270 metres)	M1 (Italy)		Feb. 1915.

Distance

Distance.	Name.	Date.
506 miles	P5 (Italy)	July 30, 1913.
*745 "	M2 (Italy)—Wolseley motors	Oct. 14, 1913.

(Longer voyages on Zeppelin airships have, however, been made.)

Duration

Time.	Name.	Date.
H. M. S.		
15 — —	P5 (Italy)	June 25, 1913.
* 21 20 50	Adjutant Reau (France)	Sept. 10, 1911.
* 35 20 0	Adjutant Vincenot (France)	June 27, 1914.
* 34 59 0	L3 (Zeppelin)	May 17, 1914.

Speed *

Speed.	Name.	Date.
40½ miles per hour. (64.800 kiloms. per hr.)	P5 (Italy)	July 30, 1913.

RECORDS—SPHERICAL BALLOONS

Altitude

Height.	Name.	Place.	Date.
34,433 feet (10,800 metres)	Süßing and Berson	Berlin	July 31, 1901

Duration

Time.	Name.	Place.	Date.
87 hours	Hugo Kaulen	Bitterfeld to Perm	Dec. 13-17, 1913.

Distance

Distance.	Name.	Place.	Date.
1,895 miles	Berliner	Bitterfeld to Bissertsik (Perm, Russia)	Feb. 8-10, 1914.

British Record

1,117 miles | A. E. Gaudron, with E. M. | London to Mateki-Derevni, | Nov. 18-19, 1908.
Maitland and C. C. Turner | Russia.

(Duration Record also—31½ hrs. The time is incorrectly given, in certain books, as 36 hours.)

* The L2 and later Zeppelins on speed trials attained more than 52 miles per hour; and it is claimed that the Italian airship V attained the speed of 58 miles per hour in official trials, Feb. 1915.

Prizes and Competitions

The outbreak of war caused the postponement of several important events, including the Gordon-Bennett race, attempts to fly across the Atlantic, the British Empire Michelin Cup II, and the seaplane race round Britain for a prize of £5,000 offered by the *Daily Mail*. The Jacques Schneider Seaplane Trophy is now held by Great Britain, and will be flown for in British waters.

Royal Naval Air Service

The Director of the Air Services at the Admiralty is Commodore Godfrey Paine, C.B.

The R.N.A.S. has control of all airships and seaplanes, but also possesses a number of over-land flying machines. Unlike the Royal Flying Corps, the organisation is not one of squadrons.

Royal Flying Corps

(*Per Ardua ad Astra*)

On April 13, 1917, it was announced that the King had appointed himself Colonel-in-Chief of the Royal Flying Corps.

The Director-General of Military Aeronautics is Maj.-Gen. J. M. Salmond, a member of the Army Council.

An Army Order issued on Jan. 17, 1915, details the reorganisation of the Royal Flying Corps. The Corps is now formed into wings, each with its commanding officer, and the post of O.C. Royal Flying Corps is abolished. A wing consists of two, three, or, in special cases, four squadrons. Provisional establishments for wing headquarters, for the headquarters of the administrative wing, and for the Royal Flying Corps depot are as follows:

Wing Headquarters.—3 officers, 6 sergeants, 3 corporals, 18 air mechanics and privates: total, 30.
Administrative Wing.—4 officers, 3 sergeants, 11 rank and file: total, 18.

Records and Recruiting.—2 officers, 7 civilians: total, 9.

Dopôts.—7 officers, 1 warrant officer, 10 sergeants, 228 rank and file: total, 246.

By an Army Order issued in October 1915, the Royal Flying Corps became organised in brigades, each brigade consisting of two or more wings. The Administrative Wing remains outside the brigade organisation and is administered as a separate unit. By a Bill brought in on Nov. 8, it was proposed to establish a separate Air Force. The measure does not include the amalgamation of the existing Air Services.

The Dominions and Flying

The Government authorised recruiting in Canada for the Royal Flying Corps, and a very large number of aviators in the R.N.A.S. and the R.F.C. are Canadians, or Australians, or from other Oversea Dominions.

Australia has provided two aeroplane squadrons accepted by the War Office. A State Aviation School has been opened at Richmond, N.S.W.

From the beginning of the war until Aug. 20, 1917, 437 aeroplanes and seaplanes were presented to the British Government by British subjects in all parts of the Empire and in neutral and Allied countries.

Insurance against Air Raids

Under Government guarantee the public can insure their property: through the War Risks Insurance Office (Aircraft Dept.), 33-36 King William Street, London, E.C.; through a fire

insurance company; or through a recognised agent or broker.

Property can be insured against risks from aircraft only, or against risk from both aircraft and bombardment. The rates per annum for each £100 insured are as follows:

	Aircraft risks only.	Aircraft and Bombardment.
	s. d.	s. d.
Class 1.—Private Houses and Buildings, or Contents and Rents	2 0	3 0
Class 2.—All other Buildings (or Rent)	3 0	4 6
Class 3.—Farming Stocks (alive or dead)	3 0	4 6
Class 4.—Contents of all buildings other than those in Classes 1 and 5	5 0	7 0
Class 5.—Merchandise stored or in transit	7 6	10 0

All these rates are for 12 months or any shorter periods. In the case of Class 5, insurance may be effected for one, three, or six months at proportional premiums. Through the Post Office, insurance on property for 12 months against destruction or damage directly or indirectly caused by attacks of aircraft, or shells used against aircraft, or by bombardment from the sea, may be effected as follows: 6d. for £25; 1s. for £50; 1s. 6d. for £75.

Except for insurances effected through the Post Office, a discount of 50% on the above rates is now allowed on premiums of 2s. and upwards.

To alleviate distress caused by air raids in the metropolis, immediate advances from the National Relief and Mansion House Funds are made up to an amount equivalent to the army separation allowance.

Certificated Aviators

By Jan. 16, 1916, the number of aviators' certificates issued by the Royal Aero Club under the Rules of the Fédération Aéronautique Internationale was 2,291. Since that date the lists have not been published. In addition, a number of British aviators took their certificates in the United States and in France. There were also a number of certificated aeronauts (ballooning) and airship pilots.

The present figures for France, Russia, Germany Italy, etc., are not issued.

Aerial Law

Under the Aerial Navigation Acts of 1911 and 1913 the Government issued regulations for aircraft, by which the entry of foreign aircraft into this country is prohibited save by certain routes, and then only after due notice has been given. Prosecutions under this Act have already been conducted. Various regulations are in force in other countries. In Great Britain a number of localities have been declared entirely prohibited to aircraft flown by civilians. The Home Office has prohibited flying over London within a radius of four miles from Charing Cross. The Royal Aero Club penalises aviators who fly over large towns.

On Aug. 2, 1914, following the outbreak of war, the Home Office issued an order prohibiting the navigation of private aircraft over the whole

arca of the United Kingdom save in recognised aerodromes or within three miles of aerodromes.

Regulations for Aerial Traffic

Regulations for Aerial Traffic were adopted at the conference of the International Aeronautical Federation.

Aircraft must carry certificates of registration in charge of the person responsible, and must display in a prominent position both the country and the number of its registration. The following letters or combinations of letters will be the "country-marks." Great Britain, G.B.; France, F.; Germany, D.; Austria, O.E.; Holland, P.B.; Hungary, H.; Switzerland, S.S.; Belgium, B. Dirigibles are to carry at night a brilliant white light at the head visible at a distance of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, a green light on the right, and a red one on the left. Free balloons must carry a simple white light. The rules as to lights for dirigibles will apply to aeroplanes later on, but are not to be enforced for some time to come. At present they need only carry a single lamp capable of showing white, red, and green lights.

The "rules of the road" are simply that aircraft of all kinds, whether meeting or overtaking, are to pass on the right, and keep a "passing interval" of 100 metres. Should one aircraft require to pass on the left of another, that interval must be increased to 300 metres. A red flag of triangular shape suspended below the car of a dirigible by day, or an intermittent white light in the same position by night, are signals of distress.

The Royal Aero Club has made rules for flying-grounds which will be found in the Year Book of the Club in full. Briefly, they provide that aeroplanes must pass each other at a distance of not less than 30 metres. An aeroplane overtaking another on the same level must pass outside it at a distance of at least 10 metres.

The Gordon-Bennett Aviation Trophy

1909. Glenn Curtiss (U.S.A.), Curtiss b., Rheims; 47 m. per hour, average speed (course $12\frac{1}{2}$ m.).
 1910. C. Grahame-White (Britain), Blériot m., Belmont Park, New York; $60\frac{1}{2}$ m. per hour, average speed (course, $62\frac{1}{2}$ m.).
 1911. C. T. Weymann (U.S.A.), Nieuport m., Eastchurch; 78 m. per hour, average speed (course, 94 m.).
 1912. Jules Védries (France), Deperdussin m., 140 h.p. Gnome; $106\frac{1}{2}$ m. per hour, average speed (course, $124\frac{1}{2}$ m.).
 1913. Prévost (France), Deperdussin m., 160 h.p. Gnome; $124\frac{1}{2}$ m. per hour, average speed (course, $124\frac{1}{2}$ m.).
 1914-1917. Prevented by the war.

Progress Year by Year

	Independent Speed.	Duration.	Height.	Distance. Non-stop.
	M. per Hr.	H. M. S.	Feet.	Miles.
1908	39	2 20 23½	400	95
1909	49.9	4 17 53	1,640	130
1910	67.5	8 12 0	10,745	365
1911	82.5	11 1 29	13,950	453
1912	108½	13 17 57	17,882	627¾
1913	126.5	13 17 57	19,600	634
1914	126.5	24 12 0	25,756	646

All the above, except Duration and Altitude, have since been beaten.

Conditions for Aviators' Certificates

Issued by the Fédération Aéronautique Internationale

Two flights must be made, each consisting of five figures of 8. At each end of each figure of 8 the pupil must fly round one of the two mark-posts, which must be situated not more than 500 metres (547 yards) apart. The method of alighting for each of the flights shall be with the motor stopped at or before the moment of touching the ground, and the aeroplane must come to rest within a distance of 50 metres (164 ft.) from a point indicated previously by the candidate. If an altitude of 100 metres is not once attained in either flight, a separate altitude flight is necessary, and a descent with engine stopped must be made from that altitude.

The civilian flying schools have accepted a series of regulations insisted upon by the War Office as a condition of recognition of the pilot's certificates. The regulations provide for supervision of machines, limitation of number of pupils, and that a pupil shall be in the air at least 5 hours, of which 2 hours must be solo, before flying for his certificate.

The Royal Aero Club special certificate (not recognised by the International Federation) is granted to aviators who pass the following test: An altitude flight of 1,000 ft.; a glide of at least 500 ft. with engine cut off, landing within 100 yards of starting-point; a cross-country flight out and back, 50 miles each way.

The following flights must be made before the French military superior brevet can be obtained: A flight lasting over one hour at an altitude of 1,000 metres; a vol-plané from 500 metres; three cross-country flights, one of 200 kilometres with two predetermined stops, the others of 150 kilometres non-stop.

Casualties

Reliable figures relating to the losses sustained by the Air Services are unobtainable, but it is possible to make an approximate estimate from official reports. The British reports make no attempt to diminish our losses, our casualty lists being absolutely reliable. Naturally, however, the circumstances of a casualty are not always published at the time it occurs. As regards French casualties, the complete figures are not available for some time after they occur. In reporting casualties inflicted on the enemy, the British reports carefully distinguish between machines known to be destroyed and those "driven down." In any case, without knowing the total strength of the aerial forces engaged, it is impossible to form a just estimate.

The *Guerre Aérienne* calculated for the year 1916 that the Allies carried out 750 bombardments, and that in that year the French brought down 450 enemy machines and the British 250. Eighty-one German observation-balloons were destroyed. One authority calculates from official reports that in the first three years of the war the Germans lost 2,300 aeroplanes and the Allies 1,400.

During July 1917 the British Air Services on the Western Front brought down 122 German aeroplanes and drove down 120 out of control. In April the British alone destroyed 110 German aeroplanes and drove down 161, besides destroying 16 observation-balloons; and the French destroyed 60 German aeroplanes, drove down 34, and destroyed 5 balloons. In the same month

the British lost 147 aeroplanes, in addition to a few shot down by anti-aircraft guns. German official reports of our aircraft losses are demonstrably exaggerated.

Obituary

Among the losses sustained by aeronautics during the year were:

BRITISH

Dec. 27 1917	Sir Hiram Maxim died.
Jan. 28	Major F. W. Goodden killed at Alder-shot on an experimental flight.
April 6	Horace Short died.
May 12	W. Rowland Ding killed in aeroplane accident at Leeds.
June 2	Captain Albert Ball, D.S.O., killed in action.
July 20	Lieut.-Col. Clive Maitland Waterlow (Wing Commander, R.N.A.S.) killed in an airship mooring accident.
Early in Aug.	Major James Valentine, D.S.O., died in Kieff, Russia, after an operation following wounds received in action.
Aug. 25	R. H. Barnwell killed in aeroplane accident in Kent.

FOREIGN

Mar. 8	Graf von Zeppelin died.
April	Prinz Friedrich Karl (prisoner of war) died from wounds.
May 9	Victor Carlstrom killed in aeroplane accident in U.S.A.
June 14	Tom W. Benoist killed in tramcar accident in U.S.A.

The Aircraft Industry

In April 1916 was formed a Society of British Aircraft Constructors for the preservation of mutual trade interests.

In January 1917 an agreement was entered into between the Aeronautical Society of Gt. Britain and the Society of British Aircraft Constructors by which the former is recognised as the paramount scientific and technological body and the latter as the representative body of the industry. The Royal Aero Club remains, of course, under previous agreements, the sporting authority recognised by the International Aeronautical Federation.

British Aeronautical Bodies

- Aeronautical Society of Great Britain**, estab. 1866.
Sec. W. Barnard Paraday, 7 Albemarle Street, W.1. Telephone, Gerard 7373. Telegrams, Didaskalos Westrand, London.
- Royal Aero Club of the United Kingdom**, 3 Clifford Street, New Bond Street, W.1. Telephone, Regent 1327.
- Aerial League of the British Empire**, Windsor House, Kingsway, W.C.
- Aeronautical Society of South Africa**, 40 St. George Street, Cape Town.
- Aero Club of Australia**, Laverton, Victoria.
- Aero Club of Ireland**, 35 Dawson Street, Dublin.
Sec. D. P. Gillman.
- East Riding Aero Club**, Royal Station Hotel, Hull.
Hon. Sec. J. Wilkinson, M.I.E.E., M.I.M.E.
- Scottish Aeronautical Society**, 133 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.

The International Body

Fédération Aéronautique Internationale, 35 rue François 1^{er}, Paris.

Foreign Societies

- America**.—Aero Club of America, 297 Madison Avenue, New York.
- Argentina**.—Aero Club Argentino, Calle Florista, 26 Buecos Aires.
- Austria**.—Oesterreichisches Aero Club, Tuchlaubeu, 3 Vienna.
- Belgium**.—Aéro Club de Belgique, 6 Avenue Narné, Brussels.
- Denmark**.—Danske Aeronautiske Selskab, 34 Amaliegade, Copenhagen.
- France**.—Aéro Club de France, 35 rue François 1^{er}, Paris.
- Germany**.—Deutscher Luftfahrer Verband, Joachimsthaller Str. 1, Berlin-Charlottenburg 2.
- Holland**.—Koninklijke Nederlandsche Vereniging Voer Luchtvaart, Nassau Zuilensteinstraat 10, La Haye.
- Hungary**.—Federation Aeronautique Hongroise, 1 Kyzio Ter, Budapest.
- Italy**.—Aero Club d'Italia, 52 Via Colonna, Rome.
- Norway**.—Norsk Luftselskabsforening, 54 Ullevaals-vei, Christiana.
- Portugal**.—Aero Club de Portugal, T. de Gloria, 22 A 2 Lisbon.
- Russia**.—Aéro Club Impérial de Russie, 10 Mochovaia, Petrograd.
- Spain**.—Real Aéro Club de Espagna, 27 Calle del Arsenal, Madrid.
- Sweden**.—Svenska Aeronautiska Sällskapet, Hotel Anglais, Stockholm.
- Switzerland**.—Aero Club Suisse, Schwerthorstrasse 11, Berne.

Bibliography

- "Aerial Flight," by F. W. Lanchester. £2 2s. (London: Constable & Co.) A technical work on aerodynamics and aerodynamics.
- "The Resistance of the Air and Aviation," by G. Eiffel. £2 2s. net. (London: Constable.)—The Annual Reports of the Advisory Committee for Aeronautics.
- "Flying: Some Practical Experiences," by Gustav Hamel and Charles C. Turner. 12s. 6d. net. (London: Longmans, Green & Co.)
- "Military Aeroplanes," by Grover C. Loening. 4.75 dols. (San Diego, Cal. Signal Corps Aviation School).
- "Flight without Formula," by Capt. Duchêne (trans.). 7s. 6d. net. (London: Longmans, Green & Co.)
- "Aircraft in Warfare," by F. W. Lanchester. 12s. 6d. net. (London: Constable & Co.)
- "Aircraft of To-day," by Charles C. Turner. 5s. net. (London: Seeley & Co.)
- "Design of Aeroplanes," by A. W. Judge. 9s.
- "The Aeroplane Speaks," by H. Barber. 6s. 6d. net (McBride, Nast & Co.). An excellent elementary treatise for students.
- "All the World's Aircraft, 1917," 21s. net. (Samson Low & Co.)
- "Travels in the Air," by James Glaisher, F.R.S. (London: R. Bentley, 1871).
- "The Mechanics of the Aeroplane: a Study of the Principles of Flight," by Capt. Duchêne (trans.). 7s. 6d. net. (London: Longmans, Green & Co.)
- "Flight. Weekly, 3d.—L'Aérophile. Fortnightly. (Paris.) An excellent technical publication.—The Aeroplane. Weekly, 3d.—The Aeronautical Journal. 1s. 6d. quarterly (free to members of the Aeronautical Society).—Aerodynamics. Weekly, 3d.—Flying. Weekly, 1d.

MOTORING

On Jan. 1, 1913, new regulations came into force for assessing for purposes of taxation the horse-power of motor-cars:

1. For the purposes of these regulations the horse-power of any motor-car deriving its motive power wholly from an internal combustion engine worked by a cylinder or cylinders shall be taken to be:

- (a) in the case of a single-cylinder engine, the horse-power attributable to the cylinder of the engine;
- (b) in the case of an engine having two or more cylinders, the sum of the horse-powers attributable to the separate cylinders.

2. The horse-power attributable to any cylinder of an internal combustion engine shall be deemed to be equal to the square of the internal diameter of such cylinder measured in inches divided by a numeral:

- (a) in the case of a cylinder having a single piston the numeral used as divisor shall be 2.5;
- (b) in the case of a cylinder having two pistons, the numeral used as divisor shall be 1.6.

3. The horse-power of any motor-car deriving its power wholly from a steam engine shall be taken to be proportional to the effective heating surface of the boiler supplying steam to such engine, at the rate of 1 h.p. for every 3 sq. ft. in such effective heating surface, and the effective heating surface shall be taken to be:

- (a) in the case of a boiler having horizontal or approximately horizontal tubes, the whole of that surface of the tubes which is exposed to the flame or hot gases;
- (b) in the case of a boiler having vertical or approximately vertical tubes, half of that surface of the tubes which is exposed to the flame or hot gases.

4. Any motor-car deriving its motive power from an electric motor or motors shall be deemed to be of a horse-power exceeding $6\frac{1}{2}$ but not exceeding 12.

5. In measuring cylinders and boilers, and in calculating horse-power, fractions of inches and feet and fractions of a unit of horse-power are to be taken into account.

6. Where it appears that in consequence of the exceptional design or construction of the engine of any motor-car the horse-power as calculated

under the preceding rules is substantially less than the average power which the engine would develop in continuous use on the road if there were no restrictions on speed other than those imposed by the car itself, then such average power shall be taken as the power of the car.

The Taxes on Cars

For the scale of taxation of motor-cars, see LOCAL TAXATION LICENCES, p. 119.

The Motor-Car Industry

The import of motor-cars and chassis into the United Kingdom was free up to Sept. 28, 1915; after that date, motor-cars, chassis, etc., became dutiable. The imports in 1916 were 3,381 complete cars valued at £442,724 and 347 chassis valued at £56,487. In addition, rubber tyres and tubes were imported to the value of £2,320,652, and other parts to the value of £307,047, making the total value of the imports of the motor-car industry in 1916, £3,126,910. Of complete cars practically all came from the U.S.

The export of cars of British manufacture was naturally vitally affected by the war, as will be seen from the following table:

Export of British-made Motor-Cars and Chassis

Year.	Complete Cars.	Value.	Chassis.	Value.
	No.	£	No.	£
1911 .	4,536	1,804,419	735	296,689
1912 .	5,277	2,023,715	1,180	437,224
1913 .	7,595	2,396,369	1,234	465,283
1914 .	6,054	1,972,226	1,436	679,696
1915 .	3,279	1,129,469	483	187,181
1916 .	2,483	1,197,886	566	269,504

Of foreign countries, £145,545 worth went to Russia, and £214,550 to France; to the Argentine, our best foreign customer in by-gone days, only £2,354 worth went. Complete cars to the value of £106,616 were sent to British India, of £51,443 to New Zealand, of £42,778 to Australia, of £27,358 to South Africa, and of £7,993 to Canada. In addition, 12,847 motor-cycles, of the value of £594,989, were exported.

The following figures show the number of cars for the years 1914-16:

	Motor-cars.	Motor-cycles.	Commercial Motors.	Total.
1914.				
England and Wales	246,862	204,365	20,358	471,585
Scotland	21,769	17,780	1,412	40,961
Ireland	12,544	11,236	421	24,201
Grand total	281,175	233,381	22,191	536,747
1915.				
England and Wales (counties)	72,861	74,315	6,710	153,886
England and Wales (county boroughs)	38,453	50,146	5,933	94,532
Total England and Wales	111,314	124,461	12,643	248,418
Scotland	16,398	14,810	2,535	33,743
Ireland	9,354	8,633	478	18,465
Grand total	137,066	147,904	15,656	300,626
1916.				
England and Wales (counties)	73,668	74,120	9,247	157,035
England and Wales (county boroughs)	44,009	57,685	7,954	109,648
Total England and Wales	117,677	131,805	17,201	266,683
Scotland	22,421	19,147	3,530	45,098
Ireland	10,151	9,338	627	20,116
Grand total	150,249	160,290	21,358	331,897

Clubs and Societies

Auto-Cycle Union, 83 Pall Mall, London, S.W.1. Founded 1903 as a branch of the Royal Automobile Club, to protect the interests of motor-cyclists and to encourage the sport and pastime of motor-cycling. 16,000 members. Subscriptions, 5s., 10s. 6d., and £1.1.0 any twelve months. *Sec.* T. W. Loughborough, A.M.I.M.E.

Automobile Association and Motor Union, Fanum House, Whitcombe Street, London, W.O.2. Its main objects are the protection of careful motorists and the enforcement of the Highways Act. It organises road patrols over thousands of miles of main road. The Association also gives free legal defence to members charged with offences under the Motor Car Act, 1903, legal advice, touring facilities, engineering and technical advice. Membership of the Association, at outbreak of war, 94,000. The annual subscription for car owners is £2.2.0; light car owners, £1.1.0; motor-cyclists and cycle-car owners, 10s. 6d. *Sec.* Maj. Stenson Cooke.

Commercial Motor Users Association (Incorporated) is the organisation for users of and persons

interested in commercial motor vehicles of every type. Subscription, £1.11.6; entrance fee, £1.1.0. *Chairman*, Colonel R. E. Crompton, C.B.; *Sec.* Frederick G. Bristow, F.C.I.S. Offices, 83 Pall Mall, S.W.1.

Institution of Automobile Engineers. See under SOCIETIES.

Royal Automobile Club, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1. Provides for its members a social club, and is a centre of information and advice on matters pertaining to automobilism; gives its support in the protection and defence of their rights. See under CLUBS.

Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders (Offices: 83 Pall Mall, S.W.1). *Pres.* E. Powell; *Sec.* T. F. Woodfine. Formed in 1902 to protect the interests of all branches of the motor trade. The interests of the various sections of the trade are looked after by ten different Committees. The Society co-operates with the Institution of Automobile Engineers on technical matters, including research. The Society organised the Motor Exhibitions which in peace-time were held at Olympia, whilst those elsewhere in this country were organised by or in connection with it.

MOTOR INDEX MARKS

The following is a list of Registering Authorities in the United Kingdom, showing the Index Marks:

County Councils			
Anglesey . . .	E.Y.	London	A., L.A.,
Bedfordshire . . .	B.M.		L.B., L.O.,
Berkshire . . .	B.L.		L.D., L.E.,
Breconshire . . .	E.U.		L.F., L.H.,
Buckinghamshire . . .	B.H.		L.K., L.L.,
Cambridgeshire . . .	C.E.		L.M., L.N.,
Cardiganshire . . .	E.J.		L.O., L.P.,
Carmarthenshire . . .	B.X.		L.R., L.T.
Carnarvonshire . . .	C.C.		
Cheshire . . .	M.	Norfolk . . .	A.H.
Cornwall . . .	A.F.	Northants . . .	B.D.
Cumberland . . .	A.O.	Northumberland . . .	X.
Denbighshire . . .	C.A.	Nottinghamshire . . .	A.L.
Derbyshire . . .	R.	Oxfordshire . . .	B.W.
Devonshire . . .	T.	Pembrokeshire . . .	D.E.
Dorset . . .	F.X.	Peterborough, . . .	
Durham . . .	J.	Soke of . . .	F.L.
Ely, Isle of . . .	E.B.	Radnorshire . . .	F.O.
Essex . . .	F., H.K.	Rutland . . .	F.P.
Flintshire . . .	D.M.	Salop . . .	A.W.
Glamorganshire . . .	L.	Somerset . . .	Y.
Gloucestershire . . .	A.D.	Southampton A.A., H.O.	
Hertfordshire . . .	C.J.	Staffordshire . . .	E.
Hertfordshire . . .	A.R.	Suffolk, E. . .	B.J.
Huntingdonshire . . .	E.W.	Suffolk, W. . .	C.F.
Kent . . .	D., K.T., K.N.	Surrey . . .	P., P.A.
Lancashire . . .	B.	Sussex, E. . .	A.P.
Leicestershire . . .	A.Y.	Sussex, W. . .	B.P.
Lincolnshire: . . .		Warwickshire . . .	A.C.
Holland . . .	D.O.	Westmorland . . .	E.O.
Kesteven . . .	C.T.	Wight, Isle of . . .	D.L.
Lindsey . . .	B.E.	Wiltshire . . .	A.M.
Merionethshire . . .	F.F.	Worcestershire . . .	A.B.
Middlesex H., M.X., M.O.		Yorkshire (E.R.) . . .	B.T.
Monmouthshire . . .	A.X.	Yorkshire (N.R.) . . .	A.J.
Montgomeryshire . . .	E.P.	Yorkshire (W.R.) . . .	C., W.R.

Councils of County Boroughs

Barnsley . . .	H.E.	Birmingham O., O.A.	
Barrow-in-Furness . . .	E.O.	Q.B.	
Bath . . .	F.B.	Blackburn . . .	O.B.
Birkenhead . . .	C.M.	Blackpool . . .	F.R.

Bolton . . .	B.N.	Newcastle-upon-Tyne . . .	B.B.
Bootle . . .	E.M.	Newport (Mon.) . . .	D.W.
Bournemouth . . .	E.L.	Northampton . . .	N.H.
Bradford (Yorks.) . . .	A.K.	Norwich . . .	C.L.
Brighton . . .	C.D.	Nottingham . . .	A.U.
Bristol . . .	A.E.	Oldham . . .	B.U.
Burnley . . .	C.W.	Oxford . . .	F.C.
Burton-on-Trent . . .	F.A.	Plymouth . . .	C.O., D.R.
Bury . . .	E.N.	Portsmouth . . .	B.K.
Canterbury . . .	F.N.	Preston . . .	O.K.
Cardiff . . .	B.O.	Reading . . .	D.P.
Carlisle . . .	H.H.	Rochdale . . .	D.K.
Chester . . .	F.M.	Rotherham . . .	E.T.
Coventry . . .	D.U.	St. Helens . . .	D.J.
Croydon . . .	B.Y.	Salford . . .	B.A.
Darlington . . .	H.N.	Sheffield . . .	W.
Derby . . .	C.H.	Smethwick . . .	H.A.
Dewsbury . . .	H.D.	Southampton . . .	C.R.
Dudley . . .	F.D.	Southend-on-Sea . . .	H.J.
Eastbourne . . .	H.C.	Southport . . .	F.Y.
East Ham . . .	H.M.	South Shields . . .	C.U.
Exeter . . .	F.J.	Stockport . . .	D.B.
Gateshead . . .	C.N.	Stoke-on-Trent . . .	E.H.
Gloucester . . .	F.H.	Sunderland . . .	B.R.
Great Yarmouth . . .	E.X.	Swansea . . .	O.Y.
Grimsby . . .	E.E.	Tynemouth . . .	F.T.
Halifax . . .	C.P.	Wakefield . . .	H.L.
Hastings . . .	D.Y.	Wallasey . . .	H.F.
Huddersfield . . .	C.X.	Walsall . . .	D.H.
Ipswich . . .	D.X.	Warrington . . .	H.D.
Kingston-upon-Hull . . .	A.T.	West Bromwich . . .	E.A.
Leeds . . .	U.	West Ham . . .	A.N.
Leicester . . .	B.O.	West Hartlepool . . .	M.F.
Lincoln . . .	F.F.	Wigan . . .	E.K.
Liverpool . . .	K., K.B.	Wolverhampton . . .	D.A.
Manchester . . .	N., N.A.	Worcester . . .	F.K.
Merthyr-Tydfil . . .	H.B.	York . . .	D.N.
Middlesbrough . . .	D.C.		

SCOTLAND

County Councils			
Aberdeen . . .	S.A.	Berwick . . .	S.H.
Argyll . . .	S.B.	Bute . . .	S.J.
Ayr . . .	S.D.	Caithness . . .	S.K.
Banff . . .	S.E.	Clackmannan . . .	S.L.

SCOTLAND (*continued*)

Dumfries . . .	S.M.	Nairn . . .	A.S.
Dunbarton . .	S.N.	Orkney . . .	B.S.
Elgin . . .	S.O.	Peebles . . .	D.S.
Fife . . .	S.P.	Perth . . .	E.S.
Forfar . . .	S.R.	Renfrew . . .	H.S.
Haddington . .	S.S.	Ross & Cromarty	J.S.
Inverness . . .	S.T.	Roxburgh . . .	K.S.
Kincardine . .	S.U.	Selkirk . . .	L.S.
Kinross . . .	S.V.	Stirling . . .	M.S.
Kirkcudbright .	S.W.	Sutherland . .	N.S.
Lanark . . .	V.	Wigton . . .	O.S.
Linlithgow . .	S.X.	Zetland . . .	P.S.
Midlothian . .	S.Y.		

Town Councils

Aberdeen . . .	R.S.	Greenock . . .	V.S.
Dundee . . .	T.S.	Leith . . .	W.S.
Edinburgh . . .	S.	Paisley . . .	X.S.
Glasgow . . .	G.	Partick . . .	Y.S.
Govan . . .	U.S.		

IRELAND**County Councils**

Antrim . . .	I.A.	Londonderry . .	I.W.
Armagh . . .	I.B.	Longford . . .	I.X.
Carlow . . .	I.O.	Louth . . .	I.Y.
Cavan . . .	I.D.	Mayo . . .	I.Z.
Clare . . .	I.E.	Meath . . .	A.I.
Cork . . .	I.F.	Monaghan . . .	B.I.
Donegal . . .	I.H.	Queen's Co. . .	C.I.
Down . . .	I.J.	Roscommon . .	D.I.
Dublin . . .	I.K.	Sligo . . .	E.I.
Fermanagh . .	I.L.	Tipperary (N.R.)	F.I.
Galway . . .	I.M.	Tipperary (S.R.)	H.I.
Kerry . . .	I.N.	Tyrone . . .	J.I.
Kildare . . .	I.O.	Waterford . . .	K.I.
Kilkenny . . .	I.P.	Westmeath . . .	L.I.
King's Co. . .	I.R.	Wexford . . .	M.I.
Leitrim . . .	I.T.	Wicklow . . .	N.I.
Limerick . . .	I.U.		

Councils of County Boroughs

Belfast . . .	O.I.	Limerick . . .	T.I.
Cork . . .	P.I.	Londonderry . .	U.I.
Dublin . . .	R.I.	Waterford . . .	W.I.

RACING RETROSPECT, 1917

The Racing Season of 1917 has been full of vicissitudes and prolific in troubles and anxieties for all concerned in the breeding and maintenance of thoroughbred stock. At the outset it was understood that there would be a considerable curtailment of the usual number of fixtures, the general opinion being that the precedent of 1916 would be followed. Towards the end of March a list of the meetings authorised was issued, which included the customary Newmarket meetings, with four extra ones, and the two first were duly held on April 17-19 and May 1-4. Very shortly afterwards, however, to the surprise of almost every one it was announced that, in accordance with the desire of the War Council, the Jockey Club had decided to cancel all fixtures for the remainder of the season. General consternation followed this unexpected measure, and many owners of bloodstock took the step of selling off their studs; often at a heavy sacrifice. Quite a number of the best animals were sold to foreign buyers in the United States, Brazil, the Argentine, Spain, and elsewhere, and for a time the prospects in this country appeared almost hopeless. A little later, however, action was taken by the "Race-horse Owners' Association," several of the working men's organisations, and influential members of Parliament and others to induce the Government to modify a decision which it was pointed out would have so fatal an effect on the horse-breeding industry in this country. It was also urged that no such restrictions were sought to be imposed on Irish racing, and that not only was the full amount of racing permitted in Germany and Austro-Hungary, but that the governments of those countries were, on the advice of their high military authorities, doing all they possibly could to encourage it. The final result of much pertinacious effort was that, early in July the Government agreed to the Newmarket meetings originally fixed for July, August, September, October, and November being carried out, with the additional concession of half a dozen meetings to be held in provincial towns—Manchester, Brighton, Windsor, and Stockton-on-Tees—the latter in deference to the very outspoken wishes of the industrial workers. Sport, accordingly, was resumed at

Newmarket on July 17, and was continued as arranged, terminating with a one-day meeting at Manchester on November 17. The popularity of the concession received proof in the enormous attendance of the public at all the provincial meetings.

Only two of the usual "Classic" races were run during the past season, "The Two Thousand Guineas" and the "One Thousand Guineas," which were won by Mr. "Fairlie's" "Gay Crusader" and Lord D'Abernon's "Diadem" respectively. For the others substitute races were provided in the New Derby Stakes, the September Stakes (in lieu of the Doncaster St. Leger), and the New Oaks Stakes run at Newmarket; the two first-named were won by Mr. "Fairlie's" "Gay Crusader," who stood out as the champion of the season, and Mr. Astor's "Sunny Jaue." Of the leading popular handicaps only four, the Cesarewitch, the Cambridge-shire, the Manchester Summer Cup, and the Manchester November Handicap, were decided. These were won by Mr. Ellis's "Furore," 4 years, 8 st. 6 lb.; Mr. Fraser's "Brown Prince," 3 years, 7 st. 7 lb.; Mr. S. B. Joel's "Blue Danube," 6 years, 7 st. 9 lb., and Mr. Winan's "Planet," 3 years, 8 st. 1 lb. For many of the other time-honoured events substitute races were arranged, which, though of less value than in the past, attracted good fields of horses, and provided interesting contests. The following is a list of the more important of those races and the winners. The Bretby Handicap, Lord Derby's "Phalaris"; the Haddenham Handicap, Mr. Sevier's "Regal"; the Stewards' Handicap, Mr. B. Smith's "Trojan"; the Stockton Handicap, Sir W. Tatem's "Graud Fleet"; the Melbourne Handicap, Major Olayton's "Denis D'Or"; the Wretham Handicap, Sir W. Cooke's "Bay D'Or"; the St. Ives Handicap, Lord Derby's "Phalaris"; the Middle Miles Handicap, Mr. Rhodes's "Ivanhoe"; the Culford Handicap, Lord Lonsdale's "Eagle's Rest"; the Botesdale Plate, Mr. P. Gilpin's "Salamandra"; the Newmarket Gold Cup, Mr. "Fairlie's" "Gay Crusader"; the Windsor Handicap, Mr. Gokins's "Saxon"; the October Handicap, Mr. Culmann's "Haki"; the Jockey

Club Handicap, Mr. Singer's "St. Eloi"; the Great Eastern Handicap, Lord D'Abernon's "Diadem"; and the Norwich Handicap, Mr. Sievier's "Royal Bucks."

For the two-year-olds as many races as possible were arranged in the programmes, and the most prominent performers of the first season's horses were Mr. S. B. Joel's "Polyscope," "Pandion," and "Syndrian"; Sir W. Tatem's "Scatwell" and "Sky Rocket"; Mr. Hulton's "Violinist"; Sir Hermon Hodge's "Georgia"; Mr. "Fairie's" "Gainsborough" and "Bapaume"; and Lord Londonderry's "Benevente"—the last-named securing the chief two-year-old prize of the season, the Middle Park Plate.

In the absence of any restrictions, racing flourished exceedingly in Ireland, many of the leading owners, trainers, and jockeys turning their attention to the races run for in the sister island, most of which were of greater value than usual. The Irish Derby was won by Mr. Parkinson's "First Flier," and the Irish St. Leger by Mr. W. Murphy's "Double Scotch."

The principal winning owners of the season were Mr. "Fairie," who headed the list with £11,751, Lord D'Abernon, Lord Derby, Sir W. Tatem, Mr. S. B. Joel, Lord Londonderry, Mr. Hulton, Sir W. Cooke, Lord Durham, Lord Anglesey, and Major Kidston. Of the trainers A. Taylor, Manton, who had under his charge the champion "Gay Crusader," "Sunny Jane," "St. Eloi," "Haki," and "Gainsborough," was the most successful; next to him coming the Hon. G. Lambton, F. B. Barling, E. G. DeMestre, S. Loates, J. Rhodes, and R. W. Colling. The principal winning stallions were "Bayardo," sire of "Gay Crusader," "Bay D'Or," "Gainsborough," and "Bapaume," whose stock were credited with total winnings of £12,332; "Polymelus," sire of "Phalaris," "Benevente," and "Pandion," £7,369; "Orby," sire of "Diadem"; "Henry the First," sire of "First Flier"; "Bridge of Earn," sire of "Farna"; "Dark Ronald," sire of "The Viking," and "Sunstar," sire of "Sky Rocket" and "Sunny Jane."

As regards jockeys, several familiar names have been missing owing to many of them having joined the colours (and in several cases earned distinction). Of those who are still riding, the list was headed by S. Donoghue with 42 successful mounts. Next to him came J. H. Martin with 35; V. Smyth with 30; A. Smith with 28; Rickaby with 22; Hulme with 20; O. Madden with 17; and Whalley with 15 winning mounts.

Despite the extremely unfavourable conditions, some very good prices, subsequent to the resumption of racing in July, were realised for bloodstock, a striking example being the sales held at Newmarket during the second week of September, when a total of £109,212 was reached.

Although many racehorses were shipped abroad during the year, there was but one serious mishap, when a valuable cargo including the stallion "Maiden Erleigh" was sunk by an enemy submarine.

FLAT RACING FIXTURES, 1918

March 23.—Warwick (1 day).
 April 1.—Birmingham (1 day).
 April 6.—Windsor (1 day).
 April 13.—Lewes (1 day).
 April 16.—Newmarket Craven (3 days).
 April 20.—Worcester (1 day).
 April 27.—Stockton (1 day).
 April 30.—Newmarket (first spring meeting) (4 days).
 May 11.—Gatwick (1 day).
 May 14.—Newmarket (second spring meeting) (3 days).
 May 18.—Haydock Park (1 day).
 May 20.—Wolverhampton (1 day).
 May 24.—Manchester (2 days).
 June 1.—Lingfield (1 day).
 June 4.—Newmarket (first extra) (3 days).
 June 8.—Nottingham (1 day).
 June 15.—Lewes (1 day).
 June 18.—Newmarket (second extra) (3 days).
 June 22.—Warwick (1 day).
 June 29.—Gatwick (1 day).
 July 2.—Newmarket (First July Meeting) (4 days).
 July 6.—Leicester (1 day).
 July 12.—Bibury Club, Salisbury (2 days).
 July 16.—Newmarket (Second July Meeting) (3 days).
 July 20.—Nottingham (1 day).
 July 27.—Lingfield (1 day).
 Aug. 1.—Lewes (1 day).
 Aug. 5.—Birmingham and Brighton (1 day each).
 Aug. 10.—Warwick (1 day).
 Aug. 17.—Nottingham (1 day).
 Aug. 23.—Stockton (2 days).
 Aug. 31.—Windsor (1 day).
 Sept. 7.—Manchester (1 day).
 Sept. 10.—Newmarket (3rd Extra) (4 days).
 Sept. 14.—Brighton (1 day).
 Sept. 23.—Gatwick (1 day).
 Sept. 28.—Leicester (1 day).
 Oct. 1.—Newmarket (First October Meeting) (4 days).
 Oct. 5.—Haydock Park (1 day).
 Oct. 12.—Windsor (1 day).
 Oct. 15.—Newmarket (Second October Meeting) (4 days).
 Oct. 19.—Worcester (1 day).
 Oct. 26.—Lingfield (1 day).
 Oct. 29.—Newmarket (Houghton Meeting) (4 days).
 Nov. 9.—Wolverhampton (1 day).
 Nov. 16.—Leicester (1 day).
 Nov. 22.—Manchester (2 days).

MUSEUMS AND ART GALLERIES IN LONDON

Owing to the war the following have been closed:—British Museum (except the Reading Room); Natural History Museum, South Kensington; Science Museum, South Kensington (except to students); Geological Museum, Jernyn Street; Bethnal Green Museum; Tate Gallery; National Portrait Gallery; Wallace Collection; London Museum.

National Gallery, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1. (For earlier history see ed. 1888 and later editions.)

The Gallery is open to the public at 10 a.m. on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, and on payment of a fee of 6d. on the students' days, Thursdays and Fridays, from 11 a.m. The Gallery is also open free on Sunday from 2 p.m. throughout the year. During 1915 the Gallery was visited on free days by 295,649 persons, giving a daily average attendance of 1,428. In addition 46,098 persons visited the Gallery on Sunday afternoons, giving a daily average of 836. On

students' days 26,221 persons were admitted. Administrative expenses, 1917-18, £11,421.

Director, C. J. Holmes . £1,000
Keeper and Secretary, C. H. Collins Baker £650
Chief Clerk and Assist. Sec., George E. Ambrose £400

National Gallery of British Art, Grosvenor Road, S.W.1, was presented to the nation by Sir Henry Tate, Bt., and opened July 21, 1897. To this a Turner Wing has been added by the gift of the late Sir Joseph Duveen and his son, Mr. J. Duveen. The wing was opened in 1910. It is governed by a Board of Trustees constituted in March 1917. The Gallery is closed for the duration of the war.

Director and Keeper, Charles Aitken . £350-700
Clerk and Actg. Assist. Keeper, J. B. Manson £150-300

National Portrait Gallery, St. Martin's Place, W.C.2. Founded in 1856, "for the exhibition of portraits of eminent British historical characters." The collection now comprises nearly 1,800 portraits. The Gallery is closed to the public for the duration of the war. Administrative expenses, 1917-18, £3,631.

Director, Keeper, and Secretary, J. D. Milner £500-700

London Museum, Lancaster House, St. James's, S.W.1. Lancaster House (formerly Stafford House) was purchased and presented to the Government by Sir William Lever. The Museum contains exhibits illustrative of the life of London from prehistoric times down to the present day. The Museum is closed to the public for the duration of the war. Administrative expenses, 1917-18, £2,300.

Director, Sir Guy Laking, Bt., C.B., M.V.O.
Assist. ditto, F. Harman-Oates, F.S.A.
Assist. and Inspector of Excavations, G. F. Lawrence.
Technical Assist. (vacant).

Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington. (For Staff, see p. 255.) Administrative expenses, 1917-18, £59,682. A museum of ornamental and decorative art, under the control of the Board of Education. Entrances in Cromwell Road and Subway from South Kensington Station. The Museum contains nine Departments, viz.: Architecture and Sculpture; Ceramics; Engraving, Illustration, and Design; a Library; Metalwork; Paintings; Textiles; Woodwork; and the Department of Circulation. Open daily, except Good Friday and Christmas Day, during the war from 10 a.m. till dusk or 6 p.m. in the summer months (Sundays, 2 to dusk). Admission free to all the Departments, but for admission to the

Library a ticket is required, for which application must be made to the Director and Secretary.—The **Indian Section** is situated in the Imperial Institute Road; no charge is made for admission to the collections, which are open every day during the same times as the Victoria and Albert Museum. Visitors, 1916, 562,558 on weekdays; 87,949 on Sundays. The collections now forming the Victoria and Albert Museum were formerly comprised in the South Kensington Museum, which included collections of scientific apparatus, etc. These latter collections now form the Science Museum, and are housed in the galleries to the west of Exhibition Road and in Imperial Institute Road, and are known officially as the **Science Museum, South Kensington**. **Bethnal Green Museum** is a museum of ornamental and decorative art, under the control of the Board of Education, but is closed to the public for the present.

Wallace Collection, Hertford House, Manchester Square, W.1. This collection of pictures, sculpture, arms and armour, furniture, and objects of art was originally formed by the third and fourth Marquises of Hertford. By the fourth Marquis it was bequeathed to Sir Richard Wallace, Bt., by whom it was largely increased. Sir Richard left it to his wife, Lady Wallace, who died in 1897, and bequeathed it to the nation. Hertford House (the original of Gaunt House in Thackeray's "Vanity Fair") was purchased by the Treasury for £80,000, extensively altered, and opened to the public in June 1900. The Collection is closed to the public for the period of the war, but Catalogues and Photographs can be obtained on written application to the Keeper. Administrative expenses, 1917-18, £4,031.

Keeper, D. S. MacColl, M.A., LL.D. . £500-700

Science Museum, South Kensington (for Staff, see p. 255). Entrances in Exhibition Road and Imperial Institute Road. Under the control of the Board of Education. The collections illustrate the principles of Science and also their application to industrial purposes. There are four divisions, containing respectively: (a) Scientific Instruments and Apparatus used in Instruction and Research; (b) Machinery, including models and examples illustrating the development of various branches of Engineering and certain other industries; (c) Naval Models and Marine Engines, together with objects illustrating methods of ship propulsion; (d) Science Library, containing books on pure and applied Science, and a set of British Patent Specifications. Open daily except Good Friday and Christmas Day to Students only; from 11 a.m. till 5 p.m. on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays; on Saturdays from 11 a.m. till 8 p.m.

DIARY OF EVENTS, 1917

(For all events connected with the war see Special Articles)

1916, December.—1. Mr. Lloyd George proposed small uncontrolled War Committee. Department of Scientific Industrial Research to be established. Full use of Sea Power demanded at City meeting. More deportations of Belgians to Germany. Allied troops landed at Athens attacked by Royalist troops; armistice concluded after warships had opened fire. General Villa's troops reported again in occupation of Chihuahua. 2. Mr. Asquith unable to accept Mr. Lloyd George's proposed War Committee in form suggested. S. Wales miners granted 15% advance on wages.

Resignation of Maj.-Gen. Sir S. B. von Donop, Master-Gen. of Ordnance, and appointment of Maj.-Gen. W. T. Furse. Declaration in Duma by M. Trepoff of agreement amongst European Allies to Russia's right to the Straits and Constantinople. Civilian Service Bill passed by the Reichstag. General anarchy in Athens, Venizelists attacked. 3. Mr. Asquith advised the King to consent to the reconstruction of the Cabinet. Greek Ministers in Paris and London resigned, and Greek shipping in Allied ports detained. 4. Resignation of Ministers with view to recon-

struction of Cabinet. Allies' protest against German slave raids in Belgium issued. 5. Mr. Asquith resigned; Mr. Bonar Law asked to form Cabinet. Admiral Sir Cecil Burney and Capt. Lionel Halsey appointed Second and Fourth Sea Lords. Explosion in munition works in the North of England; 26 women killed and about 30 injured. Resignation of M. Rodzianko, President of Duma. President Wilson's message to Congress dealing chiefly with the relation of Railways with the Government and with labour. 6. Mr. Bonar Law unable to form Cabinet. Powers granted to Board of Agriculture for the acquisition of vacant land for cultivation as Allotments and Market Gardens. Mr. Kennedy Jones returned unopposed M.P. for Hornsey. Pacifist motion in Italian Chamber defeated by 293 to 47. Prof. Masaryk sentenced to death for high treason. 7. Mr. Lloyd George appointed Prime Minister. Trade Union Conference on Food Prices at Westminster. Public session resumed by French Chamber after 9 days secret session; vote of confidence in Government passed. Blockade of Greece declared by Allies. Explosion in Italian munition factory; about 50 casualties. 8. New Aid Committee for young offenders appointed by Home Office. Conference of Employers and Trade Unions on reconstruction of industry. 9. Boiler-maker's strike at Liverpool. Mr. T. P. O'Connor appointed President of Trade Censors of Films. Civil Liberties Conference at Merthyr. Railway from Petrograd to ice-free port of Alexandrovsk opened. Council of Russian Empire demanded Responsible Ministry. 10. New Government under Mr. Lloyd George announced; Cabinet reduced to 5 members, offices filled by 15 Unionists, 12 Liberals, 3 Labour members, and 3 non-members. Arrival of *Deutschland* in the Weser. 12. Reorganised French Cabinet; establishment of a small War Council, and a more compact Ministerial body. Peace overtures made by Germany by Notes sent through Neutral Powers. Syria occupied by Venizelist troops. Prohibition approved in Saskatchewan. 13. Consular Service reforms advised by Chamber of Commerce. Meeting of the new French Government. Gen. Joffre appointed Consultative Technical Adviser to the French War Committee, and Gen. Nivelle appointed Commander-in-Chief. Admiral du Fournet replaced by Vice-Admiral Gauthet. Bluebook on Armenian Massacres issued. 14. Resignation of Austrian Cabinet. M. Edmond Schulthess elected Swiss President. Replies of Russia and Italy to Germany's peace proposals issued. M. Pokrovsky appointed Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, and M. Fedossieff Controller of the Empire. Ultimatum presented to Greece. 15. Danish plebiscite on sale of West Indies. New Austrian Cabinet. Herr von Spitzmüller Premier. Revolutionary movement in Portugal suppressed. Greek reply to Allies' ultimatum. 16. Liverpool Boiler-makers' strike ended. Commencement of State-regulated meals in hotels and restaurants. Irish railways taken over by the Government. 18. Food control instituted in Russia. German Peace Note received in London and Paris. 19. Universal National Service to be inaugurated; Mr. Neville Chamberlain appointed Director-General. Fire in Shanghai; 7 women killed. Trains wrecked in snowstorm; 9 persons killed. Announcement by Mr. Lloyd George to recognise diplomatic agents of M. Venizelos. 20. Publication of Air Enquiry report. M. Bratiano appointed Roumanian Foreign Minister. Peace Note to Belligerents from President Wilson. 21. Coalition Honours

issued. King's speech at prorogation of Parliament. New Allied Note to Greece. Denmark agreed to sale of West Indies. Herr von Spitzmüller's Austrian Cabinet broken up, Count Clam-Martinitz to form another. 22. Release of Irish prisoners begun. Swiss Peace Note to Belligerents. 23. Sir Albert Stanley, President of the Board of Trade, returned unopposed M.P. for Ashton-under-Lyne. Dr. H. A. L. Fisher, President of the Board of Education, returned unopposed M.P. for Sheffield (Hallam). French Senate passed note of confidence in M. Briand by 194 to 60. Count Czernin, Austrian Foreign Minister, and Baron Burian Minister of Finance. Zamstvo and Municipal Congresses at Moscow, prohibited. 24. Gen. Lyautey appointed French War Minister. Baron Burian superseded by Count Czernin as Austrian Foreign Minister. 25. Tsar's reply to German Peace proposal in Order to Russian Army and Navy, time unripe for peace. 26. Germany sent reply to President Wilson's Peace Note. Indian National Congress at Lucknow. 27. Text of invitation to Imperial War Conference published. Gen. Joffre created Marshal of France. Record floods in Queensland; many lives lost. Japanese Diet opened by the Emperor. 28. Mr. J. D. Kiley returned unopposed M.P. for Whitechapel. German reply to Swiss Peace Note. Note from Scandinavian Governments to Belligerents supporting President Wilson's Peace Note. 29. Lord Sydenham resigned from Air Board. New Army Council gazetted. Mr. W. Mitchell Thomas appointed Blockade Director. Mr. O. N. Johnson returned unopposed M.P. for Edinburgh and St. Andrews Universities. Sir Wm. Collins returned unopposed M.P. for Derby. Dutch States-General voted War Credit of 11½ millions. 30. Joint reply, refusing German Peace proposal, of 10 Allied Powers. M. Gennadius appointed Diplomatic Agent to Gt. Britain for provisional Government of M. Venizelos. Coronation of Emperor Carl and Empress Zita at Budapest. Pliant asylum near Montreal, 46 women burned to death.

1917. January.—1. Sir Douglas Haig created Field-Marshal. Travel restrictions commenced in Great Britain, fewer and slower trains and fares raised 50%. Lord Granville appointed British Diplomatic Agent at Salonica. New Allied Note to Greece demanding reparation for attack on allied troops. Moslem League endorsed demand for Home Rule by Indian National Congress. Daylight Saving begun in Australia. Murder of Rasputin. 2. Lord Cowdray appointed Chairman of Air Board. Mr. T. B. Morison, Solicitor-General for Scotland, returned unopposed M.P. for Inverness-shire. Allies recognised Grand Sherief of Mecca as King of the Hedjaz. Denunciation by Turkey of Treaties of Paris and Berlin. 3. Railway collision near Ratho; 12 killed and many injured. 4. Report on winding up Enemy Banks in England issued. 6. Resignation of Dr. Sylvester, President of Austrian Reichsrath; dismissal of Herr Hockstein, Austrian Food Dictator and appointment of Herr Höfer. 7. Conclusion of Allied Conference at Rome. General Ruquoy appointed Belgian Chief of Staff. Fire at Ateneo Montanes Art Gallery, Spain; valuable paintings destroyed. Conclusion of Anti-British Conspiracy Trial at Lahore; 36 sentenced to death, 77 imprisonment for life, 14 to various terms. Railway accident in Roumania; 374 killed and 756 injured. 8. Food Controller fixed prices of 1917 crops of wheat, oats, and potatoes. Sir Walter Townley appointed British Minister at The Hague. New

Allied Note to Greece. 9. Annual Meeting of Incorporated Society of Head Masters: better teaching of sciences recommended. Exchange with Germany of interned civilians over 45 years of age, begun. Opening of French Parliament. M. Dubost re-elected President of Senate and M. Deschanel elected President of Deputies. Resignation of Spanish Cabinet; Ministers recalled to office by King. 10. Mr. James O'Connor appointed Attorney-General for Ireland. Mr. David Murray, R.A., elected President of Royal Institution of Painters in Water Colours. Allies' reply to President Wilson handed to U.S. Minister at Paris. Resignation of M. Treppoff, Russian Premier, and of Count Ignatieff, Russian Minister of Education, and appointment of Prince Golitzin and M. Kutchitsky. 11. Text of Allies' reply to President Wilson's Peace Note, issued. Five German dynamitards convicted at San Francisco. 12. Proclamation issued by the Kaiser on Allies' reply to President Wilson's Peace Note. M. Stecheglovitch and M. Deutch appointed President and Vice-President of Russian Council of Empire. 13. Kaiser's letter of Oct. 31, 1916, on Peace, published. 14. The *Field* Office raided by the police. Canadian Government took over certain coal-mines. Belgian reply to President Wilson's Peace Note published. Explosion on Japanese warship: 400 casualties. 15. Acceptance by Greece of Allied ultimatum. Suitable Greek shipping chartered by the British Government. Italy suppressed rebellion in Tripoli. 16. Sir Maurice Hill appointed Judge in Probate and Divorce Court. Mr. Balfour's dispatch to U.S. on Allies' aims published. M. Sazonoff appointed Russian Ambassador in London. Resignation of M. Radovitch, Montenegrin Premier. Imprisoned Venizelists released in Athens. Gen. Bieliaeff appointed Russian War Minister. 17. Third British Loan of £50,000,000 floated in New York. Special Loan to Home Government to be raised in India. 18. New Scale of Separation Allowances issued. Explosion in munition works at Silvertown: 69 killed, 400 injured, and 600 rendered homeless. Canadian Parliament opened by Duke of Devonshire. Montenegrin Government reconstituted. 19. Tsar's Rescript to Prince Golitzin on Russian transport problems and reforms issued. 20. Two German consuls sent to prison for conspiring to violate the neutrality of the United States. 21. Allied Naval Conference in London. Annual Conference of Labour Party opened in London. Dispatch of Lord French on Home Defences published. War Office announcement to call to the colours youths of 18. 22. Partial mobilisation of Swiss troops begun. Greece presented formal apology for occurrences of Dec. 1. Japanese House of Representatives dissolved. 23. Report of Commission on Public Service in India issued. New Agreement between Austria and Hungary effected. 24. Expulsion of Chancellor T. C. Hitchovsky of Bulgarian Legation in London. 25. American troops withdrawn from Mexico. Explosion at Nobel dynamite factory near Cologne; over 200 killed. 26. General Callaris removed from command of Greek army corps as demanded by Allies. 27. Duke of Connaught appointed Colonel-in-Chief of Volunteers. Allied flags saluted by Greek troops at Athens. 28. Report of recommendations of Speaker's Conference on Electoral Reform issued. 29. Note from Germany presented to U.S. announcing submarine campaign. Shipping movements in New York harbour stopped for one night and passports suspended. Suspension of shipping from Dutch and Danish ports.

February.—1. Women's Department of National Service established; Mrs. H. J. Tennant, Director. Germany announced unrestricted naval warfare upon all shipping found in European waters. Resignation of Mr. G. I. Clarke, Premier of New Brunswick, and appointment of Mr. J. A. Murray. 2. Report on food supply of the U.K. issued and appeal by Food Controller for voluntary rationing. Indian order requiring men of European origin to register for military service issued. 3. Diplomatic relations severed between U.S. and Germany, passports handed to Count Bernstorff. Mr. Gerard recalled from Berlin. Formal demand by U.S. for immediate release of American prisoners in Germany. American vessel *Housatonic* sunk off Scilly Isles. Dissolution of New Brunswick Legislature. Resignation of Said Halim, Grand Vizier, announced; new Cabinet formed by Talaat Bey. Special Russian conference to consider future relations of Russia with a free Poland. 4. Count Plunkett elected M.P. for N. Roscommon. Mr. A. Samuels elected M.P. for Dublin University. Mr. A. Richardson returned unopposed M.P. for Rotherham. American prisoners in Germany released. Earthquake reported on Caucasian front. Explosion on board ice-breaker at Archangel, reported; about 30 killed and 340 injured. 5. Opening of exhibition of Zeppelin wreckage and aerial photographs at Middle Temple. Dutch sea traffic to England suspended. Reopening of Petrograd Stock Exchange, closed since outbreak of war. 6. Parliament opened by the King. Swiss Government to take over German interests in U.S. 7. Meeting of Convocations of Canterbury and York, Committee formed to consider position of women in church life. Text of Spanish protest to Germany and Austria against submarine warfare published. Announcement by Switzerland, Holland, Norway, and Sweden of inability to follow example of U.S. in regard to diplomatic relations with Germany. British interests to be protected by Dutch Minister in Berlin. 8. Arrival of *Aurora* at Wellington, New Zealand, with survivors of Shackleton's Ross Sea party. Swiss Minister in Berlin to protect U.S. interests. Switzerland to represent German interests in Allied countries. Native outbreak north of German S.W. Africa suppressed. 9. Duke of Connaught appointed Inspector of Overseas Forces in Europe. Mr. Gerard, U.S. Ambassador, left Berlin. Protests of China and several American Republics against German submarine warfare published. Sir W. G. Ellison Macartney appointed Governor of Western Australia and Mr. P. A. N. Newdegate Governor of Tasmania. 10. Coronation of Empress Zoodita of Abyssinia. 11. Rebate of 50% on Government Insurance against aircraft risks announced. New year's honours announced. Arrival of Mr. Gerard at Berne. Count Mensdorff appointed Austro-Hungarian Minister in Copenhagen. 12. Sir J. H. Maden elected M.P. for Rossendale. Identical notes protesting against submarine warfare from Scandinavian powers handed to Germany. American Relief Commission withdrawn from Belgium. German proposal to negotiate with U.S. refused by President Wilson. Departure of Count Bernstorff from Washington. 13. Coal-mines in U.K. brought under State control. Mr. Guy Calthrop controller. Protest from Brazil against submarine warfare handed to Germany and Austria. 14. Report of the committee on working of National Insurance issued. National Government formed in Australia. New Dutch War Credit of over £10,000,000 announced.

16. Subscriptions to War Loan closed; over £1,000,000,000 new money. Non-railway-owned canals and waterways taken over by Board of Trade. Archdeacon W. F. Norris nominated to Deanery of York. Opening of S. African Parliament. 17. Resignation of Australian Government; Commonwealth War Cabinet sworn in. Mr. Hughes Premier. 19. Sir Bamsfylde Fuller appointed controller of Timber. Food rationing in Holland begun. 20. New scale of allowances for disabled sailors issued. Resolutions by Committee on Industrial and Commercial Policy in favour of Imperial preference issued. Port of Plymouth closed to Neutrals. Report of Commission on S. African Rebellion published. Herr Michaelis appointed Prussian Food Dictator. Austria's standpoint on submarine war requested by U.S. 21. Col. Stirling returned unopposed M.P. for W. Perthshire. Monthly sugar ration established in France. Resignation of Dr. Van Gyn, Dutch Minister of Finance; appointment of Dr. Treub. 22. Registration of Business Names put into force. Thirty-two rebellious suspects in Ireland arrested. Indian Defence Force Act, 1917, introduced in Viceroy's council. Dissolution of New South Wales Parliament. Opening of the Reichstag. 23. School of Oriental Studies at London Institution opened by the King. List of import restrictions issued. Mr. H. W. Fox returned unopposed M.P. for N. Warwickshire. Irish rebel prisoners deported to England. War credit of £750,000,000 voted by Reichstag. Germany's reply to China on submarine warfare. 25. U.S. blockade test boat *Orleans* from New York arrived at Bordeaux. 26. Resignation of Mr. G. B. Esslemont, M.P. for S. Aberdeen. Opening of British Industries Fair at S. Kensington. Food Controller issued Bread Orders; to be sold by weight and 12 hours old. Belgian relief resumed. President Wilson asked for powers to protect U.S. rights on the High Seas. 27. Report of Committee of Inquiry on enemy influence issued. Canon Hobhouse appointed Archdeacon of Gloucester. Sitzings of Italian Chamber resumed. Opening of Duma. Departure of Mr. Gerard from Spain. Count Bernstorff left U.S. 28. Sentences of imprisonment passed on four men for conspiring to defeat Militia Service Act. New scale of pensions for disablement, etc., issued. Contribution by India of £1,000,000,000 to cost of war. Memorandum from Allies to China on favourable consideration of Boxer Indemnities.

March —1. First weekly statement of sailings of ships to and from British ports with losses attributed to war issued. Herr Zimmermann's intrigue to embroil Mexico and Japan exposed. Indian Budget presented; nearly £5,000,000 surplus. 2. General Smuts made a Privy Counsellor. Interim report of Dominions Royal Commission on Canadian Immigration issued. Baron Arz von Stausenberg appointed Austrian Chief of General Staff in succession to Baron von Hötzendorf. Indian Defence Force Bill became law. 4. Naval Appropriation Bill signed by President Wilson. President Wilson's resolution on Armed Neutrality talked out. Inauguration of President Wilson's second term of office. 5. General Election in Australia decided upon. 6. The *Appam* awarded by U.S. Supreme Court to British owners. Plotters against India arrested in U.S. Austria's reply to U.S. on submarine policy. 7. Lord Devouport decided to fix maximum prices for certain food stuffs. Australian Senate passed vote in favour of Home Rule for Ireland. 8. Manifesto by Irish Nationalist Party

issued. Sir Spencer H. Butler appointed Governor of Agra and Oude. Sir Reginald H. Craddock appointed Governor of Burma. Armed British merchantmen not admitted in Holland. General Alexieff resumed as Chief of Russian General Staff. Closure rules agreed to by U.S. Senate. 9. Interim report of Dardanelles Commission issued. Decision of President Wilson to arm merchant ships. Food demonstrations in Petrograd. 10. Three prisoners convicted of plot to poison Mr. Lloyd George and sentenced to terms of penal servitude. Gift from the Nizam of Haidarabad of £100,000 to anti-submarine campaign. 11. Mr. Gerard arrived at Havana. President Wilson decided to arm U.S. ships. Insurrection in Petrograd of soldiers and sailors; Duma suspended and Council of Empire resigned. General Carranza re-elected President of Mexico. 12. Bread order came into force. Deputation from Lancashire to Mr. Austin Chamberlain on Indian cotton duty. American ship *Algonquin* shelled and sunk without warning. Duma appointed Provisional Council of 12, with M. Rodzianko as chief. 13. Deputation to Mr. Lloyd George on Indian Cotton Duty. Commission appointed to inquire into charge against Mr. Hughes, Australian Premier. Tsar informed by Duma that reforms were the only alternative to general anarchy; the Petrograd Garrison on side of Duma. Relations with Germany broken off by China. 14. Conference of Trade Union Delegates at Westminster on National Service. Mgr. Ward appointed Roman Catholic Bishop of new diocese of Essex. Secret session of French Chamber on Air Service. Resignation of Gen. Lyautey, French Minister of War. Mr. Gerard arrived at Washington. Count Bernstorff arrived at Berlin. Moscow proclaimed adherence to Duma. Civil War in Abyssinia. 15. Sir W. Collet appointed Governor of British Guiana in succession to Sir W. Egerton. Abdication of the Tsar; Duke Michael appointed Regent. Grand-Duke Nicholas given supreme command of Russian Armies. Provisional Government in Russia. Prince Lvoff; Premier, programme of reforms issued. 16. Gen. Sir Charles C. Egerton promoted Field-Marshal in succession to Earl Roberts. General amnesty proclaimed in Russia; press and speech to be unfettered. German concession at Hankow taken over by Chinese. 17. Albert Hall meeting on Women in National Service. Resignation of M. Briand, French Premier. Address of Russian Government to Russian representatives abroad. 18. M. Ribot to form French Cabinet. Reappearance of Russian newspapers uncensored. Three U.S. steamers sunk; 24 persons missing. 19. Mr. J. Chambers appointed Solicitor-General for Ireland. Russian Government issued Manifesto to citizens proclaiming fidelity to Allied cause. *De facto* recognition of new Russian Government by Allied Ministers. Return of Entente Ministers to Athens. 20. Lord Crewe elected Chairman of the L.C.C. Mr. E. Watson elected M.P. for Stockton-on-Tees. Lord E. B. Talbot appointed Deputy Earl-Marshal during minority of Duke of Norfolk. First meeting in London of Empire War Cabinet. Australia unrepresented. Labour conference on Electoral Reform at Westminster. New French Cabinet (M. Ribot, Premier) announced. Ex-Tsar and Tsaritsa placed under arrest. 21. Railwaymen demanded further rise in wages. Engineers strike at Barrow. American steamer *Haidton* sunk; 27 lives lost. 22. Meeting on War-time Prohibition at Queen's Hall. Message from Mr. Lloyd George to Prince Lvoff, Russian

Prime Minister. New Russian Government recognised by Entente Powers and United States. Sanders and Wnncenberg sentenced to imprisonment and fine in the U.S. for conspiring to set on foot a military expedition against the Allies from the U.S. 24. Committee appointed to establish War Museum; Sir A. Mond, Chairman. Grand-Duke Nicholas, Russian Commander-in-Chief, retired. Swedish Cabinet defeated on prolongation of war trade law. Mr. Whitlock, U.S. Minister at Brussels and U.S. Relief workers in Belgium recalled. 26. Mr. Kennedy Jones appointed Director-General of Food Economy Department; Meeting of 2,000 domestic servants at Drury Lane Theatre in support of campaign for food economy. Dominions Royal Commission Report issued. United States troops called up for Federal Service. 27. Commission on East End explosion; report issued. Australian Federal Parliament dissolved. New Loan in Canada over-subscribed. 28. Military Service, Review of Exceptions Bill published. Explosion at munition works in the North; 1 killed and 9 injured. Sir Eric Geddes appointed Inspector-General of Transportation. Sir Guy Granet appointed to succeed Sir E. Geddes as Director-General of Railways. *St. Louis*, armed American liner, reached Liverpool. 29. Women's Deputation to Mr. Lloyd George on Women's Frauchise. Swedish Cabinet resigned. Grand-Dukes and other members of Romanoff family swore fealty to New Russian Government. Martial Law proclaimed in Spain. 30. Mr. J. A. R. Marriott returned unopposed M.P. for Oxford City. Independent Polish State with Constituent Assembly proclaimed by Russian Provisional Government. M. Deperdussin sentenced to 5 years' imprisonment for fraud. 31. Congratulatory messages sent to Russia from meetings in London at Albert Hall and Queen's Hall. Tsar's domains confiscated. Danish West Indies formally transferred to U.S. New Swedish Cabinet; Senator Swartz Premier.

April.—2. Government intervention threatened in Barrow strike. Report on Juvenile Education after the war issued. Meeting of Congress; address of President Wilson asking for a declaration of a state of war with Germany; Miss Jeanette Rankin, first woman member of the U.S. House of Representatives; Mr. Champ Clark re-elected Speaker. Capt. von Kleist and other German plotters convicted at New York. 3. Sir J. Fleming elected M.P. for S. Aberdeen. Sir Wilfred Collet appointed Governor of British Guiana. 4. Barrow strikers resumed work. Resolution declaring war on Germany passed by U.S. Senate by 82 votes to 6. 5. Meeting of Americans at Queen's Hall to endorse President Wilson's action. 6. Summer time commenced in Great Britain and Ireland. Order prohibiting hoarding of food issued. New pension scheme for disabled sailors and dependents published. Red Cross sale at Christie's ended, £74,523 realised. Resolution declaring war with Germany passed by U.S. House of Representatives by 373 votes to 50; Declaration of War signed by President Wilson; German shipping in U.S. ports seized. 7. Decision of Cuba and Panama to join Allies. 8. Electoral reform in Germany promised by the Kaiser after the war. Relations with U.S. broken off by Austria; Austrian shipping in U.S. ports seized. 9. Mr. James Chambers re-elected unopposed M.P. for S. Belfast. Independent Labour Party Conference at Leeds. Relations with Germany broken off by Brazil. 10. Proclamation by Russian Provisional Government on the military situation. Resignation of

Baron von Krobatin, Austrian War Minister. Explosion at Eddystone munition works, near Philadelphia; 130 killed and 500 injured. 11. National Union of Teachers Conference at Farringdon Hall. Uruguay proclaimed neutrality in the war between U.S. and Germany. 12. Railway wages question settled; advances of 5s. to men and 2s. 6d. to women and boys, to cost £6,000,000 per annum. Resignation of Maj. the Hon. C. H. Lyell, M.P., for S. Edinburgh. Mr. H. Neild appointed Recorder of York. Gen. Stöger von Steinstätten appointed Austrian War Minister. German ships in Brazilian ports seized and Brazil decided to arm merchantmen. 13. Relations with Germany broken off by Bolivia. Protest by Spain against submarine attacks on her shipping. Conference of Russian Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates at Petrograd, resolutions to continue the war adopted. 14. Mr. Lloyd George appealed for food production and Mr. Kennedy Jones urged economy in bread. Duke of Richmond and Gordon elected Chancellor of Aberdeen University. Arrival of British and French Labour members at Petrograd. Note from Allied powers to Russian Provisional Government supporting independence of Poland. Personal appeal by President Wilson to his countrymen asking for unity in waging war and aid in war services. Vote of £1,400,000,000 for war passed by U.S. 15. General Kuropatkin and staff arrested by order of Committee of Soldiers' Delegates. Meeting of Mexican Congress for first time in four years. General Carranza announced strict neutrality in the war. 16. Report of Royal Commission on Hut Profits issued. Food disturbances and strikes in Berlin. Anti-German rioting in Brazil. 17. New South Wales Parliament opened. 18. Sixth German War Loan stated to amount to £638,000,000. 19. Admiral Koltchak appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Russian Naval Forces in the Baltic. Spanish Cabinet resigned and new Cabinet formed; Señor García Prieto Premier. Hungarian Cabinet decided to resign. Secret session of Norwegian Storthing. German docks at Hoboken seized by U.S. 20. American Day in England; King and Queen attended dedicatory service at St. Paul's. Arrival in America of Mr. Balfour and staff. Conference of Allied Prime Ministers at Savoy, France. Resignation of Portuguese Cabinet. 21. Lord Derby appealed to doctors for services in France owing to submarine attacks on hospital ships. Gen. Falkenhause appointed Governor-General of Belgium. Relations with U.S. broken off by Turkey. 22. Mr. Balfour arrived at Washington. Martial Law ended in Spain. 23. M. Albert Thomas, French Minister of Munitions, arrived at Petrograd. Greek Government resigned; M. Lambros, Prime Minister, remained in office. 24. Marshal Joffre and M. Viviani arrived at Washington. New Portuguese Cabinet formed, Dr. A. Costa Premier. 26. Explosion in munition works in Scotland; 3 women killed. Fallodon Hall, Viscount Grey's seat, destroyed by fire. First Conference of Allies at Washington. Allied "Black List" of U.S. firms withdrawn. 27. Mr. Lloyd George presented with the freedom of the City of London. Board of Agriculture guaranteed allotment holders two years' tenancy. Gen. Sir J. Willeoeks appointed Governor of Bermuda. Relations with Germany broken off by Guatemala. 28. Fire panic in cinema theatre at Deptford; 4 children trampled to death. Gen. Pétain appointed French Chief of Staff. Great floods reported in Southern Russia. Herr Pauli, German ex-Minister and

staff left Brazil. Spanish Note to Germany published by Spanish Government. Conscription Bill passed by U.S. House of Representatives: 397 votes to 24, Senate 81 votes to 8. 30. Mr. Herbert Nield, Recorder of York, returned unopposed M.P. for Ealing. Jockey Club announced that racing was suspended by order of the War Council. Strike of 2,000 dockers at Tilbury for extra war bonus. Food riots in many towns in the Rhineland reported.

May.—1. Last sitting of Imperial War Cabinet. King inspected New Zealand troops on Salisbury Plain. Relations with Germany broken off by China. 2. Budget introduced by Mr. Bonar Law. Proclamation by the King urging economy in use of grain. Opening of the Reichstag. Admiral Njegovar appointed Austrian Naval Chief. New Greek Cabinet; M. Zaimis, Premier. Indemnity to be paid by Germany for sinking Argentine ship and Argentine flag to be saluted in Berlin. 3. State reception at Windsor of Members of Imperial War Cabinet. Crisis in Petrograd re separate peace. Relations with Germany broken off by Chili. Dr. N. Pecanah Brazilian Foreign Minister. 4. Text of Imperial War Conference resolutions published. Extensive strike of Engineers in Lancashire. War aims agreed upon by Russian Provisional Government and Committee of Workmen's and Soldiers' delegates. 5. Mr. Balfour addressed U.S. Congress. 6. Señor José Guerra elected Premier of Bolivia. 7. Queen Alexandra opened bazaar at Albert Hall in aid of St. Dunstan's. Opening of the Royal Academy Exhibition. Third report of Drink Control Board issued. 8. Mr. Balfour received in U.S. Senate. Result of Australian elections, increased Nationalist majorities in both Houses. 9. Mr. Bonar Law asked for vote of credit for £500 000 000. Road stone quarries taken over by Government. Mr. J. McGuinness elected M.P. for S. Longford. British Labour Party decided not to recognise Stockholm Conference. Official statement on agreement of Dilution in Civil Work issued. Relations with Germany broken off by Liberia. Scandinavian Ministers met in Stockholm. 10. Secret session in House of Commons. Conference of Trade Unions on Labour unrest. Gen. Ruzsky relieved of command of Russian northern front. 11. Government issued Notice to Engineer strikers; Gen. Dragomiroff appointed Commander-in-Chief of Russian northern front. 12. Sir Edward Parrott returned unopposed M.P. for S. Edinburgh. 13. Bus strike in London. Resignation of M. Gutschoff, Russian War Minister. 14. King and Queen began tour of inspection of munition factories, etc., in north-west counties. Canon Rashdall appointed Dean of Carlisle. Engineers' strike, partial return to work. Reorganisation of Admiralty announced. 15. Conference of delegates of munition strikers at Whitehall. Gen. Pétain appointed to command northern and north-eastern armies. Gen. Foch to succeed Gen. Pétain as Chief-of-Staff. 16. Government proposals for Irish settlement issued. Maj.-Gen. J. L. van Deventer appointed to command military forces in East Africa. New Coalition Government in Petrograd; M. Tseretichenko, Foreign Minister in place of M. Miliukoff, resigned, and M. Kerensky Minister of War. 17. London 'bus strike settled. Belgian Deportations, Dispatch of Mr. Brand Whitlock, U.S. Minister to Belgium, issued. Opening of Congress of Peasants' Delegates at Petrograd. Relations with Germany broken off by Honduras. 18. Royal tour of northern munition works, etc., ended. Seven men arrested for endeavouring to promote munitions strikes.

Complete unit of U.S. Medical Corps, numbering over 200, reached England. Army Bill passed by U.S. authorising conscription and putting Regular Army on war basis. Separate peace repudiated by Russian Provisional Government and declaration to work and fight with the Allies for a world's peace. 19. Munitions strike settled. Relations with Germany broken off by Nicaragua. Dr. Adler sentenced to death for assassination of Count Stürgkh. 21. The Queen opened communal kitchen in Lambeth. Brazil neutrality annulled. 22. Committee announced on Civil Aerial Transport after the war. Lord Northcliffe, Chairman. M. Isvolsky nominated Russian Ambassador to London. 23. King received the U.S. nurses and doctors at Buckingham Palace. Arrested strike leaders released. Resignation of Count Tisza, Hungarian Premier. No passports to be issued by the U.S. for Socialist Conference at Stockholm announced. Crisis in Japan; Prime Minister dismissed. 24. Empire Day celebrations, speeches by Gen. Smuts and others. 25. Arrival of Mr. Balfour in Canada. Mr. G. N. Barnes made member of War Cabinet during absence of Mr. H. A. Henderson on mission to Russia. War Conference debates published. Debate in French Chamber on submarine warfare. 28. Further changes at Admiralty announced. Li Ching-hsi, Chinese Prime Minister. 29. Arrival of Sir E. Shackleton in London. Address by Mr. Balfour in Canadian Parliament. Maiden speech of Miss Rankin, first woman member of U.S. House of Representatives. Count Julius to form Hungarian Cabinet. Revolt of Military Governors of several Chinese provinces. 30. Wholesale Meat Order published. Strike in several French industries reported. Opening of Austrian Reichsrath; speech by Emperor Carl promising reforms after the war. 31. Mr. Henderson arrived at Petrograd. Nine Chinese Provinces revolt.

June.—1. Lord Devonport resigned position of Food Controller. Japan decided to appoint a Consul in Egypt. Revolt in Kronstadt against Provisional Government. 2. Investiture by the King in Hyde Park. Brazil seized over 235,000 tons of German shipping. 3. *Coup d'état* in China; Provisional Government set up. Hsu Shih-Chang, Dictator. 4. Birthday honours announced. Italian Protectorate of Albania proclaimed. Statement by Russian Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' delegates for Socialists of all countries to attend Stockholm Peace Conference. Resignation of Gen. Alexeieff, Russian Commander-in-Chief, and appointment of Gen. Brusiloff. 5. French Chamber pass vote of Confidence in Government on refusal to grant passports for Stockholm Conference. U.S. Army Registration day. 6. Miss Isabel Sloan appointed Labour Arbitrator. M. Sazonoff, Russian Ambassador, placed on the retired list. Kronstadt revolt ended. Arrival of Sir Percy Sykes in Tcheran. 7. Lord Northcliffe's departure for U.S. on Special Mission, announced. M. Nabokoff appointed Russian Minister in London. Salih-zada Aftad Ahmed Khan appointed member of Indian Council. Serious floods in Victoria, Australia, announced. M. Jonnart, High Commissioner of Protecting Powers in Greece, arrived at Salamis. Destructive earthquake in Salvador. 8. New department set up at South Kensington for Technical Optics. General Pershing, Commander-in-Chief of U.S. Expeditionary Force and Staff, arrived in London. Yanina, in Greek Epirus, occupied by Italian cavalry. 9. Mr. Balfour returned from U.S. Resignation of the Spanish

Cabinet. 10. Refusal of sailors to man ship to Russia with Mr. Ramsay Macdonald and Mr. Jowett on board. Riot in Dublin; police inspector killed. Thessaly entered by Franco-British column. Message from President Wilson to Russian Provisional Government on war aims. New Spanish Cabinet; Señor Dato Premier. 11. Lord Northcliffe arrived in U.S. Compulsory Service Bill introduced in Canadian Parliament. French cavalry at Larissa treacherously attacked. Austrian peace delegates in Moscow arrested. Relations with Germany broken off by San Domingo. 12. Names of Commissioners to inquire into Labour Unrest published. Text of British reply to Russian Note on Allied war aims published. King Constantine's abdication in favour of his son Alexander. French forces landed in Corinth. Chiang Tao-tung, acting Prime Minister of China. 13. Explosion at munition works in Ashton-under-Lyne: 50 killed and 150 injured. Munition works building collapsed near Paris: 18 killed, 60 injured. 14. King's departure for tour of shipyards on north-east coast. Gen. Pershing in French Chamber. U.S. Mission in Petrograd; arrival of Mr. Root and members. Embarkation of King Constantine at Oropos. Greek blockade raised by M. Jounart. 15. Lord Rhonda appointed Food Controller. Siun Fên prisoners unconditionally released. Reconstruction of the Italian Cabinet. New Hungarian Cabinet; Count Esterhazy, Premier. 16. Secret sitting of Duma; no separate peace, and immediate offensive demanded. All-Russian Conference held at Petrograd. Robert Grimm, a Swiss Socialist, expelled from Russia as a German emissary. 17. Open Air Investiture by the King of 100 soldiers at Newcastle-on-Tyne. Indian War Loan: over £26,000,000 subscribed. 18. Princes of Royal Family to relinquish German names and titles. Conclusion of the King's tour of inspection of the north-eastern shipyards. Gen. Smuts invited to attend the meetings of the War Cabinet. Germans and pro-German Greeks expelled from Greece. 19. Women's Suffrage Bill carried in the House of Commons. Enemy banks in the City sold. Maj.-Gen. Currie selected to command Canadian forces. Resignation of Count Clam-Martinitz's Ministry. Resignation of Herr Hoffmann, Swiss Foreign Minister. Arrival of King Constantine in Switzerland. 20. The King visited the Grand Fleet. Sir R. Hermon-Hodge returned unopposed M.P. for Henley. 21. Two new Orders for men and women for War Services instituted; Order of the British Empire (women to carry the title of "Dame") and Order of the Companions of Honour. Arrival of M. Venizelos at the Piræus. 23. Bi-centenary celebrations at Albert Hall of Grand Lodge of Freemasons; Duke of Connaught presided. Siun Fên riots in Cork. Abolition of the Duma voted by All-Russian Congress. Japanese Diet opened. Conference of Joint Committee of Venizelist and Zaimist Ministers opened at Athens. End of Italian Treason Trial; Mgr. Gerlach sentenced to penal servitude for life and Pomerici to be shot, for espionage and high treason. Dissolution of Chinese Parliament. 24. Demonstration in Hyde Park against Review of Exemption Act, by disabled and discharged soldiers. Demand of Congress of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates of Russia for International Congress of Socialists. U.S. Liberty Loan of £400,000,000; 50% oversubscribed. New Austrian Cabinet; Dr. von Seidler Premier. New Serbian Ministry; M. Nikola Pashitch, Premier and Minister for Foreign Affairs. 25. National Welfare and Economy

Exhibition at the new London County Council Hall, opened by Lord Crewe. Mr. Wilson, Premier of Western Australia, resigned. Sir P. D. Pattani and Mr. B. N. Basu appointed members of the Council of India. Resignation of M. Zaimis, Greek Premier. Athens occupied by French Troops. Explosion at munition factory at Bloeweg, Austria, reported: 136 killed, 625 injured, and 170 missing. 26. Report of the Mesopotamia Commission published. New Australian Cabinet formed; Mr. Lefroy Premier. Bomb plot discoveries in Norway; German Minister recalled. 27. New Royal Titles published. King returned from visit to the Grand Fleet. New Control Department for Petrol; Sir Evans Jones, Controller. Board of Control for Cotton Trade; Mr. A. H. Dixon, Chairman. Prospectus of the British Trade Corporation issued. New Greek Cabinet announced; M. Venizelos Premier and Minister for War. 28. Mr. Hayes Fisher appointed President of Local Government Board. Report of Reconstruction Committee on Future of Industry issued. Lord Stauley elected M.P. for Liverpool (Abercrombie). Col. R. B. Colvin returned unopposed M.P. for Epping. Dismissal of Greek Ministers in Berlin, Petrograd, and Berne announced. Extraordinary Session of Dutch States-General. Norwegian protest against abuse of couriers' privileges by Germany; bombs found in luggage. 29. Freedom of Glasgow conferred on Mr. Lloyd George. Lord Liverpool, Governor-General of New Zealand, made a Privy Councillor. 30. Freedom of Dundee conferred on Mr. Lloyd George. Relations with Germany and Austria broken off by Greece. Russian delegates left for Stockholm Conference.

July.—1. *Coup d'état* in China; Manchou Emperor restored by Military Party. 2. Baby Week inaugurated; exhibition opened by the Queen. Mr. W. A. Lindsay returned unopposed M.P. for South Belfast. Jubilee of the Confederation of Canada; the King and Queen attend a special service in Westminster Abbey. Potato riots in Amsterdam. New Chinese Ministry announced. 3. Convocation of Canterbury opened. Mr. Hayes Fisher, President of Local Government Board, returned unopposed M.P. for Fulham. Further riots in Amsterdam; 5 people killed. Alfred Hagn, Norwegian, arrested in London on espionage charge. 4. American Independence Day celebrations. Plague of caterpillars in Cumberland. Cabinet's decision to allow 40 days' racing announced. Chinese Republican armies marched on Peking. 5. General Federation of Trade Unions Conference opened at Gloucester. King George's Fund for Sailors inaugurated at the Mansion House. M. Gennadius, Greek Minister, in London. Opening of the Reichstag. Note from Argentina to Germany demanding apology and indemnity for sinking two ships. Anti-Restoration rising in China. 6. New Royal Titles of Princesses announced. Mr. Michael L. Hearne returned unopposed M.P. for South County Dublin. Conscription Bill in Canadian Commons; 2nd reading carried by 118 votes to 55. 7. French Chamber resumed public discussion after week's secret sittings. Crisis in Spain over Catalanian representatives' demand for Home Rule. Departure of M. Jounart from Greece. Chinese Emperor abdicated. 8. Gen. Chang Hsun retired from all high offices. 9. Export prohibitions proclaimed by U.S. Resignation of the Austrian Cabinet. 10. Mr. E. de Valera elected M.P. for East Clare. 11. Opening of Commonwealth Parliament in Melbourne. 12. Resignation of Mr. Austen Chamberlain. Secretary

for India. Sir Abraham G. Thomas elected M.P. for South Monmouthshire. Equal franchise in Prussian Reform Bill ordered by the Kaiser. Peking taken by Republican troops after 9 hours' bombardment, Chang Hsun, General of Restoration Forces, taking refuge in the Dutch Legation. 13. New South Australian Cabinet; Mr. Peake Premier. Labour disorders in Lisbon; martial law proclaimed. Germany's apology to Norway for bombs found in German diplomatic courier's luggage. 14. King and Queen returned from visit to the front. Resignation of Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg and appointment of Dr. Michaelis as German Chancellor. Air vote of £128,000,000 passed by U.S. House of Representatives. New Ministry in Chili. 16. Anti-conscription demonstrations in Quebec. Kaiser's farewell message to Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg issued. Resignation of four Russian Ministers on Ukraine question; Maximalist demonstrations in Petrograd. Fire at Trondhjem, Norway. British goods in transit to Russia burnt, £3,000,000 damage. Office resumed by Chinese Republican Ministry Tuan Chi-jui again Premier. 17. The King assumed the title of House of Windsor, and relinquished all German titles. Sir Edward Carson appointed Member of the War Cabinet. Dr. Addison Minister of Reconstruction. Mr. E. S. Montagu Secretary for India, Mr. Winston Churchill Minister of Munitions, and Sir Eric Geddes First Lord of the Admiralty. Renewed disorders in Petrograd. 18. Centenary memorial tablet to Jane Austen unveiled at Chawton Cottage Hants. Political arrests in Spain reported. 19. Two Sinn Féin newspapers suppressed. Petrograd quiet again; M. Lenin, Petrograd extremist, a fugitive; about 500 casualties in disturbances. 20. Resignation of Mr. Kennedy Jones as Director of Food Economy. Resignation of Prince Lvoff; M. Kerensky new Russian Premier. 21. Investiture by the King in the forecourt of Buckingham Palace: 32 V.C.'s and other honours bestowed. U.S. Senate passed Bill for Great Air Vote and Food Control. 22. Commission of Inquiry on Industrial Unrest; report issued. Declaration of War on Central Powers by Siam. 23. National Service to be taken over by Labour Ministry. 24. Control of recruiting to be transferred to civilian authority. Vote of Credit for £650,000,000 moved by Mr. Bonar Law. Mr. Henderson returned from Russia. 25. Irish Convention opened at Dublin; Sir Horace Plunkett Chairman. Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of Admiralty, returned unopposed M.P. for Cambridge. Canadian Military Service Bill passed. Allied Conference opened at Paris on Allied Balkan policy. Meeting of Greek Parliament. 27. Mr. E. S. Montagu, Secretary of State for India, returned unopposed M.P. for West Cambridgeshire. Strike of 12,000 miners in South Wales. 28. Meeting of Moslem League at Bombay. 30. Mr. Winston Churchill, Minister of Munitions, elected M.P. for Dundee. 3f. Welsh coal strike settled. Munitions explosion in South Wales; 6 killed and 3 injured.

August.—1. Gen. Brusiloff, Commander-in-Chief of Russian Armies, resigned; Gen. Korniloff appointed. 2. One day strike of miners in Lanarkshire against profiteering. Greek Navy returned by the Allies. Resignation of M. Kerensky, Russian Premier. 3. Report of Committee on Military Service (Review of Exceptions) Act issued. Reorganisation of the Belgian Cabinet. 4. Third anniversary of the war. message from the King to the Allies. Report of Committee on Civil Service Examinations issued.

Dr. Helfferich appointed German Vice-Chancellor and Baron von Kuhlmann Foreign Secretary. Oath to the Greek Constitution taken by King Alexander, before Greek Parliament. Categorical Note from Argentina to Germany on sinking of merchant ships. 6. Strike of railway and tramway men in New South Wales. Russian Coalition Government announced, M. Kerensky having withdrawn his resignation. Earthquake in North Island, New Zealand. 7. Gen. de Cenninck new Belgian War Minister. War declared against Germany by Liberia. 9. Recruiting handed over to National Service Department; resignation of Mr. Neville Chamberlain. Munitions explosion at Barking: 13 women killed. Canadian Senate passed the third reading of the Compulsory Military Service Bill. 10. Labour Party decided to send delegates to a "consultative" Conference at Stockholm. Dynamite outrage in Quebec. 11. Resignation of Mr. Henderson from War Cabinet. Formation of Women's Army Auxiliary Corps announced. M. Chaumet appointed French Minister of Marine and M. Dumesnil Under-Secretary, in succession to Admiral Lacaze and M. Denys Cochin, resigned. 13. Government announced decision not to issue passports for Stockholm Conference. Mr. G. N. Barnes appointed Member of War Cabinet in place of Mr. Henderson. General strike movement in Spain; martial law proclaimed. 14. Capt. Batburst appointed Chairman of Commission on sugar supply. War declared on Central Powers by China. Peace proposals issued from Vatican. 15. American troops welcomed in London; march past the King. Publication of memorandum on extension of Indian autonomy. 17. Mr. J. Hodge appointed Minister of Pensions, Mr. G. H. Roberts Minister of Labour, Mr. A. C. Geddes Minister of National Service, and Mr. G. J. Wardle Parliamentary Secretary of the Board of Trade. Retirement of Gen. Groener, Prussian Minister. Dissolution of Finnish Diet announced. 18. Threatened strike of Railway enginem. Seizure of arms in Ireland. Canadian Conscription Act passed. Greater part of Salonica destroyed by fire. Arrival at Tobolsk of the ex-Tsar and family. 19. Tramcar accident at Dover; 11 killed. Threatened railway strike prohibited by Government. Munition works in Quebec blown up. 20. Appointment of Munitions Council. Whistling for cabs prohibited. Spanish troops disbanded. 21. Decision to attend Stockholm Conference affirmed by Labour Party Conference. Dr. Alexander Wekerle appointed Hungarian Premier. 22. Earl Granville appointed British Minister to Greece. 24. Resignation of M. Savinkoff, Russian acting War Minister. 25. First list of the appointments to the two new Orders for men and women issued. Russian Conference met at Moscow. 26. World's air record by two Italians: Turin to Naples and back without descending, 920 miles. Members of the Conference on reconstruction of House of Lords nominated; Lord Bryce Chairman. 27. Severe gales, serious damage to crops. Herr von Stumm, German Under-Foreign Secretary, dismissed. 28. Allied Labour and Socialist Conference in London, address by Mr. A. Henderson. Court martial of Sinn Féiners at Cork. Conscription in Canada put into force. 29. No decision on Stockholm or war aims arrived at by Labour and Socialist Conference. New "National Party" formed by secession from Unionists. President Wilson's reply to the Pope's peace proposal. 30. Siberia demanded autonomy. Great re reported at Kazan; thousands of casualties

31. Committee for Scientific and Industrial Research, report published. New Scheme for Commercial Intelligence; reform of Consular Service. Settlement scheme in lieu of indentured labour of Indians outlined in Lord Islington's report. Resignation of M. Malvy, French Minister of Interior.

September.—1. Ancient game of stoolball revived at Lord's. New South Wales coal-mines taken over by Government owing to strike of miners. 2. Church crusade at Woolwich among munition workers begun. 3. Opening of Trade Union Congress at Blackpool. Food order fixing maximum prices for meat, cheese, and butter, came into force. Inauguration of the National Press Service in Canada. Series of telegrams (1904-5) between the Kaiser and the ex-Tsar, published. 4. Trade Union Congress at Blackpool vote against sending delegates to Stockholm Conference. Mr. E. D. Morel, Union of Democratic Control, sentenced to six months' imprisonment. Farmer fined £5,500 for breach of the potato order. Meeting of Irish Convention held at Belfast. 5. Increased wages and shorter hours discussed by Trade Union Congress at Blackpool. 6. Discussion of submarine barbarities, etc., at Trade Union Congress. Petrograd and Moscow closed to strangers. New Franchise Bill introduced in Canada. 7. Food problems and Russian Revolution discussed at Trade Union Congress. Resignation of French Cabinet. Swedish neutrality compromised by agents at Buenos Aires, forwarding German war telegrams. 8. Last session of the Trade Union Congress at Blackpool. Russian Provisional Government asked by Gen. Korniloff to resign and hand all civil and military powers to him; Korniloff dismissed by Kerensky. Explosion at U.S. Arsenal at Philadelphia; 2 killed and 30 injured. 9. Failure of M. Ribot, owing to Socialist opposition, to form a new French Ministry. 10. Petrograd under martial law. Official statement by Sweden on German telegrams incident. 11. Arrival in London of 37 officers and 362 men, the first exchanged wounded prisoners of war. Lieut. Malcolm found not guilty of the murder of Anton Baumberg and discharged. Sir W. E. Davidson appointed Governor of New South Wales. 12. Mr. A. W. Samuels, K.C., appointed Solicitor-General for Ireland, in succession to Sir James H. Campbell, now Lord Chief Justice. M. Painlevé's efforts to form new French Ministry thwarted by Socialist opposition to M. Ribot as Foreign Minister. M. Kerensky assumed Chief Command of the Russian armies. Moscow under martial law. Passports handed to Count Luxburg, German Minister in Argentina as a *persona non grata*. Great floods in China reported; 3,000,000 people destitute in Chihli. 13. Cabinet formed by M. Painlevé. Surrender of Gen. Korniloff. Anti-German riots in Buenos Aires. 14. Swedish Minister in Mexico embroiled in German intrigue. 15. Russia declared a Republic; Council of five formed; M. Kerensky Prime Minister. Gen. Korniloff surrendered to M. Kerensky. Strike of postal and telegraphic services in Lisbon reported. 16. German ships in Montevideo seized by Uruguay. 17. The King began tour of Clyde-side shipyards. Greenwich time resumed. Court martial sentences passed on Sinn Féiners. Food order fixing maximum prices for bread came into force. Further disclosures of Kaiser's secret diplomacy. 18. Investiture by the King at Ibrox Park, Glasgow. Greek White Book dealing with betrayal of Serbia published in London. Opening of the Dutch States-General; Queen's speech on

neutrality. Regret expressed by Germany to Argentina for Luxburg affair. Australian liner, *Port Kemble*, sunk by infernal machine explosion near Cape Farewell. 19. Sir Arthur Yapp appointed Director of Food Economy. Great storm at Sydney. German plots in U.S.; murder schemes revealed. Seventh German War Loan opened. Argentine Senate demanded rupture with Central Powers. 20. The King's visit to Clyde-side shipyards concluded. Central span of bridge at Quebec successfully placed in position. Canadian Parliament prorogued. The Holy Carpet, with pilgrims from Egypt, reached Mecca. 21. Five captive balloons broke away in gale at Roehampton; 2 mechanics killed. Explosion in explosives factory in Ireland; 9 killed. Alfred Hagn, Norwegian, sentenced to death, afterwards commuted to penal servitude for life, for espionage. Austria's reply to the Papal Note published. Russian Army effectives to be reduced by one-third. Petrograd University closed. End of Swedish elections. 22. Maj.-Gen. T. H. Bliss, U.S. Chief of General Staff, in succession to Maj.-Gen. Hugh Scott, retired. Martial law proclaimed in three Greek provinces. Greek flag hoisted at Yanina, northern Epirus. 23. Mr. Philip Laszlo, M.V.O., court painter, interned. Germany's reply to Papal Note, issued; no reference to Belgium or any territorial question. 24. White Paper on treatment by the Germans of British prisoners and natives in German East Africa issued. Troop train accident in South Devon; 10 killed. Non-stop flight by aeroplane from Turin to London made by Capt. Laureati and passenger; 656 miles in 7 hours 12 minutes. 25. Argentine Chamber voted in favour of rupture with Germany. Strike riots in Argentina. Diplomatic relations with Germany broken off by Costa Rica. 26. Mr. Asquith at Leeds; speech on Allies' War Aims. Ultimatum to Germany from Peru on sinking of sailing ship. 27. First Investiture by the King of the New Order of the British Empire at Buckingham Palace. Democratic Conference opened in Petrograd; Kerensky on Korniloff affair. 28. Martial law declared in Sicily. 29. Aeroplane on which Capt. Laureati flew from Turin to London presented by Italy to Royal British Flying Corps. Bolo Pasha arrested in Paris as an emissary of Germany.

October.—1. Mr. Charles A. Harris appointed Governor of Newfoundland. Italian Stock Exchange opened for the first time since the war. Great typhoon in Japan; over 100,000 destitute. 2. First issue of National War Bonds. Convention of Welsh churchmen opened at Cardiff. Serious fire and explosion at munition factory in the North of England; 10 deaths. Swedish cabinet resigned. Coalition Government first approved and then rejected by Russian Democratic Conference. 3. New South Wales strike; miners returned to work. Library Association Conference opened in London. Coalition proposals insisted on by M. Kerensky. 4. Report of Boundary Commission on redistribution issued. Canadian Parliament dissolved; retirement of Sir Wilfred Laurier. 5. Gift by Sir Arthur Lee, K.C.B., M.P., of Chequers Court to the nation as a country seat for Prime Ministers, announced. Munitions explosion in Nottinghamshire; 2 killed. Relations broken off with Germany by Peru and Uruguay. 6. French National Socialist Conference opened at Bordeaux. 7. Martial Law ended in Spain. 8. New National Service enrolment scheme issued. Standard wages for seamen announced. Kerensky's new cabinet announced. 9. Report of the Cinema Commission issued.

10. End of Russian Railway strike. 11. Mr. Arthur C. Salter, K.C., and Mr. A. A. Roche, K.C., appointed Judges of the High Court, and resignation of Mr. Justice Ridley announced. Dutch cable communication stopped on account of supply of war material to enemy. Arrest of three German plotters in New York for conspiring to blow up ships in New York harbour. Admiral von Capelle, Secretary of State for German Navy, resigned. 12. Sir David Henderson succeeded in Army Air Service by General Salmond. Coalition Ministry formed in Canada, with small war cabinet, Sir R. Borden, Premier. Count Luxburg interned at Buenos Aires. 14. Serious Pogroms in Bessarabia reported from Odessa. 15. List of Civilian Recruiting Medical Boards issued. Commissioners of Prisons report issued. M. Malvy exonerated of treason. Marguerite Zelle (Mata Hari), dancer, shot in Paris for espionage. 16. Mr. H. P. Dickens appointed Common Sergeant of City. Baron Mongheur appointed Belgian Minister in London. Violent storm and floods in Sicily. 17. Opening of Italian Chamber. Co-operative Conference opened at the Central Hall, Westminster. Dr. B. Machado, President of the Portuguese Republic, in London. Germans deported from Spanish Morocco. Amount of American Loans to Allies, £582,000,000. 19. Liberal-Socialist coalition Cabinet in Sweden. M. Eden, Premier. Embargo proclaimed by U.S. on neutrals not conforming to requirements of the U.S. Government. 20. Trafalgar Day celebrations. Preliminary Parliament, or Provisional Council of the Russian Republic, opened in Petrograd. Completion of Australian Trans-continental Railway announced. 22. New economy campaign meeting in London; addresses by the Premier, Mr. Bonar Law and Gen. Smuts. Large stores of copper, steel, oil, etc., held in the interests of Germany, confiscated in the U.S. 23. Mr. E. Smallwood, elected M.P. for E. Islington. Munition explosion in Kent; 2 killed. Resignation of French Cabinet not accepted; M. Barthou, Minister of Foreign Affairs, in place of M. Ribot. 24. Mr. W. Adamson elected Chairman of Parliamentary Labour Party. Admiral Sir David Beatty, accepted Lord Rectorship of Edinburgh University. 25. Maj. Hon. George Peel returned unopposed for Spalding. Sir Auckland Geddes, Minister of National Service, returned unopposed for Basingstoke. Gen. Smuts and Admiral Jellicoe presented with the freedom of Sheffield. Sinn Féin convention in Dublin. Fall of Italian Cabinet under Signor Boselli. 26. Brazil declared war with Germany. 27. Spanish Cabinet resigned. China agreed to confiscate enemy ships being chartered by British Government. 28. Mr. Seymour Lloyd appointed Director-General of Recruiting. New system of Medical classification; fusion of army categories "B" and "C." Second Liberty Loan in the

U.S. of over £1,000,000,000. 29. Both Houses of Parliament made grateful acknowledgment to the fighting forces of the Empire. Gen. Smuts received the freedom of Cardiff. Vote of credit for £400,000,000 moved by Mr. Bonar Law. Count Hertling, German Chancellor, in succession to Herr Micbaelis. 30. New Italian Ministry formed; Signor Orlando, Premier. Great floods in Durban reported; many lives lost.

November.—2. Mr. Beu Tillett elected M.P. for Salford. Mr. Page, U.S. Ambassador, received the freedom of Edinburgh. 3. Publication of more secret telegrams between Berlin and Athens. New Spanish Cabinet formed; Marquis Alhucemas, Premier. 4. Departure of Mr. Lloyd George for Italy. 5. Government scheme of compensation for air-raid damage up to £500 without insurance announced. Correspondence with Germany in regard to British hospital ships issued. 6. Committee of Production awarded further advance of 5s. per week to engineers. Text of agreement between the U.S. and Japan with regard to China published. 7. Maximalist sedition in Petrograd. 8. The King and Queen began tour of the West of England munition works, etc. Election of Mayors in England and Wales. Arrival in London of Col. House and the U.S. Mission to take part in the Inter-Allied War Conference. Government subsidy to potato growers announced. Nobel prize for literature awarded to two Danish authors. Civil War in Petrograd; Kerensky's Provisional Government deposed by extremists under Leulin. 9. Illegal drilling in Ireland; 20 men sent to prison. M. Monier, President of Court of Appeal in Paris, sentenced for unprofessional conduct in Bolo case, and deprived of office. 10. Fire at Manchester Infirmary; 15 women patients killed. 11. Kerensky marching on Petrograd with troops reported. Collision in Channel; 14 lives lost. 12. New proposals for voluntary rationing announced by Sir Arthur Yapp. Return of Lord Northcliffe and other members of the British War Mission to the U.S. 13. Mr. Lloyd George returned to London from Paris, accompanied by M. Venizelos. The Lord Chief Justice (Lord Reading) returned from mission to the U.S. 14. Mr. Lloyd George announced terms of agreement between the Western Allies for a Supreme War Council. French cabinet resigned. Police raid offices of pacifist organisations in London. U.S. agreement with Japan for 500,000 tons of neutral shipping. 15. The King visited the Docks of the Port of London, etc. Revolution reported in Ecuador. Lord Northcliffe declined offer of Air Board Ministry. New Censorship regulations announced. 16. M. Venizelos welcomed to London; meeting at the Mansion House. New French Cabinet formed by M. Clemenceau. Lord Cowdroy tendered resignation as Chairman of Air Board.

SHORT INDEX TO DIARY ABOVE

Accidents and Disasters:

1916: Dec. 5, 7, 19, 27, 30. 1917: Jan. 3, 7, 15, 19, 27; Feb. 3; Mar. 28; Apr. 10, 26, 28; June 7, 13, 25; July 4, 16, 31; Aug. 6, 9, 18, 19, 27, 30; Sept. 8, 12, 21, 24; Oct. 1, 2, 6, 14, 16, 23, 30; Nov. 10.

Allied Conferences, etc.

1917: Jan. 7, 23; Apr. 20, 26; July 25; Sept. 26; Nov. 14.

Crimes:

1917: Jan. 11; Feb. 23; Mar. 10, 30; May 18, 19; Aug. 10; Sept. 4, 11, 21, 29; Oct. 11;

Finance:

1917: Jan. 18; Feb. 6, 15, 16, 23, 28; Mar. 1, 10; Apr. 14, 18; May 9; June 17; July 14, 24; Sept. 19; Oct. 1, 2, 17, 28, 29

Food Economy, Food Prices, etc.:

1916: Dec. 7, 16. 1917: Jan. 8; Feb. 2, 26; Mar. 7, 12, 26; Apr. 6, 14; May 2, 30; June 1, 15, 25; July 20; Aug. 14; Sept. 3, 4, 17, 19; Oct. 22; Nov. 8, 12.

Foreign Affairs:

Abyssinia: 1917: Feb. 11; Mar. 14.
Arabia: 1917: Jan. 2.

- Argentina: 1917: May 2; July 5; Aug. 4; Sept. 12, 13, 18, 10, 25; Oct. 12.
 Armenia: 1916: Dec. 13.
 Austria and Hungary: 1916: Dec. 14, 15, 20, 23, 24, 30; 1917: Jan. 6, 25; Feb. 12, 20; Mar. 2, 6; Apr. 8; 10, 12, 19; May 2, 23, 29, 30; June 18, 19, 24, 25; July 9; Aug. 21.
 Belgium: 1916: Dec. 1, 4. 1917: Jan. 7, 26; Mar. 24; May 17; Aug. 3, 7.
 Bolivia: 1917: Apr. 13; May 6.
 Brazil: 1917: Feb. 14; Apr. 9, 12, 16, 28; May 3, 21; June 2; Oct. 26.
 Bulgaria: 1917: Jan. 26.
 Chili: 1917: May 3; July 14.
 China: 1917: Feb. 10, 28; Mar. 13, 16; May 1, 28, 20, 31; June 3, 12, 23; July 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 8, 12, 16; Aug. 14; Sept. 12; Oct. 27; Nov. 6.
 Costa Rica: 1917: Sept. 23.
 Cuba: 1917: Apr. 7.
 Denmark: 1917: Dec. 15, 20. 1917: Jan. 31; Mar. 31.
 Ecuador: 1917: Nov. 15.
 Finland: 1917: Aug. 17.
 France: 1916: Dec. 7, 12, 13, 23, 24, 27. 1917: Jan. 9; Feb. 21; Mar. 14, 17, 18, 20; Apr. 28; May 15, 26, 30; June 5, 13, 14; July 7, 25; Aug. 11, 31; Sept. 7, 9, 12, 13, 29; Oct. 6, 15, 23; Nov. 9, 14, 16.
 Germany: 1916: Dec. 2, 12. 1917: Jan. 31; Feb. 1, 3, 5, 9, 20, 22, 23; Mar. 14; Apr. 8, 16, 18, 21, 30; May 2; July 5, 12, 14, 16; Aug. 4, 17, 27; Sept. 17, 19; Oct. 11, 29.
 Greece: 1916: Dec. 1, 2, 3, 7, 12, 14, 15, 19, 20, 30. 1917: Jan. 1, 8, 16, 17, 24, 28, 29; Mar. 19; Apr. 23; May 2; June 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 14, 18, 21, 23, 25, 27, 30; July 7, 25; Aug. 2, 4, 18; Sept. 22.
 Guatemala: 1917: Apr. 27.
 Holland: 1916: Dec. 29. 1917: Jan. 31; Feb. 6, 15, 19, 21; June 28; July 2, 3; Sept. 18; Oct. 11.
 Honduras: 1917: May 17.
 Italy: 1916: Dec. 6. 1917: Jan. 16; Feb. 27; June 4, 15, 23; Aug. 26; Sept. 28; Oct. 1, 16, 17, 25, 30.
 Japan: 1916: Dec. 27. 1917: Jan. 15, 24; May 23; June 23; Oct. 1; Nov. 14.
 Liberia: 1917: May 9; Aug. 7.
 Mexico: 1916: Dec. 1. 1917: Mar. 1, 11; Apr. 15; Sept. 14.
 Montenegro: 1917: Jan. 17, 19.
 Nicaragua: 1917: May 19.
 Norway: 1917: Apr. 19; June 26, 28; July 13, 16.
 Panama: 1917: Apr. 7.
 Peru: 1917: Sept. 26; Oct. 5.
 Portugal: 1916: Dec. 15. 1917: Apr. 20, 24; July 13; Sept. 15; Oct. 17.
 Rumania: 1916: Dec. 20. 1917: Jan. 7.
 Russia: 1916: Dec. 2, 5, 9, 14, 18, 23, 25. 1917: Jan. 1, 10, 13, 17, 20; Feb. 3, 6, 27; Mar. 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 24, 29, 30, 31; Apr. 10, 13, 14, 15, 19, 23, 28; May 3, 4, 10, 11, 13, 16, 17, 18, 22, 31; June 1, 4, 6, 11, 14, 16, 23, 24, 30; July 16, 17, 19, 20; Aug. 1, 2, 6, 13, 24, 25, 30; Sept. 6, 7, 8, 9, 12, 13, 15, 21, 27; Oct. 2, 3, 8, 10, 20; Nov. 7, 8, 11.
 San Domingo: 1917: June 11.
 Serbia: 1917: June 24; Sept. 18.
 Siam: 1917: July 23.
 Spain: 1917: Jan. 7, 9; Feb. 8; Mar. 29; Apr. 13, 19, 22, 28; June 9, 10; July 7, 18; Aug. 13, 20; Oct. 7, 27; Nov. 3.
 Sweden: 1917: Mar. 24, 29, 31; Sept. 7, 9, 21; Oct. 2, 19.
 Switzerland: 1916: Dec. 14, 28. 1917: Jan. 24; Feb. 7; June 19.
 Turkey: 1917: Jan. 2; Feb. 3; Apr. 21.
 United States: *see below*.
 Uruguay: 1917: Apr. 11; Sept. 16; Oct. 5.
- Imperial Dominions:**
 Australia: 1917: Jan. 1; Feb. 10, 15, 17, 22; Mar. 5, 7, 13, 27; Apr. 17; May 8; June 7, 23, 20; July 11, 13; Aug. 6; Sept. 1; Oct. 3, 20.
 Canada: 1916: Dec. 12. 1917: Jan. 15, 19; Feb. 1, 3; Mar. 2, 27; May 25; June 10, 19; July 2, 6, 16; Aug. 9, 10, 18, 19, 28; Sept. 3, 6, 20; Oct. 4, 12.
 Egypt: 1917: June 1; Sept. 20.
 India: 1916: Dec. 26. 1917: Jan. 1, 7, 18, 25; Feb. 2, 22, 28; Mar. 1, 2, 10; June 7, 25; July 28; Aug. 15, 31.
 New Zealand: 1917: June 29; Aug. 6.
 South Africa: 1917: Feb. 16, 20; Oct. 30.
- Ireland:**
 1916: Dec. 22. 1917: Jan. 10; Feb. 22, 23; Mar. 8; May 16; June 10, 15, 23; July 19, 25; Aug. 18, 28; Sept. 4, 17; Oct. 25; Nov. 9.
- Military and National Service:**
 1916: Dec. 19. 1917: Jan. 23; Feb. 1, 2; Mar. 14, 17, 28; Apr. 21; July 23, 24; Aug. 3, 9, 11; Oct. 8, 15, 28.
- Peace Proposals:**
 1916: Dec. 14, 18, 20, 22, 26, 28, 30. 1917: Jan. 10, 11, 13, 14, 15; Aug. 14, 29; Sept. 21, 23.
- United States:**
 1916: Dec. 5. 1917: Jan. 17, 18, 22, 27, 31; Feb. 3, 5, 9, 10, 12, 13, 25, 26, 27; Mar. 4, 6, 8, 9, 11, 14, 22, 24, 26, 31; Apr. 2, 4, 6, 8, 14, 19, 20, 24, 26, 28; May 4, 8, 18, 23, 29; June 5, 10, July 4, 9, 21; Sept. 8, 19, 22; Oct. 11, 17, 19, 22, 28; Nov. 14.
- War Conferences:**
 1916: Dec. 27. 1917: Mar. 20; May 1, 4, 25; June 18.
- War Prisoners, Exchange of:**
 1917: Jan. 9; Sept. 11.

WILLS OF 1917

Wills of £100,000 and over since Dec. 1, 1916

Sir Charles W. Cayzer, Bt., of St. Lawrence Hall, Isle of Wight, shipowner	£2,204,148	William Herring, of New Cavendish Street, Portland Place, W.	£944,556
Sir Charles Holcroft, Bt., of Kingswinford, Staffs. ironmaster	1,599,677	James H. Welsford, of Carlton Gardens, S.W., shipowner	820,817
Leopold de Rothschild, of Gunnersbury Park, banker	1,500,000	Andrew K. McCosh, of Coatbridge, ironmaster, estate in U.K.	818,546
Thomas Fenwick Harrison, of King's Walden, Herts	1,438,353	John C. Cunningham, of Renfrew, company director	817,517
Seth Taylor, of Lambeth, miller	1,158,213	George J. Drummond, of Belgrave Square, W., banker	766,251
Sir Thomas B. Royden, Bt., of Liverpool, shipowner	1,271,354	Mme. Marguerite A. Lebaudy, of Paris, property in U.K.	730,053
Lord Masham	1,016,150	Frederick D. Sassoon, of Knightsbridge, S.W.	694,400
Francis Reckitt, of Beaconsfield, Bucks, starch and blue manufacturer	1,007,165	James Bruce, of Belfast, distiller	681,727
Sir Joseph Beecham, Bt., of St. Helens, Lancashire, patent medicine manufacturer	1,000,000	David Thomson, of Alloa, company director	667,293
William K. D'Arey, of Grosvenor Square, S.W., oil company director	984,011	John Abbott, of Brighton	665,243
John C. Cunningham, of Craigends	970,938	J. H. Dennis, of Capel, Surrey	655,924
John I. Jacobs, of Regent's Park and Mark Lane, shipowner	846,026	Robert W. Bower, of Leeds, colliery owner	655,478

Thomas Henderson, of Glasgow, East Indies merchant	£641,959	Thomas Wharrie, of Hampstead, civil engineer	£294,852
William Johnston, of Liverpool, shipowner	632,253	Archibald Colville, of Motherwell, iron and steel manufacturer	292,025
Sir Edward Hain, of St. Ives, Cornwall, shipowner	628,677	William G. Barnes, of Bishop's Stortford, Herts	290,839
Col. James O. Brown, of Ennismore Gardens, S.W.	592,181	William A. Soames, of Moor Park, Farnham, solicitor	288,833
Nathaniel N. Sherwood, of Prested Hall, Essex, seedsman	514,949	Adam Dugdale, of Darlington, cotton spinner	288,019
Gilbert T. Bates, of Frome, Somerset, shipowner	550,973	Edward Kay, of Sevenoaks	285,075
Walter Cliff, of Melbourne Hall, York, iron and steel magnate	504,746	Lt.-Col. Sir John Howard, of Brighton, engineer	284,424
John Arthur James, of Coton House, Rugby	500,000	Miss Elizabeth Durrant, of Bournemouth	278,812
Richard Worsley, of Hyde Park gardens, W., brewer	491,510	Frederick T. Verner, of St. James's Street, S.W., company director	277,163
Henry Chaloner Smith, of Jersey, barrister-at-law	480,000	John T. Ramsden, of King's Lynn, brewer	275,916
Capt. Thomas A. Nelson, of Edinburgh, publisher	470,782	Alexander L. Duncan, of Chalfont St. Giles, export merchant	275,035
Robert Mackay Sutherland, of Kinross, chemical manufacturer	469,866	Mrs. Mary J. Shaw, of Kirby Moorside, Yorks	273,317
Rt. Hon. Lord Fitzhardinge	457,786	Dr. John H. Bartlet, of Ipswich	272,430
Richard B. Thomas, of Englefield Green, Surrey, steel and tinplate manufacturer	447,588	Lord Burnham	267,871
Sir Walter Vaughan Morgan, Bt., of Cannon Street, E.C., druggist's sundriesman	430,131	William T. Iliffe, of Coventry, newspaper publisher	266,727
Francis D. Lambert, of Cobham, Berkshire, coal merchant	421,528	Major Valentine Fleming, M.P., of Hampstead	265,596
William B. Turner, of Calder Bridge, Cumberland, railway company director	412,545	John Camenisch, of Liverpool, cotton broker	259,050
Alderman Isidor Frankenburg, of Weaverham, Cheshire, waterproof manufacturer	405,965	George Jones, of West Derby, Liverpool	258,462
Mrs. Helene Nathalie J. Segnitz, of Whitehall Court, S.W.	401,080	Ernest Ruffer, of Piccadilly, W., banker	257,252
Henry T. Deakin, of Egerton, near Bolton, bleacher and dyer	400,000	William Wright, of Hove	253,900
William Vivian, of Throgmorton Avenue, E.C., stockbroker	373,834	Lord Allerton	250,000
Sir William J. Bowring, Bt., of Liverpool, shipowner	363,393	Charles E. Hunter, of Epping	250,000
Charles E. Brightman, of South Kensington, shipowner	356,202	Alfred Ewin, of Southend	248,110
John Leigh, of Oldham, cotton merchant	352,825	Henry B. Webb, of Holmbury St. Mary, Surrey	246,406
Thomas H. Foord, of Southampton	343,565	Robert Colver, of Sheffield, steel magnate	243,530
Sir Arthur L. Liberty, of Regent's Street, W.	343,505	Huntington Stone, of Blackheath	239,580
Edmund T. Doxat, of Cheshunt, company director	342,945	Robert Mercer, of Sittingbourne, hop grower	239,260
Mrs. Amy M. W. Lea, of Hallow, Worcester	340,611	Herbert H. Smith-Carington, of Rusholme, Manchester, company director	238,613
Frank Sykes, of Cheddle, Cheshire	340,000	Thomas H. Loveless, of Harley St., W.	237,734
Sir Richard B. Martin, Bt., of Tewkesbury, banker	335,509	Otto H. Edinger, of Cadogan Square, S.W., stockbroker	236,795
Joseph Houlst, of Liverpool, shipowner	330,713	George Ing, of Edenbridge, Kent, merchant	236,762
Edward Sturdy, of Teddington	323,130	Lieut. John R. Platt, of Youlston Park, Barnstaple	234,559
David Colville, of Motherwell, iron and steel master	314,328	Harry S. H. Farrar, of Ascot, African mining companies director	234,096
Miss Marjory S. Schaw, of Glasgow, for Glasgow charities	311,500	The Earl of Elgin	232,294
Joseph Short, J.P., of Sunderland, shipbuilder	305,910	Hermann Reimers, of Hampstead Heath, merchant	231,227
Henry J. Caudlin, of Heaton Norris, Manchester, tobacco and cigar manufacturer	300,120	John H. Tucker, of Solihull, electrical fittings manufacturer	230,760
Duke of Norfolk	300,000	Rev. Vere F. Willson, Rector of Fulbeck, Grantham	229,880
Sir Francis G. A. F.-E. Drake, Bt., of Lympstone, Devon	297,464	William D. Cliff, of Meanwood, Leeds, iron and steel magnate	229,380
		Charles E. Green, of Epping, ship and insurance broker	228,767
		Samuel B. V. Asser, of Windlesham, Surrey	228,131
		William Ross, of Birmingham, builder	227,532
		Thomas H. Miller, of Singleton Park, Lancs	225,520
		William J. Straker, of Ludgate Hill, E.C., printer and stationer	223,691
		George Richardson, of Harrogate, merchant	223,323

Lord Haversham	£223,162	John H. Grafton, of Dunham Massey, Cheshire	£ 168,546
Mrs. Pauline W. Paget, of Brandon Park, Suffolk	220,920	Ernest Agnew, of Manchester, cloth agent	166,006
Joseph Russell, of Port Glasgow, ship-builder	220,494	William N. Henderson, of Liverpool	165,456
Col. John R. Shaw, of Kirby Moorside	219,449	Capt. John S. Thorpe, of Coddington Hall, Notts	165,392
Henry F. Bailey, of Brockenhurst, Hants	218,528	Alexander Sholto Douglas, of Edinburgh, Writer to the Signet, estate in U.K.	163,025
Frank Pratt-Barlow, of Lynchmere, Sussex	216,735	George F. Fawcett, of Liverpool, stock-broker	162,972
The Rev. Sir Vyell D. Vyryan, of Withiel, Cornwall	213,997	Arthur D. Hughes, of Holland Park, W.	161,300
Thomas Kenward, of Hartley Wintney, Hants, brewer	213,572	Robert W. Taylor, of Lincoln's Inn	159,000
Henry T. Hickman, of Leamington	212,876	William Tebb, of Finsbury Circus, E.C.	158,798
Edward Brooksbank, of Healaugh Manor, Tadcaster	211,772	Mme. Celestine de Nicols, of The Café Royal, Regent Street	158,532
George H. Ball, of Liverpool, tobacco broker	211,455	Charles Burge, of Whitehall Court, S.W.	157,701
William Evans, of Wolverhampton, engineer	209,000	George F. Insole, of Llandaff	157,060
Capt. Charles Whitley, of Broughton, Flint	208,743	Rev. Henry W. Moss, of Headington, Oxford, headmaster of Shrewsbury School	156,354
William Young, of Beckenham	208,376	Ernest H. M. Gunn, of Wrexall, Somerset, director of tobacco companies	155,952
Frank Debenham, of Hampstead, draper	207,931	James T. Blair, of Withington, Manchester, shipping merchant	155,537
Herbert Oakey, of Eastbourne, knife polish manufacturer	206,991	Charles F. Gooch, of Matfield, Kent, company director	155,499
John H. Welby, of Garrick Street, Covent Garden, silversmith	206,680	Alexander O. Fraser, of Wallingford, Berks	155,119
William M. Peters, of Hampstead	200,711	The Hon. Lady Ingilby, of Ripley Castle, Yorks	154,526
George Gill, of Walsall, tube manufacturer	199,740	Edward J. Power, of South Kensington, grain merchant	154,503
Stansfield Richardson, of Sunderland	198,269	William P. Hampton, of Pall Mall East, house furnisher, etc.	153,325
George Holt, of Knutsford and Liverpool	195,638	Arthur C. Mitchell, of Tetbury	152,575
Samuel Salmon, of Reigate, surveyor	194,717	Christopher Beverley, of Farsley, Yorkshire, woolcomber	152,465
Thomas Scaber, of Blackheath, company director	193,861	Frank Penn, of Canterbury	151,875
E. Brydges Williams, of Carnanton, Cornwall	193,300	Sir William T. Duxford, of Sunderland, shipbuilder	151,110
John J. Hughes, of Regent's Park, N.W.	188,915	Frederick W. Harris, of Gracechurch Street, shipowner	150,000
Robert Jervoise Attye, of Stratford-on-Avon	188,902	James M. King, of Barton Lodge, Suffolk, brewer	150,000
Sir Richard Burbridge, Bt., of Chelsea, managing director of Harrod's Stores	186,262	Rt. Hon. Charles Booth, of Grace-Dieu Manor, Leicestershire	149,404
Sir George White, Bt., of Bristol, stock-broker	185,578	Mrs. Lucy Block, of Hove	149,204
Otto E. Philippi, of Crawley Court, Winchester	184,058	James Gilchrist, of Glasgow, engineer and shipbuilder	148,480
Sir Charles S. Milburn, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, shipowner	183,917	Henry Sturt, of Russell Square, W.C., hosiers' warehouseman	147,871
James Chambers, of Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C., merchant	183,729	Charles H. Nevill, of Chester	147,733
Mrs. Eliza J. Gray, of West Hartlepool	180,281	Charles D. Rudd, of Old Jewry, E.C., director of S.A. Gold Mine Coys.	147,426
Mrs. Anne Chambers, of Prince's Gate, W.	179,890	Rudolph Polack, LL.D., of Dundee, merchant	147,179
William C. Buckley, of Longsight, Manchester, company director	178,685	Frederick Beeston, of Winchester	146,879
Alexander E. Gibb, of Twickenham, contractor	177,199	Mrs. Mary A. V. Reed, of Onslow Gardens, S.W.	146,861
Mrs. Caroline S. Richardson, of Englefield Green	174,693	A. P. Ralli, of New York, estate in U.K.	146,388
Alderman George Salter, of Kingswinford, Staffs	174,674	John A. Corah, of Oadby, Leicester, hosiery manufacturer	145,208
Sir John Prichard-Jones, Bt., of Regent St., W., draper	174,562	Lieut. Aubrey F. Blackwell, M.C., of Harrow Weald	145,013
Mlle. Angela Bringas y Robles, of Paris	174,126	Richard James Balston, of Maidstone, paper manufacturer	144,237
Earl of Essex	173,959	Charles J. Moss, of Hampstead	144,158
Capt. John J. de Knoop, of Calverley Hall, Cheshire	172,670	Philip F. Walker, of the Inner Temple	144,092
Benjamin J. H. Forder, of Blandford, Dorset	170,423	William McFarlane, of Bickley, Kent, merchant	143,889
Samuel S. Hellyer, of Bromley, Kent	170,185	George T. Hartley, of Staffordshire	143,808
Harry S. Pitt, of Kingswinford, Staffs.	169,327	William McNaught, of Bowness-on-Windermere, Westmorland, engineer	143,223
		Baroness Zouche of Haryngworth	142,760

Sir Henry A. Wiggins, Bt., of Eccleshall, Staffs, company director	£142,557	William Musgrave, of Grange-over-Sands, Lancs, engineer	£119,771
John Ferrier, of Wimbledon, merchant	142,489	Sampson Copesake, of Shermaubury, Sussex	119,757
Capt. James Hartuoli, of Ipsden, Oxford	141,862	Rev. James Chadburn, of Sutton, Surrey	119,488
Philip J. Worsley, of Bristol, company director	139,926	Edward C. Blackstone, of Peterborough, engineer	118,802
William Paul, of Leeds	139,284	Sir William Gundry, of Enfield	118,409
Capt. Henry D. Smith-Ryland, of Barford Hill, Warwick	138,249	Lieut. Gerald G. Samuel, of Bishops-gate	117,876
Daniel Higgin, of Liverpool, butcher	137,242	Earl of Cromer, O.M., P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G.	117,608
Richard Durell, of Woodford, Essex, timber merchant	136,812	Mrs. Elizabeth W. H. Kellgren, of Harley Street, W.	116,478
James B. Bindloss, of Buxton	136,046	William Mortimer, of Llauasa, Flintshire	116,221
Major Sir Foster H. E. Cunliffe, Bt., of Acton Park, Denbigh	135,883	Earl of Sandwich	116,600
Archibald W. Finlayson, of Johnstone, Scotland	134,882	David Smith, of Aberdeen, stock-broker	116,065
Manoel J. A. Machado, of Oporto, property in U.K.	134,882	Arthur B. Bounphrey, of Manchester, cotton broker	115,239
Alexander Balfour, of Arbroath, retired manufacturer	134,325	Frank Bevis, of Portsmouth, engineer	115,108
Gilbert Ailer, of Stansted, Essex, coal exporter	133,904	Capt. John Chamberlain, of Edgbaston	114,402
James W. Close, of Leeds, chartered accountant	132,463	Charles E. Atkinson, of Eastbourne, company director	113,605
George F. Walker, of Lingfield, Surrey	132,365	Frank F. Lambert, of Beverley, Yorkshire, oil and seed merchant	113,242
Captain Robert K. T. Catto, of Aberdeen	132,239	Thomas B. Briggs, of Bolton Park, Oxford	113,235
Walter Wild, of Whitefield, Lancs, paper manufacturer	131,765	James Campbell, of South Kensington	111,901
Andrew Johns, of Shortlands, Kent, stockbroker	131,723	Philip Isaacs, of Regent's Park, N.W.	111,404
Johan Johanson, of Glasgow, coal merchant	130,936	Thomas B. Bampstead, of Leighton, Cambs	111,378
Henry Jones, of Bournemouth	130,769	Lt.-Col. George F. Scott, of Merioneth	111,276
Rev. John M. Clark, of Weybridge, Surrey	130,734	John Margetson, of Chislehurst, tie and collar manufacturer	110,990
Alderman Lazarus Hart, of Ramsgate	130,000	Lieut. George C. L. Dewhurst, of Blakemere, Cheshire	110,749
Peter Reid, of Park Lane, S.W., stock-broker	129,683	George M. Cox, of Locheo	110,733
James Allen, of Cardiff, builder	128,526	Adolf Zimmern, of Surbiton, china merchant	110,281
Charles A. Brown, of Grendon Hall, Warwick	128,507	William Bingham, of Birkenhead	110,115
James Barbridge, of South Tottenham	128,011	Francis Fisher, of Watford	110,078
William Cumming, of Huddersfield, woollen merchant	127,636	Henry D. Rhodes, of Buckingham Gate, S.W.	110,032
William J. Amherst, of Acton, pawn-broker	127,415	Frederick H. Norman, of Lombard Street, E.C.	110,020
William Hardy, of Alnwick, Northumberland, fishing rod and tackle maker	126,887	Ernest E. Kennard Davis, of Holland Park, W.	109,979
James Henry Meakin, of Cousall Hall, Staffs	126,646	John E. Crisp, of Beccles, Suffolk, maltster	109,906
Lewis S. Watson, of Hampstead, company director	126,153	George T. Miller, of Warwick Square, S.W.	109,901
Duchess of Cornwall	125,611	Mrs. Mary A. L. Burness, of Pembroke Square, W.	109,747
Louis Constat, of Enfield, builders' merchant	125,402	Mrs. Kate B. Jones, of New York, estate in U.K.	109,631
Lord Haddington	125,216	William F. G. Spranger, of Southampton	109,565
Edward Brown, of Clapton Square, N.E.	123,806	Augustus S. Churchill, of Streatham	109,495
Charles Asprey, of Portland Place, W.	123,254	Miss Mary Barnes, of Wilmslow	109,390
Mrs. Lucy J. Rignieu, of Epsom, Surrey	123,076	Daniel M. Forbes, of Ayr, N.B., East India merchant, estate in U.K.	109,351
George W. Daubeny, of Westbury-on-Trym, Bristol	122,794	Thomas R. Cressey, of York	109,118
Louis de Luze Simonds, of Audleys Wood, Basingstoke	122,403	Mrs. Isabella M. Gambleton, of Tewkesbury	108,425
Charles E. Godfrey, of Southsea, musical instrument seller	122,136	Alfred Trapnell, of Bournemouth	104,278
John Kidner, of Kettering	121,972	Robert T. Gillibrand, of St. Annes-on-Sea, cotton manufacturer	103,202
Henry W. Walthall, of Derby	121,281	Sir George Franklin, of Sheffield	103,167
Arthur Eden, of Lowndes Square, S.W.	121,225	William H. Oakes, of Mount Street, Grosvenor Square	108,023
William Hunter, of Eltham, Kent	120,724	Commander the Hon. Richard O. B. Bridgeman, D.S.O., of Castle Bromwich	107,574
Reginald C. Smith, of Hankham, Sussex	120,516		
Robert B. Don, of Dundee, company director	120,276		

Crichton S. Gavin, of Birkenhead, coal exporter	£107,433
Frederick Fisher, of Tulse Hill, S.W.	107,365
Mrs. Mary G. Acklom, of Bourne-mouth	106,760
Henry Brooks, of Walton-on-Thames	106,742
Joseph Whittingham, of Bradford, wool merchant	106,242
Theodore Bassett, of Hatfield, corn factor	105,876
Arthur G. Watson, of Wadhurst, Sussex	105,441
Robertson Lawson, of Harley Street, W., chartered accountant	104,264
John S. Burrows, of Southport, colliery proprietor	103,488
Lieut. Gerard T. Mauby-Colegreave, of Westgate-on-Sea	103,475

Edward J. Coleman, of Covent Garden Market, potato merchant	£102,126
Julius Caesar, of Tunbridge Wells	101,715
James Gibson, of Tunbridge Wells	101,700
George Beech, of Edgbaston, Birmingham	101,483
Mrs. Ellen Sowler, of Streatham, S.W.	101,458
Frank J. Gresham, of Knutsford, Cheshire, engineer	100,502
David Howard, of Buckhurst Hill, Essex, chemical manufacturer	100,465
Henry J. Pfungst, F.S.A., of Cleveland Square, W., wine merchant	100,380
Wm. Howarth, of Bournemouth	100,306
Edward Plumbridge, of Moorfields, E.C., fruit merchant	100,273
Mrs. Mary Hyde, of Bassett Heath, Haunts	100,028
Lord Lucas	100,000

OBITUARY OF 1917

(See also Roll of Honour, p. 775)

Abereromby, Geo. R. C. Abereromby, 4th Baron (Nov. 2), 79.
 Abinger, Shelley L. L. Searlett, 5th Baron (May 23), 45.
 Adamson, Sir Wm., C.M.G. (Mar. 11), 84.
 Aikman, Sir Robt., former Indian Judge (Apr. 6), 72.
 Aitken, Geo. A., Assist. Sec. Home Office (Nov. 16), 57.
 Allerton, Wm. Lawies Jackson, 1st Baron, formerly Chief Sec. for Ireland (Apr. 4), 77.
 Arbuthnot, Wm. Arbuthnot, 12th Viscount (Nov. 8), 68.
 Ashby-Sterry, Joseph, *littérateur* (June 1), 81.
 Ascombe, Geo. Cubitt, 1st Baron (Feb. 26), 88.
 Ashman, Sir Fredk. H., 2nd Bt. (Dec. 22, '16), 41.
 Askew, Claude and his wife, Alice, well-known novelists, torpedoed in the Mediterranean (Oct.).
 Atholl, John J. H. H. Stewart-Murray, 7th Duke of (Jan. 20), 76.
 Auckland, Wm. M. Eden, 5th Baron (July 31), 58.
 Bailey, Rt. Hon. W. F., Irish Land Commissioner (Apr. 16), 60.
 Baird, J. G. A., M.P. (U), Glasgow, Central, 1886-1906 (Apr. 8), 62.
 Barker, Very Rev. Wm., Dean of Carlisle (Jan. 28), 78.
 Barlow, Jane, celebrated Irish novelist (Apr. 17).
 Bateman, Kate, actress (Apr. 8), 73.
 Bayer, Prof. A. von, well-known German chemist (Sept. 6), 81.
 Benchendorff, Count A. de, Russian Ambassador to England (Jan. 11), 67.
 Berners, Emma H. Tyrwhitt, Baroness (Aug. 18), 81.
 Bigge, Sir Wm. E., formerly Chief Court Judge, Lower Burma (Dec. 24, '16), 66.
 Binnie, Sir Alex. R., formerly engineer to the L.C.C. (May 18), 78.
 Birdwood, Sir George, Anglo-Indian (June 28), 84.
 Bolton, Thomas, M.P. (L) Bolton, 1912-16 (Dec. 18, '16), 65.
 Borden, Sir Frederick, K.C.M.G., former Canadian Minister of Militia (Jan. 6), 70.
 Bowman, Sir W. Paget, 2nd Bt. (Jan. 7), 71.
 Brown, Col. J. C., M.P. (c), Sussex, Horsham, 1876-80 (Jan. 5), 75.
 Brand, Hon. A. G., M.P. (L), Cambs, Wisbech 1891-95, 1900-06 (Jan. 9), 63.
 Browne, Sir Benjamin C., engineer, of Newcastle (Mar. 1), 77.

Bulgaria, Eleanora, Queen of (Sept. 12).
 Burbidge, Sir Richard, 1st Bt., Manager of Harrod's (May 31), 70.
 Burnand, Sir Francis, former Editor of *Punch* (Apr. 21), 80.
 Burrows, Sir Ernest Pennington, 3rd Bt. (Aug. 4), 77.
 Byles, Sir Wm., M.P. (L), Salford, N. (Oct. 17), 76.
 Carr, J. W. Comyns, art critic and dramatist (Dec. 12, '16), 67.
 Carr, Most Rev. T. J., R.C. Archbishop of Melbourne (May 6), 78.
 Cayley, Capt. Sir Everard A., 9th Bt. (Nov. 15), 56.
 Cayzer, Sir Obas. Wm., 2nd Bt. (July 20), 48.
 Chambers, J., M.P. (U) S. Belfast, Irish Solicitor-General (June 11), 54.
 Chetwynd, Sir George, 4th Bt., well-known owner of racehorses (Mar. 10), 65.
 Choate, Joseph, former U.S. Ambassador to England (May 14), 85.
 Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, H.R.H. Prince (Oct. 28), 86.
 Clark, Edwin Chas., Regius Professor of Civil Law Oxford, 1873-1913 (July 20), 82.
 Clark, Sir Mortimer, ex-Lt.-Governor of Ontario (Aug. 11), 57.
 Clayton, Maj. Sir E. G., C.B., formerly an Inspector of Prisons (Mar. 5), 75.
 Clayton, Rt. Rev. L., formerly Bishop Suffragan of Leicester (June 25), 79.
 Clonbrock, Luke G. Dillon, 4th Baron (May 12 83).
 Cody, Col. W. F., "Buffalo Bill," (Jan. 10), 70.
 Coll, Sir Patrick, formerly Chief Crown Solicitor for Ireland (Mar. 12), 86.
 Connaught, H.R.H. Duchess of (Mar. 14), 56.
 Cornwallis-West, Col. W. C., M.P. (L), W. Denbigh, 1885-92 (July 4), 82.
 Cotton, Ald. W., M.P. (Nat.) S. Co. Dublin (June 8), 76.
 Cotton-Jodrell, Col. Sir Edward T. D., K.C.B. (Oct. 13), 70.
 Courthope, Wm. J., C.B., late First Civil Service Commissioner (Apr. 10), 74.
 Cromer, Evelyn Baring, 1st Earl, great Egyptian administrator (Jan. 29), 76.
 Crosthwaite, Sir R. J., K.C.S.I., former Indian Civil Servant (July 2), 76.
 Curtis, Sir Wm. M., 4th Bt. (Dec. 19, '16), 57.
 Cust, H. Cockayne, formerly M.P. (C) Stamford and Bernondsey (Mar. 2), 55.

- D'Arriaga, Dr. Manoel J., 1st President of the Portuguese Republic (Mar. 5), 77.
- Davis-Goff, Sir Wm. G., 1st Bt. (Nov. 23), 79.
- De Morgan, William, novelist and potter (Jan. 15), 77.
- De Reske, Edouard, famous singer (May 28), 61.
- Dewar, Arthur, Lord, Judge of Scottish Court of Sessions (June 14), 57.
- Dewey, Admiral G., of the U.S. Navy (Jan. 16), 79.
- Diggle, J. R., formerly Chairman of the London School Board (Jan. 16), 67.
- Duffy, Hon. J. Gavan, formerly State Minister in Victoria (Mar. 7), 72.
- Dundas, Col. Sir Lorenzo G., K.C.B. (Dec. 10), 80.
- Dunne, Mgr. R., Roman Catholic Archbishop of Brisbane (Jan. 14), 85.
- Duran, Carolus, French artist (Feb. 18), 80.
- Durston, V.-Adm. Sir A. J., K.C.B., formerly Engineer-in-Chief of the Navy (Apr. 19), 70.
- Egypt, Hussein Kamel, 1st Sultau of (Oct. 9), 63.
- Elgin, Victor A. Bruce, 9th Earl of, former Viceroy of India (Jan. 13), 67.
- Eliot, Very Rev. P. F., K.C.V.O., Dean of Windsor (Nov. 1), 82.
- Elphinstone, Sir Howard W., 3rd Bt., legal author (Jan. 2), 84.
- Esslemont, G. B., formerly M.P. (L) Aberdeen (Oct. 2), 57.
- Evans, Sir Edward, well-known Liverpool merchant (Oct. 10), 71.
- Eve, Sir Frederic, distinguished surgeon (Dec. 15), '16), 63.
- Falkiner, Sir L. E. P., 7th Bt. (Jan. 19), 50.
- Fardell, Sir Thos. Geo., M.P. (U) S. Paddington, 1895-1910 (Mar. 12), 83.
- Foljambe, Rt. Hon. F. J. S., M.P. (L) East Retford, 1857-85 (Feb. 4), 86.
- Forester, Cecil T. Weld-Forester, 5th Baron (Nov. 22), 75.
- Forman, H. Buxton, C.B., man of letters (June 15), 74.
- Frankfort de Montmorency, W. J. H. de Montmorency, 4th Viscount (July 5), 49.
- Franklin, Sir Benjamin, K.C.I.E., formerly of the Indian Medical Service (Feb. 17), 72.
- Fremantle, Rev. Hon. W. H., formerly Dean of Ripon (Dec. 25, '16), 85.
- Fryer, Lt.-Gen. Sir John, K.C.B. (Jan. 28), 78.
- Gilchrist, R. Murray, novelist (Apr. 4), 49.
- Graham, Sir Robert J. S., 10th Bt. (May 11), 72.
- Graham, Gen. Sir S. James, K.C.B. (May 11), 80.
- Graham, Sir Wallace, Chief Justice of Nova Scotia (Oct. 12), 69.
- Grey, Albert H. G. Grey, P.C., 4th Earl of (Aug. 29), 66.
- Grimthorpe, Ernest W. Beckett, 2nd Baron (May 9), 60.
- Gunter, Lt.-Col. Sir R. B. N., 2nd Bt. (Aug. 20), 46.
- Guruey, Sir Somerville A., K.C.V.O. (May 17), 81.
- Gwyn, Rev. John, noted Irish divinity scholar (Apr. 3), 90.
- Haddington, Geo. A. B. Hamilton, 11th Earl of (June 12), 89.
- Hain, Sir Edward, shipowner (Sept. 29), 65.
- Hamilton, Adm. Sir F. T., Commander-in-Chief on the Coast of Scotland (Oct. 4), 61.
- Harriington, Chas. A. Stanhope, 8th Earl of (Feb. 5), 73.
- Haversham, Arthur D. Hayter, 1st Baron (May 10), 82.
- Heaton-Armstrong, Wm. C., formerly M.P. (L) Sudbury Div. of Suffolk (July 20), 63.
- Hemy, C. Napier, R.A., sea-painter (Sept. 30), 76.
- Herbert, Sir Josse (Dec. 26, '16), 65.
- Herschel, Sir Wm. J., 2nd Bt. (Oct. 24), 84.
- Hobhouse, Sir Charles P., 3rd Bt. (Dec. 30, '16).
- Holcroft, Sir Charles, Bt. (Mar. 11), 85.
- Holroyd, Sir Charles, late Director of the National Gallery (Nov. 17), 56.
- Hood, Capt. Basil, dramatic author (Aug. 7), 53.
- Houldsworth, Sir Wm. H., 1st Bt. (Apr. 18), 82.
- Hunt, Rev. H. G. Bonavia, well-known literary man (Sept. 27), 70.
- Jacob, Col. Sir Swinton, K.C.I.E., C.V.O. (Dec. 4), 76.
- Jameson, Sir Starr, Bt., famous South African (Nov. 26), 64.
- Jelf, Sir Arthur R., former Judge of the High Court (July 24), 79.
- Johnson, Sir Henry J., former President of the Law Society (Mar. 1), 65.
- Johnston, Sir Wm., 9th Bt. (Nov. 23), 79.
- Jones, Sir John Prichard, 1st Bt. (Oct. 17), 72.
- Keibel, Thos. Edwd., journalist and author (Nov. 5), 90.
- Kolleher, Prof. S. B., Prof. of Mathematics, Univ. of Dublin (Aug. 18), 42.
- Kendal, W. H., famous actor (Nov. 7), 73.
- Kerr, Jas. Kirkpatrick, ex-Speaker of the Senate of Canada (Dec. 10, '16), 75.
- Knatchbull, Sir Wyndham, 12th Bt. (July 30), 73.
- Knight, Sir Henry E., ex-Lord Mayor of London (Nov. 21), 84.
- Labori, Maitre F., celebrated French advocate (Mar. 14), 56.
- Laird, Malcolm A., Lord Lieutenant of Orkney and Shetland (Dec. 10), 71.
- Laurie, Rev. Sir John R. L. Emilius, 3rd Bt. (Dec. 3), 94.
- Lees, Sir Harcourt J., 4th Bt. (Mar. 23), 76.
- Letchworth, Sir Edward, former Grand Secretary of English Freemasons (Oct. 8), 84.
- Liberty, Sir Arthur L., (May 11), 73.
- Lindsay, David C. Bethune, 11th Earl of (Mar. 20), 84.
- Lloyd, Col. Sir Morgan G., K.C.B. (June), 74.
- Londesborough, Wm. F. H. Denison, 2nd Earl of (Oct. 30), 52.
- Loraine, R.-Adm. Sir Lambton, 11th Bt. (May 13), 78.
- Low, Hon. Sir Frederick, a Judge of the High Court (Sept. 4), 61.
- Lukis, Surg.-Gen. Sir C. Pardey, Director-General of Indian Medical Service (Oct. 20), 60.
- Lyons, Sir Joseph, London caterer (June 22), 69.
- McBride, Sir Richard, K.C.M.G., late Premier of British Columbia (Aug. 6), 46.
- Macdonald, Sir Wm. C., a generous endower of Canadian education (June 11), 86.
- McDougall, Sir John, ex-chairman of the L.C.C. (May 8), 73.
- McNab, Dr. Robert, Minister of Justice, New Zealand (Feb. 3), 52.
- Macquoid, Mrs. Katherine S., novelist (June 24), 93.
- McVail, Sir David C., Scottish physician (Nov. 4), 71.
- Magnay, Sir Wm. 2nd Bt., well-known novelist (Jan. 8), 61.
- Maiorescu, Titu, Rumanian statesman (July 1), 77.
- Marks, Harry H., formerly M.P. (C) for Tower Hamlets and Thanet Div. of Kent (Dec. 22, '16), 61.
- Marshall, Col. Sir Thomas H., C.B. (Mar. 29), 84.
- Martell, County Court Judge E.W. (May 2), 52.
- Masham, Samuel Cunliffe-Lister, 2nd Baron (Jan. 24), 59.
- Maskelyne, J. N., of the well-known entertainment (May 18), 76.
- Mercle, Antonin, French sculptor (Dec. 13, '16), 71.
- Milburn, Sir Charles S., 2nd Bt. (July 16), 38.

- Mills, Rt. Rev. W. L., Bishop of Ontario (May 4), 71.
- Mitchell, Rt. Rev. A., Bishop of Aberdeen and Orkney (Jan. 17), 48.
- Morgan, David J., M.P. (C) Walthamstow 1900-06 (Feb. 28), 72.
- Morley, Charles, M.P. (L) Brocknock 1895-1906 (Oct. 27), 70.
- Mosley, Alfred, C.M.G. (July 22), 61.
- Moss, Prebendary H. W., Head Master of Shrewsbury for 42 years (Jan. 14), 75.
- Mostyn, Sir Piers C., 10th Bt. (Jan. 16), 21.
- Moulton, Rev. Prof. J. H. (Apr., from exposure at sea), 53.
- Mount-Edgumbe, Wm. H. Edgumbe, 4th Earl of (Sept. 25), 84.
- Mowbray, Sir Reginald A., 3rd Bt. (Jan. 2), 64.
- Muncester, Josslyn F. Pennington, 5th Baron (Mar. 30), 82.
- Newnham-Davis, Lt.-Col. N., playwright and author (May 28), 62.
- Naraji, Dadabhai, formerly M.P. (L) Central Finsbury (July 2), 91.
- Norfolk, H. Fitzalan Howard, 15th Duke of (Feb. 11), 69.
- O'Brien, Patrick, M.P. (Nat.) Kilkenny City (July 12), 64.
- O'Connor Don, Rt. Hon. The (Feb. 23), 48.
- O'Dwyer, Rt. Rev. E. T., R.C. Bishop of Limerick (Aug. 19), 75.
- O'Kelly, J. J., M.P. (Nat.) N. Rosecommon (Dec. 22, '16), 71.
- Olney, Richard, former U.S. Secretary of State (Apr. 9), 81.
- Palmer, Sir F. Beaufort, company lawyer (June 15), 72.
- Peace, Sir Walter, K.C.M.G., I.S.O., first Agent-General for Natal (Jan. 31), 76.
- Phillips, John, M.P. (Nat.) S. Longford (Apr. 3), 77.
- Plummer, Sir Walter R., M.P. (C) Newcastle-on-Tyne, 1900-06 (Dec. 10), 59.
- Porter, R. P., well-known journalist (Feb. 28), 64.
- Portsmouth, Newton Wallop, 6th Earl (Dec. 4), 61.
- Purey-Cust, Very Rev. A. P., Dean of York (Dec. 23, '16), 88.
- Radford, Sir Geo. H., M.P. (L.) E. Islington (Oct. 5), 66.
- Raphael, John N., well-known Paris correspondent (Feb. 24), 48.
- Rasputin, notorious Russian monk (Dec. 30, '16).
- Roberts, Sir John, Clerk to Carnarvon C.C. (Apr. 7), 56.
- Roberts, Sir John R. (Sept. 25), 83.
- Rodin, Auguste, great French sculptor (Nov. 18), 77.
- Romer, T. A., senior Chancery Master (Sept. 1), 68.
- Rothschild, Leopold de, financier (May 29), 72.
- Round, Rt. Hon. J., P.C., M.P. (U) Essex, Harwich 1868-1906 (Dec. 24, '16), 74.
- Royden, Sir Thos. B., 1st Bt. (Aug. 29), 86.
- Rubens, Paul, dramatic author and composer (Feb. 5), 41.
- Ruffer, Sir Anand, M.D., of Egypt (Apr. 30), 58.
- Russell, Dr. Charles, formerly Editor of the *Glasgow Herald* (Dec. 22, '16), 76.
- Russell, C. E. B., Chief Inspector of Industrial Schools (Apr. 5), 51.
- St. Audries, Alex. F. Aeland-Hood, 1st Baron (June 4), 63.
- Samuel, J., M.P. (L) Stockton-on-Tees (Feb. 22), 63.
- Sarawak, H. H. Sir Chas. Brooke, Rajah of (May 17), 87.
- Sars, Ernst, Norwegian historian (Jan. 27), 81.
- Schnoller, Gustav von, German economist (June), 79.
- Sermoneta, O. Caetani, 1st Duke of, former Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs (Sept. 1), 75.
- Sharp-Bethune, Sir Alex., 9th Bt. (Mar. 31), 57.
- Shuckburgh, Sir Stewkley F., 10th Bt. (Nov. 17), 37.
- Sinclair, Ven. W. M., late Archdeacon of London (Dec. 4), 67.
- Slaughter, Sir Wm. Capel (Mar. 10), 59.
- Smith, Reginald J., K.C., of Messrs. Smith, Elder and Co. (Dec. 26, '16), 59.
- Spence-Jones, Very Rev. H. D. M., Dean of Gloucester (Nov. 2), 81.
- Suerner, B. V., ex-Premier of Russia (Sept. 2), 69.
- Swete, Rev. H. B., formerly Regius Prof. of Divinity, Cambridge Univ. (May 10), 82.
- Tait, Sir Melbourne McT., formerly Chief Justice of Quebec (Feb. 10), 74.
- Taylor, (Geo. Paul), Metropolitan Police Magistrate (May 4), 57.
- Taylor, Sir Thomas W., formerly Chief Justice of Manitoba (Mar. 3), 83.
- Taylor, Surg.-Gen. Sir Wm., K.C.B. (Apr. 10), 73.
- Teignmouth, Fredk. W. J. Shore, 4th Baron (Dec. 8, '16), 72.
- Thomson, H., M.P. (U) 1880-85 for Newry (Dec. 20, '16), 76.
- Thomson, Gen. Sir Mowbray, K.C.I.E., last Cawnpore survivor (Feb. 25), 85.
- Thorne, Sir Wm., of Capetown (Mar. 28), 78.
- Tree, Sir H. Beerbohm, famous actor (July 2), 64.
- Trelawny, Sir Wm. L. Salusbury, 10th Bt. (Nov. 30), 73.
- Trotter, Harry S., noted Australian cricketer (Nov. 9), 51.
- Tyler, Sir Edward B., anthropologist (Jan. 2), 82.
- Villari, Pasquale, Italian historian (Dec. 8), 90.
- Vyvyan, Rev. Sir Vyell D., 9th Bt. (May 27), 90.
- Walsh, Ven. R., Archdeacon of Dublin (Feb. 24), 74.
- Ward, Sir Wm. E., K.C.S.I., formerly Chief Commissioner of Assam (Dec. 24, '16), 78.
- Warrender, V.-Adm. Sir Geo. J. S., 7th Bt. (Jan. 8), 56.
- Waterhouse, J. W., R.A. (Feb. 10), 67.
- Weale, W. H. James, art historian and antiquary (Apr. 26), 85.
- Webb, Fred, noted jockey (Mar. 27), 62.
- Welch, James, actor (Apr. 11), 51.
- Weldon, Lt.-Col. Sir Anthony A., 6th Bt. (June 29), 54.
- Wentworth, Ada M. Milbanke, Baroness (June 18), 46.
- Western, Sir Thos. C. C., 3rd and last Bt. (Feb. 1), 66.
- Wheatley, Henry B., commentator on Pepys (Apr. 30), 78.
- Whitehead, Sir Jas., 1st Bt., former Lord Mayor of London (Oct. 20), 83.
- Wiggin, Sir Hy. A., 2nd Bt. (May 2), 64.
- Williams, Sir R. Vaughan, formerly a Lord Justice of Appeal (Dec. 8, '16), 78.
- Woodbridge, Harry Ellis, formerly Slade Prof. of Fine Art, Oxford (Feb. 13), 72.
- Wordsworth, Wm., C.I.E., grandson of the poet (Mar. 7), 80.
- Wrey, Capt. Sir R. Bouchier S., 11th Bt. (Jan. 26), 61.
- Yerburgh, R.A., M.P. (U) for Chester for 26 years (Dec. 18, '16), 63.
- Young, Rt. Hon. R., Irish architect (Jan. 21), 94.
- Zamenhof, Dr. Ludwig, inventor of Esperanto (April), 58.
- Zeppelin, Count F., inventor of the airship (Mar. 8), 78.
- Zouche of Haryngworth, Darea Curzon, Baroness (Apr. 7), 55.

LEST WE FORGET

The Editor wishes he had space to enshrine the name of every Briton who has given his life for his country; this would require a volume larger than HAZELL: he can do no more than give the names of some members of well-known families who have fallen since the outbreak of war.

- Acland-Hood, *Midshipman* C. A. J., *e.s.* of Hon. Arthur Acland-Hood.
- Adamson, *2nd Lt.* M. L., *e.s.* of Sir Harvey Adamson, K.C.S.I.
- Adderley, *Pte.* Hon. H. J. A., *3rd s.* of Lord Norton.
- Agar-Robartes, Hon. T. C. R., M.P., *e.s.* of Viscount Clifden.
- Ainsworth, *Lt.* J. S., *2nd s.* of J. S. Ainsworth, M.P.
- Alison, *Capt.* G. N., *2nd s.* of Sir Archibald Alison, Bt.
- Allen, *Flight Sub.-Lieut.* H., *e.s.* of *Lt.-Col.* Sir H. Montagu Allen, C.V.O.
- Allen, *Lt.* J. H., *y.s.* of Col. Hon. J. Allen, New Zealand.
- Allenby, *2nd Lt.* M., *e.s.* of Gen. Sir E. Allenby, K.C.B.
- Allom, *Lt.* C. C. G., *e.s.* of Sir Charles Allom.
- Allsopp, *Midshipman* A. V. G., *e.s.* of late Hon. G. Allsopp.
- Anderson, *Naval Cadet* K. A., *2nd s.* of Sir Kenneth Anderson.
- Anderson, *2nd Lt.* J. S., *e.s.* of Sir Kenneth Anderson.
- Annesley, *Capt.* Hon. A., *e.s.* of Viscount Valentia, M.P.
- Annesley, Francis, 6th Earl.
- Anson, *Lt. A.* *y. twin s.* of Hon. Fred. Anson.
- Apperly, *Lt. A. L.*, *y.s.* of late Sir Alfred Apperly.
- Arbuthnot, *2nd Lt.* Gerald A., ex-M.P. for Burnley.
- Arbuthnot, *R. Adm.* Sir Robert K., 3rd Bt.
- Arbuthnot, *2nd Lt.* W. J., *y.s.* of late Gen. Sir Chas. G. Arbuthnot, G.C.B.
- Armstrong, *2nd Lt.* G. O., *e.s.* of Sir George Armstrong, Bt., R.N.
- Ashmead-Bartlett, *Capt.* F. G. C., *2nd s.* of late Sir Ellis Ashmead-Bartlett, M.P.
- Asquith, *Lt.* Raymond, *e.s.* of Rt. Hon. H. H. Asquith, M.P.
- Astley, *Sergt.-Maj.* Hon. J. J., *bro.* of Lord Hastings.
- Atkin, *2nd Lt.* R. W., *e.s.* of Mr. Justice Atkin.
- Bagot, *Lt.* E. L. H., *e.s.* of Hon. Walter Bagot.
- Bailey, *2nd Lt.* Hon. G. S., *2nd s.* of Lord Glanusk.
- Bailey, *Midshipman* Hon. M., *y.s.* of Lord Glanusk.
- Baillie, *Capt.* A. L., *y.s.* of Sir Duncan Baillie, K.C.S.I.
- Baillie, *Lt.* D., *e.s.* of Sir Duncan Baillie, K.C.S.I.
- Baillie, *Capt.* E. H., *2nd s.* of Sir Duncan Baillie, K.C.S.I.
- Baird, *Capt.* W. G., *y.s.* of Sir Wm. Gardiner Baird, Bt.
- Banbury, *Capt.* O. W., *e.s.* of Sir F. Banbury, Bt., M.P.
- Baring, *Col.* Hon. Guy V., M.P.
- Barlow, *Pte.* P. B., *y.s.* of Sir Thomas Barlow.
- Barnsley, *Lt.* T. K., *3rd s.* of Col. Sir John Barnsley.
- Barr, *Lt.* S. T., *e.s.* of Sir Jas. Barr.
- Bartley, *Capt.* S. C., *y.s.* of late Sir Geo. Bartley, K.C.B.
- Battenberg, *Lt.* Prince Maurice of.
- Beatson, *Maj.* O. E. S., *e.s.* of late *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Stuart Beatson.
- Bell, *Capt.* W. H. D., *s.* of Hon. Sir Francis Bell, K.C., New Zealand.
- Bellingham, *Capt.* R. C. N., *2nd s.* of Sir Hy. Bellingham, Bt.
- Benson, *Lt.-Col.* E. W., *e.s.* of Sir Frank Benson.
- Benton, *2nd Lt.* R. M., *e.s.* of Sir John Benton, K.C.I.E.
- Bernard, *Lt.* R., *y.s.* of the Archbishop of Dublin.
- Bertie, *Capt.* O., *e.s.* of *Lt.-Col.* Hon. George Bertie.
- Bertie, *2nd Lt.* N. M. K., *4th s.* of Hon. and Rev. Alberic Bertie.
- Bethell, *Lieut.* M. J., R.N., *2nd s.* of V.-Adm. Hon. Sir Alex. Bethell.
- Biddulph, *Capt.* L. S., *4th s.* of late Gen. Sir M. Biddulph, G.C.B.
- Bigge, *Capt.* Hon. J. N., *e.s.* of Lord Stamfordham.
- Bingham, *Lt.* D. C., *y.s.* of Hon. C. E. Bingham.
- Bingham, *Commr.* Hon. Edwd. B. S., *3rd s.* of 3rd Lord Clanmorris.
- Blackwood, *2nd Lt.* Lord Basil, *3rd s.* of 1st Marquess of Dufferin.
- Blane, *Commr.* Sir Chas. R., 4th Bt., R.N.
- Bligh, *Lt.* E. H. S., *e.s.* of late Rev. Hon. Hy. Bligh.
- Blois, *Lt.-Col.* D. G., D.S.O., *s.* of late Sir John Blois, Bt.
- Blomefield, *Commr.* T. C. A., *e.s.* of Sir Thos. W. P. Blomefield, Bt.
- Blomefield, *Maj.* C. G. M., *e.s.* of R.-Adm. Sir R. Massie Blomefield.
- Boles, *Lt.* D., *s.* of *Lt.-Col.* Boles, M.P.
- Bolton, *Capt.* F. W., *e.s.* of Sir Frederic Bolton.
- Bonser, *Capt.* W. J., *e.s.* of late Rt. Hon. Sir J. W. Bonser, P.C.
- Borrows, *Lt.* W. R. N., *y.s.* of Sir Erasmus Borrows, Bt.
- Bosanquet, *Maj.* G. B., *e.s.* of Adm. Sir Day Bosanquet.
- Boscawen, *2nd Lt.* Hon. V. D., *3rd s.* of Viscount Falmouth.
- Bourdillon, *Maj.* T. L., *e.s.* of late Sir James Bourdillon, K.C.S.I.
- Bowes-Lyon, *Capt.* Hon. F., *4th s.* of the Earl of Strathmore.
- Bowes-Lyon, *Lt.* C. L. C., *e.s.* of Hon. Francis Bowes-Lyon.
- Boxall, *Capt.* O. L., *y.s.* of Baron Boxall.
- Boyd-Carpenter, *Lt.* V. C. D., *y.s.* of Bishop Boyd-Carpenter.
- Boyle, *Capt.* Hon. Jas., *2nd s.* of the Earl of Glasgow.
- Boyton, *Lt.* H. J., *e.s.* of J. Boyton, M.P.
- Brabazon, *Capt.* Hon. E. W. M. M., *y.s.* of the Earl of Meath.
- Brabourne, *Capt.* W. W. K.-Hugessen, 3rd Baron.
- Braddon, *Lt.* E. G., *e.s.* of late Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Braddon.
- Bradford, *Col.* Sir E. R., 2nd Bt.
- Bradford, *B.-Gen.* R. B., V.C., M.C.
- Bradley, *Lt.* O. M., *2nd s.* of *Col.* Sir Montague Bradley.
- Bradshaw, *Capt.* A. E., *y.s.* of Surg.-Maj.-Gen. Sir F. Bradshaw.
- Brandreth, *Lt.-Col.*, *y.s.* of late Adm. Sir Thos. Brandreth.
- Brickwood, *2nd Lt.* A. C., *e.s.* of Sir John Brickwood.
- Bridgeman, *Commr.* Hon. R. O. B., *2nd s.* of late Earl of Bradford.
- Bright, *2nd Lt.* F. A., *y.s.* of Sir Joseph Bright.
- Brind, *Capt.* R. M., *s.* of late Gen. Sir Jas. Brind, G.C.B.
- Broadwood, *Lt.-Gen.* R. G., C.B.
- Bromley, *Lt.* H. A., *y.s.* of late Sir Hy. Bromley, Bt.
- Brooke, *Lt.* G., *e.s.* of Sir Geo. Brooke, Bt.
- Brooke, *Maj.* V. R., C.I.E., D.S.O., *5th s.* of Sir Victor Brooke, Bt.

- Browne, *Lt. Hon. M. H. D.*, 2nd s. of the Earl of Kenmare.
- Bruce, *Maj. H. K.*, o.s. of late Gen. Sir H. Le G. Bruce, K.C.B.
- Bruce, *Capt. Hon. H. L.*, e.s. of Lord Aberdare.
- Bruce, *Capt. Hon. R.*, Master of Burleigh, e.s. of Lord Ralfour of Burleigh.
- Brudenell-Bruce, *Lt. E.*, e.s. of late *Commr. Lord Brudenell-Bruce*.
- Brunton, *Lt. E. H. P.*, y.s. of late Sir Lauder Brunton, M.D.
- Buckley, 2nd *Lt. E. M.*, o.s. of Sir Edmund Buckley, Bt.
- Buller, *Lt.-Col. H. C.*, D.S.O., 4th s. of late Adm. Sir Alex. Buller, G.C.B.
- Bunbury, 2nd *Lt. P. S. St. P.*, e.s. of Maj.-Gen. Sir H. N. Bunbury, K.C.B.
- Burdett, *Capt. H. G.*, e.s. of Sir Henry Burdett.
- Burn, 2nd *Lt. A. H. R.*, e.s. of Col. C. R. Burn, M.P.
- Burrows, *Lt. L. R.*, 2nd s. of the Bishop of Sheffield.
- Butler, *Lt. Hon. B. D.*, bro. of the Earl of Lanesborough.
- Butlin, *Capt. Sir Hy. Guy T.*, 2nd Bt.
- Butterworth, *Lt. G. S.*, o.s. of Sir Alex. K. Butterworth.
- Buxton, 2nd *Lt. Hon. D.*, o.s. of Viscount Buxton.
- Buxton, 2nd *Lt. J. M. V.*, 4th s. of Sir Victor Buxton, Bt.
- Byng, *Lt. F. D.*, 3rd s. of Hon. Sydney Byng.
- Byrne, *Capt. E. J. W.*, 2nd s. of late Justice Byrne.
- Cable, 2nd *Lt. G. P.*, o.s. of Sir Ernest Cable.
- Cadogan, *Maj. Hon. Wm.*, 3rd s. of Earl Cadogan.
- Cameron, *Lt. F. B.*, s. of Sir Edwd. Cameron, K.C.M.G.
- Campbell, *Lt. Sir A. A. A.*, 4th Bt.
- Campbell, *Lt. D. C.*, e.s. of *Capt. Hon. John B. Campbell*.
- Campbell, 2nd *Lt. I.*, o.s. of late Lord George Campbell.
- Campbell, *Capt. Hon. John B.*, e.s. of Lord Stratheden and Campbell.
- Campbell, *Maj. W. R.*, e.s. of Sir Chas. R. Campbell, Bt.
- Capper, *Maj.-Gen. Sir Thompson*, K.C.M.G., O.B., D.S.O.
- Carden, *Lt.-Col. D. A.*, y.s. of late Sir John C. Carden, Bt.
- Carden, *Maj. H. C.*, 2nd s. of late Sir John C. Carden, Bt.
- Carden, *Lt.-Col. R. J. W.*, 2nd s. of late Sir Frederick W. Carden, Bt.
- Carnduff, *Capt. K. Mel.*, e.s. of late Sir Herbert Carnduff, C.I.E.
- Carnegie, 2nd *Lt. D. A.*, y.s. of Hon. D. Carnegie, M.P.
- Cary, *Lt.-Commr. Hon. B. P.*, R.N., 2nd s. of Viscount Falkland.
- Cavendish, *Maj. Lord John Speneer*, bro. of the Duke of Devonshire.
- Cawley, *Capt. H. T.*, M.P., 2nd s. of Sir F. Cawley, M.P.
- Cawley, *Maj. J. S.*, 3rd s. of Sir F. Cawley, M.P.
- Cawley, 2nd *Lt. F. D. E.*, e.s. of Sir Everard Cawley, Bt.
- Cecil, *Capt. G. E.*, o.s. of Lord Edward Cecil.
- Cecil, *Capt. Hon. W. A.*, e.s. of Baroness Amherst of Haekney.
- Chalmers, *Lt. R.*, 2nd s. of Sir Robert Chalmers, K.C.B.
- Chaloner, *Capt. R. G. H.*, e.s. of Col. Chaloner, M.P.
- Champion de Crespigny, *Maj. C. N.*, 5th s. of Sir Claude Champion de Crespigny, Bt.
- Champneys, *Lt. J. D.*, e.s. of Sir Francis H. Champneys, Bt., M.D.
- Charteris, 2nd *Lt. Hon. Ivo A.*, y.s. of the Earl of Wemyss.
- Chavasse, *Capt. A. R.*, o.s. of late Sir Thomas Chavasse.
- Chavasse, *Capt. N. G.*, V.C., s. of the Bishop of Liverpool.
- Cholmeley, *Capt. Sir M. A. R.*, 4th Bt.
- Cholmondeley, *Capt. C. A. J.*, y.s. of late Lord Henry Cholmondeley.
- Clarke, *Lt. J. E. L.*, e.s. of Sir Edwd. H. St. L. Clarke, Bt.
- Clarke, 2nd *Lt. W. H.*, 2nd and o. surv. s. of Sir Edward H. St. L. Clarke, Bt.
- Clerke, 2nd *Lt. F. W. T.*, e.s. of Sir William Clerke, Bt.
- Clifford, *Lt. H. G. F.*, o.s. of Sir Hugh Clifford.
- Clive, *Lt. Viscount*, e.s. of Earl Powis.
- Coke, *Lt. Hon. A. G.*, R.N.V.R., 2nd s. of the Earl of Leicester.
- Coles, *Lt. R. H.*, y.s. of Coles Pasha, C.M.G.
- Compton, 2nd *Lt. Lord Spencer D.*, bro. and heir-presump. of the Marquess of Northampton.
- Compton-Thornhill, 2nd *Lt. R. A.*, o.s. of Sir A. Compton-Thornhill, Bt.
- Congleton, *Lt. H. B. F. Parnell*, 5th Baron.
- Considine, *Capt. H. J.*, e.s. of late Sir Hefferman Considine.
- Corbet, *Lt. Sir Roland J.*, 5th Bt.
- Corbett, *Sub-Lieut. Hon. A. C.*, R.A.A.S., 2nd s. of Lord Rowallan.
- Corry, *Lt. F. R. H. Lowry*, y.s. of Col. Hon. Henry Corry.
- Cox, 2nd *Lt. D. P.*, o.s. of *Maj.-Gen. Sir Percy Cox*.
- Cradock, *R.-Adm. Sir Christopher*, K.C.V.O.
- Craggs, 2nd *Lt. J. J.*, 2nd s. of Sir John Craggs, M.V.O.
- Creswell, *Lieut. C. F.*, R.N., 3rd s. of *R.-Adm. Sir Wm. R. Creswell*.
- Creswell, *Capt. R. W. C.*, e.s. of *R.-Adm. Sir William Creswell*.
- Crichton, *Maj. J. A.*, 5th s. of Col. Hon. Sir Harry Crichton.
- Crichton, *Maj. Viscount*, e.s. of late Earl of Erne.
- Croft, *Capt. Sir Archer H.*, 10th Bt.
- Crombie, *Capt. J. E.*, o.s. of late J. W. Crombie, M.P.
- Crossley, *Lt. B.*, y.bro. of Sir Kenneth I. Crossley, Bt.
- Cubitt, *Lt. Hon. A. G.*, e.s. of Lord Ashcombe.
- Culme-Seymour, *Capt. G.*, y.s. of *Adm. Sir Michael Culme-Seymour*, Bt.
- Cunliffe, *Maj. Sir Foster H. E.*, 6th Bt.
- Curzon, *Lt.-Col. F. E. P.*, 3rd s. of Col. Hon. Ernest Curzon.
- Dasent, *Commr. M.*, e.s. of late Sir John R. Dasent.
- Dashwood, *Capt. E. G.*, 2nd s. of Sir George Dashwood, Bt.
- Dashwood, 2nd *Lt. L. A.*, 5th s. of Sir George Dashwood, Bt.
- Dashwood, *Lt. W. J.*, 4th s. of Sir George Dashwood, Bt.
- Dawnay, *Maj. Hon. Hugh*, y.s. of Viscount Downe.
- Dawson, *Capt. R.*, o.s. of late Hon. Richard Dawson.
- Dawson-Dainer, 2nd *Lt. Hon. G. S.*, bro. of the Earl of Portarlington.
- De Blaquiere, *Sub-Lieut. Hon. Alan B.*, y.s. of Lord De Blaquiere.
- De Blaquiere, *Lt. Hon. J.*, e.s. of Lord De Blaquiere.
- De Freyne, *Capt. A. R. French*, 5th Baron.
- de Houghton, *Maj. V.*, 2nd s. of Sir James de Houghton.
- Denton, *Maj. G. C.*, o.s. of Sir George Denton, K.C.M.G.
- De Reuter, *Pte. Baron H. J.*

- De Rutzen, *Lt. Baron, s. of late Sir Albert De Rutzen.*
- de Stacpoole, *2nd Lt. Robert A., 4th s. of the Duke de Stacpoole.*
- de Stacpoole, *2nd Lt. Roderick A., y.s. of the Duke de Stacpoole.*
- Des Vœux, *Lt. F. W., s. of Sir Wm. Des Vœux, G.C.M.G.*
- Des Vœux, *Capt. S., e.s. of the late Lt.-Gen. Sir Chas. H. Des Vœux, K.C.B.*
- De Tuyll, *Capt. M. A., 2nd s. of the Duchess of Beaufort.*
- Dewar, *Capt. J. D., s. of Lord Dewar.*
- Dick, *Capt. J. D., R.N., s. of Sir James N. Dick, K.C.B.*
- Dickinson, *Capt. R. S., o.s. of Sir John Dickinson.*
- Donaldson, *Sir H. F., K.C.B.*
- Douglas, *Lt. B. F. Sholto, e.s. of Lord Sholto Douglas.*
- Douglas, *Lieut.-Commr. D. W. Shafto, 3rd s. of late Adm. Sir A. L. Douglas, K.C.B.*
- Douglas, *Capt. S., 4th s. of late Sir R. K. Douglas.*
- Douglas-Pennant, *Lt. Hon. A. G. S., e.s. of Lord Penrhyn.*
- Douglas-Pennant, *Lt. Hon. C. D., bro. of Lord Penrhyn.*
- Douglas-Pennant, *Capt. Hon. G. H., bro. of Lord Penrhyn.*
- Duff, *Capt. B. O., e.s. of Gen. Sir Beauchamp Duff, G.C.B.*
- Dundas, *Lt. Hon. K. R., R.N.V.R., 4th s. of Viscount Melville.*
- Dunning, *Commr. E. H., R.N., s. of Sir Edwin Dunning.*
- Dyer, *Capt. Sir J. Swinnerton, 12th Bt.*
- East, *2nd Lt. A. T., o.s. of late Sir Alfred East, R.A.*
- Eden, *Lt. John, e.s. of late Sir William Eden, Bt.*
- Eden, *Midshipman W. N., y.s. of late Sir William Eden, Bt.*
- Eden, *Lt. Hon. W. A. M., e.s. of Lord Auckland.*
- Edwardes, *Capt. Hon. Cecil, bro. of Lord Kensington.*
- Edwards, *Lt. H. L. G., y.s. of the Bishop of St. Asaph.*
- Egerton, *Lt. C. C., y.s. of Gen. Sir Chas. Egerton, G.C.B.*
- Egerton, *Maj. G. A., o.s. of late Hon. Algernon Egerton.*
- Egerton, *2nd Lt. J. F., o.s. of Rt. Hon. Sir Edwin Egerton.*
- Egerton, *Capt. L., 2nd s. of late Lt.-Col. Sir Alfred Egerton, K.C.V.O., C.B.*
- Eliot, *Capt. P. D. C., 3rd s. of late Sir John Eliot, K.C.I.E.*
- Erskine, *Capt. W. A., y.s. of late Hon. A. W. Erskine.*
- Escott, *Lt. L. W. S., y.s. of Sir Bickham Escott, K.C.M.G.*
- Esmonde, *Midshipman J. H. G., 2nd s. of Sir Thomas Esmoude, Bt., M.P.*
- Evans-Freke, *Col. Hon. P. C., 2nd s. of 8th Lord Carbery.*
- Eve, *Capt. W. H., s. of Mr. Justice Eve.*
- Ewart, *Lieut. V. A., R.N., o.s. of Maj.-Gen. Sir H. P. Ewart, Bt.*
- Farrar, *Col. Sir George H., D.S.O., 1st Bt.*
- Feilding, *Lieut.-Commr. Hon. Hugh C. R., 2nd s. of the Earl of Deuhigh.*
- Feilding, *Capt. Hon. Hy. S. F., 3rd s. of the Earl of Denbigh.*
- Fellowes, *Capt. Hon. C. C., e.s. of Lord de Ramsey.*
- Fellowes, *Capt. H. G. A., 3rd s. of Rt. Hon. Sir Ailwyn Fellowes.*
- Fellowes, *Midshipman I. G., 4th s. of R.-Adm. Sir T. H. B. Fellowes.*
- Ferguson-Davie, *Lt. H. G., y.bro. of Sir Wm. Ferguson-Davie, Bt.*
- Feversham, *Lt.-Col. Earl of.*
- Field, *Midshipman T. M., o.s. of Adm. Sir Mostyn Field.*
- Fiennes, *Capt. J. E., s. of Sir Eustace Fiennes, M.P.*
- Filmer, *Capt. Sir R. M., 10th Bt.*
- Findlay, *2nd Lt. I. C., y.s. of Hon. Sir John Findlay, K.C., New Zealand.*
- FitzClarence, *B.-Gen. Chas., V.C., e.s. of late Hon. Geo. FitzClarence.*
- FitzGerald, *Capt. Lord Desmond, heir-pres. to the Duke of Leinster.*
- FitzGerald, *Capt. G. H., e.s. of late Lord Maurice FitzGerald.*
- FitzRoy, *Lieut. E. H., R.N., 2nd s. of late Rev. Lord Chas. FitzRoy.*
- Fleming, *Maj. V., M.P.*
- Foljambe, *Capt. Hon. J., 2nd s. of the Earl of Liverpool.*
- Forbes-Sempill, *Lt. Hon. R. A., e.bro. of Lord Sempill.*
- Ford, *Capt. J. B. B., o.s. of Surg.-Gen. Sir Richard Ford.*
- Forrest, *2nd Lt. J. W., o.s. of Sir Charles Forrest, Bt.*
- Forster, *Maj. H. M., o.s. of Sir Ralph O. Forster, Bt.*
- Forster, *2nd Lt. J., e.s. of H. W. Forster, M.P.*
- Forster, *Capt. L. A., y.s. of late Hon. Wm. Forster, M.P.*
- Fortescue, *Capt. G., o.s. of late Hon. Arthur Fortescue.*
- Foster, *Lt. W. A. P., e.s. of Col. Sir Wm. Foster, Bt.*
- Fowler, *Capt. A. A., 2nd s. of Sir Arthur Fowler, Bt.*
- Fraser, *Maj. Hon. H. J., 2nd s. of 13th Lord Lovat.*
- Fraser, *2nd Lt. Hon. Simon, 3rd s. of Lord Saltoun.*
- French, *Maj. C. J., e.s. of late Hon. John French.*
- French, *Lt. Hon. E. A., 6th s. of 4th Lord De Freyne.*
- French, *Lt. Hon. G. P., 5th s. of 4th Lord De Freyne.*
- Fitton, *B.-Gen. H. G., C.B., D.S.O.*
- Gardner, *Capt. G. H., s. of Sir Robert Gardner.*
- Gascoyne-Cecil, *Lt. E. R., 4th s. of the Bishop of Exeter.*
- Gascoyne-Cecil, *Lt. R. W., e.s. of the Bishop of Exeter.*
- Gerard, *Capt. G. M., o.s. of late Gen. Sir Montagu G. Gerard, K.C.B.*
- Gibbs, *2nd Lt. R. C. M., y.s. of late Hon. Hy. Lloyd Gibbs.*
- Gibson-Craig, *Lt. Sir A. C., 4th Bt.*
- Gilbey, *Lt. Eric, y.s. of Sir H. Walter Gilbey, Bt.*
- Gilmour, *2nd Lt. D., 3rd s. of Sir John Gilmour, Bt.*
- Gladstone, *Lt. W. G. C., M.P.*
- Gomme, *Capt. E. E. C., 4th s. of late Sir Laurence Gomme.*
- Gooch, *Midshipman L. D. E., e.s. of Sir Daniel Gooch, Bt.*
- Gordon, *Capt. R., e.s. of late Hon. John Gordon.*
- Gorell, *Maj. Lord, D.S.O.*
- Goschen, *Lt. Hon. G. J., o.s. of Viscount Goschen.*
- Gough, *2nd Lt. H. S., 3rd s. of late Hon. G. H. Gough.*
- Gough, *B.-Gen. J. E., V.C., y.s. of late Gen. Sir Chas. Gough, V.C.*
- Graves, *Maj. E. P., e.s. of Hon. A. E. P. Graves.*
- Grenfell, *Capt. F. O., V.C.*
- Grenfell, *2nd Lt. Hon. G. W., 2nd s. of Lord Desborough.*
- Grenfell, *Capt. Hon. J. H. F., e.s. of Lord Desborough.*
- Gretton, *Capt. R. H., bro. of Col. J. Gretton, M.P.*
- Grey-Egerton, *2nd Lt. R. le B., twin s. of Sir Philipp Grey-Egerton, Bt.*
- Grosvenor, *Capt. Hon. R. E., y.bro. of Lord Stalbridge.*

- Guernsey, *Capt. Lord, e.s.* of the Earl of Aylesford.
- Haldane, *Lt. R. P., e.s.* of Sir William Haldane.
- Hamilton, *Maj. Hon. L. d'H., heir-pres.* of Lord Hamilton of Dalzell.
- Hammick, *Capt. S. F., o.s.* of Col. Sir St. Vincent A. Hammick, Bt.
- Hanbury-Tracy, *Capt. Hon. F. C. H., y.s.* of Lord Sudeley.
- Hardinge, *Lt. Hon. E. C., e.s.* of Lord Hardinge of Penshurst.
- Hardinge, *2nd Lt. Hon. H. R., e.s.* of Lord Hardinge.
- Harnsworth, *Lt. Hon. V. S. T., R.N.V.R., 2nd s.* of Lord Rothermere.
- Harris, *Midshipman M. A. M., y.s.* of Adm. Sir Robert Harris.
- Haslam, *Capt. W. K. S., y.s.* of Sir Alfred S. Haslam.
- Hawarden, *Lt. Viscount.*
- Hawker, *Maj. L. G., V.C., D.S.O., R.E.*
- Hawley, *Capt. C. F., bro. and heir-pres.* of Sir Hy. O. W. Hawley, Bt.
- Hay, *Capt. Lord A. V., bro.* of the Marquess of Tweeddale.
- Hay, *Lt.-Col. A., y.s.* of the late *Lt.-Gen.* Sir R. J. Hay, K.C.B.
- Hayes Sadler, *Lt. E. J. B., 3rd s.* of Sir Jas. Hayes Sadler, K.C.M.G.
- Hayes Sadler, *Capt. E. R., 2nd s.* of Sir Jas. Hayes Sadler, K.C.M.G.
- Hazen, *Lt. J. M., y.s.* of Hon. J. D. Hazen, Canadian Minister of Marine.
- Heath, *Lt. V. P., o.s.* of Sir Jas. Heath, Bt.
- Henry, *Lt. C. C., o.s.* of Sir Chas. S. Henry, Bt., M.P.
- Hepburn, *2nd Lt. R. P., y.s.* of late Sir Henry Hepburn.
- Hepburne Scott, *2nd Lt. A. N., 2nd s.* of the Master of Polwarth.
- Hermion-Hodge, *Capt. G. G., 3rd s.* of Sir R. Hermion-Hodge, Bt.
- Hermion-Hodge, *2nd Lt. J. P., 6th s.* of Sir R. Hermion Hodge, Bt.
- Herringham, *Capt. G. W., o.s.* of Sir Wilmot Herringham.
- Hewart, *2nd Lt. G. M., e.s.* of Gordon Stewart, K.C., M.P.
- Hewitt, *Capt. Hon. A. R., 2nd s.* of Viscount Lifford.
- Hewitt, *2nd Lt. D. G. W., e.s.* of Hon. George Hewitt.
- Heyworth, *B.-Gen. F. J., C.B., D.S.O.*
- Hicks, *Capt. E. T., e.s.* of the Bishop of Lincoln.
- Hill-Trevor, *2nd Lt. H. G. E., o.s.* of Hon. Geo. E. Hill-Trevor.
- Hinds, *Lt. W. F., o.s.* of J. Hinds, M.P.
- Hodges, *2nd Lt. A. G., 3rd s.* of Rt. Rev. Bishop Hodges.
- Hodson, *B.-Gen. G. B., C.B., D.S.O.*
- Hood, *R.-Adm. Hon. Sir Horace L. A., 3rd s.* of 4th Viscount Hood.
- Hood, *Lt. Hon. M. H. N., R.N., o.s.* of Viscount Bridport.
- Hopton, *Lt. E. M., o.s.* of late Sir Edward Hopton.
- Horner, *Lt. E. W., e.s.* of Sir John Horner, K.C.V.O.
- Horsfall, *Capt. C. F., e.s.* of Sir John Horsfall.
- Horsley, *Sir Victor.*
- Houstoun-Roswall, *Capt. Sir G. R., 4th Bt.*
- Howard, *2nd Lt. Hon. R. H. P., 2nd s.* of Baroness Stratheona.
- Hudson, *Pte. E. D. B., s.* of late Sir V. Brereton-Hudson.
- Hudson-Kinahan, *Lt. D., 3rd s.* of late Sir E. Hudson-Kinahan, Bt.
- Hudson-Kinahan, *Lt. C. B., y.s.* of late Sir E. Hudson-Kinahan, Bt.
- Hughes, *Capt. R. F., e.s.* of Hon. Sir Thomas Hughes, N.S.W.
- Hulse, *Capt. Sir E. H. W., 7th Bt.*
- Hutchinson, *2nd Lt. H. W., y.s.* of Sir Sydney Hutchinson.
- Inglis, *Rev. R. E., y.s.* of late Sir John Bardley W. Inglis.
- Isham, *2nd Lt. J. V., e.s.* of Sir Vere Isham, Bt.
- Jackson, *Capt. C. S., y.s.* of late Sir Thomas Jackson.
- Jaffray, *Lt. Sir J. H., 3rd Bt.*
- James, *2nd Lt. B. G., e.s.* of Sir Edward James.
- Jenkinson, *Capt. J. B., e.s.* of Sir Geo. Jenkinson, Bt.
- Jennings, *Maj. J. G., e.s.* of Gen. Sir Robert Jennings.
- John, *2nd Lt. I. G., 3rd s.* of E. T. John, M.P.
- Joicey-Cecil, *Lt. J. F. J., e.s.* of Lord John Joicey-Cecil.
- Jones, *Capt. V. H. S., y.s.* of late Sir Howard S. Jones.
- Kay-Shuttleworth, *Capt. Hon. E., 2nd s.* of Lord Shuttleworth.
- Kay-Shuttleworth, *Capt. Hon. L. U., e.s.* of Lord Shuttleworth.
- Kelly, *Lieut. P. S., R.N.V.R., oarsman and musician.*
- Kenna, *B.-Gen. P. A., V.C.*
- Keppel, *2nd Lt. Hon. A. E. G. A., 4th s.* of the Earl of Albemarle.
- Kerr, *Col. F. W., 3rd s.* of late Adm. Lord Frederie H. Kerr.
- Kesteven, *Capt. T. C. Trollope, 3rd Baron.*
- Kettle, *Prof. T. M., ex-M.P.*
- Kinnaird, *Capt. The Master of, e.s.* of Lord Kinnaird.
- Kinnaird, *Lt. Hon. A. M., M.C., 3rd s.* of Lord Kinnaird.
- Kipling, *2nd Lt. J., o.s.* of Rudyard Kipling.
- Kitchener, *F.-M., Earl.*
- Lagden, *Capt. R. O., e.s.* of Sir Godfrey Lagden.
- Lamb, *Capt. C., y.s.* of Sir J. C. Lamb, C.B.
- Lambton, *2nd Lt. Hon. Francis, y.bro.* of the Earl of Durham.
- Lanc, *Capt. G. R., o.s.* of Maj.-Gen. Sir Ronald Lane.
- Langrishe, *2nd Lt. H. R., e.s.* of Sir Hercules Langrishe, Bt.
- Lawrence, *2nd Lt. O. J., e.s.* of Col. Hon. Herbert Lawrence.
- Lawson, *2nd Lt. W. B. W., 2nd s.* of Col. Hon. W. A. W. Lawson.
- Leach, *Capt. G. P., o.s.* of late Gen. Sir E. P. Leach, V.C.
- Leader, *Capt. B. E., e.s.* of B. W. Leader, R.A.
- Lees, *Lt. Sir T. E. K., 2nd Bt.*
- Legard, *Lt. R. J., y.s.* of Col. Sir James Legard.
- Legge, *Capt. R. G., y.s.* of late Hon. Chas. G. Legge.
- Legge, *Capt. Hon. G., 2nd s.* of the Earl of Dartmouth.
- Legge-Bourke, *Lt. N. W. H., o.s.* of Col. Hon. Sir Henry Legge.
- Leigh, *Maj. C., e.s.* of Hon. Sir E. Chandos Leigh, K.C.B.
- Leigh, *Lt. E. H., 2nd s.* of Hon. Sir E. Chandos Leigh, K.C.B.
- Leighton, *Maj. J. B., M.C., e.s.* of Maj. Sir Bryon Leighton, Bt.
- Lenox-Conyngham, *Lt.-Col. J. S. M., 3rd s.* of late Sir W. F. Lenox-Conyngham.
- Lentaigne, *2nd Lt. V. A., y.s.* of Sir John Lentaigne.
- Levigne, *Lt. Sir R. W., 10th Bt.*
- Lewis, *Lt. A. G., e.s.* of Sir Henry Lewis.
- Ley, *2nd Lt. M. A., y.s.* of Sir Francis Ley, Bt.
- Lister, *Lt. Hon. C. A., o.s.* of Lord Ribblesdale.

Liston-Foulis, *Maj.* A. P., *4th s.* of late Sir J. Liston-Foulis, Bt.
 Littleton, *Capt.* C. F. H., *y.s.* of late R.-Adm. Hon. A. C. Littleton.
 Llangatock, *Maj.* Lord.
 Llewelyn, *Comdr.* R. H., *o.s.* of Sir Robert Llewelyn, K.C.M.G.
 Loder, *Capt.* R., *o.s.* of Sir Edmund Loder.
 Lodge, *2nd Lt.* R., *y.s.* of Sir Oliver Lodge.
 Lodge, *Lt.* R. C., *y.s.* of Sir Richard Lodge.
 Long, *B.-Gen.* W., C.M.G., D.S.O., *e.s.* of Rt. Hon. Walter Long, M.P.
 Longford, *B.-Gen.* Earl of.
 Lubbock, *Capt.* Hon. E. F. P., *s.* of late Lord Avebury.
 Lucas, Lord, R.F.C.
 Lucas, Lt. T. F., *e.s.* of Sir Edwd. Lucas, Bt.
 Lucas-Tooth, *Capt.* D. K. L., *y.s.* of late Sir R. L. Lucas-Tooth, Bt.
 Lucas-Tooth, *Capt.* S. L., *e.s.* of late Sir R. L. Lucas-Tooth, Bt.
 Lukis, *Lt.* C., *e.s.* of late Surg.-Gen. Sir Pardey Lukis.
 Lumley, *2nd Lt.* R. J., *e.s.* of B.-Gen. Hon. O. Lumley.
 McConnell, *Lt.* W. O., *y.s.* of Sir Robert McConnell, Bt.
 McCormick, *2nd Lt.* A. C., *e.s.* of Sir Alex. McCormick, Sydney, N.S.W.
 MacDermot, *2nd Lt.* H. M., *e.s.* of The MacDermot.
 Macdonald, *Lt.* Hon. G. E. H., *e.s.* of Lord Macdonald.
 Macdonald, *Capt.* J. D., *2nd s.* of Sir J. H. A., Macdonald, K.C.B.
 McDonnell, *Capt.* Hon. Sir Schomberg, G.C.V.O., K.C.B.
 Macfarlane, *2nd Lt.* A. H., *y.s.* of Hon. Lord Ormidale.
 McGrigor, *2nd Lt.* J. N. G., *y.s.* of Capt. Sir Jas. R. D. McGrigor, Bt.
 McKerrell, *B.-Gen.* A. de S., C.B.
 Mackworth, *Capt.* F. J. A., *bro. and heir-pres.* of Sir Humphrey Mcackworth, Bt.
 McLaren, *2nd Lt.* Hon. F. W. S., M.P., *2nd s.* of Lord Aberconway.
 Maclean, *Capt.* A. de V., *o.s.* of Kald Sir Harry Maclean.
 McMahon, *Lt.-Col.* N. R., *bro. and heir-pres.* of Sir Horace W. McMahon, Bt.
 Macmaster, *Lt.* D. C. D., *o.s.* of Donald Macmaster, K.C., M.P.
 Macnaghten, *2nd Lt.* A. E., *y.s.* of late Hon. Sir Charles Macnaghten.
 Magnay, *Lt.-Col.* P., *y.s.* of late Sir Wm. Magnay, Bt.
 Maitland, *Maj.* Hon. A. H., *y.s.* of the Earl of Lauderdale.
 Manners, *2nd Lt.* Hon. J. N., *e.s.* of Lord Manners.
 Martin, *2nd Lt.* D. F. De R., *y.s.* of Lt.-Gen. Sir A. R. Martin.
 Maude, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Stanley F., K.C.B.
 Maule, *Lt.* R., *o.s.* of Sir Robert Maule.
 Maxwell, *Lt.-Col.* A. E., *o.s.* of Sir H. E. Maxwell, Bt.
 Maxwell, *B.-Gen.* F. A., V.C.
 Maxwell, *Lt.* W. F. J., *o.s.* of Sir Wm. Maxwell, Bt.
 Mercer-Nairne, *Maj.* Lord Chas., *2nd s.* of the Marquess of Lansdowne.
 Meysey-Thompson, *Capt.* Hon. C., *o.s.* of Lord Knaresborough.
 Milbanke, *Lt.-Col.* Sir J. P., V.C., 10th Bt.
 Miller, *Lt.* F. W. J., *e.s.* of Sir Wm. F. Miller, Bt.
 Miller, *Lt.* G. L., *e.s.* of Sir John D. Miller, K.C.S.I.

Mills, *2nd Lt.* Hon. C. T., M.P., *e.s.* of Lord Hillingdon.
 Mitford, *Maj.* Hon. C. F., *e.s.* of Lord Redesdale.
 Molesworth, *2nd Lt.* C. W. M. O., *o.s.* of Viscount Molesworth.
 Molyneux, *Midshipman* Hon. Cecil R., *y.s.* of Lord Sefton.
 Monck, *Capt.* Hon. O. H. S., *o.s.* of Viscount Monck.
 Morgan-Grenville, *Capt.* Hon. R., Master of Kinloss, *e.s.* of Baroness Kinloss.
 Morris, *Lt.-Col.* Hon. G. H., *bro. and heir-pres.* of Lord Killanin.
 Morrison, *B.-Gen.* C. G., C.M.G.
 Moss, *Maj.* C. A., *e.s.* of late Hon. Sir Charles Moss, Ontario.
 Mulholland, *Capt.* Hon. A. E. S., *e.s.* of Lord Dunleath.
 Napier, *Maj.* Sir W. Lennox, 3rd Bt.
 Naylor-Leyland, *Lt.* G. V., *bro. and heir-pres.* of Sir A. E. H. Naylor-Leyland, Bt.
 Neave, *Maj.* A., *bro. and heir-pres.* of Sir Thos. L. H. Neave, Bt.
 Nelson, *Maj.* A. A. C., *s.* of late Sir Alex. A. Nelson, K.C.B.
 Newdigate, *Capt.* R. F., *o.s.* of late Lt.-Gen. Sir Henry Newdigate, K.C.B.
 Nicholson, *Lt.* B. L., *y.s.* of Sir Arthur Nicholson.
 Nicholson, *Capt.* G. C. N., *o.s.* of Sir Chas. Nicholson, Bt., M.P.
 Nivison, *2nd Lt.* R. B., *y.s.* of Sir Robert Nivison.
 Northlaud, *Lt.* Viscount, *e.s.* of the Earl of Ranfurly.
 Nugent, *Capt.* G., *2nd s.* of Sir John Nugent, Bt.
 Nugent, *B.-Gen.* G. O., *e.s.* of Sir Edmund O. Nugent, Bt.
 Nugent, *Capt.* Hon. W. A., *bro. and heir-pres.* of the Earl of Westmeath.
 Nuttall, *2nd Lt.* H. N., *e.s.* of Harry Nuttall, M.P.
 O'Beirne, H. J., C.V.O., C.B.
 O'Brien, *Flight-Lieut.* Hon. D., *y.s.* of 14th Lord Inchiquin.
 O'Brien, *Lt.* T. J. A., *e.s.* of Sir T. C. O'Brien, Bt.
 O'Callaghan, *Capt.* G. A., *o.s.* of Maj.-Gen. Sir Desmond O'Callaghan.
 Oddy, *Capt.* J. L., *s.* of Sir James Oddy.
 Ogilvy, *2nd Lt.* Sir Gilchrist N., 11th Bt.
 Ogilvy, *Capt.* Hon. J., M.C., *3rd s.* of late Earl of Airlie.
 O'Neill, *Capt.* Hon. A., M.P., *e.s.* of Lord O'Neill.
 Orchardson, *Lt.* C. M. Q., *e.s.* of late Sir William Orchardson.
 Orde-Powlett, *Lt.* W. P., *e.s.* of Hon. Algar Orde-Powlett, M.P.
 Osler, *2nd Lt.* E. R., *o.s.* of Sir William Osler, Bt.
 Otley, *Lt.* G. C. L., *o.s.* of R.-Adm. Sir Chas. Otley.
 Paget, *Lt.-Col.* A. E. S. L., *e.s.* of Gen. Sir Arthur Paget.
 Palk, *Col.* Hon. L. C. W., *s.* of 2nd Lord Haldon.
 Palmer, *Capt.* Hon. R. S. A., *2nd s.* of the Earl of Selborne.
 Parker, *Lt.* C. E., *e.s.* of Hon. Edmund Wm. Parker.
 Parker, *Maj.* L., *5th s.* of Rev. Hon. Algernon R. Parker.
 Parker, *Lt.* V., *o.s.* of Hon. Reginald Parker.
 Parker Smith, *Lt.* W. B. P., *y.s.* of Rt. Hon. J. Parker Smith, P.C.
 Parkinson, *Lieut.* R., R.N., *o.s.* of Sir Thomas Parkinson.
 Parnell, *Lt.* Hon. W. A. D., *heir-pres.* of Lord Congleton.
 Parsons, *Capt.* D. C., *y.s.* of Hon. R. Clere Parsons.
 Pease, *Lt.* R. H. Pike, *e.s.* of H. Pike Pease, M.P.

- Pechell, *2nd Lt. G. D., y.s. of Lt.-Col. Sir A. Alex. Brooke Pechell, Bt.*
 Peel, Rev. Hon. M. B., M.C.
 Pelham, *Lt. Hon. H. L., bro. of the Earl of Chichester.*
 Pereceval, *Lt.-Col. A. J.-R., 4th s. of the Bishop of Hereford.*
 Percy, *Sub.-Lieut. A., R.N.R., o.s. of Lord Algernon Percy.*
 Pery, *2nd Lt. C. De V., y.s. of Hon. Cecil S. S. Pery.*
 Petre, *Lt. L. G. C., 16th Baron.*
 Philipps, *Lt. Hon. C. E. A., e.s. of Lord St. Davids.*
 Philipps, *Capt. Hon. R. E., o.surv.s. of Lord St. Davids.*
 Pile, *Lt. O. J., y.s. of Sir T. D. Pile, Bt.*
 Pinhey, *Lt. K. F. G., e.s. of late Col. Sir A. F. Pinhey, K.C.S.I.*
 Playfair, *Capt. Hon. L. G. H. L., o.s. of Lord Playfair.*
 Pleydell-Bouverie, *Lt. J. E., o.s. of late Hon. Duncombe Pleydell-Bouverie.*
 Ponsonby, *Capt. A. W. N., 3rd s. of Hon. Edwin Ponsonby.*
 Ponsonby, *Maj. Hon. C. M., 2nd s. of the Earl of Bessborough.*
 Ponsonhy, *Lt. C. T., e.s. of Hon. Cyril Ponsonhy.*
 Ponsonhy, *Capt. G. M., e.s. of Rev. Hon. M. Ponsonhy.*
 Poore, *Lt. R., o.s. of Adm. Sir Richard Poore, Bt.*
 Pope Hennessy, *Lt. H., y.s. of late Sir J. Pope Hennessy.*
 Pragnell, *Capt. G., o.s. of late Sir George Pragnell.*
 Prain, *Lt. T., o.s. of Sir David Prain.*
 Preston, *Lt. T. F., 3rd s. of late Sir Henry J. Preston, Bt.*
 Primrose, *Rt. Hon. Capt. Neil, M.P., 2nd s. of the Earl of Rosebery.*
 Prittie, *Capt. Hon. F. R. D., y.s. of Lord Dunally.*
 Proctor-Beauchamp, *Col. Sir H. G., Bt., C.B.*
 Proctor-Beauchamp, *2nd Lt. M. B. G., e.s. of Rev. Sir Montagu Proctor-Beauchamp, Bt.*
 Prowse, *B.-Gen. C. B., D.S.O.*
 Queenington, *Lt. Viscount, o.s. of Earl St. Aldwyn.*
 Quilter, *Lt.-Col. J. A. O., 2nd s. of Sir Cuthbert Quilter, Bt.*
 Ralli, *Capt. L. L., y.s. of Sir Lucas Ralli, Bt.*
 Rattigan, *Capt. O. S., y.s. of late Sir William Rattigan, K.C., M.P.*
 Raven, *Lt. F., y.s. of Sir Vincent Raven.*
 Rawdon-Hastings, *Lt. E. H. H., 2nd s. of late Hon. Panlyn R.-Hastings.*
 Rawson, *Capt. H. W. H., y.s. of late Adm. Sir Harry Rawson, G.C.B.*
 Redmond, *Maj. W. H. K., M.P.*
 Reid, *Pte. F. J., o.s. of Surg.-Gen. Sir Adam S. Reid, K.C.B.*
 Ripley, *Lt. C. R., 3rd s. of late Sir F. Ripley, Bt.*
 Robinson, *2nd Lt. Hon. H. E. J., o.s. of Lord Rosmead.*
 Rodney, *2nd Lt. Hon. F. W., ybro. of Lord Rodney.*
 Rogers, *Lt. E. H., o.s. of Sir Hallewel Rogers.*
 Rose, *Capt. Sir Frank, 2nd Bt.*
 Rose, *Capt. P. V., e.s. of Sir Philip Rose, Bt.*
 Rowley, *2nd Lt. Hon. G. C., 2nd s. of Lord Langford.*
 Rowley, *Capt. J. R., 2nd s. of Sir Joshua T. Rowley, Bt.*
 Russell, *2nd Lt. T. W., s. of Rt. Hon. T. W. Russell, M.P.*
 Ryder, *Maj. Hon. R. N., y.s. of late Earl of Harrowhy.*
 St. Aubyn, *Maj. Hon. E. S., bro. and heir-pres. of Lord St. Levan.*
 St. Aubyn, *2nd Lt. Hon. P. S., bro. of Lord St. Levan.*
 St. Clair, *Capt. Hon. C. H. M., 2nd s. of Lord Sinclair.*
 Salt, *Capt. W. P., 6th s. of late Sir Thos. Salt, Bt.*
 Saiveren, *2nd Lt. E. M., 2nd s. of Lord Salveren.*
 Samuel, *Lt. G. G., y.s. of Sir Marcus Samuel, Bt.*
 Sawle, *Lt. R. O. Graves, o.s. of Adm. Sir Chas. Graves Sawle.*
 Scarlett, *Lieut. Hon. L. F., y.s. of 4th Lord Abinger.*
 Schäfer, *2nd Lt. T. S. H., y.s. of Sir Edward Schäfer, F.R.S.*
 Scott, *Lt.-Col. J. W., D.S.O., y.s. of late Sir John Scott, K.C.M.G.*
 Scott, *Capt. H. Hall, y.s. of late Sir Hy. Hall Scott.*
 Scott, *Midshipman J. D'M., e.s. of Adm. Sir Percy Scott, Bt.*
 Scrutton, *Capt. H. U., y.s. of Lord Justice Scrutton.*
 Seafield, *Capt. J. O.-Grant, 11th Earl of.*
 Seely, *Capt. C. G., e.s. of Sir Charles Seely, Bt., M.P.*
 Seely, *2nd Lt. F. R., e.s. of Rt. Hon. B.-Gen. J. B. Seely, M.P.*
 Selous, *Capt. F. C., D.S.O.*
 Semple, *2nd Lt. W. D., e.s. of Col. Sir David Semple.*
 Seymour, *2nd Lt. Hon. G., bro. of the Earl of Portarlington.*
 Shannon, *2nd Lt. Earl of.*
 Shaughnessy, *Capt. Hon. A. T., 2nd s. of Lord Shaughnessy.*
 Shaw, *Lt. B. H. G., 2nd s. of the Bishop of Buckingham.*
 Shaw, *Lt. E. A., e.s. of the Bishop of Buckingham.*
 Sheepshanks, *2nd Lt. W., 5th s. of late Bishop of Norwich.*
 Shore, *Commr. L. H., 2nd s. of Commr. Hon. Henry N. Shore.*
 Short, *Capt. F. L., o.s. of Sir Frank Short.*
 Shortt, *Lt. W. E. Dudley, o.s. of E. Shortt, K.C., M.P.*
 Slaeke, *Capt. O. O., e.s. of late Sir Owen Slaeke.*
 Smallman, *2nd Lt. A. F. S., 4th s. of Sir George Smallman.*
 Smith, *Capt. R. D., 2nd s. of Very Rev. Sir G. A. Smith.*
 Soames, *Maj. G. H., 2nd s. of A. W. Soames, M.P.*
 Somerset, *2nd Lt. N. A. H., o.s. of Capt. Hon. Arthur Somerset.*
 Spielman, *Capt. H. L. I., y.s. of Sir Isidore Spielman.*
 Spring-Rice, *Lt. G., 3rd s. of late Hon. O. Spring-Rice.*
 Sprott, *2nd Lt. F. W., e.s. of Sir Frederick L. Sprott.*
 Stanhope, *Capt. Hon. Richard P., heir-pres. to Earl Stanhope.*
 Stanton, *Lt. O., s. of O. B. Stanton, M.P.*
 Stewart, *Lt. Hon. K. A., 2nd s. of the Earl of Galloway.*
 Stewart-Richardson, *Capt. Sir Edwd. A., 15th Bt.*
 Stewart-Richardson, *2nd Lt. J. L., 2nd s. of late Sir Jas. Stewart-Richardson, Bt.*
 Stonor, *2nd Lt. Hon. H. O., ybro. of Lord Camoys.*
 Stronge, *Lt. J. M., o.s. of Sir James Stronge, Bt.*
 Stuart, *Lt. Viscount, e.s. of the Earl of Castlestewart.*
 Stucley, *Maj. H. St. L., y.s. of late Sir G. Stucley, Bt.*
 Suffolk, *Maj. Earl of.*
 Summers, *Capt. A. S. M., o.s. of late J. W. Summers, M.P.*
 Talbot, *Lieut. G. R. H., R.N., y.s. of late Hon. Alfred Talbot.*
 Talbot, *Lt. G. W. L., y.s. of the Bishop of Winchester.*
 Tanner, *B.-Gen. J. A., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.*

Tanner, 2nd Lt. E. J. S., 4th s. of Sir Henry Tanner.
 Tennant, 2nd Lt. H., *e.s.* of H. J. Tennant, M.P.
 Tennyson, *Sub.-Lieut.* Hon. H. C., R.N., 3rd s. of Lord Tennyson.
 Thesiger, Lt. Hon. F. T., *e.s.* of Lord Chelmsford.
 Thomas, *Capt.* R. N., *e.s.* of B.-Gen. Sir Owen Thomas.
 Thompson, *Sub.-Lieut.* L. G. O., R.N., s. of late Sir T. R. Thompson, Bt.
 Tollemache, 2nd Lt. B., *e.s.* of Hon. Douglas Tollemache.
 Torrance, *Pic.* W. A., 2nd s. of late Sir Andrew Torrance.
 Towse, *Capt.* W. N., *y.s.* of Sir Wrench Towse.
 Trefusis, *Capt.* H. W., 3rd s. of the Bishop of Crediton.
 Trench, Lt. F. P. Le Poer, *e.s.* of late Hon. Frederick Le Poer Trench.
 Trench, Lt. Hon. F. S., *e.s.* of Lord Ashtown.
 Trevelyan, 2nd Lt. W., 2nd s. of Sir Ernest J. Trevelyan.
 Trevor, *Maj.* H. E., s. of *Surg.-Gen.* Sir Franelis Trevor, K.C.S.I.
 Trevor, Lt. H. S., *y.s.* of Sir Arthur Trevor, K.C.S.I.
 Trotter, Lt. J. K., *e.s.* of *Maj.-Gen.* Sir J. K. Trotter.
 Truscott, Lt. F. G., *e.s.* of Sir George Truscott, Bt.
 Tupper, *Capt.* V. G., *y.s.* of Sir Chas. H. Tupper, K.C.M.G.
 Turton, E. S., *e.s.* of E. R. Turton, M.P.
 Twomey, 2nd Lt. F., *e.s.* of Sir Daniel Twomey, I.C.S.
 Vane, *Maj.* Hon. H. C., *e.s.* of Lord Barnard.
 Vaudrey, *Capt.* H. S., s. of Sir William Vaudrey.
 Vaudrey, *Capt. N., o.surv.s.* of Sir William Vaudrey.
 Villiers, Lt. A. H., *y.s.* of Hon. Sir Francis Hyde Villiers, G.C.V.O.
 Wakeman, 2nd Lt. E. O. R., *y.s.* of Sir Offley Wakeman, Bt.
 Waleran, Lt. Hon. W. L. C., M.P., *e.s.* of Lord Waleran.
 Waller, *Capt.* Sir Francis E., 4th Bt.
 Walpole, *Capt.* J. R., 2nd s. of Sir Charles Walpole.
 Ward, Lt. Hon. G. E. F., *y.s.* of late Earl of Dudley.

Warner, Lt. O. J., 2nd s. of Sir Courtenay Warner, Bt., M.P.
 Webb, 2nd Lt. T. H. B., *e.s.* of Lt.-Col. Sir Henry Webb, Bt., M.P.
 Webster, 2nd Lt. G., *e.s.* of *Capt.* Sir Augustus Webster, Bt.
 Wedgwood, *Capt.* A. F., *bro.* of J. Wedgwood, D.S.O., M.P.
 Weld-Forrester, *Maj.* Hon. A. O. W. C., 5th s. of Lord Forester.
 Wellesley, *Capt.* Lord Richard, 2nd s. of the Duke of Wellington.
 Wendover, Lt. Viscount, *e.s.* of the Marquess of Lincolnshire.
 Wernher, 2nd Lt. A. P., *y.s.* of late Sir Julius Wernher, Bt.
 Weymouth, Lt. Viscount, *e.s.* of the Marquess of Bath.
 Williams, Lt. Sir B. Robert, 6th Bt.
 Williams, *Pic.* J. N., *e.s.* of Col. Sir Robert Williams, Bt., M.P.
 Williams, *Capt.* O. T. D., *e.s.* of Sir Ormond Williams, Bt.
 Willison, Lt. W. T., s. of Sir John Willison, Toronto.
 Willoughby, *Commr.* H. E. D. H., *e.s.* of Hon. Godfrey B. P. Willoughby.
 Willoughby, Lt.-Commr. Hon. P. R., *bro.* of the Earl of Ancaster.
 Wilson, *Capt.* J. N., *e.s.* of Sir James Wilson, K.C.S.I.
 Wilson, 2nd Lt. T. D., *y.s.* of Sir John Wilson, Bt.
 Windsor-Olive, Lt. Hon. A., *y.s.* of the Earl of Plymouth.
 Wing, *Maj.-Gen.* F. D. V., C.B.
 Wingate, 2nd Lt. A. D., *e.s.* of Sir A. Wingate, K.C.I.E.
 Worsley, Lt. Lord, *e.s.* of the Earl of Yarborough.
 Wrixon, Lt. A. H., *e.s.* of late Sir Hy. Wrixon, K.C.M.G.
 Wyndham, *Capt.* P., *e.s.* of late Rt. Hon. Geo. Wyndham, M.P.
 Wyndham, *Capt.* Hon. W. R., *bro. and heir-pres.* of Lord Leonfield.
 Wynne, Lt. G. C., 2nd s. of Gen. Sir A. S. Wynne, G.C.B.
 Young, Lt. W., *e.s.* of W. Young, M.P.
 Younger, Lt. C. F., *y.s.* of Sir George Younger, Bt., M.P.

Royal Colonial Institute. Founded in 1868, and incorporated by royal charter in 1882. The objects are thus officially set forth:—"To provide a place of meeting for all gentlemen connected with the Colonies and British India and others taking an interest in Colonial and Indian affairs; to establish a reading-room and library, in which recent and authentic intelligence upon Colonial and Indian subjects may be constantly available, and a museum for the collection and exhibition of Colonial and Indian productions; to facilitate interchange of experiences amongst persons representing all the Dependencies of Great Britain; to afford opportunities for the reading of papers and for holding discussions upon Colonial and Indian subjects generally; and to undertake scientific, literary, and statistical investigations in connection with the British Empire." Evening meetings are, as a rule, held on the second Tuesday in each month, from November to June, and afternoon meetings are also held. There is a monthly journal, *United Empire*. On Oct. 6, 1916, there were 11,800 Fellows and Associates. The income for 1916 was £14,831. The Library contains over 108,000 volumes and pamphlets

relating to the Colonies and India, and nearly 1,000 newspapers from all parts of the Empire are filed in the Newspaper Room.
Office, Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C.2.
Pres. (vacant).
Chairman of Council, Sir Charles Lucas, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Sec. Sir Harry F. Wilson, K.C.M.G.
Assist. do. William Chamberlain.
Travelling Commissioner, James R. Boosé, C.M.G.
Librarian, P. Evans Lewin.
Chief Clerk, Joseph Farrow.

Comrades of the Great War. Founded 1917.
Objects.—To keep in touch with one another those who have taken part in the Great War, and to look after their interests. *Sec.* Capt. E. B. B. Towse, V.C. *Office*, 78 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.

National Party, The. A new organisation founded in 1917, "placing the State before politics." *Office*, 22, King Street, St. James's, London, S.W.1.

THE NAVY AND THE ARMY

IMPERIAL DEFENCE

General : The War Cabinet ; The Committee of Imperial Defence ; The Dominions and Imperial Defence. The Navy. The Army. The Defence Forces of the Dominions.

The steps which were taken in 1909 to lay the foundations of a practical organisation for Imperial Defence, in which the self-governing States of the Empire should share the duties with the Mother-Country, have proved their value during the war. The Conference on Imperial Defence of that year was convened with the specific object of discussing general questions concerning the naval and military defence of the Empire with reference to proposals from New Zealand and Australia, and to resolutions passed by the House of Commons of the Dominion of Canada. A system of co-operation in defence was then inaugurated.

The arrangements were carried further at the Imperial Conference, 1911, when there was a conference between the Admiralty and representatives of the Dominion of Canada and the Commonwealth of Australia.

THE WAR CABINET

The political conduct of the war has been entrusted since Mr. Lloyd George became Prime Minister in December, 1916, to the War Cabinet, which is in almost continuous session under the presidency of the Premier. The list of its members appears elsewhere. This War Cabinet took the place of the War Committee of Mr. Asquith's Cabinet. Lord Lansdowne stated in the House of Lords on Nov. 8, 1915, that "we shall none of us dispute that a body of 22 public men is not a body well suited for the purpose of directing the course of a great war." Hence the decision to form a small committee of the Cabinet for the purpose. Its composition, announced by the Premier on Nov. 11, was: Messrs. Asquith, Lloyd George, Balfour, Bonar Law, and McKenna. Other ministers, besides officers and officials, attended the meetings whenever business concerning their departments was under consideration. Colonel Hankey, of the Imperial Defence Committee, was the Secretary of the War Committee, and was appointed by Mr. Lloyd George to hold a similar post in the War Cabinet. In a speech on Dec. 19, 1916, outlining the policy of his Government, Mr. Lloyd George spoke of the amalgamation of the old War Committee and the Cabinet. In the War Committee, he said, full record was taken of every decision, and the minutes were sent round to each member for correction. He indicated that such was to be the course with the new War Cabinet, and that the Secretariat would be strengthened.

THE COMMITTEE OF IMPERIAL DEFENCE

This body was, at its inception, purely advisory. Upon its recommendations naval and military policy were theoretically, and in its main lines practically, based. The purpose of the Committee was to consider questions of Imperial Defence from the point of view of the Navy, the Army, India, and the States of the Empire; to obtain and collate information from the various departments of the State; to prepare any documents required by the Prime Minister; to furnish such advice as might be required; and to keep adequate records for the permanent information of the Cabinet. The machinery provided for the work was the Secretariat or "permanent nucleus" of the Committee. The Secretary, who was appointed for a period of five years, was Lieut.-Col. Sir M. P.

A. Hankey, R.M.A., K.C.B., who had as his colleagues two assistant secretaries, nominated respectively by the Admiralty and the War Office, and appointed for three years. Whether any change was made in the functions of the committee when war began, or since, was not announced, but it has met on many occasions.

The Committee of Imperial Defence conducted its work through sub-committees, and plenary sittings took place only six or seven times in the year. There were four permanent sub-committees: (1) the Home Ports Committee; (2) the Oversea Defence Committee; (3) the Committee for the Co-ordination of Departmental Action on the Outbreak of War, which prepared definite instructions in a "War Book"; and (4) the Air Committee, which dealt with matters concerning aerial navigation.

THE DOMINIONS AND IMPERIAL DEFENCE

Naval

The arrangement arrived at between the British Admiralty and representatives of the Dominion of Canada and the Commonwealth of Australia at the Imperial Conference in 1911 was published in the form of a Memorandum, which is quoted in the ANNUAL for 1912. The Commonwealth Government adhered to the policy agreed upon in 1909 and 1911, and during 1913 the principal ships of the first fleet unit of the Royal Australian Navy were completed. The responsibility for the defence of Australasian waters, and for the maintenance of the naval establishments at Sydney and elsewhere in the Commonwealth, was entirely assumed by the Federal Government on July 1, 1913. New Zealand, South Africa, India, and Newfoundland continued to make direct contributions to the Imperial Navy. The Federated Malay States also provided the cost of a battleship.

Military

Previous to the outbreak of the war, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa were organising their forces in armies, based generally on the system of the Imperial Army at home.

The scheme provided that the organisation and training of the troops of the Overseas Dominions should follow generally the same lines as in the Regular Army and Territorial Force. Under the scheme for the organisation of an Imperial General Staff there was to be an interchange of officers, and headquarters for training were already established or to be established in the various Dominions under the control of the Imperial Staff. A Dominions Section of the Staff was formed at the War Office, April 1, 1912, to which officers from the Oversea Dominions were attached, whose duty was to study systems of education, training, staff duties, tactics, etc., and to keep the Chief of the Imperial General Staff abreast of changes and progress in their own parts of the Empire. The local forces of the various Dominions thus were to form part of one great homogeneous Imperial Army in a much larger sense than that term had hitherto been used. It was intended that Staff Colleges should be established in each of the States of the Empire on the lines of the Staff Colleges at Camberley and Quetta.

THE NAVY

The King (Admiral of the Fleet, May 7, 1910)

Personal Aide-de-Camp to the King, Admiral of the Marquess of Milford Haven, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G.

First and Principal Aide-de-Camp to the King, Admiral Sir Henry B. Jackson, G.C.B., K.C.V.O., F.R.S.

Naval Aides-de-Camp to the King, Captains Algernon W. Heneage, C.B., M.V.O., E. M. Phillpotts, C.B., B. H. F. Bartlelot, C.B., M.V.O., R. Webb, C.B., Sir R. Y. Tyrwhitt, K.O.B., D.S.O., W. G. E. Ruck-Keene, M.V.O., F. O. Learmonth, C.B., P. H. Colomb, G. H. Borrett, W. H. Cowan.

Marine Aides-de-Camp to the King, Col. A. E. Marchant, C.B., B.-Gen. G. M. Campbell.

Chaplain in Ordinary to the King, Ven. Archdeacon Hugh S. Wood, D.D.

Honorary Physicians to the King, Insp.-Generals A. B. Messer, M.D., H. O. Woods, C.V.O., C.B., M.D. (*extra*), Fleet-Surg. A. R. Bankart, C.V.O., M.B., Surg.-Generals Sir James Porter, K.C.B., M.D., C. Pearson, M.D., Sir A. W. May, K.C.B., F.R.C.S.

Honorary Surgeons to the King, Insp.-Generals Sir James N. Dick, K.C.B., W. H. Lloyd, M.D.; Dep. Insp.-Gen. A. G. Delmege, M.V.O., M.D. (*extra*); Insp.-Gen. Sir Henry F. Norbury, K.C.B., M.D.; Surg.-Gen. H. Todd, C.B.

Honorary Chaplains to the King, Rev. J. C. Cox-Edwards, M.A., Rev. J. H. Berry, M.A., Rev. W. Stuart Harris, D.D., Rev. F. Flynn, LL.D., Rev. A. W. Plant, M.A.

Administration: The Admiralty Board; Distribution of Business; Admiralty Departments; The Naval War Staff; The Royal Marines; Ordnance and Torpedo Depots.
Organisation: Personnel; Finance; Material.
Miscellaneous: The Flag List; Dockyard and Port Commands.
The Navies of the Combatants (pp. 825-9).

ADMINISTRATION

The Admiralty Board

First Lord, Rt. Hon. Sir Eric Campbell Geddes, G.B.E., K.C.B., M.P.

First Sea Lord and Chief of Naval Staff, Adm. Sir John Rushworth Jellicoe, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., £1,500° and house

Deputy First Sea Lord, V.-Adm. Sir Rosslyn E. Wemyss, K.C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O., £1,500°

Second Sea Lord, V.-Adm. Sir Herbert L. Heath, K.C.B., M.V.O., £1,500°

Third Sea Lord, R.-Adm. Lionel Halsey, C.B., C.M.G., £1,500°

Fourth Sea Lord, Hugh H. D. Tothill, C.B., £1,500°

Fifth Sea Lord (Director of Air Services), Commodore Godfrey M. Paine, C.B., M.V.O.

Deputy Chief of Naval Staff, V.-Adm. (*actg.*) Sir Henry F. Oliver, K.C.B., M.V.O.

Asstt. Chief of Naval Staff, R.-Adm. Alexander L. Duff, C.B.

Civil Lord, Rt. Hon. Ernest George Protyman, M.P., £1,000

Controller, Sir Alan Garrett Anderson, K.B.E.

Parliamentary and Financial Secretary, Rt. Hon. Thomas J. Macnamara, M.P., £2,000

Permanent Secretary, Sir Oswyn A. R. Murray, K.C.B., £2,000

Additional Parliamentary Secretary, Earl of Lytton.

Unlike the other great departments of the Government, the Navy is not presided over by a Secretary of State. This is due to the circumstance that the constitutional ruler of the Navy is a Lord High Admiral, but the office has been continuously in commission since 1708, except during the period when it was filled by the Duke of Clarence, afterwards William IV. The Commissioners are generally styled "the Lords of the Admiralty" or "the Board."

On May 14, 1917, when Sir Eric Geddes joined the Board of Admiralty as Controller, it was officially announced that other changes had been made on the Board. Admiral Sir John R. Jellicoe, the First Sea Lord, took the additional title of Chief of the Naval Staff, and Vice-Admiral Sir Henry Oliver, until then Chief of the Naval Staff, became an additional Member of the Board of

• In addition to naval half-pay.

Admiralty, with the title of Deputy Chief of the Naval Staff. Rear-Admiral Alexander L. Duff, in charge of the Anti-Submarine Division of the War Staff, also became an additional Member of the Board of Admiralty, with the title of Assistant chief of the Naval Staff. Simultaneously, Rear-Admiral Lionel Halsey, Fourth Sea Lord, became Third Sea Lord, in succession to Rear-Admiral F. O. T. Tudor, whom it was officially announced would be appointed Commander-in-Chief of the China Station in due course; and Rear-Admiral H. H. D. Tothill became Fourth Sea Lord in succession to Rear-Admiral Halsey.

The following official explanation of these changes was issued:

The changes thus made in Admiralty organisation have a twofold object. The first is to free the First Sea Lord and the Heads of the Naval Staff, so far as possible, from administrative work, in order that they may concentrate their attention on the important issues relating to the naval conduct of the war. At the same time the process of strengthening the Naval Staff by the addition of officers transferred from the active sea service is being continued.

The second object is to strengthen the Shipbuilding and Production Departments of the Admiralty by providing an organisation comparable to that which has supplied the Army with munitions. Further, it is intended to develop and utilise to the best advantage the whole of the shipbuilding resources of the country, and, so far as possible, to concentrate the organisation under one authority. Sir Eric Geddes has been chosen for this position, and he will be responsible for fulfilling the ship-building requirements of the Admiralty, War Office, and Ministry of Shipping, so far as possible, by manufacture or purchase, whether at home or abroad. His duties will also include the production of armaments and munitions.

The Secretary of the Admiralty also made the following further announcement regarding the constitution of the Admiralty Department which was established under Sir Eric Geddes as Controller:

As indicated in the preliminary announcement made by the First Lord of the Admiralty in the House of Commons on the 14th inst., the Con-

troller is responsible for meeting the combined requirements of the Admiralty, the War Office, the Ministry of Shipping, and other Government Departments in respect of the design construction, alterations, and repairs of warships and other vessels of all classes, and the requirements of the Admiralty in respect of armaments and munitions.

Sir Eustace H. Tennyson D'Eyncourt, K.C.B., continues to hold the office of Director of Naval Construction in the new organisation, and remains the principal technical adviser of the Board of Admiralty on the design of warships.

The following appointments to the Controller's Department have been made:—

Deputy Controllers—Thomas Bell, late managing director of Messrs. John Brown and Co.'s Clyde Bank establishment, to be deputy-controller for Dockyards and shipbuilding. He will be responsible to the Controller for all matters pertaining to the construction of warships and the maintenance, alteration, and repair of warships and armed merchant cruisers, both at the Royal Dockyards and by contract.

Maj.-Gen. A. S. Collard, C.B., R.E., director of inland waterways and docks in the department of the director-general of movements and railways, to be controller for auxiliary shipbuilding. He will be responsible to the controller for all matters connected with the design, construction, and purchase of merchant ships, transports, oilers, fleet coaling vessels and similar vessels, of inland water transport vessels and of auxiliary small craft of all kinds required by the Admiralty or other Government departments. He will also be responsible for the alteration and repair of all such vessels, except at the Royal Dockyards.

Sir Vincent L. Raven, chief superintendent of ordnance factories, to be deputy-controller for armament production. He will be responsible to the Controller for all matters pertaining to the manufacture and purchase of ordnance, etc., *matériel*, torpedo and mine, etc. *matériel*.

Directors: W. J. Berry, assistant director of naval construction to be director of warship production. He will be responsible to the deputy-controller for Dockyards and shipbuilding, for the economical and expeditious construction of warships of all kinds by contract, including hull, armour, machinery, electrical apparatus, and equipment and fittings.

Rear-Admiral Laurence E. Power, C.B., M.V.O., superintendent of contract-built ships, to be director of Dockyards and repairs. He will be responsible to the Deputy Controller for Dockyards and shipbuilding, for the general management of the Dockyards, and for the economical and expeditious performance of work therein, including the construction, repairs, and alterations of warships and their machinery, electrical apparatus equipment, and fittings.

Col. H. Livesey, R.E., deputy-director of inland waterways and docks, to be director of contracts during the absence of Sir Frederick W. Black, K.C.B., who is now serving as director-general of munitions supply in the Ministry of Munitions.

Lt.-Col. J. G. Beharrell, assistant director-general of movements and railways, to be director of statistics.

Lt.-Col. R. S. Horne, K.C., to be a director charged with all questions relating to the supply, distribution, and allotment of raw materials.

The services of the military officers above mentioned have been placed at the disposal of the Board of Admiralty by the Army Council, and those of Sir Vincent Raven by the Minister of Munitions. Act.-Capt. Thomas E. Crease, C.B.,

R.N., has been appointed to be naval assistant to the Controller, and J. A. C. Champion civil assistant to the Third Sea Lord and the Controller.

Sir James B. Marshall, K.C.B., director of Dockyards and Dockyard work, and W. H. Whiting, O.B., superintendent of construction accounts and contract work, are now relinquishing the appointments which they continued to hold at the request of the Board of Admiralty since they reached the normal age of retirement from the public service.

On June 6, 1917, in reply to a question by Mr. G. Lambert, M.P., Dr. Macnamara said that the reconstituted Board of Admiralty consisted of eleven members besides the Parliamentary and Permanent Secretaries. It included the additional Civil Lord, who was at that time employed by the Government in connection with other services. Dr. Macnamara gave the following summary of the distribution of Admiralty business: First Lord, general direction; First Sea Lord, Deputy Chief of Naval Staff, and Assistant Chief of Naval Staff, war operations; Second Sea Lord, personnel; Third Sea Lord and Controller, *matériel* (the former, mainly requirements; the latter, production); Fourth Sea Lord, stores and transport; Fifth Sea Lord, air service; Civil Lord, works; Financial Secretary, finance; Permanent Secretary, Admiralty business. Dr. Macnamara added, in reply to other questions, that there were two Parliamentary Secretaries to the Board. He acted in the House of Commons, and Lord Lytton had undertaken to represent the Admiralty in the House of Lords, as an additional Parliamentary Secretary, he thought without pay.

On July 17, among other changes in the Government, it was officially announced that Sir Edward Carson was to become a Member of the War Cabinet, without portfolio, and that Sir Eric Geddes had been chosen to succeed him as First Lord of the Admiralty.

Further changes in the Admiralty Board were made known on Aug. 6, 1917, when Vice-Admiral Sir Rosslyn Wemyss became Second Sea Lord, in succession to Admiral Sir Cecil Burney, whom it was announced would be employed on special duty. Mr. Alan Garrett Anderson (late Vice-Chairman of the Wheat Commission) was appointed Controller, in the vacancy caused by the appointment of Sir Eric Geddes as First Lord. On the appointment of Vice-Admiral Sir Rosslyn Wemyss, the opportunity was taken to rearrange the duties of the Second Sea Lord, who was relieved of detailed administrative work connected with the personnel of the Fleet. It was also announced that R. F. Dunnell (Secretary and Solicitor of the North Eastern Railway), had, with the approval of the directors of the North Eastern Railway, accepted the appointment of Temporary and Additional Assistant Secretary of the Admiralty. It was further announced that Sir W. Graham Greene had become Secretary of the Ministry of Munitions, vacating the office of Permanent Secretary of the Admiralty, in which he was succeeded by Sir Oswyn A. R. Murray. Mr. Charles Walker succeeded the last-named as Assistant Secretary of the Admiralty.

Private Secretaries and Naval Assistants

Private Secretaries to First Lord, G. A. Steel, E. H. Packer, Capt. Thos. E. Crease, C.B., R.N., Comdr. S. T. Burgoyne, O.B.E., M.V.O. R.N.V.R. £200*
Private Sec. to First Sea Lord, J. S. Barnes. £100*

* Allowance, in addition to salary as clerk, principal clerk, etc.

Private Sec. to Third Sea Lord, D. Macmillan (temp.) £100*
Private Sec. to Fourth Sea Lord, C. B. Coxwell £100*
Private Sec. to Fifth Sea Lord, W. G. Perrin £100*
Private Sec. to Civil Lord, N. MacLeod £100*
Private Sec. to Controller, E. P. Evans .
Private Sec. to Financial Secretary, F. W. Hadden (actg.)
Private Sec. to Permanent Secretary, Sub-Lieut. G. Marsden, R.N.V.R. (temp.)
Naval Secretary to First Lord, Rear-Admiral A. F. Everett, C.B. £2,000
Naval Assistant to First Sea Lord, Captain Edward M. Phillpotts, C.B., R.N. £950
Additional do. Paymaster-in-Chief H. H. Share, C.B., R.N.
Naval Assistants to Deputy First Sea Lord, Commr. J. P. R. Marriott; Fleet-Paymaster (actg.), Hugh Miller, R.N.
Naval Assistants to Second Sea Lord, Captain Henry T. Buller, M.V.O., R.N.; Fleet-Paymaster (actg.) Herbert M. Boxer £950
Naval Assistants to Third Sea Lord, Commr. Dudley B. N. North, R.N.; Staff-Paym. Arthur C. A. Janion, R.N. £950
Naval Assistants to Fourth Sea Lord, Commr. Lawrence W. Braithwaite, R.N.; Staff-Paym. Francis K. Kempson.
Naval Assistant to Fifth Sea Lord, Capt. Arthur V. Vyvyan, D.S.O., R.N. (is also Assist. Dir. of Air Service).
Naval Assistant to Deputy Chief of Naval Staff, Capt. Arthur de K. L. May, R.N.
Naval Assistant to Assist. Chief of Naval Staff, Capt. Reginald G. H. Henderson, R.N.
Civil Assistant to Third Sea Lord and the Controller, J. A. C. Champion (temp.).

DISTRIBUTION OF BUSINESS

The Admiralty issued a statement dated Sept. 7, 1912, with memoranda by the First Lord, in which it was announced that the following distribution of Admiralty business had been approved, and would come into force forthwith:—

First Lord, General Direction of all business.
First Sea Lord, Organisation for War and Distribution of the Fleet.
Second Sea Lord, Personnel.
Third Sea Lord, Matériel.
Fourth Sea Lord, Stores and Transport.
Civil Lord, Works, Buildings, and Greenwich Hospital.
Additional Civil Lord, Contracts and Dockyard business.
Parliamentary Secretary, Finance.
Permanent Secretary, Admiralty business.

For purposes of reference, the following are the full details of the distribution of business among the members of the Board of Admiralty, as given in the official Memorandum of Sept. 7, 1912:—

First Lord

1. General direction and supervision of all business relating to the Navy. Political and Board questions. 2. Promotions and removals from the Service of Naval and Marine officers. Honours and rewards. 3. Royal Yachts and Admiralty Yacht, including appointment of all officers. 4. Appointment of admirals and officers in command, including engineer rear-admirals, surgeons-general and deputy surgeons-general, and staff appointments of Royal Marines. 5.

* Allowance, in addition to salary as clerk, principal clerk, etc.

Chaplain of the Fleet, appointment of, and entry of naval chaplains and instructors. 6. Civil appointments and promotions (higher posts). 7. Naval cadetships and nominations to assistant clerkships, R.N.

First Sea Lord

1. Preparation for war: All large questions of naval policy and maritime warfare—to advise. 2. Fighting and sea-going efficiency of the Fleet, its organisation and mobilisation, including complements of ships as affecting total numbers; system of gunnery and torpedo exercises of the Fleet, and tactical employment of aircraft, and all military questions connected with the foregoing; distribution and movements of all ships in commission and in reserve. 3. Superintendence of the War Staff and the Hydrographic Department.

Second Sea Lord

1. Manning and training of the Fleet; details of complements, of ships and establishments; barracks, training, and educational establishments, with their complements; also all mobilisation regulations for the personnel. 2. Service and appointments of officers of all branches (except as reserved to First Lord). 3. Royal Marines. 4. Coastguard and Reserve Forces. 5. Hospitals. 6. Discipline (see Note). 7. Signals.

NOTE.—The following papers are invariably to be marked also to the First Sea Lord: (1) Questions of importance relating to discipline. (2) Questions affecting total Fleet numbers.

Third Sea Lord

1. Design of matériel for the Fleet, including ships and their machinery, armour, naval ordnance and gun mountings, aeroplanes and airships, and docking facilities; also alterations and additions to ships which affect design or fighting efficiency. Preparation of estimates of costs of all new construction falling due in any year under current and prospective programmes. Superintendence of the Departments of the Director of Naval Construction, Engineer-in-Chief, Director of Naval Ordnance, Director of Naval Equipment, Director of Air Department, and Superintendent of Compasses. 2. Design questions affecting vessels proposed to be purchased for the Fleet or to be employed in auxiliary services. 3. Inventions relating to ships, machinery, etc. 4. Salvage of vessels, so far as technical and professional considerations are involved.

Fourth Sea Lord

1. Transport service, including hired auxiliary vessels other than armed merchant cruisers. Passages. 2. Superintendence of naval store, Fleet coaling, and victualling services; ordnance and medical stores, etc., and all questions relating thereto. 3. Full and half pay; allowances and compensations, including table money, prize questions, pilotage and surveying pay, and freight of treasure and all extra payments. Debts of officers and men. Naval and Marine pensions and widows' pensions. Character, conduct, and badge questions. Naval savings banks. 4. Medals. Uniform regulations. 5. Naval detention quarters and Bodmin Naval Prison. Deserters—rewards for apprehension; removals of "R." 6. General salvage money questions, and money demands for salvage of naval stores. 7. Collisions.

Civil Lord

1. Works and buildings, including purchases of land; Coastguard buildings, sites, and leases.

2. Staff of civil establishments (except as reserved to First Lord), including classification, appointment, promotion, pay, allowances, and pension; dockyard police. 3. Greenwich Hospital business, including appointments (except of Naval chaplains to livings, Superintendent of the Royal Hospital School, Curator of the Painted Hall, and appointments to Greenwich Hospital Pensions). 4. Charitable fund, compassionate allowances, subscriptions, etc., and allowances to ministers of religion, and grants in aid of churches and schools. 5. Marine and dockyard schools. 6. Special questions affecting retirement and pay of Naval and Marine officers and men, when discretionary power is specifically provided for by Order in Council.

NOTE.—Works questions of an important character, or if likely to affect questions dealt with by the Financial Secretary, will be marked to him also.

Additional Civil Lord

1. Contracts for *matériel* for the Fleet (including ships and their machinery, armour, naval ordnance and gun mountings, aeroplanes and airships), works, yard machinery, and stores of all descriptions. Contract arrangements in connection with the disposal, salvage, or loan of vessels or stores. Superintendence of the Contract and Purchase Department. 2. General organisation of dockyards, including provision of labour and plant, and any business questions in connection with the building and repair of ships and their machinery, whether in the dockyards or in private yards.

NOTE.—Tenders for ships' hulls and propelling machinery, armour, and important gun and aircraft orders, will also be marked to the Third Sea Lord.

Parliamentary and Financial Secretary

1. Finance, estimates, and expenditure generally, and all proposals for new and unusual expenditure. 2. Accounts—cash, store, and dockyard expense. 3. Purchase and sale of ships, and of stores generally. 4. Payment of hire of ships as armed merchant cruisers, troop ships, colliers, freight ships, etc. 5. Questions involving reference to the Treasury financially, except the less important works questions dealt with finally by the Civil Lord. 6. Exchequer and Audit Department—Questions connected with. 7. General labour questions, including annual petitions.

Permanent Secretary

1. General office organisation. 2. Discipline of the clerical staff of the various Admiralty Departments. 3. Admiralty procedure. 4. Recommendations for appointments and promotions in the Admiralty Office. 5. Correspondence. 6. Communications with Foreign Naval Attachés. 7. Communications with ministers of religion (other than Church of England).

NOTE.—Routine papers, as defined below, will be disposed of by the Permanent Secretary. (a) Such as require intermediate action or reference to render them sufficiently complete for decision by the Board. (b) Such as do not involve some new principle, establish a precedent, or occasion expense not provided for under existing regulations. (c) Such as do not involve any point of discipline, or affect the movements of or orders to a ship.

In the absence of the Permanent Secretary the Assistant Secretary will act in his place.

Notes

1. It is to be understood that in any matter of great importance the First Sea Lord is always to

be consulted by the other Sea Lords, the Civil Lord, the Additional Civil Lord, and the Parliamentary and Permanent Secretaries; but each Member of the Board and the Parliamentary and Permanent Secretaries will communicate direct with the First Lord. 2. The proceedings of courts martial will be marked to the Fourth and Second Sea Lords, but will specially pass under review of the Fourth Sea Lord, who will call the attention of the Second Sea Lord to any special point requiring consideration. The latter will consult the First Sea Lord in cases of importance.

Secretary's Department

Assist. Sec. Charles Walker, C.B. . . . £1,400

*Principal Clerks, J. W. S. Anderson, M.V.O. (acting Assist. Sec.), J. S. Barnes (actg.), C. R. Brigstocke (actg.), H. W. Brown, W. J. Evans, A. Flint, W. F. Nicholson, C.B., S. H. Phillips (actg.), S. H. Plummer (actg.), R. R. Scott, C.S.I. (acting Assist. Sec.), R. Skinner (actg.). £850-1,000

Assist. Sec. for Finance Duties, V. W. Baddeley, C.B. . . . £1,000-1,200

*Principal Principals, C. J. Adams, J. A. C. Champion (actg.), E. C. Cleary (actg.), C. B. Coxwell (actg.), H. Eastwood, T. Fry (actg.), R. M. Y. Gleadowe (actg.), R. G. Hayes, E. Lee, N. Macleod (actg.), O. G. Madin (actg.), P. E. Marrack (actg.), J. E. Masterton Smith, C.B., C. Perham (actg.), A. H. M. Robertson (actg.), E. Sowers (actg.), G. A. Steel (actg.), R. Walton (actg.). £600-800

*Clerks, J. B. Abraham, G. Dunn . . . £200-500

*Staff Clerks, H. Akhurst, G. F. Cotton, H. Crombie (actg.), F. W. Danter, A. P. Hegarty (actg.), A. W. Houstin (actg.), A. Maln, G. J. Main, E. J. Miller (actg.), J. Northam, A. Pegrum (actg.), H. O. Simmons (actg.), V. T. Simpson, E. J. Tozer, W. E. Varnals (actg.), F. G. C. Young . . . £350-450

Librarian, W. G. Perrin (£400-600) (acting as Secretary to Fifth Sea Lord).

Deputy Librarian, J. F. Phillips (£300-400) (acting as Civil Assist., Board of Invention and Research).

Acting Librarian, L. G. C. Laughton.

The Admiralty Library, consisting of some 50,000 volumes, was removed in Aug. and Sept. 1910 to more convenient apartments in the new buildings over the entrance to the Mall; and at the same time steps were taken to provide a reading-room for officers of the Royal Navy and Marines, and for naval students obtaining permission to use the library. The reading-room was officially opened by the First Lord on Sept. 20, 1911. Part I. of a subject catalogue of printed books in the Library, dealing with the Historical Section, was issued in July 1912.

ADMIRALTY NAVAL STAFF

Chief of the Naval Staff, Adm. Sir John R. Jellicoe, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O.

Deputy Chief of the Naval Staff, V.-Adm. (actg.)

Sir Henry F. Oliver, K.C.B., M.V.O.

Assist. Chief, R.-Adm. Alexander L. Duff, C.B.

Operations Division

Director of the Operations Division, R.-Adm. George P. W. Hope, C.B. . . . £1,500

Deputy Director, Captain Henry W. Grant, C.B. R.N. . . . £800

* The Clerical Staff is arranged alphabetically in each class, and the arrangement does not indicate precedence. Promotion to higher appointments will be by selection and not by seniority.

Assist. Directors, Capt. Charles P. R. Coode, D.S.O.;
Lt.-Col. Walter T. C. Jones, D.S.O., R.M.L.I.
Naval and Marine Staff, Captains A. G. Allgood
(ret.), A. F. Beal, R. P. Clutton (ret.), C. G. S.
Eeles (ret.), C. H. Pilcher, C. D. Roper (temp.);
Commanders, K. G. B. Dewar, F. Bowden-
Smith (ret.), S. V. S. C. Messum (ret.), T. W.
Stirling (emerg.), L. Robinson; Wing-Commr.
H. A. Williamsou (actg.); Lieut.-Com. Hou.
J. A. Kenworthy; Bt. Lt.-Col. F. J. French;
Lieut.-Com. J. P. Gibbs; Lieut.-Com. H.
Ingram, R.N.V.R.; Lieuts. R.N.V.R., S. T.
Morris, H. I. Dear, C. F. Yeomans, L. E.
Lander, W. A. Johnson, T. C. Spurway; Flt.
Sub-Lieut. S. F. Ingram; Sub-Lieut. R.N.V.R.
C. S. Goddard; Assist.-Paym. R.N.V.R. F. J.
Magee £530
Civil Staff, Staff Clerk, F. R. Bailey (actg.) £350-500

Plans Division

Director of Plans, R.-Adm. Roger J. B. Keyes, C.B.,
C.M.G., M.V.O., D.S.O.
Assist. ditto, Capt. C. T. M. Fuller, C.M.G., D.S.O.,
A. D. P. R. Pound.

Intelligence Division

Director of the Intelligence Division, R.-Adm. Sir
William R. Hall, K.C.M.G., C.B., R.N. £1,500
Assist. ditto, Captains Raymond A. Nugent, M.V.O.,
R.N., Thomas E. Wardle, R.N. £800
Naval and Marine Staff, Capt. F. Wray, D.S.O.,
W. M. James; Commanders V. R. Brandon,
F. G. G. Chilton, Colpoys C. Waleott (ret.), M. E.
Cochrane, D.S.O., G. B. Spicer-Simson, D.S.O.
W. C. Lucas, A. C. Dewar (ret.), A. E. F. Bedford,
Lord Herschell, Commr. R.N.V.R., Hon. W.
Cozens-Hardy, K.C., C. P. Serocold, R. J. B.
Hippesley, G. G. Eady, A. G. Denniston;
Lieut.-Coms. Walter T. Bagot, A. W. Wood
(ret.); Lieut. R. V. de Halpert (ret. temp.);
Lieut.-Coms. R.N.V.R. F. E. Adecock, N. de
Grey, G. Talbot; Eng.-Commauder Percy
Wheater; Bt. Lt.-Col. Frauk V. Temple,
R.M.L.I., Maj. Walter Sinclair, R.M.L.I., Percy
R. Heycock, R.M.A., Cecil E. S. Wright, R.M.L.I.,
Bernard F. Trench, R.M.L.I., C. B. Mullins,
R.M.L.I.; Capt. J. C. Farmer, R.M.L.I.; Lieut.-
Coms. W. Dudley Ward, M.P., E. F. Wood, H.
Paget, R.N.V.R.; C.N.R. Wright; Lieuts. E. S.
Williams, A. H. M. Haggard; A. P. Hadow,
R.N.V.R., A. B. Watts, R.N.V.R., F. Romer,
R.N.V.R., H. Kennard, P. C. Tiarke, F. Birch,
A. F. Stevenson, H. M. Howard, A. D. Knox,
E. Harrison, E. C. J. Green, E. Bullough,
G. L. N. Pope, L. A. Willoughby, L. E. Wix,
W. F. Clarke, Hon. Dudley F. N. Fitzgerald;
Naval Instr. G. V. Rayment, B.A.; Fleet-Pay-
masters Charles J. E. Rotter, Ernest W. C.
Thring, W. H. Eves; Staff-Paym. J. N. Fletcher,
L. Hirst (actg.); Asst.-Paymasters H. Foster,
R.N.R., W. H. Osman, R.N.V.R., W. Cawthera.
Civil Staff, Staff Clerks, Hugh Broadbent, A.
Backhouse (actg.), C. Brickenden (Cartographer)
£350-550

Mobilisation Division

Director of the Mobilisation Division, Rear-Admiral
M. Culme-Seymour, C.B., M.V.O. £1,500
Assist. Dir. Capt. G. Hopwood (actg.)
Naval Staff, Commanders Gilbert R. de la P. Nugent,
K. Bronger £530
Civil Staff, Staff Clerk for Manning Duties, Robert
Gordon; Staff Clerk, J. E. Collins (actg.) £350-550

Trade Division

Director of the Trade Division (acting), Captain
Alan G. Hotham, R.N.

Assist. Director of the Trade Division (acting),
Captain Horace W. Longden, C.M.G., R.N.
Secretary to D.T.D., Staff-Paym. J. Siddalls.

Naval and Marine Staff, Captains W. H. D.
Margesson (ret.), T. H. Foster (ret.), P. Walter
(ret.), R. L. Crichton (ret.); Commrs. Maxwell
H. Anderson (actg.) (ret.), W. C. Castle (actg.),
E. B. Compton (ret.), Sir Charles L. Cust, Bt.,
K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E., O. V. de Satge (ret.),
T. Fisher, W. P. Koe (ret.) (actg.), A. L. Strange,
A. H. Tarleton, M.V.O. (emerg.); Lieut.-Coms.
W. Giuman, R.N.V.R., W. E. Arnold-Foster,
R.N.V.R.; Lieuts. H. C. Arnold-Foster (emerg.),
W. H. Stewart, R.N.R., F. H. McCormick-
Goodhart, R.N.V.R., L. McCormick-Goodhart,
R.N.V.R., J. B. D. Joce, R.N.V.R., E. A. Lang,
A. N. Fielden; Eng.-Com. H. C. Rush (ret.);
Lt.-Col. T. H. Hawkins, C.M.G., R.M.L.I.; Fleet-
Paym. G. Hewlett; Staff-Payms. C. Prior,
W. R. Scotland, H. B. Tuffill, R.N.R., W. A. J.
Boxford (actg.), R.N.R.; Sub-Lieuts. H. J. R.
Maitland, R.N.V.R., A. R. Mollison, R.N.V.R.,
A. Bright-Smith, R.N.V.R.; Asst.-Payms.
J. H. Wilson, R.N.R., Sholto G. Douglas, R.N.V.R.,
H. S. Kingsford, R.N.V.R.

Civil Staff, Staff Clerk, J. T. Cotton.

Appointed for Temporary Service during the War,
H. S. Moss Blundell, C.B.E. (unp.), Sir F. Bolton
(unp.), E. Burns-Pye (unp.), Mrs. C. H. Camp-
bell (unp.), H. C. Cumberbatch (unp.), A. Deacon
(unp.), J. J. Fenton, G. D. Hardinge-Tyler,
W. E. Hargreaves (unp.), J. Heron Lepper.

Signal Section

Head of Signal Section, (vacant).

Naval Staff, Commanders E. J. Hardman-Jones,
R. L. Nicholson, D.S.O.; Lieut.-Comr. G. B. Vil-
liers; Lieuts. F. P. O. Bridgeman, F. W. Atter-
bury, R.N.V.R.; Bt. Maj. S. C. Wace, R.M.A.; J.
L. Syson; Staff-Payms. J. E. A. Brown,
E. W. H. Travis (actg.), A. C. Home (actg.);
Sub-Lieuts. R.N.V.R. B. Rhys, J. C. F. Davidson,
W. O. Phelps, G. C. Young, J. R. N. Charter;
Actg. Staff-Paym. G. H. Russell (temp.); Staff-
Paym. R. B. Ford, R.N.R. (actg.); Assist.-Paym.
J. W. Sells, D.S.C., R.N.R.

Naval Attachés, V.-Admiral Richard P. F. Purefoy,
M.V.O. (The Hague), Feb. 15, 1916; Capt.
Montagu W. W. P. Consett (Stockholm),
July 27, 1912; Fitzmaurice Acton (Tokio),
Oct. 1917; E. L. D. Boyle, C.M.G. (emerg.), (Rio
de Janeiro), Dec. 4, 1914; A. H. Quick (San-
tiago), Sept. 28, 1916; D. A. H. Larking, C.M.G.
(Rome), Nov. 8, 1915; Commanders Harold
G. Grenfell (Petrograd), April 1, 1912; C. O.
Dix, D.S.O. (Copenhagen), June 28, 1917;
I. A. S. Hutton (Peking), Oct. 6, 1916; S. B.
Mainguy (Paris), Oct. 1, 1917; G. Talbot,
R.N.V.R. (Athens), Aug. 23, 1917. £982-1,165

Anti-Submarine Division

Director of the Anti-Submarine Division, Capt.
W. W. Fisher, M.V.O., R.N.
Assist. ditto, Capt. Claude Seymour, D.S.O., R.N.
Sec. to D.A.S.D. Staff-Paym. M. Blake.
Naval Staff, Capt. (actg.) A. M. Yeats-Brown, D.S.O.;
Commanders J. W. Carrington, D.S.O., G. H. Lewis,
E. H. Russell, L. H. Horden, L. G. B. A.
Campbell, D.S.O., H. L. Hitchens; Eng.-Capt.
H. W. Metcalfe (ret.); Eng.-Com. E. W. Riley;
Temp. Eng.-Lieut.-Com. T. Carr; Lieut.-Coms.
S. S. English, A. M. Willoughby (emerg.),
L. C. Bernacchi, R.N.V.R. (actg.), T. M. W.
Wallis, R.N.V.R. (actg.); Lieuts. A. H. Goatley,
C. A. G. Hutchison (temp.), Lieuts. R.N.V.R.
W. L. Preece, H. V. M. Hazzard, C. A. V.

Roper, P.W.A., H. M. Beatty, D. H. Morris;
Staff-Paym. (*act.*) G. Franklin.
Staff Clerks, W. G. Johus (*act.*), W. R. Hale (*act.*).

Minesweeping Division

Director of Minesweeping, Capt. Lionel G. Preston
C.B.

Naval Staff, Comdr. H. M. J. Rundle (*act.*);
Lieut.-Coms. G. C. Glen, D.S.O., T. C. MacGill;
Lieuts. C. H. Powell, R.N.V.R., G. M. Morse,
R.N.V.R.; Paymaster R. B. Ford, R.N.R.

Mercantile Movements Division

Director of Mercantile Movements, Capt. Frederic
A. Whitehead.

Naval Staff, Capts. Bertram H. Smith (*ret.*),
H. M. Edwards; Commdrs. H. B. Mulleneux,
J. Kiddle, C. D. Longstaff, F. G. S. Peile,
H. W. Kenrick, R.N.R. (*ret.*); Lieut.-Com. Claude
B. Evans; Lieuts. J. R. Harding, R.N.R., F. C.
Lidstone, R.N.V.R.; Sub-Lieut. P. S. Knowles.
Fleet-Paym. H. W. Eldou Manisty, C.M.G.
(*Organising Manager*); Capt. Cathart R. Wasou,
C.M.G. (*Capt. of Naval Tugs*); Commdrs. R. C. L.
Owen (*ret.*), Hartley R. G. Moore, N. B. Youel
(*ret.*), H. D. King, D.S.O., V.D., R.N.V.R., R.
Appleyard, R.N.V.R.; Lt.-Comdr. J. O. Wyatt
(*ret.*); Lieuts. G. E. Burton, H. M. Eisdell,
R.N.V.R., G. F. Gilbert, R.N.V.R., A. P. Herbert,
R.N.V.R.; Staff-Payms. J. M. Hodge, E. S.
Duggan (*act.*); Assist.-Payms. R.N.V.R., R. W.
Carroll, A. G. Quaife, R. P. White, C. Robbins,
R. H. B. St. John, H. G. Hickman.

The Naval War Staff was established by an
Admiralty Memorandum dated Jan. I, 1912, which
Memorandum was reprinted as an appendix to
the First Lord's Statement Explanatory of the
Navy Estimates, 1912-13 [Cd. 6106].

Hydrographic Department

Hydrographer, R.-Adm. John F. Parry, C.B. £1,500
Assist. ditto, Captain Ernest C. Hardy, R.N. £950
Director of Navigation, Capt. John A. Webster,
M.V.O., R.N.

Chief Civil Assist. W. D. Barber, i.s.o. £700
Naval Assists. Capts. Hy. P. Douglas, C. F.
Oldham, C. H. C. Langdon, A. W. Torlesse;
Coms. Bishop O. M. Davy, William T. P.
Wilson (*ret.*), Harold D. Warburg (*act.*) (*in*
charge of Tidal Work), Lewis L. T. Jones,
F. M. Hodgson, Charles M. Gibson; Lieut. Coms.
John S. Harris, Alan F. S. Grant, Archibald C.
Bell, H. L. Haslewood (*ret.*), C. P. Hearle,
Francois May, J. R. Harvey; Lieuts. R. T.
Gould (*ret.*), J. F. H. Pollen. £530-600

Supt. of Charts, Comdr. John A. Edgell £700-800
Supt. of Sailing Directions, Captain (*act.*) Charles
V. Smith (*ret.*)

Supt. of Chart Issues, W. E. Llewellyn

Chief Cartographers, A. W. Codd, B.A., F. H.
Sharbau, and Hugh E. Underhill £415-500
Cartographers, J. Henry Aitken, J. W. Atherton,
J. A. B. Buck, B.Sc., L. De Ville, A. Foxcroft
Gibson, M.D., David Hardie (*temp.* Lieut.,
R.N.V.R.), G. R. Hayes, J. M. Lee, J. E. McGegan,
E. Mason (*act.*), C. M. Mende, Harry Moody,
H. H. Oakley, B.Sc., T. J. Richmond, B.Sc.,
G. B. Stigant £100-400

Staff Clerks, E. H. Chapman (*act.*), W. Linde-
green, W. E. Llewellyn £350-450

Appointed or lent for temporary service during the
War, Lieut. J. F. H. Pollen (*ret.*), R. W. Ashborn
(*Geological Survey*), J. O. Borley, M.A. (*Id. of*
Agriculture and Fisheries), D. J. R. Edney (*Royal*
Observatory, Greenwich), G. H. Fowler, B.A.,
Ph.D., F.L.S., and Capt. (*ret.*) C. E. Montro, R.N.
(*Id. of Trade*).

Naval Equipment Department

Director of Naval Equipment, Captain Edward
M. Phillpotts, C.B., A.D.C. £1,500

Assist. ditto, Capt. Humphrey T. Walwyn, D.S.O.
£950

Capt. A. Farrington, C. G. R. Brandon (*ret.*).

Commdrs. G. H. H. Holden (*ret.*), V. S. Rashleigh,
F. F. Rose, D.S.O., S. B. Boyd-Richardson,
L. G. E. Crabbe, E. L. B. Lockyer, D.S.O. (*ret.*)
(*act.*).

Lieut. R.N.R. A. P. Croxford.

Lieuts. R.N.V.R. N. Wilkinson (*temp.*), C. Thomas
(*temp.*), C. Payne (*temp.*), H. A. Yockney, Cecil
King.

Eng. Captain, Henry Teed (*ret.*).

Carp. Lieut. Thomas L. Soper.

Salvage Section

Assist. Director of Naval Equipment (*for Salvage*),
Capt. C. P. Metcalfe, D.S.O. (*ret.*).

Commdr. J. H. Dathan (*ret.*).

Staff-Paym. A. W. B. Messenger.

Salvage Officers, Comdrs. R.N.R. J. W. Gracey
(*act.*), Ivo J. Kay (*act.*), C. K. Borissow (*act.*)
(*temp.*) (*and as Chief Salvage Off. in Mediter-*
ranean), G. J. Wheeler (*act.*) (*temp.*).

Assist. Salvage Officers, Comdr. R.N.V.R. H. R.
Malet (*act.*) (*temp.*), D. W. McGuffie (*act. temp.*);
Lieut.-Comr. G. C. C. Damant (*ret.*) (*temp.*)
Assist. Salv. Off.; Lieuts. R.N.R. G. Davis
(*temp.*), J. O. Ingram (*act.*) (*temp.*), Lieuts.
R.N.V.R. O. H. Bieshopp (*temp.*), G. E. George
(*temp.*), J. E. McQueen (*temp.*), J. E. F. Gibney
(*temp.*), Eng.-Lieut.-Com. J. H. Vine (*act.*)
(*temp.*); Eng.-Lieut. C. F. Smith (*temp.*).

Naval Salvage Adviser, F. W. Young, M.I. Mech.E.

Supts. of Contract-built Ships, R.-Adm. John
F. E. Green, C.B., for contract work (not including
Destroyers) on the Clyde; address: Broomhall,
Broomhill Drive, Partick, Glasgow. R.-Adm.
Alfred E. A. Grant, for contract work (not
including Destroyers) on the Tyne, Thames,
Mersey, at Barrow-in-Furness, and at Sunder-
land; address: 4 Eslington Terrace, Jesmond,
Newcastle-on-Tyne. each £1,000
Supt. of Torpedo-boat Destroyers building by
Contract, Captain Cyril Asser, R.N.; address:
47 Victoria Street, S.W.1.

The Department of the Director of Naval
Equipment was created by an Official Admiralty
Memorandum dated Sept. 7, 1912. It was formerly
a part of the Department of the Controller (Third
Sea Lord). The duties and functions of the
Director were set forth in an appendix to the
Memorandum as being "to advise the Third Sea
Lord on all naval professional questions relating
to the construction of ships whose designs have
been approved by the Board, and to repairs and
alterations and additions to completed ships, and
to keep him informed of the progress of construc-
tion generally. He will be associated with the
Director of Dockyards and with the Superintendent
of Contract Work in advising on questions involving
naval consideration arising out of the building,
alteration, or repair of ships. He will be respon-
sible for the supervision of the equipment and
fittings of H.M. ships building by contract or in
the Dockyards, visiting the vessels, and going fully
into their equipment and fittings at an early stage
of design. He will constantly take stock of the
condition of ships, and will put forward annually
a programme for additions, alterations, and
repairs."

Department of the Controller

(Great George Street, Westminster, S.W.1)
Controller, Sir Alun Garrett Anderson, K.B.E.
Civil Assistant, J. A. C. Champion.
Secretary, R. R. Scott, *Assist. Sec. of the Admiralty* (actg.).
Principal Clerk, J. B. Abraham (actg.).
Assist. Principal Clerks, S. T. Blackwell (actg.), J. A. C. Champion (actg.), C. W. Loveridge (actg.).
Staff Clerks, E. J. Tozer, A. Wotton (actg.).
Appointed or lent from other Departments, A. C. Chanson, K.C. (unpl.), D. Davies (Board of Trade), A. Gilbert.

Naval Construction Department

Director of Naval Construction, Sir Eustace H. Tennyson d'Eyncourt, K.C.B. £3,000
Deputy Director, (vacant).
Assistant Directors of Naval Construction, T. Dally (actg.) (Supt. of Naval Construction), A. W. Johns (actg.), J. H. Narbeth, M.V.O. (actg.), H. Pledge, A. E. Richards £1,000-1,200
Superintendent of Admiralty Experimental Works, R. E. Froude, C.B., L.D., F.R.S. £1,000
Chief Constructors, E. L. Attwood (actg.), S. E. Boyland (actg.), F. Bryant (actg.), A. J. Hobson (actg.), C. W. Knight (actg.), O. P. Munday (actg.), O. A. Payne (actg.), P. L. Pethick £700-850

Constructors, G. A. Bassett (actg.) (Overseeing), C. M. Carter (actg.), E. B. Chariz (actg.), S. V. Goodall (actg.), G. Hinnaford (actg.), E. B. Harries (actg.), F. Hickey (actg.), C. J. W. Hopkins (actg.), A. E. Horley (actg.), F. M. Lee (actg.), O. S. Lillierap (actg.), W. J. Martin, T. L. Mathias (actg.), F. L. Mayer (actg.), B. D. Meryon (actg.) (Overseeing), A. Nicholls (actg.), W. G. Sanders (actg.), A. G. W. Stanton (actg.), A. W. Watson (actg.), L. O. Williamson (actg.), L. Woolford (actg.) £450-600
Assistant Constructors, First Class, T. H. Bentley (Overseeing), A. Cannon (Overseeing), G. H. Child, E. S. Curpley (Overseeing), W. Froude (Master), G. Hackney (Overseeing), W. B. Noble (Overseeing), R. P. Pether (Overseeing), W. H. Wallond £250-450

Assistant Constructors, Second Class, G. McLaughrie, R. J. Monk, J. E. P. Moon, F. C. C. Rogers, V. G. Shepherd, S. N. Trevan, K. H. Watkins.
Temporary Assistant Constructors, A. Kester, B.Sc., J. Angus, B.Sc., C. W. Bion, B.Sc., E. L. Champness, B.Sc., F. C. Cocks, D. A. Cokery, B.Sc., J. L. Davies, D. L. Evans, B.Sc., T. Graham, B.Sc., W. R. Hockaday, A. E. Kimberley, M. M. Parker, G. McJ. Paterson, B.Sc., A. P. Patterson, B.Sc., F. J. A. Pound, P. G. Rouse, B.A., J. H. Sowden, B.Sc., T. E. Sowden, B.Sc., J. C. M. Wilson.

Temporary Acting Assistant Constructors, G. Chase, J. S. Clark, W. H. Eastcott, G. Hinnisett, W. J. Loughton, P. J. Parmiter, G. E. Peach, G. Penney, A. F. Perkins, H. Philpot, F. Skems, A. Taylor, S. F. Thorn, A. Warren, G. H. Whiteway.

Temp. Assistant, R. W. Dana, M.A.
Inspecting Officer of Smiths' Work, E. T. Pearson.
Curator of Drawings, W. J. Moore.
Superintending Electrical Engineer, C. H. Worthingham £1,000-1,100

Electrical Engineers, Higher Grade, A. D. Constable, J. McCallery, E. T. Williams, M.I.E.E. (actg.) £500-650

Electrical Engineers, H. Melville Ackery, J. B. Beddoe (actg.), F. P. Fletcher (actg.), F. C. Forster, M.I.E.E., A. G. Newington, W. P. Scott (actg.) £300-500

First Assistant Electrical Engineers, W. H. Chatten (actg.), H. H. R. Green, J. Shaw (actg.).
Examiner of Accounts, E. E. Rogers (actg.).

Department of the Engineer-in-Chief

Engineer-in-Chief of the Fleet, Eng.-V.-Adm. George G. Goodwin, C.B. £1,500
Deputy Engineer-in-Chief and Supt. of Naval Engineering, Eng.-R.-Adm. E. Gaudin.
Assist. ditto, Eng.-Capt. G. W. J. Bearblock (temp.), J. McLaurin, E. A. Short (ret.), (temp.).
Engineer-Inspectors, Eng.-Capt. D. J. Carruthers, P. D. Martell (actg.) (temp.); Eng.-Commandr. Arthur E. Hyne, L. M. Hobbs, Wm. H. Ham, J. Hamilton, J. J. Kirwin, F. W. Marshall, J. J. Sargent, E. Nibbs, G. Preece (temp.), W. S. Mann, S. C. Church, J. H. Harrison, R. Peeman, J. P. Shaw

Full pay and allowance of £150
Engineer-Lieut.-Commanders, B. W. Knott, W. W. Lock, G. W. Odum, F. J. Pedrick, H. H. Carter, E. P. St. John (ret.), J. S. Orr

Full pay and allowance
Engineer-Lieut. B. J. H. Wilkinson.
Civilian Engineer-Observers, W. G. Glibbons, O. Grey, W. G. Mathews, W. Letty, M. Ord.
Examiners of Engineering Accounts, G. W. Brown (actg.), T. J. Hartnell (actg.), J. F. W. Hetherley (actg.) (temp.) £350-450

Department of the Deputy Controller for Dockyards and Shipbuilding

Deputy Controller, Sir Thomas Bell, K.C.B.
Director of Dockyards and Repairs, R.-Adm. Laurence E. Power, C.B., C.V.O.
Deputy ditto, E. R. Bate.
Supt. of Dockyard Branch, H. J. Webb.
Assist. Dir. of Dockyards and Repairs, Eng.-Capt. R. B. Dixon, R.N.
Electrical Engineering Assist. W. McClelland, M.I.E.E.
Manager-Constructive Dept. F. B. Ollis (temp.) (For special service).
Chief Constructors, G. M. Apsey (temp.), C. H. Croxford (actg.) (temp.), C. G. Hall (actg.) (temp.).

Constructors, W. T. Davis (temp.), G. F. Ludford (actg.), J. McQueen (actg.), H. B. Wood (actg.).
For Special Service, Eng.-R.-Adm. R. Mynston, C.B. (ret.) (temp.), Eng.-R.-Adm. C. Rudd, Eng.-Capt. G. W. Murray (ret.), R.N.
Engineer Assistants, Eng.-Commandr. S. P. Ferguson, Eng.-Lt.-Com. J. G. Hidge, T. E. Elvy (lent from Hawthornthorne Dockyard), E. R. Langmaid.
Eng.-Inspector, Eng.-Com. W. A. Wilson, C.M.G.
Examiners of Dockyard Work, T. H. Harries, E. A. Lakey, J. D. Gibby (actg.), J. Ellis, W. L. Coles, F. Sanders, O. Henwood (actg.), F. J. Fletcher (actg.), J. A. Fage (actg.), J. H. Martin (actg.).
Electrical Engineer Higher Grade, T. Edge (temp.).
Electrical Engineer, J. S. Beddoe (actg.).
1st Assist. Elec. Engrs. E. L. Brain (actg.), J. H. Ward (actg.).

Clerical Assist. G. O. Stanbury (actg.).
Senior Visiting Insp. of Timber, W. H. Hooper.
Visiting Insp. of Timber, A. James.

Director of Ship Production, W. J. Berry, C.B.
Deputy Director of Ship Production, Eng.-Capt. J. G. Laversidge.
Assist. ditto, E. A. J. Pearce.
Sec. to D.W.P. R. J. Wright.
Wor Ship Production Supt. W. H. Carter.
Deputy ditto, F. W. Searle.

Constructors, A. Adams (*actg.*), G. Bulkeley (*actg.*), J. W. Dippy (*actg.*), J. C. Joughin (*actg.*), E. F. Spunner (*actg.*), L. D. Stansfield.
Assist. Constructors, W. Butterwick (*temp.*), W. J. Craig (*temp.*), R. Fairley (*temp.*), J. Innes, R. McMillan (*temp.*), D. E. J. Offord, J. W. Westlake (*temp.*).
Financial Inspectors, E. Gedye, R. O. Knight, W. C. Thomas (*ret.*).
Examiners of Accounts, E. E. Rogers (*temp.*), G. Taylor (*temp.*).
Assist. Examiners of Accounts, T. Batt (*actg.*), J. Boulter (*actg.*), W. J. Case (*actg.*), F. G. Gay (*actg.*), A. H. Hollis (*actg.*), S. W. R. Pippett (*actg.*), G. E. Wilson (*actg.*).
Engineer Assistant, W. J. Stallion (*actg.*).
1st Assist. Elect. Eng. C. R. Jewett (*actg.*).

Department of the Deputy Controller for Auxiliary Shipbuilding

Deputy Controller, Maj.-Gen. A. S. Collard, C.B., R.E.
Director of Auxiliary Shipbuilding,
Deputy Director, A. W. Sampson.
Assist. Dirs. A. W. Davidson, T. W. Davis, R. M. Gillies, P. Stobie, Lt.-Col. E. W. R. Pinkney, D.S.O., A.S.C.
Deputy Assist. Director, Maj. F. J. Pickersgill, R.F.A.
Assist. Dir. of Ship Repairs, H. E. Parlett (*actg.*).
Deputy ditto, J. W. Jack (*actg.*).
District Supt. of Ship Repairs, J. Blackett.
Chief Inspectors of Auxiliary Shipbuilding, H. O. Deacon, D. Wawn.
Assist. Insp. of Auxiliary Shipbuilding, J. Catto, J. W. Donovan, G. A. Mould.
Technical Assistants, J. H. Bell, J. E. Cole (*temp.*), E. Graham (*temp.*), E. E. Oldershaw (*temp.*), B. Peskett, T. C. Rolland (*temp.*), H. Sanderson, C. C. Sanderson, D. S. Smith (*temp.*), A. Stevenson, A. Urwin (*temp.*), F. Walker.
Tech. Assist. Engineers, B. Allen (*temp.*), J. Barr (*temp.*), H. P. Claridge, N. A. Collard (*temp.*), J. Denny (*temp.*), W. Howie, J. G. Johnstone, W. M. Morison, J. R. Robb, G. C. Thompson, J. W. Thompson, F. L. Williams.
Temp. Assist. Engrs. F. Bolton, T. O. O. Chant, H. E. Farmer, J. B. Whyte.
Administrative Officers, L. H. E. Blake, J. R. K. MacKenzie, W. H. Sykes.
Administrative Assist. T. A. Lawrenson.
Supt. of Shipyard Extensions, Maj. G. W. Brims, R.F.A.
Temp. Clerical Assist. W. Winstanley.
Assist. Supt. of Forgings, H. F. W. Flower.
Temp. Assistants, Capt. O. R. G. Beadle, R.G.A., Capt. T. B. Coull, Maj. J. W. Hamilton, Capt. J. Robinson, Lieut. T. Y. Stout, R.N.V.R.

Department of the Deputy Controller for Armament Production

Deputy Controller, Sir Vincent L. Raven, K.B.E.
Secretary, W. H. Pettifor.
Naval Assist. Eng.-Com. A. E. Lester, D.S.O., R.N., Eveleigh Nash.
Director of Production, Guns, Mountings, and Sights, (vacant).
Deputy Director of ditto, H. S. Rowell.
Assist. Dirs. of ditto, R. J. Glascodine, Maj. W. Kirke Sulth, D.S.O.
Deputy Assist. Dirs. of ditto, C. A. Baker, T. Parker.
Director of Production—Torpedoes and Mines, A. H. Hall.
Deputy Dir. of ditto, Comdr. C. C. Sherman, R.N. (*actg.*) (*ret.*).
Assist. Dir. of ditto, H. A. D. Acland.

Director of Production—Ammunition, Maj. F. L. Watson, M.C.
Assist. Dir. (actg.) of ditto, G. E. Woodward.
Deputy Assist. Dir. of ditto, Lieut. H. S. H. Ellis, R.N. (*ret.*), E. S. Rayner.
Director of Airship Production, E. C. Given.
Administrative Staff Officer, Maj. S. Robinson.
District Progress Engineers, C. S. F. Dowdall, London; W. S. Edwards, Birmingham; J. H. Hollis, Glasgow; C. G. Howsin, Manchester.
Maj. Yates, R.E., Grantham; *Capt. H. Wilson Young, Newcastle-on-Tyne*.

Shipyard Labour Department

Director of the Shipyard Labour Department, Sir Lynden Macassey, K.B.E., K.C.
Deputy Director, J. B. Hamilton.
Naval Adviser, V.-Adm. (*ret.*), A. Y. Moggridge.
Assist. Dirs. A. Warne Browne (*General Div.*), H. Boyd (*Tech. Div.*), J. M. McElroy (*Labour Div.*).
Secretary, M. F. Gauntlett, C.I.E.
Assist. Sec. R. A. E. Elliott (*ent.*).

Substitution and Debadging Section

Director, V.-Adm. W. De Salis, M.V.O.
Eng. Capt. (ret.), J. W. A. Parrott.

General Division

Supt. of Navigation Section, G. Morrish.
Supt. of Information Section, B. Wicks.

Labour Division

Departmental Assist. C. J. Spencer.
Legal Adviser, W. J. Jeeves.
Intelligence Officer, C. F. Farrar.
Tech. Assist. C. H. W. Johnson.
Deputy Chief Enlistment and Transfer Officer, J. Cunningham (Belfast).
Legal Assist. W. Sedgwick.

Technical Division

Supt. of Engineering Section, W. B. Leech.
Supt. of Shipyard Section, J. Bond.
Deputy Chief Eng. Tech. Officer, J. H. Chambers (Belfast).
Chief Tech. Inspector, A. McDermott Service.
Senior Assist. W. Adam.

Priority and Transfer Division

Supt. Maj. R. Williams.
Lent from other Depts. for temporary service during the War: J. J. Bittlestone, P. Black, W. Clough, R. H. Fox, P. Gray, J. T. Gwyn, Earl of Hardwicke, T. Hepple, S. F. James, A. Kendall, A. G. Lawrence, W. Wrench Lee, Miss E. L. Macassey, R. Moodie, G. H. Pinkard, H. F. Ratcliffe, A. L. Stenhouse, C. Stuart, Miss K. Toogood, Lieut. A. C. Wade, R.N.V.R., H. Watson, B. Wicks.
Engineer Technical Officers, Eng.-R.-Admirals (all ret.), J. H. Adams (*E. Coast*), C. W. Gregory (*Leeds*), R. J. Tench (*Southampton*), J. M. Thompson (*N.E. Coast*), A. E. L. Westaway (*Bristol*), W. Adam (*Glasgow*), W. T. Andrews (*London*), R. Boucher (*London*), S. G. D. Cuer (*L'pool*), C. H. Doldge (*Hull*), E. Edwards (*B'ham*), J. W. Elliott (*L'pool*), J. T. G. Evans (*London*), J. Gordon (*N.E. Coast*), D. Gray (*Leeds*), J. E. Hamilton (*Barrow*), S. B. B. Hobb (*Hartlepool*), G. N. McVicar (*Glasgow*), A. Macdonald (*Glasgow*), A. Moedy-Stuart (*B'ham*), J. F. Phillips (*Newcastle*), W. S. Ratcliffe (*London*), J. C. Reid (*Glasgow*), G. R. Richards (*N.E. Coast*), H. M. Sayers (*London*), S. J. Sewell (*Leeds*), D. A. Symons (*London*), G.

Turner (*Bristol*), W. H. Warwick (*Newcastle*), Prof. M. McLean (*Glasgow*), Prof. C. G. Hengell (*Leeds*).

Labour, Regulation Officers, D. Clemo (*Cardiff*), W. M. Gibson (*London*), T. Griffiths (*Mersey*), H. S. Haywood (*Mersey*), F. A. Herd (*B'ham*), R. B. Holt (*N.E. Coast*), Johnson Hughes (*Supt. Belfast*), W. J. Jackson (*Southampton*), H. J. Jeken (*Hull*), A. Magnay (*Newcastle*), W. Pugh Williams (*Bristol*), S. Sellon (*Supt. London*), J. C. Wood (*Glasgow*).

Shipyard Technical Officers, R. Botham (*Cardiff*), H. B. Bucknell (*N.E. Coast*), A. Dudgeon (*Scotland*), J. Duncan (*E. Coast*), R. C. Farquhar (*Glasgow*), W. Graham (*London*), J. Grigg (*Glasgow*), J. D. Guthrie (*Southampton*), J. F. James (*Mersey*), J. Laidman (*N.E. Coast*), J. D. C. McKenzie (*Glasgow*), D. Mackay (*Glasgow*), W. G. Morgan (*Barrow*), T. R. Seath (*Glasgow*), W. T. Seath (*Cardiff*), P. Webster (*Glasgow*).

Supts. of Shipyard Labour, Lt.-Col. W. Cooper (*Mersey*), Lt.-Col. A. Gadle, Eng.-Capt. (ret.) J. Langmaid (*B'ham*), A. L. Ayre (*Glasgow*), J. E. Baker (*Barrow*), J. H. Brewerton (*Southampton*), H. W. Johnson (*Cardiff*), W. B. Leech (*Hull*), J. M. Lithgow (*Glasgow*), H. H. McClure (*N.E. Coast*).

Time Officers, M. Hodgson (*Glasgow*), W. Nelson (*N.E. Coast*).

Materials and Priority Department

Director of Materials and Priority, *Lt.-Col. R. S. Horne.

Personal Assist. to Director, Lieut. T. G. Robertson, R.N.V.R.

Assist. Dirs. Eng.-Capt. J. A. Richards (*actg.*), J. Rogers, M. Kissane, F. Smith (*unpds.*), R. C. Thyne, Lieut.-Com. A. M. MacRobert, R.N.V.R.

Deputy Assist. Dirs. *Capt. J. H. Skelton, Capt. J. Caldwell, Eng.-Com. H. C. Anstey (*actg.*) (*emerg.*) A. Lumley.

Administrative and Tech. Assists. S. J. Arkwright, R. C. Hawthorn, R. Juniper, C. McQueen, R. P. Padbury, 2nd Lt. G. H. M. Thomson, Lieut. L. Nicoll, Sub.-Lieut. R.N.V.R. W. R. Sugden, J. P. Powell, D. Cameron, R. Butler, G. W. Browning, H. Turner.

Statistical Assists. H. L. Tuthill, Assist. Paym. C. H. Clementson, R.N.R.

Statistics Department

Director of Statistics, *Lt.-Col. J. G. Beharrell, D.S.O.

Deputy Dir. *Lt. H. Macrae.

Heads of Sections, *Lt. J. C. M. Butterworth, *2nd Lt. J. Hamblly, J. N. Banton, A. E. Kirkus, W. D. Duffield, C. Collins, Assist. Paym. R.N.R. W. H. Anstice.

Finance Branch

Assist. Accountants-General, A. Gunnison (*actg.*), A. P. Whinney (*actg.*).

Insp. of Dockyard Expense Accounts, W. G. Roff, I.S.O.

Assist. to ditto, J. Ryan.

Expense Accounts Officer, F. W. W. Burrell.

Deputy ditto, G. T. Jones.

Assist. Expense Accounts Officers, T. Platt (*for Stocktaking Duties*), W. A. Stevens (*actg.*) (*for Stocktaking Duties*), J. A. Jeffery (*actg.*), F. Hall (*lent*).

Examiner of Accounts, H. Haggis.

* Lent by the War Office.

Assist. ditto, J. E. Horswell.
Temp. Assist. T. W. Shann.
Temp. Accountant, W. R. Hill.

Contract and Purchase Department

Director of Contracts, Col. H. Livesey, R.E. (*actg. in absence of Sir F. W. Black, K.C.B., lent to Ministry of Munitions*).

Assist. Dirs. J. R. Brotherton (*actg.*), J. C. Clarke (*actg.*), G. B. Cobb (*actg.*), J. C. Gibson (*unpd.*), W. St. D. Jenkins, R. C. Jubb (*actg.*), P. Minter, H. Morris (*actg.*), C. A. Oliver, A. W. Smallwood.
Supt. Clerks, P. Dale Bussell (*actg.*), F. F. Fisher (*actg.*), G. W. Hall (*actg.*), W. H. Judson (*actg.*), H. W. Pillow (*actg.*), R. W. Wilson (*actg.*).

Contract Officers, H. J. Allen, E. S. Bayliss (*actg.*), C. A. Beard (*actg.*), W. Ferriman, E. G. Hislop (*actg.*), W. G. Kynvin (*actg.*), H. G. Law (*actg.*), W. Mackay (*actg.*), H. W. Perry (*actg.*), R. F. Robertson (*actg.*), P. D. Sykes (*actg.*), R. F. Taylor (*actg.*), F. G. Young (*actg.*).

Staff Clerk, A. H. Purchase.
Chief Insp. of Coal, Eng. Capt. J. Jones (*ret.*), (S. Wales).

Naval Store Department

Director of Stores, M. M. Waller £1,000-1,200

Assist. ditto, G. M. Discombe (*actg.*), R. J. Hall, H. Summins (*actg.*) £800-900

Superintending Clerks, J. H. Aitken, R. O. Boggon, A. E. Cocks, O. S. Griffiths (*actg.*), A. C. Hearn (*actg.*), F. Weston (*actg.*), B. J. Wilson £600-800

Deputy Store Officers, G. Carter (*detached for Special Service*) (*actg.*), C. B. Hains (*actg.*), J. T. Hayton (*actg.*), J. H. Hearn (*actg.*), W. F. Mitchell (*detached for Special Service*) (*actg.*), F. Montgomery (*detached for Special Service*) (*actg.*), A. G. Potter (*lent to Sydney*), W. H. L. Roberts, W. B. Stanton, E. J. Tunnicliff (*actg.*), A. H. J. Watson (*actg.*), H. S. Webb, E. S. Wood (*temp. duty at Malta*) £250-500

Assist. ditto, S. G. Beare, W. G. Freeman (*actg.*), M. G. Gill, E. Lander, G. F. R. Marsh, A. Nash (*actg.*), A. Paterson, G. A. Phillips, J. F. R. V. Russell, W. C. Stanford (*actg.*), A. R. Straw (*detached for Special Service*), J. F. Swindells £100-350

Chief Examiners, W. H. Hayden, W. Riggs, C. H. G. Wilkinson £350-500

Examiners, R. H. Bennett, F. J. Dalrymple (*actg.*), G. Day, W. J. S. Newbury, H. Puddey (*actg.*), W. G. Rollings (*actg.*), J. E. Wilkins (*actg.*), E. T. Williams (*actg.*), Lieut.-Com. W. H. Blake (*ret.*), Lieut. Anthony H. Goatley, R.N., Lieut. H. Tyner, R.N.V.R. £250-350

Assist. ditto, G. Barnes (*actg.*), A. R. Collings (*actg.*), R. W. Corbett (*actg.*), A. A. Page (*actg.*), W. Fell (*actg.*), C. Harris (*actg.*), A. G. Hockridge (*actg.*), H. W. Penney (*actg.*), T. W. Thompson £200-250

Compass Branch

(Admiralty Compass Observatory, Slough)
Supt. of Compasses, Captain Frank O. Creagh-Osborne, R.N. (*ret.*) £700

Assist. ditto, Comdr. Stanley B. Norfolk £550

Supt. Magnetic Compass Branch, Lt.-Com. G. R. Collin Campbell.

Supt. Gyro Compass Branch, Comdr. G. B. Harrison, R.N. (*actg.*)

Supt. Air Compass Branch, Capt. M. K. Cooper-King, R.F.O.

Department of the Director of Naval Ordnance

Director of Naval Ordnance, Capt. Frederic C. Dreyer, C.B. £1,500

Assist. Director of Naval Ordnance, Captain Joseph C. W. Heuley £800
Assists. to Director of Naval Ordnance and Torpedoes, Comdms. Chas. A. Scott, E. O. Cochrane, I. W. Gibson, M.V.O., B. W. M. Fairbairn, A. Gilbert (actg.), E. G. de S. Jukes-Hughes, J. G. Henderson, R.N.V.R.; Lieuts. (R.N.V.R.) W. D. Kilroy, Walter R. Gilbert; Sub-Lieut. W. H. J. Elridge, R.N.V.R.
Engineer-Inspectors, Eng.-Captains Thomas Thorne (temp.), Henry Wall; Eng.-Commanders Edward O. Hefford, Wm. Hart, W. G. Keppel, A. R. Kempf; Eng.-Lieut.-Commander S. W. Cooke (full pay and allowance).
Chief Inspector of Naval Ordnance, Comdr. (actg.) John A. Duncan, C.B. £950
Assists. to ditto, Commanders Henry G. R. Bevan (ret.), R. G. Dinwiddie, Leslie J. L. Hammond (ret.), J. A. L. Hay (ret.); Captain F. C. N. Bishop, R.M.A. £550-700
Examiner of Gun-Mounting Accounts, A. H. Duffield (actg.).
Examiner of Gun-Mounting Work, W. E. D. Helmer (actg.) (temp.).
Inspector of Steel, Commander Harold G. Jackson (ret.).
Civilian Inspector of Steel, Lieut. D. E. Horwood.
Assistant Inspectors of Steel, Admiral (ret.) Sir Edmund S. Poe, G.C.V.O., K.C.B.; Maj.-Gen. R. Wace, C.B. (temp.); Captains H. K. Evans, R.N. (ret.), William H. M. Daniell, R.N. (ret.), Claude W. M. Plenderbeath, R.N. (ret.), Wm. H. F. Taylor, R.N. (ret.); Commanders Henry Thompson (ret.), Charles K. McCallum (ret.), John E. Bray (ret.), T. S. Gooch (emerg.), A. H. Tremayne (ret.), R. C. Brenton (emerg.), W. F. Caborne, C.B., R.N.R. (ret.); Lieut.-Coms. Arthur W. Tomlinson, Frank R. Willis, Hugh J. Orr (ret.), John G. M. McHardy (ret.), Robert F. Vaisey (ret.), Alister W. McDonald (ret.), Ralph B. Bodilly (ret.), William H. Callwell (ret.), Henry L. Cheston (emerg., actg.), Frederick J. Davis, R.D., R.N.R. (ret.), W. E. Compton (ret.), W. G. H. Cree (ret.), J. H. C. Ogilvy (ret.); Lieuts. Robert J. Sweet, R.N.R. (ret.), Beauchamp H. Venner (ret.), T. M. Chambers, R.N.V.R.; Col. (temp. B.-Gen.) Cooper Penrose, R.E.; Cols. J. R. J. Jocelyn, R.A. (ret., temp.), C. L. Robinson (ret.) (temp.), W. H. Williams, C.M.G.; Lt.-Cols. S. V. Thoruton, R.A. (temp.), H. O. Nelson, R.A. (temp.), Lieut.-Cols. G. Mackinlay, R.A. (ret. temp.), R. L. Haines (ret. temp.), P. H. Elliott, C.S.I. (ret.) (temp.), A. Wadmore (temp.).
F. L. Dibblee, R.M.A.; Majors Charles A. Bishop, R.M.A., R. E. Fitzgerald-Lombard; Captains G. B. Macpherson Grant (temp.), A. D. B. Godfray, R.M.A., A. J. Beckett, R.E.
For temporary service during the War, G. B. Bowell, J. W. Capstick, E. H. Deane, T. I. Dreyer, S. E. Fox, H. B. Halls, C. J. Hill, W. R. C. Hocking, Dr. C. H. Invinson, L. T. Jarvis, A. Johnson, J. L. Killo, E. Lake, A. E. Lee, L. Mackenzie, C. B. Moss, R. Percival, D. Picton Prichard, G. Weston Ramsey, T. W. Sheppard, J. W. Slater, G. Tamman, A. Warey, G. H. Wells, H. Wise.
Lent from Home Office, H. Topham, S. R. Bennett, A. C. Lowe, G. C. Sumner, E. L. Mecklin, C. F. Hunter, W. H. Mead, W. Turner, F. Bowen, A. A. Ilepburn, C. H. Taylor, C. E. Plumbe, F. W. Cockshott, A. Fotheringham, L. D. Hooper, H. T. Klugdove, and W. C. Evans.
Under War Office, Lieut.-Com. Archibald C. Goolden (ret.); Maj. H. K. Stephens, R.M.A.; Captain Nathaniel F. Trotman, R.M.A.
Superintending Clerk, T. G. Anderson £550-700

Deputy ditto, W. P. Daniels (actg.).
Assist. ditto, A. C. Jones, F. Morrison, S. W. Smith (actg.), G. Stevens (actg.).
Supt. of Ordnance Stores, Capt. H. R. Norbury, R.N. £1,000-1,200
Deputy ditto, H. Fathers, I.S.O. (actg.).
Assist. ditto, A. Macfarlane (actg.), G. E. Woodward (actg.) £800-900
Naval Ordnance Store Officers, W. A. Mortimer (actg.), W. Rowe (actg.), N. Thomas (actg.), W. Vaughan (actg.), R. W. Wharhirst (actg.) £550-700
Deputy Ordnance Store Officers, W. E. Eyles (actg.), H. G. Hibberd (actg.), C. H. Murray (actg.), A. T. Reed (actg.) £350-500
Assist. Ordnance Store Officers, A. H. Beard (actg.), W. E. Harrison (actg.), J. A. Keightley (actg.), E. W. Lambe (actg.), G. Sansford (actg.), E. H. Priddon (actg.), E. L. Tournay (actg.).
Chief Analyst, Sheffield, John O. W. Humfrey.

Ordnance Committee (Ministry of Munitions)

President, B.-Gen. W. St. O. Bland, C.B.
Vice-President, Capt. R. A. Hopwood, R.N.
Members, Col. N. B. Heffernan; Lt.-Cols. M. S. Campbell, C.I.E., R.A. (Ordnance Consulting Officer for India) (ex-officio), Capt. C. Maxwell-Lefroy, R.N.; Lt.-Col. Picton Philipps, M.V.O., R.M.A., Lt.-Cols. M. A. C. Crowe, R.A., C. H. Liveing, D.S.O., R.A., R. A. Craig, R.A. (Superintendent of Research) (ex-officio), C. C. Noott, D.S.O., R.A.; J. T. Dreyer, D.S.O., R.A., R. K. Hazlet, D.S.O., R.A., R. A. Thomas, R.A., L. C. Adams, R.A., A. Dobree.
Associate Members, Brigadier-Generals W. C. Savile, D.S.O., F. F. Murchin; Cols. H. E. F. Gould-Adams, C.B., C.M.G., H. O. L. Holden (ret.), K.C.B., F.R.S., Col. J. R. Stansfeld, C.B.; Sir P. L. Nathan; Lt.-Col. A. W. Crossley, C.M.G., F.R.S.; Sir A. B. W. Kennedy, Kt., F.R.S., LL.D., Prof. F. W. Harbord, C.B.E., F.I.C., Assoc.R.S.M., Sir A. G. Greenhill, Kt., M.A., F.R.S., Horace Darwin, F.R.S., Sir G. H. West, Dr. R. Robertson, M.A., F.I.C., Dr. T. M. Lowry, F.R.S., Prof. J. Thorpe, C.B.E., F.R.S., Sir R. T. Glazebrook, Kt., C.B., F.R.S., H. Moore.
A. Humphries, M.I.C.E.
Secretary, Major E. Tinker, ret. pay (Res. of Off.).
Naval Sec. Lt.-Comdr. Ivor F. Chichester (ret.).
3rd Secretary, Captain W. E. Manley, R.A.

Air Department

Chief of Air Service, Commodore Godfrey M. Paine, C.B., M.V.O.
Assist. Dir. of Air Services and Naval Asst. to Fifth Sea Lord, Capt. Arthur V. Vyvyan, D.S.O.
Chief Assist. to D.A.S., W. A. T. Shorto (lent Controller's Dept.), F. G. C. Young (actg.) (lent).
Sec. to D.A.S. Staff-Paym. C. A. Shove.
Captain Supt. for Airships, Wing-Capt. E. M. Maitland, D.S.O.
Assist. Supt. for Engines, Wing-Comdr. W. Briggs (actg.).
Personnel Capt. Capt. J. D. Edwards, C.B.
Personnel Commander, Squad-Comdr. J. W. O. Dalgleish.
Armament Captain, Capt. (actg.) Hon. Arthur Stopford.
Commanders H. T. A. Bosanquet, A. D. Warrington-Morris.
Wing Commanders, F. A. Brock (actg.), J. J. Forbes, A. M. Longmore, J. D. Mackworth, F. Ranken (actg.), H. D. M. Robertson, H. L. Woodcock.

Squadron Commanders, J. Bird (*actg.*), D. Hyde-Thompson, T. D. Mackie, The Master of Sempill, J. P. Wilson, D.S.C.

Flight Commanders, T. A. Bachelor, G. W. Cranfield, R. F. S. Leslie, D.S.C., F. W. Lucas, R. E. Penny, E. J. C. Roberts.

Engineer-Lieut. F. W. Scarif (*actg.*).

Flight Lieutenants, T. P. M. Alexander, R. P. Chase, D. Gill, W. H. Greer, K. B. S. Greig, H. T. Jones, S. Nixon, G. G. Ommanney, J. E. M. Pritchard, R. A. Reid, G. G. Simpson, D.S.C., I. R. Soar, D.S.C., D. O. Waylen, A. W. Williams.

Observer Lieut. E. F. Turner.

Flight Sub-Lieut. S. T. Freeman, A. W. Kay, P. C. C. Passman, H. J. Roach.

Warrant Officers, 2nd Grade, R. E. H. Allen, G. H. Brown, J. E. Catt, G. F. Cole, J. Coles, J. V. Collins, H. G. Cooper, W. T. Curtis, A. Deakin, A. H. Ellis, J. Hobbs, F. J. Hooper, C. Y. Mitchell, C. W. Pilcock, A. B. Redstone, W. Renshaw, A. Shires.

Commanders R.N.V.R., A. W. Farrer, G. Holmes, C. H. Meares, J. E. Steele.

Lieut.-Commr., R.N.V.R., J. Hills.

Lieut.-Commrs. R.N.V.R., C. R. Abbott, M. H. P. Allen, C. R. Andrews, J. Craig, J. K. Curwen, R. E. Davis (*actg.*), S. T. Dockray, S. Flower, J. M. Fraser, C. W. Gamble, B. T. Hamilton, J. Hills, R. W. Hogarth, E. Hogg, C. Kent, G. McAlpine, T. A. Monckton, C. J. Murfitt, T. F. Norbury, G. C. Neilson, W. E. Plaister, G. M. T. Rees, J. D. K. Restler, J. C. Savage (*actg.*), C. F. Steele, F. C. Williams, H. E. Wimperis.

Lieutenants, R.N.V.R., L. C. Abbott, F. A. Baldwin, E. C. Blake, J. C. Bourke, R. J. P. Briggs, W. Burkinshaw, J. B. Butler, E. E. W. Butt, D. Cameron-Swan, W. H. Clegg, J. W. Cole, T. A. Cotton, J. R. Craig, J. G. T. Crawford, G. Crawley, C. R. D'Arcy, F. R. E. Davis, P. M. Davoon, H. Dodd, A. J. Dronsfield, J. P. Elsdon, H. Eves, P. L. R. Fraser, N. R. Fuller, J. R. Gibb, R. D. N. Gilmore, D. Goad, G. M. Gordon, T. E. Grant, W. O. Grant, J. E. A. Grestorez, J. D. Greenwood, J. W. Griggs, Hon. L. G. W. Guest, B. H. Haworth, G. Hazelton, J. F. Hedley, S. B. Hemmingway, S. R. Hill, T. C. B. Hooke, H. E. Horne, E. C. Horsley, H. Howard, D. C. M. Ilume, A. J. Hurst, K. H. Kennedy-Skipton, W. H. M. Knox, W. A. Lawrence, G. Layzell Apps, G. W. Lester, C. Lightfoot, A. R. Low, W. Makower, E. Mansbridge, M. Marsden, W. L. Marsh, O. H. Mason, J. T. Matthews, R. H. Method, M. J. H. Molyneux, T. B. Meyer, J. W. Moore, C. G. More, N. P. Morris, S. R. Mullah, T. L. Oliver, J. H. Ormsby, G. L. T. Owen, T. A. Parker, D. R. Parry-Jones, W. J. Polybank, O. H. Powell, L. S. M. Pyke, A. P. Reed, A. E. Reed, P. B. Rigby, B. V. Roche, K. Secretan, G. G. Shepherd, P. C. H. C. Sinclair, N. Sladden, C. A. Slater, A. F. H. Smallpiece, H. Spink, F. H. Spragg, A. M. Steele, C. Suckling, P. J. H. Sumner, R. St. C. Talboys, A. K. Toulmin-Smith, G. L. Tyser, E. G. Walker, H. N. Warburton, W. G. J. Wardle, H. A. Watts, P. Westacott, A. H. White, G. Wilder, N. H. Wood, T. M. Wilson, H. C. Wright.

Sub-Lieutenants, R.N.V.R., F. A. Barton, A. Berry, H. Churchman, B. S. Cain, R. E. Cook, A. B. Davies, B. M. J. Davis, H. A. Evans, T. P. Francis, S. Gilliland, D. Greenwood, J. H. Grills, G. Harris, H. W. Hern, E. O. Hubbard, J. Logie, D. F. Lacking, W. B. Sinclair, C. R. Skinner.

Civil Staff: Deputy Superintending Clerks, E. W. Griffin, W. A. Medrow.

Chief Examiner, J. H. Jones (*actg.*) (*lent from Inland Revenue*).

Inspector of Aircraft Armament, R. D. Dow.

2 Minor Staff Clerks (*act.*), 4 Second Division Clerks (2 *serving with Army*), 4 Assistant Clerks (1 *serving with Army*), 1 Extra Clerk, 1st Class, 1 Tempy. Accountant Clerk, 1st Class, 2 Asst. Inspectors of Aircraft Armament, 31 Temporary Clerks, Improvers; 3 Temporary Women Clerks, Higher Grade, 73 Temporary Women Clerks, 7 Boy Clerks, 4 Draughtsmen.

THE ROYAL MARINES

This corps is a military body especially organised and trained for service in the fleet as well as on shore. It constitutes an important part of the naval forces of the country, and is supported by funds taken in Naval Votes. Its motto, "Per mare, per terram," aptly describes the nature of its duties. The Royal Marines are divided into two corps—the Royal Marine Artillery (Blue Marines) and the Royal Marine Light Infantry (Red Marines). The former have their headquarters at Eastney, near Portsmouth; the latter at Chatham, Porton (near Gosport), and Plymouth. There is also at Walmer, near Deal, a recruit depot, where all newly raised men for both branches are sent to receive preliminary instruction. The Royal Marines are recruited under the long-service system, and there is never any lack of applicants to this corps d'élite. The recruiting office for London is at Great Scotland Yard, S.W.1; but men are also entered at Belfast, Birmingham, Brighton, Bristol, Exeter, Glasgow, Liverpool, Mautham, Newcastle, Nottingham, Southampton, and York. As a rule, one-half of the force is embarked for duty in his Majesty's ships, the remainder being at headquarters, revising drills, recruits, etc.

Royal Marine Headquarters

35 Spring Gardens, S.W.1

Adjutant-General, Temp. Maj.-Gen. David Mercer, C.B. £1,500

Asst. ditto, Lieut.-Col. Herbert E. Blumberg, C.B. £800

Dept. Asst. ditto, Lt.-Col. Chas. L. Brooke (*temp.*), £600

Accountant-General's Department

Accountant-General of the Navy, Sir Alfred Eyles K.C.B. £1,500

Deputy ditto, C. J. Naef £1,200

Assist. ditto, C. M. Bruce (*actg.*), E. S. Croft (*actg.*), A. Cunnison (*actg.*), T. D. James, W. S. Sarel, Frank Storr £850-1,000

Superintending Clerks, E. Bilcliffe (*actg.*), W. H. Boar, A. H. Bryning (*actg.*), A. O. Comyns (*actg.*), G. Davis (*actg.*), A. Douglas, J. E. Drake (*actg.*), C. J. Edwards (*actg.*), G. E. Foot (*actg.*), A. H. M. Fox (*actg.*), J. H. Fry (*actg.*), F. G. Gordon, C. Richards Lee, L. V. Meadowcroft, Wilfrid Medd, Ernest Nicks, Arthur Northwood, P. G. Nutt, H. Francombe Painter, F. W. Papworth (*actg.*), Frank Porter, J. A. Smith, C. J. Southgate (*actg.*), A. E. Tippen (*actg.*), Geo. Warren (*actg.*), A. E. Watling (*actg.*), S. R. Young (*actg.*) £550-700

Paymaster of Contingencies, Fleet-Paymaster Hugh S. Hall, R.N. £350-500

Deputy Accounts Officers, H. G. Andrews (*actg.*), H. B. Bain (*actg.*), J. E. Barber, E. A. O. Barnes (*actg.*), J. R. Bishop (*actg.*), S. T. Blackwell, W. R. V. Brade, V. T. T. Brennan (*actg.*), C. G.

Caines (*actg.*), J. R. Coole (*actg.*), W. H. Connor (*actg.*), A. H. Coombe, L. A. Costello (*actg.*), G. H. Court (*actg.*), N. C. Dawson (*actg.*), C. M. Dodwell (*actg.*), William Doig, H. Eborall (*actg.*), F. J. Fisher (*actg.*), W. R. P. Gant, W. Greenwood (*actg.*), F. Gudridge (*actg.*), B. F. Hall (*actg.*), W. O. Hawes (*actg.*), W. J. Hean (*actg.*), H. Heath (*actg.*), C. E. Horsey (*actg.*), R. M. Houston, J. James (*actg.*), Arthur Kerry (*actg.*), L. E. Lawson (*actg.*), W. A. Mackay (*actg.*), R. McGregor, R. P. Michell (*actg.*), W. H. Nichols, F. W. Osborne (*actg.*), S. J. Partridge (*actg.*), H. G. Pearce (*actg.*), R. G. Peirce (*actg.*), A. Phillips, G. R. Pocock (*actg.*), G. J. Prentice (*actg.*), C. E. Ries (*actg.*), W. H. Robertson (*actg.*), T. C. Rollin (*actg.*), Fredk. Roome (*actg.*), E. R. Rowland (*actg.*), W. H. Saunders, W. H. F. Shipley (*actg.*), A. G. Smith, W. G. Spear, Charles Taylor, F. T. Thomas (*actg.*), L. F. Thorne (*actg.*), R. C. F. Woods (*actg.*).

£350-500

Assist. ditto, P. R. Andrews (*actg.*), B. F. Bailey (*actg.*), D. J. Barton (*actg.*), R. T. McC. Beamish (*actg.*), E. A. Beaton (*actg.*), G. Bireh, A. H. Bowden (*actg.*), A. E. Braine (*actg.*), H. B. Brayley (*actg.*) (*lent from Inland Revenue*), H. L. N. Brewer (*actg.*), W. T. Browne, W. L. Caddman, N. Cairn-Duff, W. B. Callow, A. E. Carr (*actg.*), James Carter, H. B. Chappell, Arthur Culey, D. H. Davies, J. E. Davies, A. N. Deane, G. J. Dear, H. E. Denny (*actg.*) (*lent from Inland Revenue*), H. T. Eastoe, C. H. Eley (*actg.*), J. R. Ellis (*actg.*), H. Etheridge (*actg.*), D. F. Evans, W. P. Evans, D. F. Fahy, R. G. Farmer (*actg.*) (*lent from Inland Revenue*), J. N. Furnell, J. Greene (*actg.*), Philip Grose, J. Hancock, O. H. Hart (*actg.*), S. A. Hart, Gerald Haworth, T. G. Hetherington (*actg.*), R. M. Hickey (*actg.*), G. P. Hyde (*actg.*), S. R. B. Hocking (*actg.*), F. R. Hooker, G. F. C. Hopewell, R. W. Horswell, T. H. Howlett (*actg.*), W. H. Innes (*actg.*), T. C. John, F. E. Johnson (*actg.*), O. G. Jones (*actg.*), J. Kelly (*actg.*), J. W. Kenzie (*actg.*), S. F. Lane, Thos. A. Lane, W. F. Langford, E. W. Lanham, W. C. H. Mann, A. B. Mawer (*actg.*), F. P. B. Morgan (*actg.*), J. D. Morris, E. H. G. Mynett (*actg.*), H. Nudds (*actg.*), H. Osborne (*actg.*), P. W. P. Parsons (*actg.*), S. A. H. Patterson, F. W. Pearson, E. H. Pelling, F. H. J. Podger, A. D. Pole, C. J. Price, F. Prince (*actg.*), Leonard Puzhe, H. W. Pugsley, A. C. Ridlington, Max Robinson, James Roffway, R. C. Rootes, E. A. Rudd, H. A. Ruff (*actg.*), G. H. Schafer, Frank Severs, George Sibley, S. G. Smith, J. R. Smyth (*actg.*), Arthur Sowry, E. C. F. Stannard, A. H. Steel (*actg.*), C. R. Stenner, C. J. Sturt (*actg.*), J. P. Sykes (*lent to Ministry of Pensions*), H. G. Trussler (*actg.*), J. E. Urbani (*actg.*), N. L. S. Walkley, G. W. Wall, H. T. West, R. H. Westlake, A. H. White (*actg.*), M. W. White, G. A. Whitmarsh (*actg.*), G. Williams (*actg.*), A. E. Wright (*actg.*), H. J. Wright, G. C. Young.

Private Sec. to Sir Alfred Eyles, W. G. Spear.

Clerks to Commissioners of Income Tax, W. R. V. Brade and A. G. Smith.

Re-entered for temp. service during the War, E. W. Stafford (Supt. Clerk, ret.).

The Finance Committee

The secretariat of the Admiralty is divided into two sections, the executive and the financial. The first-named section is under the direction of the **Permanent Secretary** of the Admiralty, who acts as mouthpiece of the Board. The Financial

Secretary, being a Minister of the Crown, vacates office with the Administration of which he is a member. The **Accountant-General** of the Navy, who is a permanent financial officer of the Admiralty, fills the position of Assistant Financial Secretary. By a Memorandum of the First Lord of the Admiralty, dated Sept. 7, 1912, it was decided to establish on a more formal and responsible basis the Finance Committee which had been temporarily set up by Lord Selborne in 1904, this being considered the most efficient method of maintaining proper financial control over the expanding business of the Admiralty. The officials appointed members of the Committee were the Financial Secretary (as President), the Additional Civil Lord, the Secretary or Assistant Secretary of the Admiralty, the Accountant-General, and the Assistant Secretary for Finance Duties, who acts as Secretary of the Committee. The functions of the Committee are to assist and advise the Financial Secretary as may be required, to review the expenditure of each department or branch, to examine any proposals for new expenditure referred to it by the First Lord or any other member of the Board and report thereon, and to consider the monthly statement prepared by the Accountant-General, and report upon the progress of all Admiralty expenditure. The heads of spending departments attend the Committee's meetings as may be necessary in connection with the particular business of their respective departments.

Victrualling Department

Director of Victualling, J. H. Brooks, C.B. £1,000-1,200
Assist. ditto, J. W. H. Culling £800-900
Superintending Clerks, A. G. Adams, F. J. A. Arch. W. E. Turner £550-700
Victrualling Store Officers, J. M. Bailey (*actg.*), J. R. Tapp (*actg.*) (*detached for Special Duties*).
Deputy Store Officers, J. Jolly (*actg.*), F. C. Smith £350-500
Assist. ditto, P. R. Adams, E. A. Ash (*actg.*), T. Currie (*actg.*), G. T. F. Deverell (*actg.*), T. Hewson, L. H. Leach, Herbert F. Proctor £100-350
Examiner of Store Accounts, H. M. Culpin (*actg.*), W. R. Mulhern £250-350
Assist. ditto, D. A. Cameron (*actg.*), J. C. Chittenden, H. J. Cook, T. G. Martin (*actg.*), S. H. Newman (*actg.*), H. A. Smith (*actg.*), W. Weeden £200-250

Transport Department

Director of Transports, Graeme Thomson, C.B. £1,200,
Naval Assist. ditto, Capt. Hubert Stansbury, C.B., R.N. (ret.) £900
Transport Officers, Commander M. H. Clarke, R.N.R.; Fleet-Paym. Wm. M. O. Beresford Whyte, C.M.G.
Chief Inspector of Shipping, K. P. Burgess (*actg.*)
Inspectors of Shipping, Carpenter-Lieut. Commanders George Hickey, R.N. (ret.), R. G. Withell, Charles R. Vincent, R.N.; Carpenter-Lieuts. J. E. Elstoue, G. Reeves, F. H. Bevan, W. B. Darroeh (*actg.*), F. H. Bevan (*temp. detached*) £200-313
Assist. ditto, H. L. J. Willson (*actg.* Higher Grade), L. W. Gubby (*actg.*)
Civil Assist. Directors of Transports, E. J. Foley (*actg.*) (*Director of Military Sea Transport*), R. Gear, B. A. Kemball-Cook (*actg.*) (*Director of Naval Sea Transport*), J. A. Salter (*Director of Ship Requisitioning*) £800-900

Head of Civil Services, Sir Percy Bates, Bt.
Accountant General, H. N. Bunbury, C.B.
Assist. Sec. A. Woodgate.
Superintending Clerks, A. Alcorn (*actg.*), G. C. Duggan (*actg.*, *temp.*), A. E. Faulkner (*actg.*), L. F. Goldsmid, H. W. Griffin (*actg.*), W. G. Hynard (*actg.*), D. T. Monteth (*actg.*, *temp.*)

£600-800

Deputy Transport Clerks, E. Bradden (*actg.*), O. G. Copus (*actg.*), D. Drysdale (*actg.*), E. P. Fielden (*actg.*), P. G. Glennie (*actg.*), J. J. Hayes, F. Mallinson (*actg.*), F. E. Parker, John Spear, Walter Youngman

£350-500

Assist. ditto, A. J. W. Ashby, D. H. Edwards, H. C. Emmerson, Leslie C. Hills, R. I. Metcalfe, O. J. Ovey, T. G. Parsons, B. F. Picknett, F. J. Waller, C. H. Williams

£100-350

The *Director of Transports* is an Admiralty officer, although the responsibility for any expenditure by his department on Army Transport Service rests with the War Office, or on Indian Troop Service with the Indian Office. That on account of Navy Transport Service rests with the Admiralty.

Department of the Medical Director-General of the Navy

Director-General, Surg.-Gen. William H. Norman, C.B.

£1,800

Deputy ditto, Dep.-Surg.-Gen. Daniel J. P. McNabb.

Assists. to the Director-General, Fleet-Surgeons John F. Hall, M.B., R. C. Munday, William L. Martin, F.R.C.S.I., David W. Hewitt, M.B., F.R.C.S.

Fleet Surgeons, M. Camerou, M.B., A. R. Schofield, M.B., J. T. Sutcliffe, M.B., Robert W. G. Stewart, M.B.

Staff Clerk in Charge, T. E. Kennedy

£400-500

Staff Clerks, W. Innes, G. A. Neilson

£350-450

Medical Consultative Board

President, The Medical Director-Gen. of the Navy.
Civilian Members, Sir W. Watson Cheyne, Bt., C.B., LL.D., M.B., D.Sc., F.R.C.S., F.R.S., Sir Dyce Duckworth, Bt., LL.D., M.D., F.R.C.P., Prof. W. J. R. Simpson, C.M.G., M.D., F.R.C.P., Sir John Tweedy, F.R.C.S.

Naval Member, Surg.-Gen. George Welch, C.B.
Sec. Fleet-Surg. John F. Hall, C.B.

Medical Examining Board

President, The Medical Director-Gen. of the Navy.
Members, James Galloway, M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.C.S., and Sir W. P. Herringham, M.D., F.R.C.P. (Medicine); L. A. Dunn, M.S., M.B., F.R.C.S., J. Erust Lanc. F.R.C.S. (Surgery).

Sec. Fleet-Surg. John F. Hall, C.B.

Director of Works Department

Director of Engineering and Architectural Works, T. Sims, C.B., M.I.C.E.

£1,500

Assist. Directors of Works, W. J. Clarke, M.I.C.E., F. W. Kite, M.I.C.E.

£1,000-1,200

Superintending Civil Engineers, T. O. Agutter, A.R.I.B.A. (*actg.*) (Chatham); E. A. W. Barnard, M.I.C.E. (London); E. M. Barton (Perth); H. A. Brain, A.M.I.C.E. (*actg.*) (Howden); C. H. Colson, M.I.C.E. (London); F. H. Grose (*actg.*) (Sheerness); G. P. Hayes, B.A., B.E., M.I.C.E. (Devonport); J. B. Hunt, M.I.C.E. (Portsmouth); T. C. Hunter, M.I.C.E. (London); H. E. Oakley, M.I.C.E. (London); H. C. Reid, M.I.C.E. (Rosyth); A. D. Shortridge (Dover); J. R. Sivess, M.I.C.E. (*actg.*) (Malta); G. H. M. Trew, A.M.I.C.E. (*actg.*) (Invergordon); E. Wakeford, M.I.C.E. (Gibraltar)

£750-950

Civil Engineers, A. L. Anderson, M.I.C.E., A.M.I. Mech.E. (Hong-Kong); H. W. Basden-Smith (Chatham); C. H. Cole, A.M.I.C.E. (Orkneys); W. H. Moorby, M.Sc., A.M.I.C.E. (Chatham); A. L. Bell, B.A., B.E., M.I.C.E. (Rosyth); F. Clark, A.M.I.C.E. (London); T. B. Hunter, M.I.C.E. (Rosyth); G. S. Jacob (Rosyth); R. J. Mules (Rosyth); A. L. Perfect (Greenwich); H. M. Setchell (Buncrana); F. G. Brighton, A.M.I.C.E. (London); S. D. Carothers, A.M.I.C.E. (Portsmouth); R. E. Clarke, A.M.I.C.E. (London); A. J. Luke (Portsmouth); O. A. G. St. John Kneller, A.M.I.C.E. (Portsmouth); R. B. Simmers, A.M.I.C.E. (Portsmouth); W. T. Coldicott (Cape of Good Hope); H. D. Dormor, A.M.I.C.E. (London); G. P. Heuey, A.M.I.C.E. (Devonport); D. G. Taylor, B.Sc., A.M.I.C.E. (Rosyth); J. O. Malim, A.M.I.C.E. (*actg.*), (Humber); A. B. Martin, A.M.I.C.E., A.M.I. Mech.E. (London); E. M. Moon, A.M.I.C.E. (Rosyth); F. R. Oglesby (London); H. J. Young, A.M.I.C.E. (Perth); D. J. Morgan (London); R. F. M. Pearson, A.M.I.C.E. (London); W. O. Fellowe (*ret.*) (Devonport); A. A. Williamson, A.M.I.C.E. (Malta); W. Young (Haulbowline); F. E. Whittle, A.M.I.C.E. (Rosyth); H. F. Bowen, A.M.I.C.E. (*actg.*) (Pembroke).

Assist. ditto, J. F. Ardron (Gibraltar), R. C. Bristow (London), O. B. Rattenbury, B.Sc., A.M.I.C.E. (Stromness); T. M. Salmond, A.M.I.C.E. (Rosyth); F. Shirley, A.M.I.C.E., A.M.I. Mech.E. (Rosyth); H. A. L. Dale, A.M.I.C.E., A.M.I. Mech.E. (London); John A. Dawson, B.Sc. (Portsmouth); A. Gilpin (Devonport); W. T. Harbord (Devonport); H. B. Hurst, A.M.I.C.E. (Killingholme); L. H. Larmuth, A.M.I.C.E. (Fulham); H. W. Minnitt, A.M.I.C.E. (Dover); A. A. P. Neave, B.Sc., A.M.I.C.E. (Invergordon); G. G. Nelson, B.A., A.M.I.C.E. (Bermuda); J. K. Riddoch, B.Sc. (serving in Army); G. G. Sinclair, A.M.I.C.E. (Cranwell).

Temporary Civil Engineers, 1.

Temp. Asst. Civil Engineers, 27.

Chief Surveyor, P. P. Caldecott Smith, F.S.I. (London)

£800-1,000

Deputy ditto, H. H. Skinner, F.S.I. (London).

Surveyors, G. D. Collow (*actg.*) (Howden); F. J. Cole, F.S.I. (*actg.*) (London); M. J. James, F.S.I. (London); J. A. Jones, F.S.I. (Dover); J. L. Westland (London); E. J. Baker, F.S.I.; (Rosyth); E. W. Huson, F.S.I. (*actg.*) (Cranwell); P. J. Lucas (*actg.*) (Perth); F. C. Leest, F.S.I. (Rosyth); F. H. Goadby, F.S.I., A.M.I.C.E. (Chatham); A. B. Holmes (Portsmouth); H. T. Matthews (Devonport); T. Parker, F.S.I. (London)

£400-600

Assist. ditto, A. J. Allnutt (London); Leland Long, F.S.I. (Hong Kong); E. Thomas (Stromness); H. K. Blyth, P.A.S.I. (Gibraltar); B. F. Dyke (Rosyth); G. Hughes, F.S.I. (Devonport); J. Power, B.A. (Fulham); H. E. Stevens (Buncrana); J. T. Turner (Rosyth); H. Young (Malta).

Temporary ditto, A. W. Thomas, P.A.S.I. (London), F. Spikin (Invergordon).

Established Accountant Clerk, R. D. Davis (Portland).

Clerk in charge of Registry, J. M. Mallett.

Surveyor of Lands, J. W. Stone (London).

First Assist. to ditto, C. L. Fielder.

Second Assist. to ditto, H. F. Graham.

The Works Department of the Admiralty is presided over by civil engineers, its supervision resting with the Civil Lord. The Department is concerned with the architectural and engineering works of the Navy ashore, such as docks, fortifica-

tions, and other Admiralty establishments, including coastguard buildings, both at home and abroad. There are three branches, the Engineering, Surveyors', and Lands and Coastguard Branch, the first-named being the most important.

Greenwich Hospital Department

23 Carlton House Terrace, S.W.1

Director of Greenwich Hospital, C. H. R. Stansfield, C.B. . . . £1,000-1,200
Clerk in Charge, A. A. Rutter . . . £550-700
Assist. to ditto, L. Stacey . . . £250-400
Accountant, A. W. J. Davies . . . £250-350
Solicitor for business of Greenwich Hospital, James Gray.
Receiver and Agent for the Greenwich Estate, Hon. Capt. W. Warburtou, R.E.
Receiver and Agent for the Northern Estates, James J. Stokes.

Chaplain of the Fleet

Office: Royal Naval College, Greenwich

The Rev. C. W. O. Ingles, M.A. . . . £1,000
Staff Clerk, John Hooper . . . £350-450

Director of Naval Education

Royal Naval College, Greenwich, S.E.10

Director of Naval Education (vacant) . . . £2,500
Deputy Superintendent of Naval Examinations, Chief Naval Instructor Arthur J. Parish, C.B., M.A.
Deputy Inspector of Naval Schools, Naval Instructor Ivor Curtis, M.A., A.M.I.Mech.E.
Clerical Assist. W. M. Bussell.
Schoolmaster Lieut. (actg.) Richard Mountstephens.

Board of Invention and Research

Victory House, Cockspur Street, S.W.1

The Board of Invention and Research was established on July 4, 1915, "to assist the Admiralty in co-ordinating and encouraging scientific effort in its relation to the requirements of the Naval Service," and on the same day it was announced that Admiral of the Fleet Lord Fisher had been appointed Chairman of the Board. The Board comprised (a) a Central Committee consisting of Lord Fisher, Sir J. J. Thomson, the Hon. Sir C. A. Parsons, and Dr. G. T. Beilby (on which Vice-Admiral Sir R. Peirse was appointed in July 1916); and (b) of a Panel of Consultants composed of scientific experts who advised the Main Committee on questions referred to them. Captain T. E. Crease, R.N., was appointed Secretary and Naval Assistant to the Board; while the Secretariat included several Sectional Secretaries and Assistant Secretaries. On Nov. 11, 1915, it was officially announced that the Board had received proposals from some 8,000 inventors, many of whom had submitted several different proposals. The proportion of possibly useful inventions was small. On Aug. 27, 1917, the Admiralty announced that, with the consent of the Minister of Munitions, Sir R. Sothorn Holland and Sir H. Rose Skinner had been transferred from the Ministry of Munitions to the Admiralty for special work in connection with the Board of Invention and Research. The duties of the Board are entirely advisory. The general superintendence of the Board is reserved for the First Lord, to whom it has direct access.

Central Committee, Admiral of the Fleet Lord Fisher of Killybegs, Prof. Sir Joseph J. Thomson, O.M., Hon. Sir Chas. A. Parsons, K.C.B., Sir George T. Beilby, F.R.S., V.-Adm. Sir Richard H. Peirse, K.C.A.

Panel, Prof. H. B. Baker, F.R.S., Prof. W. H. Bragg, C.B.E., F.R.S., Prof. H. O. H. Carpenter, Sir Dugald Clerk, K.B.E., F.R.S., Prof. Sir Wm. Crookes, O.M., Prof. P. F. Frankland, F.R.S., Prof. B. Hopkinson, F.R.S., Sir Oliver Lodge, F.R.S., Prof. W. J. Pope, F.R.S., Prof. Sir Ernest Rutherford, F.R.S., Prof. Gerald Stoney, F.R.S., Prof. Hon. R. J. Strutt, F.R.S., Sir Richard Threlfall, K.B.E., F.R.S.

Members of Sub-Committees, etc., G. S. Albright, S. W. Barnaby, R.-Adm. Marquess of Bristol, M.V.O., Duke of Buccleuch, K.T., A. E. L. Chorlton, C.B.E., S. S. Cook, Prof. W. E. Dalby, F.R.S., H. Darwin, F.R.S., R. P. Doxford, R.-Adm. Sir Sydney M. Eardley-Wilmot, Prof. W. H. Eccles, Dr. M. O. Forster, F.R.S., J. H. Gibson, Sir R. T. Glazebrook, C.B., F.R.S., A. Gracie, M.V.O., Maj. F. Green, Sir Robert A. Hadfield, Bt., F.R.S., Summers Hunter, F. W. Lancaster, Prof. J. C. McLennan, O.B.E., F.R.S., C. C. Mellstrom, C. H. Merz, Prof. H. F. Newall, F.R.S., Prof. J. E. Petavel, F.R.S., R. Redpath, Sir Boverton Redwood, Bt., F.R.S., Adm. Sir Percy M. Scott, Bt., K.C.B., John Smith, Prof. E. Soddy, F.R.S., C. Wale, Sir Alfred F. Yarrow, Bt.

SECRETARIAT

Civil Assistant, J. F. Phillips.
Sectional Secretaries, Comdr. G. H. Brady, R.N.; Wing-Comdr. (actg.) F. A. Brock, R.N.; Eng. Lieut.-Com. S. R. Dight, R.N.; Sir Richard A. S. Paget, Bt.; Lieut. M. Heckstall Smith, R.N.V.R.
Assist. Secs. *H. W. Hilliar; Eng. Lieut. S. Hunter, R.N.; Lieut. Hon. Walter J. James, R.N.V.R.; *F. P. Johns, *E. L. Pickles.

Comdrs. J. R. Middleton, D.S.O., R.N., A. A. Lovett-Cameron, R.N.; Lieut.-Comdr. E. W. Nelson, R.N.V.R.; Lieut. Alex. Walker, R.N.V.R.

2 Technical Assistants, 1 Supervising Assist. Clerk, 2 Assist. Clerks, 1 Designer, 5 Draughtsmen, 5 temporary Clerks, 20 Women Clerks, and 7 Boy Clerks.

Engineering Assistant, A. H. Fluch.
Assist. Physicist under the direction of Prof. W. H. Eccles at the City and Guilds Technical College, City Road, E.C.1, A. L. Beak, F. W. Jordan, B.Sc.

Assist. Physicist under the direction of Prof. McLennan, K. H. Kingdon.
Representative in Paris (at the French Ministry of Inventions), Comdr. (actg.) Cyprian D. C. Bridge, R.N.

Experimental Station, Parkeston Quay, Harwich
Resident Director of Research, Prof. W. H. Bragg, C.B.E., F.R.S.

Research Staff, Maj. A. S. Eve, F.R.S., A. C. Rankine, D.Sc., Prof. A. J. Hughes, D.Sc., R. W. Boyle, D.Sc., R. S. H. Boulding, D.Sc., H. Gerrard, M.Sc., F. L. Hopwood, M.Sc., J. H. Powell, M.Sc., J. H. T. Roberts, M.Sc., G. Williamson, B.Sc., A. B. Wood, M.Sc., F. B. Young, M.Sc., Maj. J. H. W. Gill, R.E. (Supt. Engineer), Lieut. R. Lucas, R.N.V.R., Lieut. C. R. Wyle, R.N.V.R., Sub-Lieut. H. Hamilton, R.N.V.R., Lt. C. G. R. Cosens, R.E., O. Hart Dyke (Works Manager), Gunner T. Deun, R.N.

* Lent from Patent Office.

Admiralty Engineering Laboratory, City and Guilds (Engineering) College
Exhibition Road, S.W.7
Director of Engineering Research, Sir Dugald Clerk, K.B.E.
Supt. Eng.-Comdr. C. J. Hawkes, R.N.
Consulting Engineer, Prof. W. E. Dalby, F.R.S.
Chief Designer, A. W. Newman.
Testing Engineer, J. Aitken.

Greenwich Observatory. (See p. 58.)

Nautical Almanack Office. (See p. 269.)

Cape of Good Hope Observatory. (See p. 58.)

NAVAL ORDNANCE DEPOTS

Woolwich.—*Off.-in-charge*, Lieut.-Col. C. H. Ozanne.
Portsmouth.—*Off.-in-charge*, Lieut.-Col. W. B. Brabazon.
Plymouth.—*Off.-in-charge*, Lieut.-Col. H. M. Aplin.
Chatham.—*Off.-in-charge*, Lieut.-Col. F. G. Eadyean.
Crombie.—*Off.-in-charge*, J. Gledhill.
Gibraltar.—*Off.-in-charge*, J. J. Reeves.
Malta.—*Off.-in-charge*, G. F. Story.
Hong-Kong.—*Off.-in-charge*, S. Evans (*actg.*).

TORPEDO FACTORY AND DEPOTS

R.N. Cordite Factory.—*Supt.* Capt. A. P. H. Desborough, R.A.
Greenock Torpedo Factory.—*Supt.* Capt. C. R. Acklom, C.B.; *Assist. Supt. Com.* T. J. Croker.
Portsmouth.—*Off.-in-charge*, Eng.-Capt. P. D. Maltby; *Store Off.* F. J. Ibbertson.
Portland.—*Off.-in-charge*, Eng.-Com. J. F. A. Hastings.
Devonport.—*Off.-in-charge*, Eng.-Com. W. W. Pearce; *Store Off.* I. J. Brooking.
Chatham.—*Off.-in-charge*, Eng.-Capt. G. H. Morris; *Store Off.* R. L. Lawson.
Port Edgar.—*Off.-in-charge*, Eng.-Com. J. A. W. Bouneville.
Granton.—*Off.-in-charge*, Eng.-Capt. G. T. J. Ludlow; *Store Off.* E. Stevens.
Gibraltar.—*Off.-in-charge*, Eng.-Com. J. C. Pearson.
Malta.—*Off.-in-charge*, Eng.-Com. Charlie Broadbent.

ROYAL NAVAL HOSPITALS AND SICK-QUARTERS

Haslar.—*Surg.-Gen.* George Welch, C.B.; *Sec.* Lieut. Wm. R. P. Hobbs, R.N.; *Chaplain.* Rev. H. Backwell, M.A.; *Head Sister*, Miss K. M. Hickley.
Plymouth.—*Surg.-Gen.* Wm. W. Pryn; *Sec.* Major W. S. Blackman, R.M.L.I.; *Chaplain.* Rev. James J. Smith, M.A.; *Head Sister*, Miss Mildred L. Hughes.
Chatham.—*Surg.-Gen.* P. B. Handyside, M.B.; *Sec.* Major C. W. Slaney, R.M.L.I.; *Chaplain.* Rev. R. S. Hartley; *Head Sister*, Miss M. H. Keenan.
Portland.—*Fleet-Surg.* F. J. A. Dalton; *Chaplain.* Rev. R. G. Sadleir, B.A.; *Supp. Sister*, Miss E. M. Keays.
Haubowline.—*Fleet-Surg.* John C. Durston; *Chaplain.* Rev. O. W. C. Blogg (*actg.*).
Pembroke Dock.—*Fleet-Surg.* G. Gibson; *Chaplain.* Rev. H. P. Dawson, M.A.
Yarmouth.—*Fleet-Surg.* Edward T. Meagher; *Chaplain.* Rev. T. W. Robinson, B.A.
Deal (Royal Marines).—*Fleet-Surg.* Montagu L. B. Rodd, C.V.O.; *Supp. Sister*, Miss N. Courtice.

Portsmouth (Royal Marines).—*Fleet-Surg.* John Menary, M.D.
Plymouth (Royal Marines).—*Fleet-Surg.* S. T. Reid.
Chatham (Royal Marines).—*Fleet-Surg.* Hugh Clift.
Osborne (Naval Cadets' S.Q.).—*Fleet-Surg.* Cecil H. Rock; *Resident Sister*, Miss R. Falconer.
Dartmouth (Naval Cadets' S.Q.).—*Fleet-Surg.* Harold Huskinson; *Chief Sister*, Miss M. Basden-Smith.
Shotley (Boys' S.Q.).—*Fleet-Surg.* Thos. D. Halahan; *Chief Sister*, Miss E. M. Partridge.
Queensferry S.Q.—*Fleet-Surg.* Paul H. M. Star.
Malta.—*Dep. Surg.-Gen.* George T. Broatch, M.B.; *Chaplain*, Rev. M. Longridge, M.A.; *Supp. Sister*, Miss Mary O. Clark.
Gibraltar.—*Dep.-Surg.-Gen.* Alexander G. Wildey; *Chaplain*, Rev. Henry Dakzell, M.A.; *Supp. Sister*, Miss C. C. Renwick.
Hong-Kong.—*Dep.-Surg.-Gen.* Geo. A. Dreaper; *Chaplain*, Rev. F. G. B. Hastings, B.A.
Bermuda.—*Fleet-Surg.* H. P. Turnbull.
Cape of Good Hope.—*Fleet-Surg.* Arthur Gaskell.
Ascension.—*Surg.* F. J. D. Twigg.
Wei-hai-Wei S.Q.—*Fleet-Surg.* J. R. Muir, M.B.

ORGANISATION

Personnel

The full total of officers and men voted for the Navy for the financial year 1915-16 was 350,000, and in his speech on the Navy Estimates on Feb. 21, 1917, Sir Edward Carson said that the Government were asking sanction to bring this total up to 400,000. On Feb. 20, 1916, in reply to a question in Parliament, Dr. Macnamara made the following statement in regard to the number of men engaged in the maintenance of the Navy:

"As regards the Navy proper, when war broke out there were about 146,000 officers, men, and boys on the active service list. To this number must be added about 67,000 reserves. By subsequent Votes of Parliament the numbers have steadily increased, and we are now authorised to work up to a maximum of 350,000 officers, men, and boys by March 31 this year, if necessary. Of that number we already bear something like 320,000." Dr. Macnamara, after saying that there were 85,000 men in the Royal Dockyards and other Naval Establishments, spoke of the difficulty of giving the exact numbers working under contract or sub-contract and in all auxiliary work, and concluded: "I should say that for every man in the Navy, of whom there are, as you see, something like 300,000, there are certainly 2 persons and possibly even 3, at work on ship construction and repairing and contributing to the general maintenance and fighting efficiency of the Fleet."

The Royal Naval Reserve is composed almost entirely of officers and men from the Mercantile Marine. It was established in August, 1859, with the object of building up a reserve naval personnel from seamen from the Merchant Service, fishermen, and others among the seafaring population of the British Isles. Officers of the Royal Naval Reserve rank with, but after, officers of the Royal Navy and of the Royal Indian Marine of their corresponding rank. The classes of officers are, on the executive side, from Captains to Midshipmen; on the engineering side, from Engineer-Lieutenant-Commanders to Warrant Engineers; and, in the Accountant branch, from Staff-Paymasters to Assistant-Paymasters. There is also a Trawler Section with the warrant

ranks of Skipper and Chief Skipper. The uniform of the R.N.R. is of the same pattern as for officers of the corresponding ranks of the Royal Navy, except as regards distinction marks on the cuffs, etc. Instead of the half-inch distinctive stripes of gold lace round the sleeves, R.N.R. officers wear stripes formed of two waved and interwoven lines of gold lace, each of one-half the width of that prescribed for R.N. officers. They also have the letters "R.N.R." on their buttons and in the cap badge. The R.N.R. and R.N.V.R. have been largely expanded during the war.

The Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve was created by Act of Parliament in 1902, and has been described as the official outcome of the Report of the Select Committee, presided over by Sir Edward Grey, which was appointed in the previous year to investigate the question of the Naval Reserves of the country. In peace time it was recruited from landmen who had a liking or aptitude for a sea life—yachtsmen, etc.—and may be said to have been the naval counterpart of the military Volunteer and Territorial Forces. The minimum term of enrolment for men was three years, and 40 drills had to be put in during the first year, with 24 in each subsequent year of service. Like officers and men of the Royal Naval Reserve, those of the R.N.V.R. made cruises with the Fleet at stated periods for training purposes, especially during the annual manœuvres. The ranks and grades in the Corps are similar to those in the Royal Navy, and range from commanders to midshipmen, and staff-paymasters to assistant-paymasters, with a medical branch ranging from staff-surgeons to surgeon-probationers. The uniform is similar to that of the Royal Navy, except that instead of the half-inch distinctive stripes of gold lace round the cuffs, R.N.V.R. officers wear one waved line of three-eighths inch gold lace, and have the letters "R.N.V.R." on their buttons and cap badges.

The Royal Naval Division was organised in September, 1914, from the surplus men from the Royal Marines, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, Royal Fleet Reserve, and Royal Naval Reserve, who were available after the mobilisation for war, and for whom there was no immediate need in the Fleets at sea. It was also recruited from civilians. Originally the Division consisted of two naval brigades and one marine brigade, of which Lord Fisher, Sir Arthur Wilson, and Lord Charles Beresford were the respective Honorary Colonels. The Marine Brigade was already in being and had seen active service at Ostend in August, 1914. The Crystal Palace was taken over by the Admiralty as the headquarters of the Division. In October, 1914, the force was hurriedly despatched to Antwerp, where, although it was unable to prevent the fall of that town, it prolonged the defence for some days, and assisted the Belgian Army to be withdrawn in a condition enabling it to refit and regain its fighting value. Early in 1915 the Division was sent to the Dardanelles, and was among the first troops landed in the Peninsula, where it fought splendidly throughout the operations up to and including the evacuation in December. In 1916 it was transferred to the control of the War Office entirely, and in November of that year was present in heavy fighting on the Ancre, capturing Beaucourt and other German positions. The uniform for officers of the R.N.D. is similar in pattern to that of Army officers, but has naval distinction marks and badges.

Finance

The Appropriation Account of sums granted

by Parliament for Navy services for the year ended March 31, 1916, was issued in March, 1917. The gross expenditure was £211,421,914; net expenditure £205,733,596; and the net deficit, chargeable against the Vote of Credit, £205,716,586. The Appropriation Account for 1914-15 issued on March 8, 1916, gave the gross expenditure as £105,853,867, and the net £105,319,323. The report of the Comptroller and Auditor General for the year 1915-16 states that in consequence of a defective system, now largely remedied, the delivery of bill vouchers has been greatly in arrear from the outbreak of the War to the close of the year under review.

Prize Money

Prize Money dates back to an act of Queen Anne, passed in 1708, which ordered, for the better and more effectual encouragement of the Sea Service, that if any ship-of-war, privateer, merchant ship or other vessel should be taken as prize by any of H.M. ships of war, and adjudged as lawful prize in any of the Admiralty Courts, those actually on board such ship-of-war should, after such condemnation, have the sole interest and property in such prize without further account, the ship to be sold and the proceeds distributed according to the scale declared by Royal Proclamation. Various modifications in the system, notably by the Naval Prize Act of 1864, were made, but Prize Money remained in vogue until early in 1914, or a few months before the outbreak of the present war, when the Admiralty abolished it, on the ground that "the private enrichment of individuals by acts arising out of warfare is not compatible with the highest conception of the military or naval profession." By an Order in Council of Aug. 28, 1914, a new system of Prize bounties or gratuities, for more general distribution to the officers and men of the Naval Forces, was substituted. The total receipts of the Prize Fund from Aug. 4, 1914, to March 31, 1915, were £2,819,660, out of which there were payments for expenses, commissions, etc., of £957,183, leaving a balance of £1,862,476. On May 10, 1916, the total amount of Prize Money held by the Paymaster-General was £1,420,372. In December, 1915, in reply to a question, Dr. Macnamara announced that it would in all probability be quite impossible to make any distribution of Prize Money until after the close of hostilities.

Prize Bounty is altogether different from Prize Money. It also dates back to the reign of Queen Anne, and has continued the same in principle ever since 1708. It is a grant of money by Parliament as a personal award to the seamen actually present at the sinking or capture of an armed vessel belonging to the enemy. The sum is calculated on the basis of £5 per head for each person on board the enemy ship. The first case of the kind arising out of the present war was decided in the Prize Court on March 27, 1916, when Sir Samuel Evans awarded £2,185 (being £5 a head for the 437 men on board the German vessel) to the officers and crew of H.M.S. *Carnarvon* for the destruction of the German raider *Cap Trafalgar*, in the Atlantic on Sept. 14, 1914. A revised scale of distribution was introduced in February, 1916, by which the amount of the Bounty was divided into a certain number of "shares," of which the commanding officer took eighty, commander thirty, lieutenant twenty, and so on, down to five shares for an able seaman, and one for a ship's boy. For the Heligoland Bight action on Aug. 28, 1914, £6,415 in Prize Bounty was awarded to the ships concerned; and for the

Falkland Islands victory £12,160 was awarded. A large number of the awards of Prize Bounty were claimed by submarines, for the destruction of enemy warships in the North Sea, Baltic, Dardanelles, Sea of Marmora, and other waters.

Material

In his speech on the Navy Estimates on Feb. 21, 1917, Sir Edward Carson said that the building programme of the year was largely one for making good the losses in the Mercantile Marine. On April 27 Mr. Lloyd George stated in a speech at the Mansion House that arrangements had been made by Sir Joseph Maclay by which three times as many new ships would be built in 1917 as in 1916. In connection with the programme of standardised shipbuilding, there were two types of such vessels of 8,000 tons carrying capacity, one single-deck and the other two-deck. It was also intended to construct two smaller types of 5,000 and 3,000 tons each. The first standardised ship was ready for trial on Aug. 25, 1917, and three had been completed by the end of September.

THE FLAG LIST (December 1916)

Admirals of the Fleet

Sir William H. May, G.C.B., G.C.V.O.
The Hon. Sir Hedworth Meux, G.C.B., K.C.V.O., M.P.
Sir George A. Callaghan, G.C.B., G.C.V.O.

Admirals

Sir Archibald B. Milne, Bt., G.C.V.O., K.C.B.
Marquess of Milford Haven, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G.
Sir Henry B. Jackson, C.B., K.C.V.O., F.R.S.
The Hon. Sir Stanley C. J. Colville, O.C.V.O., K.C.B.
Sir John R. Jellicoe, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O.
Sir Cecil Burney, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
The Hon. Sir Alexander E. Bethell, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Sir David Beatty, G.C.B., K.C.V.O., O.S.O.
Sir Frederick E. B. Brock, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Sir Thomas H. M. Jerram, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Sir Frederick C. D. Sturdee, Bt., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
Sir Edward E. Bradford, K.C.B., C.V.O.
Richard B. Farquhar, C.B.
Sir Lewis Bayly, K.C.B., C.V.O.

Vice-Admirals

Sir George E. Patey, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
Sir Arthur H. Limpus, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Sir Richard H. Peirse, K.C.B., M.V.O.
Sir Herbert G. King-Hall, K.C.B., O.V.O., D.S.O.
Sir William L. Grant, K.C.B.
Henry L. Tottenham, C.B.
Sir Reginald G. O. Tupper, K.C.B., C.V.O.
Bernard Currey.
Ernest C. T. Troubridge, C.B., O.M.G., M.V.O.
Sir Archibald G. H. W. Moore, K.C.B., O.V.O.
Sir Rosslyn E. Wemyss, K.C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O.
Sir Cecil F. Thursby, K.C.M.O.
Arthur H. Christian, C.B., M.V.O.
The Hon. Sir Somerset A. Gough-Calthorpe, K.C.B., C.V.O.
Sir Herbert L. Heath, K.C.B., M.V.O.
Sir Montague E. Browning, K.C.B., M.V.O.
Sir John M. de Robeck, K.C.B.
Archibald P. Stoddart, C.B.
Sir Hugh Evan Thomas, K.C.B., M.V.O.
Sir Dudley R. S. de Chair, K.C.B., M.V.O.
Stuart Nicholson, C.B., M.V.O.
Frederick C. T. Tudor, C.B.

Rear-Admirals

Charles L. Napier, C.B.
Alexander L. Duff, C.B.

Edward F. B. Charlton, C.B.
Robert S. P. Hornby, C.M.G.
Mark E. F. Kerr, O.B., M.V.O.
John B. Eustace.
Sir William C. Pakenham, K.C.B., M.V.O. (actg. Vice-Admiral).
Francis S. Miller.
Francis G. Eyre.
Trevylyan D. W. Napier, C.B., M.V.O.
Arthur C. Leveson, C.B.
Sydney R. Fremantle, C.B., M.V.O.
Sir Henry F. Oliver, K.C.B., M.V.O. (acting Vice-Admiral).
Edmund R. Pears, C.B.
Arthur D. Ricardo.
The Hon. R. F. Boyle, M.V.O.
George A. Ballard, C.B.
Morgan Singer, C.B.
Ernest F. A. Gaunt, C.B., C.M.G.
Robert J. Prendergast.
Norman Craig-Palmer, C.V.O.
Cecil F. Dampier.
Osmond De B. Brock, C.B., C.M.G.
Alfred E. A. Grant.
Edmund Hyde Smith.
A. Hayes-Sadler, C.S.I.
Richard F. Phillimore, C.B., M.V.O.
Charles L. Vaughan-Lee, C.B.
The Hon. Edward S. Fitzherbert.
Douglas R. L. Nicholson.
Cecil S. Hickley, M.V.O.
Sir A. J. Henniker-Hughan, Bt.
Thomas D. L. Sheppard, M.V.O.
Francis W. Kennedy, C.B.
Heathcoat S. Grant, C.B.
Thomas Jackson, C.B., M.V.O.
William E. Goodenough, C.B., M.V.O.
Michael Culme-Seymour, C.B., M.V.O.
Wm. C. M. Nicholson, C.B.
John F. Parry, C.B.
Laurence E. Power, C.B., M.V.O.
George P. W. Hope, C.B.
Roger J. B. Keyes, C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O., D.S.O.
Cecil F. Lambert.
Hugh H. D. Tothill, C.B.
Hon. Victor A. Stanley, M.V.O.
Lionel Halsey, C.B., C.M.O.
Edwyn S. Alexander Sinclair, C.B., M.V.O.
James A. Fergusson.
Sir Wm. R. Hall, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Hy. H. Bruce, C.B., M.V.O.
Clement Greatorex, C.B., M.V.O.
George C. Cayley, C.B.
Henry B. Pelly, C.B., M.V.O.
Allen T. Hunt, C.S.I.
Lewis Clinton-Baker, C.B.
John F. E. Green, C.B.
Vivian H. G. Bernard.
Edward F. Bruen.
James C. Ley, C.V.O.
Edmond H. Parker.

HIS MAJESTY'S DOCKYARDS

The Principal Officers

Portsmouth.—Adm.-Supt. Rear-Adm. C. L. Vaug. han-Leo, C.B.; Capt. of Yard and King's Harb. Mast. Rear-Adm. W. H. Moubray; Assist. ditto, Capt. H. C. R. Boucher; Const. Mangr. John Apsley; Eng. Mangr. Eng.-Capt. H. Bone, C.B.; Supg. Civil Eng. J. B. Hunt; Elec-Eng. Louis J. Steele; Naval Store Off. W. Bouny; Expense Accounts, W. G. Allen; Cashier, G. Egan; Chaplain, Rev. H. S. Wansbrough, B.A.; Fleet-Surg. J. A. Moon, D.S.O.

Devonport.—*Adm.-Supt.* Rear-Adm. Sir Arthur J. Henniker-Hughan, Bt.; *Capt. of Yard and King's Harb. Mast. R.-Adm.* John Nicholas; *Assist. ditto*, Capt. M. H. Nelson; *Const. Mangr.* W. T. Hockaday; *Eng. Mangr.* Eng.-Capt. W. H. James; *Supp. Civil Eng.* G. P. Hayes; *Elec. Eng.* Z. H. Kingdon; *Naval Store Off.* J. W. L. Oliver; *Expense Accounts*, T. E. Dexter; *Cashier*, A. Rollin; *Chaplain*, Rev. E. F. Harrison-Smith, M.A.; *Fleet-Surgs.* Wm. Hackett, J. D. Inghes.

Chatham.—*Adm.-Supt.* Rear-Adm. A. D. Ricardo; *Capt. of Yrdr and King's Harb. Mast. Capt.* Mortimer L'E. Silver; *Assist. ditto*, Capt. W. P. Lodder; *Const. Mangr.* E. J. Maginness, M.V.O.; *Eng. Mangr.* Eng.-Capt. Wm. H. Beckett; *Supp. Civil Eng.* T. C. Agutter; *Elec. Eng.* L. Newitt; *Naval Store Off.* E. C. Watts; *Expense Accounts*, J. J. O'Neill; *Cashier*, J. B. Lindsay; *Chaplain*, Rev. O. R. F. Hughes; *Fleet Surgs.* E. B. Pickthorn, J. H. Wright.

Sheerness.—*Senior Officer.* Rear-Adm. E. Hyde Smith; *King's Harbour Master*, Capt. Marchant H. Penfold; *Chief Const.* W. G. Cole; *Civil Eng.* F. H. Grose; *Elec. Eng.* P. J. Watts; *Naval Store Off.* H. F. L. Rissland; *Expense Accounts*, H. J. Northcott; *Chaplain*, Rev. F. Iccley, M.A.; *Fleet-Surg.* Edward H. Meaden; *Supt. of Chart and Chronometer Dept.*, Com. M. C. Allenby.

Pembroke.—*Capt.-Supt.* Capt. F. D. Gilpin Brown; *King's Harb. Mast. Com.* C. W. C. Strickland; *Chief Const.* J. D. Milton; *Civil Eng.* Eng.-Com. W. M. Whayman; *Elec. Eng.* R. Wightman; *Naval Store Off.* N. A. Hay; *Expense Accounts*, H. B. Townshend; *Chaplain*, Rev. H. P. Dawson, M.A.; *Fleet-Surg.* Geo. Gibson.

Rosyth.—*Adm.-Supt.* H. H. Bruce; *King's Harb. Mast. Capt.* Charles F. Henderson; *Assist. do.* Com. Geo. Duncan; *Chief Const.* G. E. Suter, M.V.O.; *Chief Eng.* Eng.-Capt. G. W. Roome; *Supp. Civil Eng.* H. C. Reid; *Elec. Eng.* J. S. Pringle; *Naval Store Off.* E. J. Rabbit; *Cashier*, H. V. Brooks (actg.).

Invergordon.—*Rear-Adm.* Edmund R. Pears, C.B.; *King's Harb. Mast. Capt.* Jas. C. Tancred; *Chief Const.* P. Palmer; *Chief Eng.* Eng.-Capt. G. W. Baldwin; *Civil Eng.* G. H. M. Trew; *Naval Store Off.* F. Montgomery; *Cashier*, H. B. Holloway (actg.).

Portland.—*King's Harb. Mast. R.-Adm.* Richard M. Harbord (ret.); *Civil Eng.* H. K. Chambers; *Naval Store Off.* I. V. Bennett.

Haulbowline.—*King's Harb. Mast. Capt.* E. E. Laey; *Const.* J. F. Walker; *Chief Eng.* F. Hore, C.B.; *Civil Eng.* W. Young; *Elec. Eng.* A. J. Moore; *Naval Store Off.* I. V. Bennett (actg.); *Chaplain*, Rev. O. W. C. Blogg; *Fleet-Surg.* John C. Durston.

Dover.—*Adm.-Supt.* R.-Adm. Cecil F. Dampier; *Assist. do.* Com. G. H. Bevan; *Civil Eng.* A. D. Shortridge; *Cashier*, R. Jewell.

Gibraltar.—*Sen. Off.-in-charge.* R.-Adm. Heathcote S. Grant, C.B.; *King's Harb. Mast. Com.*

P. W. Rimington; *Constr.* S. W. F. Furze Morrish; *Chief Eng.* Eng.-Capt. S. Rider; *Civil Eng.* Edward Wakeford; *Elec. Eng.* P. A. Yapp; *Naval Store Off.* C. H. S. Harris; *Expense Accounts*, J. B. Scannell; *Cashier*, E. W. Colvill; *Chaplain*, Rev. Henry Dalzell, M.A.; *Surg.* F. C. Alton.

Malta.—*Adm.-Supt.* R.-Adm. G. A. Ballard, C.B.; *King's Harb. Mast. Capt.* F. A. L. Andrews; *Chief Constr.* W. T. Pine; *Chief Eng.* Eng.-Capt. A. R. Emdin; *Civil Eng.* J. R. Sivess; *Elec. Eng.* G. D. Leys; *Naval Store Off.* E. A. S. Hayward; *Expense Accounts*, O. Lance; *Cashier*, W. A. Griffiths (actg.); *Chaplain*, Rev. Michael Longridge, M.A.; *Fleet-Surg.* F. S. Tuck.

Bermuda.—*King's Harb. Mast. Com.* D. T. Brown; *Chief Eng.* Eng.-Com. E. D. Mallinson; *Elec. Eng.* J. W. Needham; *Naval Store Off.* R. A. Pitcher; *Chaplain*, Rev. F. McQuade, B.A.; *Fleet-Surg.* H. P. Turnbull.

Cape of Good Hope.—*Sen. Off.-in-charge.* Com. S. Bowle-Evans; *Constr.* E. C. Voke; *Chief Eng.* Eng.-Com. E. J. Rosevere; *Civil Eng.* W. T. Coldieott; *Elec. Eng.* H. F. Hunt; *Store Off.* N. Tyler; *Chaplain*, Rev. A. G. Yates, M.A.

Ascension.—*Commandant.* Maj. H. C. Benett, R.M.L.I.; *Paym.-in-charge*, Alex. H. Payne; *Ch. Boatswain*, V. Ford.

Hong-Kong.—*Sen. Off.-in-charge.* Capt. H. G. G. Sandeman; *Chief Constr.* C. D. J. Bell; *Chief Eng.* Eng.-Com. W. W. Reed; *Civil Eng.* A. L. Anderson; *Elec. Eng.* W. A. Knight; *Naval Store Off.* W. J. Gick; *Expense Accounts*, F. W. Cary; *Chaplain*, Rev. F. G. B. Hastings, B.A.

Wei-hai-Wei.—*King's Harb. Mast. Com.* A. E. House; *Chief Eng.* Eng.-Lieut. Wm. H. Edwards; *Paym.-in-charge*, F. G. Cavanagh.

VICTUALLING YARDS

Deptford.—*Supt.* C. W. Croysdill; *Cashier*, F. H. Bolton; *Med. Off.* W. S. Carpenter; *Paym.-in-Chief*, Harry Robinson.

Gosport.—*Supt.* Henry Morris.

Grangemouth.—*Supt.* W. E. Clayton.

Plymouth.—*Supt.* J. B. Hickman.

Haulbowline.—*Off.-in-charge*, H. S. Lambourn.

Invergordon.—*Off.-in-charge*, F. I. Gelsthorpe.

Gibraltar.—*Off.-in-charge*, H. S. Vaughan.

Malta.—*Supt.* W. Hogarth.

Bermuda.—*Off.-in-charge*, E. J. Gill.

Cape of Good Hope.—*Off.-in-charge*, A. A. Bake well.

Hong Kong.—*Supt.* G. A. Searle.

NAVY AND PRIZE AGENTS

Banton, Mackrell & Co., 3-4, Great Winchester Street, E.C.2.

Cox & Co., 16, Charing Cross, S.W.1.

Holt & Co., Woodhead's Branch, 44, Charing Cross, S.W.1.

Stilwell & Sons, 42, Pall Mall, S.W.1.

NAVY AND ARMY RANK

In the table opposite are set out the comparative ranks of the Navy, Army, and Flying Corps. Most of the distinctive marks of rank are possibly not even now—when almost the whole nation is in uniform—as well-known as they might be, and may be briefly summarised:

Navy.—In the Navy distinctive rank is indicated by gold lace on the sleeves (or, when a great-coat

is worn, by shoulder-straps similarly adorned), with certain exceptions. As will be seen from the illustrations, Admirals of the Fleet—the highest rank—have a wide gold stripe with four narrower stripes above, the top one having a curl. Admirals have three, Vice-Admirals two narrow stripes above the broad one; Rear-Admirals have the wide stripe, with a narrower one above it with the

RELATIVE RANK OF OFFICERS OF THE NAVY AND ARMY

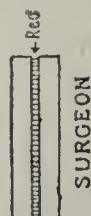
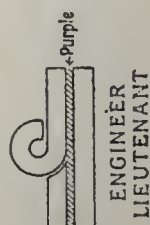
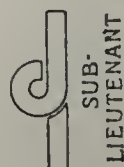
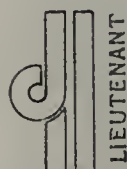
Naval Rank.	Royal Naval Air Service.	Royal Marines.	Army Rank.
1. Admirals of the Fleet	—	—	1. Field Marshals.
2. Admirals	—	—	2. Generals.
3. Vice-Admirals, Engineer-in-Chief Vice-Admirals	—	—	3. Lieut.-Generals.
4. Rear-Admirals, Engineer-in-Chief and Engineer Rear-Admirals, Surgeons-General	—	—	4. Major-Generals.
5. Commodores (1st and 2nd Class)	—	—	5. Brigadier-Generals.
6. Captains (of 3 years), Engineer Captains (of 8 years), Deputy Surgeons-General, Paymasters-in-Chief	Wing Captains	—	6. Colonels.
7. Captains (under 3 years), Engineer Captains (under 8 years)	—	Lieut.-Colonels	7. Lieut.-Colonels (senior)
8. Commanders, Engineer Commanders, Fleet Surgeons, Fleet Paymasters, Naval Instructors (of 15 years)	Wing Commanders	Majors	8. Lieut.-Colonels (junior of the rank); Wing Commanders, R.F.O.
9. Lieut.-Commanders, Engineer Lieut.-Commanders, Staff Surgeons, Staff Paymasters, Paymasters, Naval Instructors (of 8 years), Carpenter Lieuts. (of 8 years)	Squadron Commanders	Captains and Lieutenants (Senior)	9. Majors; Squadron Commanders, R.F.O.
10. Lieutenants, Engineer Lieutenants, Surgeons, Assist. Paymasters (of 4 years), Naval Instructors (under 8 years), Carpenter Lieutenants (under 8 years)	Flight Lieutenants	Lieutenants (junior)	10. Captains; Flight-Commanders, R.F.O.
11. Sub-Lieutenants, Mates, Mates (Eng.), Assist. Paymasters (under 4 years)	Flight Sub-Lieutenants	—	11. Lieutenants.
12. Chief Gunners, Chief Boatswains, Commissioned Telegraphists, Chief Artificer Engineers, Commissioned Mechanics, Chief Schoolmasters, Chief Carpenters, Commiss. Electricians	—	—	12. 2nd Lieutenants.
13. Gunners, Boatswains, Warrant Telegraphists, Chief Masters-at-Arms, Artificer Engineers, Warrant Mechanics, Head Wardmasters, Warrant Writers, Head Stewards, Instructors in Cookery, Head Schoolmasters, Carpenters, Warrant Electricians, Warrant Armourers	—	—	13. { 1st Class Staff Sergt.-Majors, A.S.O.; Conductors, A.O.C.; Master Gunners, 1st Class; 1st Class Staff Sergt.-Majors, A.P.O. and Army Schoolmasters rank with 13 or 14 according to seniority.
14. Midshipmen, Clerks	—	—	14. {

curl; Commodores, a single broad stripe with a curl at the top. Captains four stripes, and Commanders three stripes each, with a curl at the top; Lieutenant-commanders have two stripes and a curl, with a single narrow stripe between; lieutenants have two stripes and a curl; sub-lieutenants one stripe with a curl; whilst midshipmen have a white "patch" worn on the lapel, in the same position as the gorget patch of a staff officer and three buttons on the cuff. The exceptions referred to above in the case of shoulder-straps on the great-coat are those of admirals of the different ranks and commodores, who wear a device similar to that worn on their epaulettes. It is to be noted that it is only the "military" arm of the Navy (which includes Engineers) which is entitled to wear the curl, and engineers are themselves distinguished by an edging of purple between the stripes. The Medical Branch of the Navy wears an edging of red between the stripes, Paymasters white, and Naval Instructors pale blue. Officers of the Royal Naval Reserve are distinguished by two intersecting waved lines taking the place of each single stripe of Navy officers, as above, and those of Royal

Naval Volunteer Reserve by waved stripes. Officers of the Royal Naval Air Service have an alb-tross above the usual stripes. Of petty officers and men in the Royal Navy, there are a great number of various ratings, each with their distinctive badge.

Army.—Army officers, like Navy officers, have their rank denoted by marks on the sleeve or cuff of the tunic, and on the shoulder-straps of the great-coat. The highest officer, a field-marshal, has two crossed batons, encircled by a wreath of laurel, with a crown and lion above; a full General, the next rank, has a crossed sword and baton, and above them a star and crown; a Lieutenant-General has the crossed sword and baton, and above a crown; a Major-General, the lowest grade of officer holding permanent general's rank, the crossed sword and baton, with a star above. The Major-General was originally the "sergeant-major-general," thus explaining the apparent anomaly of a lieutenant-general holding higher rank than a major-general. The Brigadier-General, whose rank is not a permanent or substantive one, is denoted by a crossed sword and baton only. In most cases, brigadier-

SOME BADGES OF RANK IN THE ROYAL NAVY



SOME BADGES OF RANK IN THE BRITISH ARMY



MAJOR GENERAL.



FIELD MARSHAL.

GENERAL.

LIEUT GENERAL.

BRIGADIER GENERAL.



LIEUT. COLONEL.

LIEUTENANT.



COLONEL.

MAJOR.

CAPTAIN.

2ND LIEUTENANT.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

BATTALION
SERGEANT-MAJOR COMPANY
SERGEANT MAJOR.
(WORN BELOW ELBOW)QUARTER-MASTER
SERGEANT

SERGEANT



CORPORAL



LANCE CORPORAL

BADGES OF RANK IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY

GENERAL OFFICERS.

LIEUT. GENERAL.
3 Silver StarsMAJOR GENERAL.
2 Silver Stars.*Shoulder Wear.*BRIGADIER GENERAL.
1 Silver Star.LIEUT. COLONEL.
Silver Leaf.MAJOR.
Gold Leaf.COLONEL.
Silver Eagle.CAPTAIN.
2 Silver Bars.1ST LIEUT.
1 Silver Bar.*Sleeve Wear (Overcoats only.)**Sleeve wear for other than General Officers.
(Overcoats only.)*COLONEL
5 rows of Braid.LIEUT. COLONEL.
4 rows.MAJOR.
3 rows.CAPTAIN.
2 rows.1ST LIEUT.
1 row.*Tunic Sleeve Band.
For all Officers.**General Officers-Black.
All others-Brown.*

generals are only colonels, or lieutenant-colonels appointed for the time being to the command of a brigade, and whilst so commanding wear the badge of their temporary rank, and, of course, draw special pay and allowances. A Colonel is denoted by a crown, with two stars, one above the other; a Lieutenant-Colonel has a crown, with one star beneath; a Major wears a crown; a Captain has three stars placed one above the other; a Lieutenant two stars similarly placed, and a Second-Lieutenant one star. Of other ranks in the Army, warrant officers, first-class, wear the Royal Arms on the sleeve; warrant officers, second-class, such as a sergeant-major, a crown in gilt. Regimental Quartermaster-Sergeants have four stripes, with the angles pointing upwards, and a crown on top; the ordinary quartermaster-sergeant is without the crown over the four stripes. A Colour-Sergeant wears a pair of colours crossed and a crown over his three stripes, except colour-sergeants of rifle regiments, who wear bugles intertwined and swords crossed in place of the crossed colours. A Sergeant has three stripes, a Corporal has two stripes, and a Lance-Corporal or Bombardier one stripe, all from the Colour-Sergeant downwards wearing their stripes with the angle pointing downwards. These stripes worn by non-commissioned rank are also frequently termed chevrons. As in the Navy, there are various miscellaneous badges worn by

non-commissioned officers and men, denoting particular occupations, or skill and proficiency. Most people are familiar with the double-breasted tunic buttoning across the chest and neck, and the old-fashioned forage cap distinctive of the Royal Flying Corps, as well as with the pair of wings worn upon the left breast by commissioned officers and others who have gained their flying certificate, or the single wing worn by those who have qualified as observers.

THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES

The Army of the United States, soon to be well-known in England, has its own distinctive badges. All tunic sleeve bands have a simple brown or black band on the sleeve; the black band is for the General Staff, and the brown for all others. United States Army officers wear no chevrons on their sleeves, and their badges of rank are all on their shoulder-straps. A Second-Lieutenant has a plain uniform, with no badge of rank except a gold cord worn round the hat and loosely knitted in front; a First-Lieutenant has one silver bar on his shoulder strap; a Captain two bars; a Major a gold leaf (not unlike a maple leaf); a Lieutenant-Colonel a silver leaf; a Colonel an eagle; a Brigadier-General one silver star; a Major-General two stars, and a Lieutenant-General three stars.

THE ARMY

The King, Field-Marshal, May 7, 1910.

Personal Aides-de-Camp to the King, Field-Marshal H.R.H. Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G.; Maj. H.R.H. Prince Arthur W. P. A. of Connaught, K.G., 2 Dns.; Lt.-Col. Marquess of Cambridge.
Aides-de-Camp General to the King, Gen. Sir B. Duff, G.O.B.; Gen. Sir I. S. M. Hamilton, G.C.B.; Gen. Sir J. E. Nixou, K.C.B.; Gen. Sir A. Hunter, G.C.B.; Gen. Sir H. C. O. Plumer, G.C.V.O.; Gen. Sir W. R. Robertson, G.C.B.

Aides-de-Camp to the King, Col. J. C. Cavendish, 6 Bn. Notts & Derby R.; Col. Duke of Northumberland, 3 Bn. North's Fus.; Col. Duke of Richmond and Gordon, 3 Bn. R. Suss. R.; Col. J. Stevenson, 8 Bn. High. L.I.; Col. W. G. Wood-Martin, late Sligo R.G.A.; Col. Duke of Montrose, late 3 Bn. Arg. and Suth'd. Highrs.; Col. Earl of Harewood, late Yorks. Hrs. Yeo.; Col. Viscount Galway, Notts. Yeo.; Col. Earl Brownlow, Herts. R.; Col. Duke of Beaufort, Glouc. Yeo.; Col. Hon. Sir H. G. L. Crichton, Hamps. Yeo.; Col. Earl of Searborough, York. Dns. Yeo.; Col. Lord Percy, late 3 Bn. North's Fus.; Col. Sir H. Munro, Bt., 3d Bn. Sea.; Col. E. Villiers, 21 Bn. Lond. R.; Col. Earl of Stradbroke, 3 E. Anglian Brig. R.F.A.; Col. Earl of Leicester, late Norf. R.G.A.; Col. Earl of Kintore, late 3 Bn. Gord. Highrs.; Col. Marquess of Breadalbane, Highl. Cyclist Bn.; Col. Earl Fortescue, R. N. Devon Yeo.; Col. Marquess of Salisbury, 4 E. Anglian Brig. R.F.A.; Col. Earl of Alhmarle, 5 Bn. Norf. R.; Col. J. E. Le Motte, late R. Guernsey Mil.; Col. W. K. Mitford, C.M.G., late Midd'x. Impl. Yeo.; Col. W. Cooke-Collis, C.M.G., late 9 Bn. K.R.R.C.; Col. G. O'Callaghan-Westropp, Res. of Off.; Col. H. A. Barelay, C.V.O., late Norf. Yeo.; Col. Duke of Bedford, late 3 Bn. Bedf. R.; Col. Lord Harris, late R. E. Kent Yeo.; Col. Lord Lovat, Lovat's Scouts; Maj.-Gen. R. U. H. Buckland, C.B.; B.-Gen. A. E. Marchant, C.B. R. Mar.; Col. Earl of Westmorland, late 3 Bn. North'n. R.; Col. Viscount Hardinge, late 6 Bn. Rif. Brig.; Col. Sir R. D. Moncreiffe, Bt., C.M.G., 6 Bn. R. Highrs.; Col. Earl of Denbigh, Hon. Art. Co.;

Col. F. Goodwin, C.I.E., Ind. Vols.; B.-Gen. Sir G. G. Aston, K.C.B., R. Mar. Art.; B.-Gen. J. W. Godfray, C.V.O., C.B., R. Mil. of Jersey; Col. Lord Kenyon, Welsh Horse Yeo.; Col. C. R. Burn, 2 Co. of Lond. Yeo.; Col. W. E. Gordon, F.C., Gord. Highrs.; Col. F. G. Blair, C.B., Leic. Yeo.; B.-Gen. W. D. Bird, C.B., D.S.O.; B.-Gen. A. L. Schreiber, C.B., D.S.O.; B.-Gen. C. B. Westmacott; B.-Gen. B. Northey (extra); B.-Gen. L. C. Dunsterville, C.B., Ind. Army; Maj.-Gen. C. G. Blackader, D.S.O., Leic. R. (extra); B.-Gen. C. F. Romer, C.B., R. Duh. Fus.; B.-Gen. J. Hill, D.S.O., Indian Army; B.-Gen. Fitzj. M. Edwards, C.M.O., D.S.O.; B.-Gen. A. Skeen, C.M.G.; B.-Gen. H. E. Burstall, C.B., C.M.G.; B.-Gen. E. W. C. Chaytor, C.B., C.M.G.; B.-Gen. F. S. Dawson, C.M.G.; Maj.-Gen. C. B. B. White, C.B., D.S.O.

Honorary Physicians to the King, Surg. Maj.-Gen. Sir A. P. Bradshaw, K.C.B.; Col. R. S. F. Henderson, C.B.; Surg.-Gen. W. G. Macpherson, C.B., C.M.O.; Surg.-Gen. T. M. Corker, C.B., Surg.-Gen. W. R. Edwards, C.B., C.M.G.; Col. Sir W. B. Leishman, C.B.; Col. W. Kinnear; Col. C. P. Oliver; Col. O. L. Robinson, C.M.O.
Honorary Surgeons to the King, Surg.-Gen. W. F. Stevenson, C.B.; Surg.-Gen. Sir A. T. Sloggett, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.; Col. S. Hickson, C.B.; Col. W. H. Bull; Col. J. A. Jones; Surg.-Gen. Sir W. Babbie, V.C., K.C.M.G.; Col. T. W. Gibbard; Col. W. H. Horrocks.

Honorary Chaplains to the King, Rev. E. H. Goodwin, B.A.; Ven. Archdeacon A. T. Wigram, D.D.; Rev. P. F. Raymond, M.A.; Ven. Archdeacon W. J. Wilkins, M.A.; Rev. J. M. Simms, C.M.G., D.D.

THE WAR OFFICE

Whitehall, S.W.1

ARMY COUNCIL*

Secretary of State for War, Rt. Hon. Earl of Derby, K.G., G.C.V.O., C.B.
Chief of the Imperial General Staff, Gen. Sir W. R. Robertson, G.C.B., K.C.V.O., D.S.O., A.D.C.
Adjutant-General to the Forces, Lt.-Gen. Sir C. F. N. Macready, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Quartermaster-General to the Forces, Lt.-Gen. Sir J. S. Cowans, K.C.B., M.V.O.
Master-General of the Ordnance, Maj.-Gen. Sir W. T. Purse, K.C.B., D.S.O.
Director-General of Military Aeronautics, Maj.-Gen. J. M. Salmond, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Deputy Chief of the Imperial General Staff, Maj.-Gen. Sir R. D. Whigham, K.C.B., D.S.O.
Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, J. I. Macpherson, M.P.
Financial Secretary (Finance Member), Rt. Hon. H. W. Forster, M.P.
Director-General of Movements and Railways, Sir W. Guy Granet, Kt.
Surveyor-General of Supply, Andrew Weir.
Secretary, Sir R. H. Brade, K.C.B.

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR WAR

Secretary of State for War, Rt. Hon. Earl of Derby, K.G., G.C.V.O., C.B.
Private Secs. H. J. Creedy, C.B., C.V.O., W. H. T. Otley.
Parliamentary and Personal Military Sec. Maj. Sir S. B. Scott, Bt., M.P.
Assist. ditto, Maj. R. H. Seymour, M.V.O., Lt. Viscount Cranborne.
Military Sec. to the Sec. of State and Sec. of the Selection Board, Lt.-Gen. Sir F. J. Davies, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.

* By an Order in Council of April 1917, the duties of the members of the Army Council are defined:

The *Secretary of State* is responsible to H.M. and Parliament for all the business of the Army Council, and all business, other than business which he specially reserves to himself, is transacted in the following principal divisions:

The *Chief of the Imperial General Staff* shall, in addition to performing such other duties as may be assigned to him by the Secretary of State, be responsible for issuing the orders of H.M. Government in regard to military operations.

The *Deputy Chief of the Imperial General Staff* shall be responsible for the performance of such duties as the Chief of the Imperial General Staff may assign to him from time to time.

The following members are responsible to the Secretary of State for duties assigned to them by him relating to the following matters—

The *Adjutant-General*, the *Quartermaster-General*, and the *Master-General of the Ordnance*—Administration of business relating to the organisation, disposition, personnel, armament, and maintenance of the Army.

The *Civil Member*—Administration of business affecting the Territorial Force Associations, the Volunteer Force, and War Department lands, and other business assigned to him by the Secretary of State.

The *Finance Member*—Finance of the Army, and other business assigned to him.

The *Director-General of Military Aeronautics*—Administration of the Army Air Service not subject to the Control of either the Air Board or the Ministry of Munitions.

The *Director-General of Movements and Railways*—Transport by rail or inland waterways at home or abroad of the personnel and material of the Army.

The *Surveyor-General of Supply*—Commercial administration of Army supplies not under the control of the Ministry of Munitions.

The *Secretary of the War Office* acts as Secretary of the Army Council, and is charged with the interior economy of the War Office, and the preparation of all official communications of the Council, and with such other duties as the Secretary of State may assign to him.

During the period of the war, the military members of the Army Council have precedence among themselves according to their Army seniority.

DEPARTMENT OF THE CHIEF OF THE IMPERIAL GENERAL STAFF

Chief of the Imperial General Staff, Gen. Sir W. R. Robertson, G.C.B., K.C.V.O., D.S.O., A.D.C.
Private Sec. E. G. De Capell Brooke.
Personal Sec. Bt. Lt.-Col. O. Lucas, M.C.
Deputy Chief of Imperial General Staff, Maj.-Gen. Sir R. D. Whigham, K.C.B., D.S.O.
Director of Military Operations, Maj.-Gen. F. B. Maurice, C.B.
General Staff Officers, 1st Grade, Bt. Lt.-Col. R. A. Steel, C.I.E., Bt. Lt.-Col. W. H. Bartholomew, C.M.G., Col. Earl Percy.
General Staff Officers, 2nd Grade, Bt. Maj. S. S. W. Paddon, Maj. A. B. N. Churchill, Bt. Maj. H. T. Russell, Bt. Maj. C. Shawe, Maj. G. N. Dyer, Capt. H. A. Levenson.
General Staff Officers, 3rd Grade, Capt. R. Simson, Maj. C. L. A. Graham, D.S.O., Temp. Capt. J. R. M. Butler, Temp. Capt. T. E. Alexander.
Director of Military Intelligence, Maj.-Gen. Sir G. M. W. Macdonogh, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Sub-Director of Military Intelligence, Temp. B.-Gen. G. K. Cockerill, C.B.
General Staff Officers, 1st Grade, Col. W. C. Hedley, C.B., Col. A. G. Churchill, C.B., Bt. Col. B. T. Buckley, Col. E. Agar, Bt. Lt.-Col. V. G. W. Kell, C.B., Bt. Lt.-Col. C. N. French, C.M.G., Temp. Col. G. S. H. Pearson, C.M.G., Temp. Lt.-Col. F. H. Browning, Bt. Lt.-Col. J. L. Fisher, D.S.O., Bt. Lt.-Col. E. W. Cox, D.S.O.
General Staff Officers, 2nd Grade, Maj. G. D. Symonds, Bt. Maj. G. P. Tharp, Bt. Lt.-Col. H. S. Walker, Maj. G. L. Hoare, Maj. A. S. L. Farquharson, Bt. Maj. R. G. Ritson, Maj. Lord A. H. Browne, Temp. Maj. G. I. Phillips, Maj. P. H. du P. Casgrain, C.M.G., Bt. Lt.-Col. W. H. Gribbon, Maj. C. L. Cobban, Capt. F. H. Kisch, D.S.O., Bt. Lt.-Col. A. V. Jenner, D.S.O., Bt. Maj. M. M. Haldane, Bt. Maj. E. E. B. Holt Wilson, Temp. Lt.-Col. C. E. Dansey, Temp. Capt. Earl of Onslow, Bt. Maj. O. E. Wynne, Maj. J. F. C. Carter, Temp. Maj. F. Hall, Bt. Col. B. R. James, Bt. Maj. T. B. Traill, D.S.O., Temp. Maj. H. E. Spencer.
Gen. Staff Officers, 3rd Grade, Capt. C. A. L. Irvine, M.V.O., Capt. A. M. Gibbes, Capt. (Temp. Maj.) P. Hall, Maj. R. G. T. Baker-Carr, M.V.O., Capt. C. Potts, Maj. H. Cartwright, Temp. Maj. C. E. Dansey, Temp. Maj. R. D. Waterhouse, Maj. E. K. Ridley, Maj. H. W. Knox-Niven, Temp. Maj. A. Simpson, Capt. F. P. Walters, Temp. Capt. E. M. B. Ingram, Maj. H. J. Gifford, Maj. J. S. Clarke, Maj. E. St. G. Anson, Temp. Maj. Hon. G. A. Akers-Douglas, Temp. Capt. W. H. Pyke, Capt. A. W. Foster, Maj. L. R. Hill, Capt. A. N. S. Roberts, Maj. J. K. N. V. Bunbury, Capt. H. G. Money, Temp. Capt. J. A. MacDonald.
Director of Staff Duties, B.-Col. (Temp. B.-Gen.) W. D. Bird, C.B., D.S.O.
Deputy ditto, B.-Col. (Temp. B.-Gen.) A. Symons, C.M.G.
General Staff Officers, 1st Grade, Maj. (Temp. Lt.-Col.) J. T. Weatherby, D.S.O., Bt. Lt.-Col. R. H. Mangles, D.S.O., Bt. Lt.-Col. C. P. Deedes, C.M.G., D.S.O.
General Staff Officers, 2nd Grade, Capt. Viscount Acheson, M.C., Maj. R. G. B. M. Hyslop, Maj. E. Clayton, Lt.-Col. F. E. Whitton, Maj. A. C. Ogg, D.S.O., Maj. J. P. L. Mostyn, Maj. R. A. McClymont, D.S.O., Maj. G. H. A. Wilson, Maj. H. A. Ramsay, D.S.O.

General Staff Officers, 3rd Grade, Capt. C. N. M. Ramsay, Capt. H. H. Hardy, Capt. J. S. Yule, Capt. J. C. Wickham, D.S.O., Maj. W. D. Barber, M.C., Capt. R. H. M. Lee, Maj. E. C. Camerou, Capt. W. E. Maitland-Dougall, D.S.O., M.C., Maj. L. E. Morrice, D.S.O., Capt. D. Cameron, M.C., Temp. Capt. O. P. Churchyard.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL TO THE FORCES

Adjutant-General to the Forces, Lt.-Gen. Sir C. F. N. Macready, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.

Private Sec. Miss C. L. Bennett.

Director of Organisation, Bt. Col. (temp. Maj.-Gen.) R. Hutchison, D.S.O.

Deputy ditto, Bt. Lt.-Col. (temp. B.-Gen.) F. H. Sykes, C.M.G.

A.A.G.s, Bt. Lt.-Col. J. B. Wells, D.S.O., Bt. Lt.-Col. R. M. Wetherell, Capt. (temp. Lt.-Col.) C. G. Liddell, D.S.O., Lt.-Col. H. F. Fraser, C.M.G., D.S.O., Temp. Lt.-Col. A. H. N. Correllis, Bt. Lt.-Col. R. F. Riley, C.M.G., D.S.O., Bt. Lt.-Col. I. L. B. Vesey, D.S.O.

D.A.A.G.s, Bt. Lt.-Col. Hon. P. A. Campbell, Capt. (temp. Maj.) Earl of Chichester, Bt. Maj. H. H. Harrington, Temp. Maj. Earl of Carrick, Capt. G. R. A. Russell, Bt. Maj. R. K. McGillycuddy, D.S.O., Maj. G. Hilton, Capt. J. Benskin, D.S.O., Hon. Lt.-Col. A. P. G. Gough, D.S.O., Capt. A. J. G. Murray-Graham, Capt. A. K. McLeod.

Staff Captains, Temp. Capt. B. A. Harvey, Temp. Capt. J. Fenton, Temp. Capt. J. M. A. Glover, Maj. R. H. FitzH. Moncrieff, Maj. H. A. Ollinton, Capt. C. B. Habershon, Capt. H. K. Shore, Capt. G. C. Lyle, M.C., Temp. Maj. R. H. Lucas, Maj. H. Elwell, Temp. Capt. E. H. Cockburn.

Inspector of Temporary Non-Effectives (graded as Assistant Adjutant-General), Maj.-Gen. Sir A. W. L. Bayly, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.S.I., D.S.O.

Dep. A.A.G., Capt. B. Neame.

Staff Captain, Capt. D. A. D. Sewell.

Director of Mobilisation, Bt. Col. (temp. B.-Gen.) B. F. Burnett-Hitchcock, D.S.O.

Assist. A.G.s, Lt.-Col. C. De Sausmaurez, D.S.O., Lt.-Col. S. E. St. Leger, D.S.O., Lt.-Col. H. E. Vallentin, D.S.O., Bt. Lt.-Col. H. de C. Martelli, D.S.O.

D.A.A.G.s, Bt. Maj. I. C. Chambers, Temp. Capt. G. M. R. A. MacSwiney, Capt. G. Adshad.

Staff Captains, Maj. H. W. G. Burnett-Hitchcock, Maj. W. H. A. De La Pryme, D.S.O., Maj. R. S. Ellis, M.C., Temp. Maj. W. F. Soames, Capt. H. D. Harrington, D.S.O., M.C., Capt. G. S. Briscoe, D.S.O.

Director of Recruiting,

A.A.G.s, Temp. Lt.-Col. J. H. S. Lloyd, Maj. (temp. Lt.-Col.) G. J. S. Scovell, Temp. Lt.-Col. W. A. F. L. H. Sinclair.

D.A.A.G.s, Bt. Lt.-Col. T. D. Rhind, Temp. Capt. W. F. Basset, Temp. Lt.-Col. F. R. I. Athill, Temp. Capt. J. R. Brooke, Maj. H. L. Ovens.

Staff Captains, Capt. E. G. S. Cooke, Capt. W. Edge, Temp. Lt.-Col. C. D. Murray, Maj. H. E. Rudkin, Temp. Capt. J. B. Thompson, Temp. Capt. A. A. B. Dowler.

Staff Lieuts. Lt. P. G. Cambray, Temp. Lt. H. L. H. Andrews, Lt. T. Frazer.

Director of Personal Services, Bt. Col. (temp. B.-Gen.) B. E. W. Childs, C.M.G.

Deputy ditto, Bt. Col. (temp. B.-Gen.) H. E. B. Leach, C.M.G.

A.A.G.s, Bt. Lt.-Col. W. K. Venning, Bt. Maj. (temp. Lt.-Col.) A. M. Henderson-Scott.

D.A.A.G.s, Maj. G. T. Bricley, D.S.O., Maj. O. H. Frith, Temp. Capt. E. C. Clay, Maj. W. H. Maud, C.M.G., Maj. L. D. Spencer, Lt.-Col. J. T. I. Bosanquet, Maj. R. P. A. de Moleyns.

Staff Captains, Temp. Capt. J. M. B. Kennedy, Temp. Capt. J. H. Morgan, Temp. Capt. J. L. Brierly, Capt. N. C. M. MacMahon, Capt. A. T. Miller, Temp. Capt. R. E. Field, Capt. J. L. Fulda, Capt. N. A. Morgan, M.C., Capt. F. S. Whinney, M.C., Capt. B. J. Thruston, D.S.O., Temp. Capt. L. D. Cotterill.

Assistant Adjutant-Generals, Col. (temp. B.-Gen.) R. W. Brecks, Col. (temp. B.-Gen.) T. A. H. Bigge, C.B.

D.A.A.G.s, Lt.-Col. A. D. Young, C.M.G., Bt. Lt.-Col. G. A. Travers, Maj. J. E. F. d'Apice, D.S.O.

Staff Captains, Maj. H. F. Dawson, Bt. Lt.-Col. W. G. C. Brown, Capt. G. E. H. Sim, D.S.O., M.C.

Director of Prisoners of War, Lt.-Gen. Sir H. E. Belfield, K.C.B., D.S.O.

Deputy ditto, Col. (temp. B.-Gen.) T. E. O'Leary, C.B., C.M.O.

A.A.G. Bt. Maj. (temp. Lt.-Col.) R. N. W. Larking.

D.A.A.G.s, Maj. C. G. D. Huggins, Temp. Capt. V. R. M. Gattie.

Staff Captains, Maj. E. G. Kimber, D.S.O., Capt. E. R. H. Herbert, Capt. C. W. G. Ince, M.C., Temp. Capt. H. N. H. Grimble, M.C.

Director of Graves Registration and Inquiries, Temp. B.-Gen. F. A. G. Ware.

A.A.G. Maj. (temp. Lt.-Col.) G. H. Stobart, D.S.O.

D.A.A.G.s, Capt. P. H. Akroyd, Temp. Capt. G. Cornock Taylor.

Staff Captains, Temp. Capt. H. F. Chettle, Temp. Capt. Viscount Stopford.

Director-General, Army Medical Service, Surg.-Gen. Sir A. Keogh, O.C.B.

Deputy Dir.-Gen. Col. (temp. Surg.-Gen.) M. W. Russell, C.B.

Assist. Dir.-Gen. Lt.-Col. G. B. Stanistreet, C.M.O., Lt.-Col. A. L. A. Wehh, C.M.G.

Dep. Asst. Dir.-Gens. Maj. G. A. D. Harvey, Bt. Lt.-Col. F. McLennan, Maj. Sir E. S. Worthington, C.M.G., M.V.O., Capt. W. O. Smales, D.S.O., Temp. Lt.-Col. A. S. Woodwark.

DEPARTMENT OF THE QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL TO THE FORCES

Quartermaster-General to the Forces, Lt.-Gen. Sir J. S. Cowans, K.C.B., M.V.O.

Private Sec. Temp. Capt. Hon. E. C. J. S. Fitzgerald.

Personal Assist. (Staff Capt.), Capt. H. J. Flower, D.S.O., M.C.

Deputy Q.M.G. and Director of Quartering, Maj.-Gen. Sir C. E. Heath, K.C.B., C.V.O.

Assist. Dir. of Quartering, Hon. Maj.-Gen. F. G. Bond, C.B., Maj. (temp. Lt.-Col.) J. D. Buller, D.S.O.

Staff Captain, Capt. (temp. Maj.) W. T. M. Buller.

Staff Captain (Insp. of Fire Services), Temp. Capt. H. A. Moutray-Read.

Director of Remounts, Maj.-Gen. Sir W. H. Birkbeck, K.C.B., C.M.G.

Assist. ditto, Bt. Lt.-Col. E. C. Sandars.

Dep. Assist. Dir. Bt. Maj. D. Lynch, Bt. Lt.-Col. H. E. Hambro.

Staff Captain, Temp. Capt. C. B. Toms.

Director of Supplies and Transport, Bt. Col. (temp. B.-Gen.) A. R. C. Atkins, C.B., C.M.G.

Deputy ditto, Bt. Col. (temp. B.-Gen.) W. K. Tarver.

Assist. Dirs. Bt. Lt.-Col. H. N. Foster, Maj. (temp. Lt.-Col.) H. F. P. Percival, C.M.G., D.S.O., Bt. Lt.-Col. J. D'E. Fitz-E. Coke.

Deputy Assist. Dirs. Bt. Maj. G. L. Tainbee, Maj. J. C. M. Doran, D.S.O., Bt. Maj. R. T. Snowden-Smith, Capt. M. J. H. Bruce, Maj. P. C. Goldney, Temp. Maj. C. C. Saunders O'Mahony.

Staff Captains, Bt. Maj. R. V. Russell, Maj. H. de M. Rose, Temp. Capt. J. Stavers, Temp. Capt. O. T. E. Freiligrath, Temp. Capt. L. L. de Ste. Croix, Capt. R. M. Airey, M.C.

Inspector of Petrol Consumption, Col. (temp. B.-Gen.) Sir C. W. King, C.B., M.V.O.

Director of Equipment and Ordnance Stores, Col. (ranking as Maj.-Gen.) Sir J. Steevens, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.

Deputy ditto, Col. (temp. B.-Gen.) E. H. Seymour, C.B.

Assist. Dirs. Bt. Col. M. H. Knaggs, Col. C. C. Wrigley, C.B.

Assist. Dir. (Dress and Clothing), Col. H. A. Anley, C.B.

Deputy Assist. Dirs. Bt. Lt.-Col. R. T. Russell, C.M.C., Bt. Lt.-Col. F. W. R. Hill, C.M.G., D.S.O., Temp. Lt. (acting Capt.) F. H. E. Branson, Bt. Lt.-Col. W. D. Dooner.

Director-General, Army Veterinary Service, Maj.-Gen. Sir R. Pringle, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.

Deputy ditto, Col. (temp. B.-Gen.) C. E. Nuthall, C.B.

Assist. D.-G. Bt. Maj. J. W. Rainey.

Inspector of Army Ord. Services, Maj.-Gen. T. B. Battersby, C.B.

Chief Inspector of the Q.M.G.s Services, Maj.-Gen. F. W. B. Landon, C.B.

Assist. to ditto, Maj. (temp. Lt.-Col.) J. E. McGwire.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MASTER-GENERAL OF THE ORDNANCE

Master-General of the Ordnance, Maj.-Gen. Sir W. T. Furse, K.C.B., D.S.O.

Director of Artillery, Maj.-Gen. Sir H. G. Smith, K.C.B.

Deputy Director, Bt. Col. (temp. B.-Gen.) J. Byron.

Assist. Directors, Col. T. E. Carte, C.B., Lt.-Col. E. F. Hall, C.M.G., Bt. Lt.-Col. H. E. Winsloe, D.S.O., Maj. (temp. Lt.-Col.) A. Handley, Maj. (temp. Lt.-Col.) Sir J. Keane, Bt., D.S.O.

Dep. Assist. Directors, Bt. Lt.-Col. W. M. FitzH. Turner, Maj. B. G. E. Sunderland.

Assist. Dep. Assist. Dirs. Hon. Maj. G. A. Fulcher, Hon. Maj. C. T. Hesketh.

Staff Captains Temp. Capt. B. L. Dorman, Capt. G. E. M. Macnaghten, Maj. T. C. Sinclair, Maj. P. H. H. Preston, Maj. L. C. Edwards, Temp. Capt. A. Earl, Maj. J. C. Dundas, D.S.O.

Director of Fortifications and Works, Maj.-Gen. Sir G. K. Scott-Moncrieff, K.C.B., C.I.E.

Deputy ditto, Bt. Col. (temp. B.-Gen.) Sir E. Raban, K.C.B.

Assist. Directors, Col. J. H. Cowan, C.B., Col. H. V. Kent, Col. S. D. Cleve, Col. W. MacAdam, C.B., Col. E. C. Seaman, C.M.G., Lt.-Col. D. Brady, Col. T. J. W. Prendergast, Lt.-Col. R. J. B. Mair, Bt. Lt.-Col. B. H. O. Armstrong.

Deputy Assist. Dirs. Temp. Capt. N. McK. Barron, Temp. Capt. A. Walker, Temp. Capt. J. F. Hawkins, Temp. Lt.-Col. A. C. Macdonald, D.S.O., Temp. Capt. F. D. Outram, Temp. Capt. G. Waddell, Bt. Lt.-Col. J. H. Bailey, Maj. G. L. Hall.

Staff Capts. Bt. Lt.-Col. C. W. Biggs, Temp. Capt. W. L. Maxwell, Bt. Lt.-Col. W. A. Stokes, Temp. Capt. K. J. McMullen, Capt. C. R. Satterthwaite, Temp. Capt. W. A. Daft, Temp. Capt. R. T. Hird, Maj. E. O. Henriel, Temp. Capt. G. J. Neame, Temp. Capt. H. R. Hooper, Maj. H. B. Clarke, Temp. Capt. A. S. Robertson, Temp. Capt. F. T. Hamilton, Temp. Capt. J. Clarke, Temp. Capt. M. Deacon, Capt. M. McMullen, Temp. Capt. H. E. Byrne, Lt.-Col. T. C. Ekin, Temp. Capt. W. Butcher, Temp. Capt. C. E. Inglis, Temp. Capt. J. S. T. Mill, Capt. G. L. L. Russell, Maj. A. R. Sprenger, Temp. Capt. F. R. Hybart, Temp. Capt. R. H. Parkinson, Capt. A. I. Bishop, Temp. Capt. A. M. Taylor, Maj. F. O. Hodgins, D.S.O., Temp. Capt. W. A. Legg, Temp. Capt. F. V. Stillingfleet, Temp. Maj. H. Blaydon.

Director of Barrack Construction (80 Pall Mall, S.W.1), H. B. Measures, M.V.O., F.R.I.R.A.

Assist. Dir. (Surveyor), T. Ivor Moore.

Assist. Dirs. (Architects), C. W. Maplesden, S. S. Reay, F.R.I.B.A.

Chief Technical Examiner for Works Services, Col. S. Davidson (54 Victoria Street, S.W.1).

Technical Examiner, Hon. Lt.-Col. A. Gregory.

DEPARTMENT OF THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF MILITARY AERONAUTICS

Director-General of Military Aeronautics, Maj.-Gen. J. M. Salmond, C.M.G., D.S.O.

Private Sec. H. W. Mottram.

Director of Air Organisation, Bt. Lt.-Col. (temp. B.-Gen.) L. E. O. Charlton, C.M.G., D.S.O.

General Staff Officers, 1st Grade, Bt. Lt.-Col. B. C. H. Drew, Bt. Lt.-Col. R. J. Armes.

Assistant Adjutant-Gen. Bt. Lt.-Col. W. W. Warner.

General Staff Officers, 2nd Grade, Bt. Maj. B. C. Fellowes, Maj. M. Freeman, Capt. Sir N. R. A. D. Leslie, Bt.

D.A.A.G.s, Maj. D. Powell, Capt. H. S. Ebben.

General Staff Officers, 3rd Grade, Capt. C. B. Krabbe, 2nd Lt. H. I. Webb, Maj. D. H. Cameron, Maj. E. F. Hausburg, Capt. S. O. Everitt.

Staff Captains, Maj. A. Struben, Capt. C. F. Krabbe, Capt. F. J. Gray, 2nd Lt. E. S. Halford, Lt. P. G. Edge.

Director of Aircraft Equipment, Bt. Lt.-Col. (temp. B.-Gen.) W. B. Caddell.

Assist. Directors, Capt. (temp. Lt.-Col.) F. C. Jenkins, Maj. (temp. Lt.-Col.) J. G. Weir, Temp. Lt.-Col. T. E. St. C. Daniell, M.C., Capt. (temp. Lt.-Col.) C. H. Whittington.

Deputy Assist. Dirs. Maj. B. Hopkinson, C.M.C., Capt. A. G. Clark, Temp. Capt. J. S. Nicholson, Temp. Capt. C. M. Smith, M.C., Temp. Capt. T. Lyons, Capt. C. W. C. Wheatley, Temp. Capt. R. H. Brand, Temp. Capt. R. H. Austin-Sparks, Capt. H. A. P. Disney, Temp. Capt. H. M. Bentley, Temp. Capt. F. B. Burton, Temp. Capt. P. C. A. Bridgeman, Temp. Capt. G. W. A. Brown.

Deputy Assist. Dirs. (graded as Staff Capts.), Maj. J. B. Davson, Temp. Maj. A. E. J. Reiss, Temp. Capt. K. G. S. Hatfield, 2nd Lt. M. O. Darby.

Staff Captains Temp. Capt. A. McAlister, Capt. G. W. Williamson, M.C., Temp. Capt. T. B. Morley, Temp. Capt. T. G. Leith, Temp. Capt. T. P. Searight, Temp. Capt. D. B. Sanders, Capt. H. J. Page, Capt. R. W. Thomas, Temp. Capt. H. E. A. Lindsay, Temp.

Capt. W. H. Ewen, Temp. Capt. B. J. Wolfe-Barry, Temp. Capt. R. W. Roglance, Temp. Capt. T. G. Baxenden.

Attached from Secretary's and Finance Departments :
Principal, A. E. Turner (actg.).

Assist. Principal, L. G. S. Reynolds (actg.).

Accountant, F. R. Stapley (actg.).

DEPARTMENT OF THE CIVIL MEMBER OF THE ARMY COUNCIL

Parliamentary Under-Sec. of State, J. I. Maepherston, M.P.

Private Secs. G. D. Roseway, G. W. Peyton, M.B.E. (unpd.), S. W. Jamieson (unpd.).

Parliamentary Private Sec. (vacant).

Director-General of the Territorial and Volunteer Forces, Col. (temp. Maj.-Gen. in Army) Earl of Scarborough.

Personal Assist. Staff-Capt. H. F. Atkinson-Clark.

Deputy Assist. Dirs. Temp. Capt. A. B. Boyd-Carpenter, Lt.-Col. C. F. Buchan.

Principal, G. K. King, M.V.O. (acting).

Staff Captains, Lt.-Hon. R. H. B. Norton, Temp.

Capt. H. F. Atkinson-Clark, Capt. E. W. Simpson, Capt. O. C. Hawkins,

Director-General of Lands, Sir H. Frank.

Comptroller of Lands, E. H. Coles (*Dep. Dir. Gen.*).

Chief Roads Officer, Temp. Lt.-Col. A. St. J. Cooke, D.S.O.

Chief Valuer and Compensation Officer, Temp. Lt.-Col. H. C. Cole.

Deputy ditto, Temp. Maj. H. F. Cobb, Temp. Maj. H. D. Jonas.

DEPARTMENT OF THE FINANCE MEMBER OF THE ARMY COUNCIL

(And also has offices at the Tate Gallery, 45 Grosvenor Road, S.W.1)

Financial Sec. Rt. Hon. H. W. Forster, M.P.

Private Sec. F. A. Holt.

Parliamentary Private Sec. W. W. Ashley, M.P.

Assist. Financial Sec. Sir C. Harris, K.C.B.

Private Sec. E. H. Davenport

Director of Financial Services, W. P. Perry, C.B.

Director of Departmental Finance, W. A. Bland.

Sub-Director of Finance, J. B. Crosland (actg.).

Principals, J. M. Bull, J. G. Ashley, S. Dannreuther, C.B. (*lent to Ministry of Munitions*),

B. M. Draper (actg.), A. F. Major (actg.), C. F.

Watherston (actg.), R. J. G. C. Paterson (actg.),

B. E. Holloway (actg.), A. E. Widdows, C.B.

(actg.).

Assist. Principals, S. T. Clark, G. F. S. Hills

(actg.), F. C. Bovenschen (actg.), H. C. Gordon

(actg.), G. W. Lambert (actg.).

Chief Paymaster, Col. A. J. V. Durell, C.B.

Chief Accountants, J. S. Ross, C. W. Cooper (actg.),

D. Neylan (actg.), J. J. Beard (actg.).

Accountants, J. M. Spalght, R. N. Bradley, W. A.

Round, C. W. Egerton-Warburton (actg.), J. A.

W. Campbell (actg.), A. W. Brodie (actg.),

J. G. O'Keefe (actg.), L. Miles (actg.), H. Wilson,

E. Kaye (actg.), F. R. Stapley (actg.), W. Mayne

(actg.).

DEPARTMENT OF THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF MOVEMENTS AND RAILWAYS

Director-General of Movements and Railways, Sir W. Guy Granet.

Private Sec. Mrs. M. B. Crump.

Staff Lieut. Temp. 2nd Lt. H. M. Paul.

Assist. Dir.-Gen. Hon. Lt.-Col. (temp. Col.) H. W.

Thornton (unpd.).

Deputy Assist. Dir.-Gen. F. H. Graveson.

Director of Movements, Sir Sam Fay.

Deputy Director, Bt. Lt.-Col. (temp. B.-Gen.) O. H. Delano-Osborne.

Assist. Dir. of Railway Transport, Maj. (temp. Lt.-Col.) A. S. Redman.

Assist. Dir. (unpd.), Maj. (temp. Lt.-Col.) G. McL. Brown.

Deputy Assist. Dirs. Capt. R. Micklem, Bt. Lt.-Col. C. R. A. Bond, Maj. B. G. V. Way, M.V.O.,

Temp. Maj. A. B. Foster, Temp. Maj. H. B. Taylor, Temp. Maj. W. Parish (unpd.).

Staff Captain for Railway Transport, Temp. Capt. F. T. Hinsley.

Staff Captains, Bt. Maj. F. J. Carruthers, Maj. C. L. M. O'Malley, Temp. Capt. E. C. Russell,

Temp. Capt. J. C. Adams, Capt. W. L. Jones, D.S.O., Maj. G. J. Jackson, Temp. Capt. J. M. S.

Crealock, Temp. Maj. F. Bedford Glasier, C.M.G., Bt. Maj. C. Deakin, Maj. G. D. Baillie

Hamilton, Temp. Capt. M. L. Duffy.

Director of Railways, Light Railways and Roads (graded as B.-Gen.), Bt. Lt.-Col. (temp. B.-Gen.) H. O. Manee, C.M.G., D.S.O.

Deputy ditto, Bt. Lt.-Col. (temp. Col.) H. A. Micklem, D.S.O.

Deputy Assist. Dirs. Maj. R. H. Cunningham, Capt. E. Woodhouse, Capt. J. W. J. Raikes,

Temp. Capt. H. W. Marshall, Capt. R. Williams, D.S.O.

Staff Captains, Temp. Capt. J. W. Watson, Temp. Capt. F. G. Staley, Temp. Capt. S. G. Redman,

Capt. P. Phipps, Capt. H. A. Ryott, Temp. Capt. C. H. McGuinness.

Director of Inland Waterways and Docks (unpd.), Temp. B.-Gen. A. S. Cooper, C.M.G.

Deputy Director (unpd.), Temp. Col. H. Livesey, J. Percy Clarke.

Assist. Dirs. Temp. Maj. (temp. Lt.-Col.) J. Maegregor, Temp. Capt. (temp. Lt.-Col.) A. T. Andrews, Temp. Lt.-Col. H. Clarke, Temp.

Maj. (temp. Lt.-Col.) E. A. Weston.

Deputy Assist. Dirs. Temp. Maj. W. G. Clarke, Temp. Capt. C. J. H. W. Francis, Temp. Maj.

B. S. Kemp, Temp. Maj. H. Martin, Temp. Maj. G. E. Cockburn, Temp. Maj. F. O. Stan-

ford, Temp. Maj. C. Hudson.

Staff Captains for Railway Transport. Temp. Capt. D. D. Dawson, Temp. Capt. R. Stewart,

Temp. Capt. H. E. Girdlestone, Temp. Capt. V. A. Cartwright, Temp. Capt. H. B. Wilsheire,

Temp. Capt. E. V. Harris, Temp. Capt. H. S. Wescott, Temp. Capt. G. B. Cross, Temp.

Capt. B. Day.

Staff Captains, Temp. Capt. G. G. Bell, A. D. Marshall, A. M. Stewart, V. H. Drewry, W. S.

Davis, R. Pooley.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL OF SUPPLY

Surveyor-General of Supply, A. Weir.

Secretary, J. M. Fells.

Assist. Surveyor-General, Austin E. Harrie (unpd.).

Director of Contracts, H. H. Laweett (actg.).

Deputy Director, N. F. B. Osborn.

Assist. Dirs. of Contracts, E. J. Riley, H. R. Corner, J. E. Drower.

Assist. Principals, W. G. West, (actg.) (*lent to Ministry of Munitions*), J. A. Dale (actg.).

Accountants, G. H. Kingston (actg.), J. Sherlock (actg.).

Director of Raw Materials, A. H. Goldfinch (unpd.).

Central Army Pension Issue Office
(See now Ministry of Pensions)

Separation Allowance and Allotments
St. Martin's Place, Trafalgar Square, W.C.2
(When St. Martin's Place entrance is closed,

admission may be obtained at the entrance in Charing Cross Road, corner of Orange Street.)
Chief Accountant (actg.), J. J. Beard.

Soldiers' Dependants' Appeals Assessments Committee

119 Victoria Street, S.W.1

Secretary, J. J. R. Bridge.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE WAR OFFICE

Sec. Sir R. H. Brade, K.C.B.

Private Secs. H. J. B. Clough, E. B. Charteris, W. Hutchlinson.

Assist. Secs. B. B. Cubitt, C.B., J. A. Coreoran (actg.).

Assist. to the Secretary, H. J. Creedy, C.B., M.V.O. (actg.).

Principals, A. C. Pedley, I.S.O., L. D. Holland (actg.), E. V. Fleming (actg.), H. J. Creedy.

Assist. Principals, A. O. Strange (*Principal Old Estab.*), B. R. T. Grindle, H. Birkhead (actg.), L. L. Duncan, M.V.O. (actg.).

Casualties*

Alexandra House, Kingsway, W.C.2

Actg. Principals, E. V. Fleming, R. C. Fowler.

Statistical Department

Principal, H. J. Creedy, C.B., M.V.O.

CHAPLAINS

15 Albemarle Street, W.1

Chaplain-General, Rt. Rev. Bishop J. Taylor Smith, C.V.O., D.D.

Assist. Chaplain-Gen. The Archdeacon of Westminster (E. H. Pearce, M.A., T.D.) (*with rel. precedence as B.-Gen.*).

Staff Officer, Rev. E. H. Thorold, M.A.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S OFFICE

68 Victoria Street, S.W.1

Judge-Advocate-General, F. Cassel, K.C.

Deputy Judge-Adv. Kenneth Marshall (actg.).

Legal Assistant, P. Sutherland Graeme.

MINISTRY OF MUNITIONS (see also p. 263).

Armaement Buildings,

9 Northumberland Avenue, W.C.2

Director of Munitions Contracts, P. Hanson.

Personal Sec. W. M. Foster.

Assist. Director of Munitions, H. O. Williams, I.S.O.

EXCHEQUER AND AUDIT DEPARTMENT

2 Savoy Hill, W.C.2

Principal Clerk, W. H. Gallier.

Senior Clerks, T. C. Evans, B. H. Cox, W. Johnson

HEADQUARTERS OF THE FORCES AT HOME

Horse Guards.

Commanding-in-Chief, Field-Marshal Viscount French.

A.M.S. Lt.-Col. S. L. Barry.

Private Sec. Lt.-Col. B. Fitzgerald.

GENERAL STAFF.

Maj.-Gen. Maj.-Gen. Sir F. C. Shaw.

B.-Gen. B.-Gen. H. O. Lowther.

* The General Telephone numbers are Gerrard 6422 6433; War Office, 504, 505, 506, 507. The Correspondence Section is Room 11, 7th Floor; the Prisoners of War and Missing Section, Room 20, 4th Floor; the Inquiry Office, War Office, Room 046; the Inquiry Office for N.C.O.'s and men is at York House, Kingsway, W.C.; the Effects Registry is at St. James's Park Buildings.

THE ARMY MEDICAL ADVISORY BOARD

Chairman, The Director-General, Army Medical Service.

Secretary, E. T. Gann.

THE NURSING BOARD

President, H.M. Queen Alexandra.

Chairman, The Director-General, Army Medical Service.

Maion-in-Chief, Miss E. H. Becher, R.R.C.

Secretary, Miss E. M. McCarthy, R.R.C.

THE ARMY PURCHASE COMMISSION

Commissioner (Hon.), Gen. Sir R. Biddulph, C.G.B., G.C.M.G.

ORDNANCE COMMITTEE

(Ministry of Munitions).

President, Bt. Col. (temp. B.-Gen.) W. St. C. Bland, C.B.

Vice-President, Capt. R. A. Hopwood, R.N.

Secretary, Maj. E. Tinker.

Naval Sec. Lt.-Commandr. I. F. Chichester, R.N.

ROYAL ARMY CLOTHING FACTORY

Grosvenor Road, S.W.1

Chief Ordnance Officer, Col. H. S. Langhorne, C.B.

Medical Officer, Lt.-Col. F. W. H. D. Harris.

ROYAL AIRCRAFT FACTORY

(South Farnborough).

Supr. H. Fowler (temp. Lt.-Col.).

ROYAL ORDNANCE FACTORIES

Central Staff, Woolwich

Chief Superintendent, Col. C. P. Martel, C.B.

1st Military Assistant, Maj. A. O. Boyd, R.A.

2nd Military Assistant, Maj. F. S. Jackson, R.F.A. (T.).

Civil Assistant, J. T. La Brooy, C.B.

Supt. of Design, Lt.-Col. C. C. Noot, C.M.G., D.S.O., R.A.

Personal Assists. to ditto, Capt. C. J. C. Maunsell, R.A., Maj. R. G. I. Spence, R.A.

Deputy Civil Assistant, T. H. Weleth.

Deputy Civil Assistant (temporary), J. Hunt, I.S.O.

Principal Clerks, S. A. Sketcheley, I.S.O., and A. Butler.

Acting Principal Clerks, C. E. Norton and J. Gully.

Senior Clerk, T. E. Organ, B.A.

Acting Senior Clerk, H. N. Stutclbury.

Temporarily attached, F. W. Dunn, B.A., B.Sc. (Patent Office).

Clerks, W. G. Pratt, F. W. Panter, L. W. Pocock, and A. C. Boddiss (all absent on active service).

Higher Clerical Staff (temporary), J. F. Sowerby, H. A. Franklin, R. Rosselli, L. S. C. Robertson, S. L. Morse, B. Bennett, W. Freeman, C. Hatton, A. J. Montague, M. L. Chandra, J. D. Ward, L. Lee.

Controller, Welfare Supervision Dept. A. H. Self, B.Sc. (temp. attached).

Manager of Dining Room, Maj. W. A. C. Denny.

Higher Clerical Staff (temporary), D. J. Younger, W. R. Mealing, H. Barham, J. Menzies, H. Keele.

Hostel Supt. Miss M. D. Gallaher.

Superintending Munitions Store Officer, G. Hart-Cox.

Acting Munitions Store Officer, W. A. Stevens.

Higher Clerical Staff (temporary), A. F. Burkett, R. Fitch, D. J. Cowieson, M. Ginsburg, V. R. Gill, W. J. Graham.

Acting Civil Clerks, E. Sherwin, M. Davis.

Lady Supt. Miss L. C. Barker, C.B.E.

Assist. to ditto, Miss M. Cross.

2nd Assist. to ditto, Mrs. Cameron Swan.

Paymaster, E. M. Brand.

Assistant Paymasters (temporary), W. J. Brown, F. S. H. Ward, H. F. Gutteridge, J. W. Measures, P. Kellaway, C. Everitt.

Cashier, Park Royal (temporary), R. H. Scott-Monerieff.

Royal Gun and Carriage Factories

Acting Superintendent, Col. M. J. C. Dennis.

Assistant Superintendents, Lt.-Col. M. L. Wilkinson, R.A., Capt. A. E. Maerae, R.A.

Clerk, W. E. Wood.

Higher Clerical Staff (temporary), P. Cattermull.

Royal Laboratory

Superintendent, Col. Sir H. W. Barlow, Bt., C.B.

Acting Superintendent, East and West Laboratory, Lt.-Col. W. L. Browne, R.A.

Controller, Small Arms Ammunition Factories, R. F. Hartley, B.Sc., A.M.I.C.E., A.M.I.M.E.

Controller, Filling Factories, P. J. Hinks, F.I.C., F.C.S.

Assist. to Controller, Filling Factories, A. Baikie.

Assist. Supts. Maj. G. O. Boase, R.A., Maj. E. M. C. Clarke, R.A., Maj. J. C. G. Hunter, R.A., Maj. L. N. Stephens, R.A., Capt. H. Lefroy, A. Humphries.

2nd Assist. Supts. Lt. A. M. Ker, L.N.L.R., Capt. H. C. Boys.

Attached Officers, Lt. D. E. Riddell, R. War. R., 2nd Lt. E. R. V. Burus, R.A., 2nd Lt. H. O. Seal, R.A., 2nd Lt. C. W. Pinton, R.A., Maj. C. W. Ford, R.A., Capt. R. T. Hartman.

Senior Insp. of Danger Buildings, Maj. W. St. J. Beale.

Insptrs. of Danger Buildings, Capt. A. R. Withers, 2nd Lt. T. C. D. Stretten, 2nd Lt. H. R. Lewes, 2nd Lt. J. Callan.

Acting Senior Clerks, J. H. Hodge, W. J. C. H. Burges.

Higher Clerical Staff (temporary), A. M. Stewart, S. B. Watts, F. E. Hewitt, H. Vaughan-Jones, 2nd Lt. R. A. Long.

Building Works Department

Superintendent, Lt.-Col. N. M. Hemming, C.B., R.E.

1st Assist. Superintendent, Maj. H. Mitchell, R.E.

3rd Assist. Superintendent, H. M. Alexander, A.M.I.C.E., A.M.I.E.E.

Deputy Assistant Superintendents (temporary), G. McLean Gibson, A.M.I.C.E., L. A. Blangy, A.R.I.B.A., J. P. Purnell-Edwards, A.M.I.C.E., Capt. W. B. Carter, R.E., C. E. Field, J. Griffith.

Traffic Manager, Lt. J. S. Harper, R.E.

Assist. Traffic Managers, Lt. G. C. Onslow, 2nd Lt. W. M. Teasdale.

Surveyor, H. G. Assiter, F.S.I.

2nd Surveyor, P. B. Roberts

Mechanical Engineering Department

Superintendent, G. H. Roberts, M.I.C.E., M.I.M.E.

Acting Assist. Supt. J. Sovers, A.M.I.C.E., M.I.E.E.

Assist. Mechanical Engineer (temporary), R. P. Smith.

Higher Clerical Staff (temporary), G. L. Waddington, H. L. Smith.

Medical Department

Senior Medical Officer, Maj. P. S. O'Reilly, C.M.G., R.A.M.C.

Medical Officers, Capt. W. Groome, R.A.M.C., Capt. W. V. Eaves, R.A.M.C., Capt. A. F. Ross, R.A.M.C., Capt. J. R. Bryce, R.A.M.C., Capt. C. N. Cobbett, R.A.M.C., Lt. W. F. Erskine, R.A.M.C.

Lady Doctors, L. Lister, E. M. Hewitt, B. Chapman, F. Colquhoun.

Matron, Miss E. M. E. Todd.

Sister, Miss J. H. G. Lind.

Staff Nurses, Miss A. S. Siddons, Miss E. K. Brangwin, Miss M. S. T. Thompson, Miss N. W. Lenton, Miss M. A. Murray, Miss H. V. Goodwin, Miss J. A. Scott, Miss L. H. Frogley, Miss J. Campbell.

Voluntary Aid Detachment, Miss E. M. Viner-Johnson, Miss P. C. Herriott, Miss S. C. M. Yonge, Miss G. Grant, Miss F. M. R. Modlen, Miss M. Hand, Miss C. E. Freeman, Mrs. H. M. Hastings.

Royal Arsenal Chapel

Chaplain, Rev. C. A. Berry.

Royal Gunpowder and Small Arms Factories, Waltham Abbey and Enfield Lock

Superintendent, Col. F. T. Fisher, C.B.

Assist. Supt. R.G.P.F., Maj. P. H. Evans, R.A.

Assist. Supt. R.S.A.F., F. Carnegie, M.I.C.E.

Assist. Supts. Building Works, A. S. Buckle, T. W. Watkins.

Assist. Supt. (Military) R.S.A.F., Capt. O. F. C. Hogg, R.A.

Officers in Charge of Danger Buildings, Maj. A. H. Fraser, R.A., Capt. F. O. Field, R.A., Capt. C. G. Westhead, R.A., Lt. J. Mackenzie, R.A.

Principal Clerks (actg.), E. W. Phillips, I. J. Morris.

Senior Clerks, G. H. Clamp (*Cashier*), F. Sifton (*actg.*).

Clerk, L. O. Payne (*on active service*).

Higher Clerical Staff (temporary), J. C. Haworth, A. E. Dewell, G. R. Stoddart, E. G. Bloor, S. C. Piggott, Rev. J. P. Milne.

Lady Supt. R.S.A.F., Miss M. B. Peard.

Lady Supt. R.G.P.F., Miss J. O'Brien.

Medical Officer, J. Damer-Priest, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., D.P.H.

The Selection Board

The duty of the Board (which consists of the Military Members of the Army Council, the Inspector-General, and several of the General Officers Commanding-in-Chief at home) is to select officers for higher appointments, and for extra-regimental and accelerated promotion, and generally to regulate and advise upon matters relating to promotion. Selection for the highest appointments is made by the Cabinet. The Secretary of the Selection Board, who is also Military Secretary to the Secretary of State for War, is Maj.-Gen. Sir F. J. Davies, K.C.B., K.C.M.O.

COMMANDS OF THE ARMY (United Kingdom)

ALDERSHOT COMMAND.

Headquarters—Aldershot.

EASTERN COMMAND.

Headquarters—50 Pall Mall, S.W.1.

IRISH COMMAND.

Headquarters—Parkgate, Dublin.

LONDON DISTRICT.

Headquarters—Horse Guards, Whitehall, S.W.1.

NORTHERN COMMAND.

Headquarters—York.

SCOTTISH COMMAND.

Headquarters—Edinburgh.

SOUTHERN COMMAND.

Headquarters—Salisbury.

WESTERN COMMAND.

Headquarters—Chester.

THE ARMY LIST

FIELD MARSHALS

H.R.H. Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.O.V.O.
 Col. G. G. and A.S.O. and Col.-in-Chief 6 Dns., High. L.I., Dub. Fus. and Rif. Brigade, A.D.C.
 Sir Henry Evelyn Wood, V.C., O.C.B., O.C.M.G., Col. R.H.G., Constable of the Tower of London.
 Rt. Hon. F. W. Lord Grenfell, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., Col. I.L.G., Col. Comdt. K. R. Rif. C.
 Rt. Hon. P. S. Lord Methuen, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., C.M.O., Col. S. Gds.
 Rt. Hon. W. G. Lord Nicholson, G.C.B., Col. Comdt. R.E.
 Rt. Hon. J. D. P. Viscount French, O.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., Col. 19 Hrs. and I. Gds. and Col.-in-Chief R. Ir. Regt.
 His Imperial Majesty the Emperor Nicholas, K.G., Col.-in-Chief 2 Dns.
 Sir Douglas Haig, K.T., G.C.B., O.C.V.O., K.C.I.E., Col. 17 Lrs.
 Sir O. C. Egerton, G.C.B., D.S.O.

GENERALS

H.M. Alfonso XIII, King of Spain, K.G., G.C.V.O.	Mackinnon, Sir W. H., O.C.B., K.C.V.O.	Gatliff, A. F.
Hunter, Sir A., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., D.S.O.	Wingate, Sir F. R., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.O., D.S.O.	Robertson, Sir W. R., G.C.B., K.C.V.O., D.S.O.
Hamilton, Sir I. S. M., G.C.B., D.S.O.	Nixon, Sir J. E., K.C.B.	Monro, Sir C. O., O.C.M.O., K.C.B.
Barrow, Sir E. G., O.C.B., G.C.S.I.	Hart, Sir R. C., V.C., K.C.B., K.C.V.O.	Rawlinson, Sir H. S., Bt., G.C.V.O., K.C.B.
Rundle, Sir H. M. L., O.C.B., G.C.M.O., G.C.V.O., D.S.O.	Nicholls, Sir W. C., K.C.B.	Pearson, Sir A. A., K.C.B.
Duff, Sir B., O.C.B., O.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., C.I.E.	Eastman, W. I.	Allenby, Sir E. H. H., K.C.B.
Eagles, H. C.	Haig, Sir D., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.I.E.	Woon, Sir J. B., K.C.B.
Smith-Dorrien, Sir H. L., O.C.B., O.C.M.O., D.S.O.	Willcocks, Sir J., G.C.M.O., K.C.B., K.C.S.I., D.S.O.	Seillon, Sir R. I., K.C.B., K.C.I.E., D.S.O.
Paget, Rt. Hon. Sir A. H., G.C.B., K.C.V.O.	Plumer, Sir H. C. O., G.C.M.G., G.O.V.O., K.C.B.	Barrett, Sir A. A., K.C.B., K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Hamilton, Sir B. M., G.C.B., K.C.V.O.		Grover, Sir M. H. S., K.C.B., K.C.I.E.
		Byng, Hon. Sir J. H. G., K.C.B., K.C.M.O., M.V.O.

LIEUTENANT-GENERALS

Murray, Sir J. W., K.C.B.	Fergusson, Sir C., Bt., K.C.B., M.V.O., D.S.O.	Campbell, Sir F., K.C.B., D.S.O.
Miles, Sir H. S. G., G.C.B., O.C.M.G., C.V.O.	Pease, L. T.	Davies, Sir F. J., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Stopford, Hon. Sir F. W., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B.	Alderson, Sir E. A. H., K.C.B.	Kiggel, Sir L. E., K.C.B.
Lake, Sir P. H. N., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.	Pulteney, Sir W. P., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.	Henderson, Sir D., K.C.B., D.S.O.
Bullock, Sir G. M., K.O.B.	Aylmer, Sir F. J., V.C., K.C.B.	Horne, Sir H. S., K.C.B.
Ewart, Sir J. S., K.C.B.	McCausland, E. L.	Gough, Sir H. de la P., K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
Sclater, Sir H. C., G.C.B.	Cowans, Sir J. S., K.C.B., M.V.O.	Cox, Sir H. V., K.C.M.G., C.B., C.S.I.
Wylde, E. A.	Murray, Sir A. J., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O.	Milne, G. F., C.R., D.S.O.
Maxwell, Rt. Hon. Sir J. G., G.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.V.O., D.S.O.	Birdwood, Sir W. R., K.C.B., K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., C.I.E., D.S.O.	Cavan, F. R., Earl of, K.P., C.B., M.V.O.
Mahon, Rt. Hon. Sir B. T., K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O.	Phayre, Sir A., K.C.B.	Maude, Sir F. S., K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Codrington, Sir A. E., K.C.V.O., C.B.	Keir, Sir J. L., K.C.B.	Wilson, Sir H. H., K.C.B., D.S.O.
Campbell, Sir W. P., K.C.B.	Macready, Sir C. F. N., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.	Jacob, Sir C. W., K.C.B.
Bethune, Sir E. C., K.C.B., O.V.O.	Maxwell, Sir R. C., K.C.B.	
Woolcombe, Sir C. L., K.C.B.	Lawson, H. M., C.B.	
Watkins, Sir H. B. B., K.C.B.	Lloyd, Sir F., K.C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O.	
Anderson, Sir C. A., K.C.B.	Altham, Sir E. A., K.C.B., C.M.G.	

SURGEON-GENERALS
(ranking as Lt.-Gen.)

Sloggett, Sir A. T., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
 O'Donnell, T. J., C.B., D.S.O.

MAJOR-GENERALS

Stephenson, T. E., C.B.	Young, J. C., C.B.	Adye, J., C.B.
Ploher, T. D., C.B.	Snow, Sir T. D'O., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.	Townshend, Sir C. V. F., K.C.B., D.S.O.
Heath, Sir C. E., K.C.B., C.V.O.	Hammersley, F., C.B.	Simpson, C. R., C.B.
Kitson, Sir G. C., K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G.	Brunker, Sir J. M. S., K.C.M.G.	Fry, W., C.V.O., C.B.
Powell, Sir C. H., K.C.B.	Mackenzie, C. J., C.B.	Younghusband, Sir G. J., K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., C.B.
Hastings, E. S., O.B., D.S.O.	Rimington, M. F., C.B., C.V.O.	Gorrington, Sir G. F., K.C.B., C.M.O., D.S.O.
Mackenzie-Kennedy, E. C. W., C.B.	Mullaly, Sir H., K.C.M.O., C.B., C.S.I.	Cookson, G. A., C.B., C.M.G.
Crutchley, Sir C., K.C.B., K.C.V.O.	Money, H. C., C.B.	Keary, Sir H. D'U., K.C.B., K.C.I.E., D.S.O.
Bannatine-Allason, R., C.B.	Cotter, P. G.	Graham, Sir E. R. C., K.C.B.
Robb, Sir F. S., K.C.B., K.C.V.O.	May, E. S., C.B., C.M.G.	Lindsay, Sir W. F. L., K.C.B., D.S.O.
Clayton, Sir F. T., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.	Johnstone, J. R., C.B.	Inglefield, F. S., C.B., D.S.O.
Drummond, Sir F. H. R., K.C.I.E., C.B.	Macbean, F., O.C.B., C.V.O.	Melliss, Sir C. J., V.C., K.C.B.
Barter, Sir C. St. L., K.C.B., O.V.O.	Wilson, Sir A., K.C.B.	
Kelly, F. H., O.B.	Wallace, A., C.B.	
	Bell, Sir J. A., K.C.V.O.	
	Davison, K. S., C.B.	

O'Donnell, H., C.B., D.S.O.	Glubb, F. M., C.B., D.S.O.	Lynden-Bell, Sir A. L., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Daniell, J. F., C.M.G.	De Lisle, Sir H. de B., K.C.B., D.S.O.	Macdonogh, Sir G. M. W., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Bunbury, W. E., C.B.	Briggs, Sir C. J., K.C.B.	Koe, F. W. B., C.B., C.M.G.
Friend, Rt. Hon. L. B., C.B.	Gleichen, Lord A. E. W., K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.	McGrigor, C. R. R., C.B., C.M.G.
Hanbury-Williams, Sir J., K.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.M.G.	Du Cane, Sir J. P., K.O.B.	Stuart, A. M., C.B.
Reade, R. N. R., C.B.	Bingham, Hon. C. E., C.V.O., C.B.	Cobbe, Sir A. S., V.C., K.C.B., D.S.O.
Wilkinson, Sir P. S., K.C.M.G., C.B.	Barnardiston, N. W., M.V.O.	Jewdine, H. S., C.B.
Douglas, Sir P., K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.	Hudson, H., C.B., C.I.E.	Rimington, J. C., C.B.
Carnegy, P. M., C.B.	Wapshare, R., C.B.	Asser, Sir J. J., K.C.V.O., C.B.
Raitt, H. A., C.B.	Ellison, G. F., C.B., C.M.G.	Butter, R. H. K., C.B.
Young, O. F. G.	Smith, Sir H. G., K.C.B.	Maurice, F. B., C.B.
Scott-Moncrieff, Sir G. K., K.C.B., C.I.E.	Long, S. S., C.B.	Barrow, G. de S., C.B.
Egerton, G. G. A., C.B.	Montgomery, R. A. K., C.B., D.S.O.	Hunter, J. G., C.B.
Hamilton-Gordon, A., C.B., M.V.O.	Capper, Sir J. E., K.C.B.	Malleson, W., C.B.
Drummond, L. G., O.B., M.V.O.	Pinney, R. J., C.B.	Bainbridge, E. G. T., C.B.
Montagu-Stuart-Wortley, Hon. E. J., C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O., D.S.O.	Fanshawe, Sir E. A., K.C.B.	Leader, H. P., C.B.
Morland, Sir T. L. N., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.	Kirkpatrick, Sir G. M., K.C.S.I., C.B.	Cuthbert, G. J., C.B., C.M.G.
Landon, F. W. B., O.E.	Stanton, H. E., C.B., D.S.O.	Hickie, W. B., C.B.
Johnston, J. T., C.B.	Forestier-Walker, G. T., C.B.	Williams, G., C.B.
Hickman, H. P., C.B.	Dawkins, C. T., C.B., C.M.G.	Smith, S. C. U., C.B.
Birkbeck, Sir W. H., K.C.B., C.M.G.	Ryeroft, W. H., C.B., C.M.G.	Lawford, S. T. B., C.B.
Fanshawe, H. D., C.B.	Tighe, Sir M. J., K.C.M.G., C.B., C.I.E., D.S.O.	Fane, V. B., C.B., C.I.E.
Pirie, C. P. W., C.B.	Delamain, W. S., C.B., D.O.S.	Barratt, W. C., C.B., D.S.O.
Turner, J. G., C.B.	Fanshawe, Sir R., K.C.B., D.S.O.	Ewart, R. H., C.B., C.I.E., D.S.O.
Fry, C. I., C.B.	Stewart, J. M., C.B.	Beynon, Sir W. G. L., K.C.I.E., C.B., D.S.O.
Shaw, D. G. L.	Hobbs, P. E. F., C.B., C.M.G.	Brooking, Sir H. T., K.O.B.
Kemball, Sir G. V., K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.	Gordon, Hon. Sir F., K.C.B., D.S.O.	Dallas, A. G., C.B., C.M.G.
Hunter-Blair, W. C., C.B.	Marshall, Sir W. R., K.C.B.	Woodyatt, N. G., C.B.
Macintyre, D. C. F., C.B.	Fowke, Sir G. H., K.C.B.	Eustace, A. H., C.B., D.S.O.
Heath-Caldwell, F. C., C.B.	Perceval, E. M., C.B., D.S.O.	Knight, W. C., C.B., C.S.I., D.S.O.
Maxse, Sir F. I., K.C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O.	Braithwaite, W. P., O.B.	Bingham, Hon. F. R., C.B.
Talbot, H. L.	Lambton, Hon. W., C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.	Montagu-Stuart-Wortley, Hon. A. R., C.B., D.S.O.
Landon, H. J. S., C.B.	Bingley, A. H., C.B., C.I.E.	Watts, H. E., C.B., C.M.G.
Wilson, Sir H. F. M., K.C.B.	Dobell, Sir C. M., K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.	Smith, W. D., C.B.
Sandbach, A. E., C.B., D.S.O.	Gordon, C. L.	Birch, J. P. N., C.B.
McCracken, Sir F. W. N., K.C.B., D.S.O.	Cowper, M., C.B., C.I.E.	Hull, C. P. A., C.B.
Godley, Sir A. J., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.	Watson, W. A., C.B., O.M.G., C.I.E.	Campbell, D. G. M., C.B.
Peyton, Sir W. E., K.C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O.	Stuart, Sir R. W. G., K.C.S.I.	MacMunn, Sir G. F., K.C.B., D.S.O.
Haldane, J. A. L., C.B., D.S.O.	Wadeson, F. W. O., C.B.	Hoskins, A. R., C.M.G., D.S.O.
von Donop, Sir S. B., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.	Lawrence, Hon. Sir H. A., K.C.B.	Greenly, W. H., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Rulfin, E. S., C.V.O., C.B.	Western, W. G. B., C.B.	Bols, L. J., C.B., D.S.O.
Hunter-Weston, Sir A. G., K.C.B., D.S.O.	Money, Sir A. W., K.C.B., C.S.I.	Macandrew, H. J. M., D.S.O.
Egerton, Sir R. G., K.C.B., K.C.I.E.	Thompson, C. W., C.B., D.S.O.	Uniacke, H. O. C., C.M.G.
Haking, Sir R. C. B., K.C.B.	Scott, A. B., C.B., D.S.O.	Stephens, R. B., C.M.G.
Shaw, Sir F. C., K.C.B.	Curtis, Sir R. S., K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.	Trenchard, H. M., C.B., D.S.O.
Davies, R. H., C.B.	Holland, A. E. A., C.B., M.V.O., D.S.O.	Twining, P. G., C.M.G., M.V.O.
Congreve, Sir W. N., V.C., K.C.B., M.V.O.	Couper, V. A., C.B.	Fowler, J. S., C.B., D.S.O.
Kavanagh, Sir C. T. McM., K.C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O.	Nugent, O. S. W., C.B., D.S.O.	Shea, J. S. M., C.B., D.S.O.
Headlam, J. E. W., C.B., D.S.O.	Walker, W. G., V.C., C.B.	Bridges, G. T. B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Mercer, H. F., C.B.	Campbell, Sir W., K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.	Malcolm, N., D.S.O.
Doran, B. J., C.B.	Harper, G. M., C.B., D.S.O.	Montgomery, A. A.
Rice, Sir S. R., K.C.M.G., C.B.	Woodward, Sir E. M., K.C.M.G., C.B.	Heath, G. M., C.B., D.S.O.
	Furse, Sir W. T., K.C.B., D.S.O.	Heneker, W. O. G., D.S.O.
	Chetwode, Sir P. W., Bt., K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.	Ruggles-Brise, H. G., C.B., M.V.O.
	Whigham, Sir R. D., K.C.B., D.S.O.	Williams, H. B., C.B., D.S.O.
	Walker, H. B., C.B., D.S.O.	Lecky, R. St. C., C.B., C.M.G.
		Boyce, W. G. R., C.B., D.S.O.
		Chichester, A. A., C.B., D.S.O.
		Shute, C. D., C.B., C.M.G.
		Babington, Sir J. M., K.C.M.G., C.B.

SURGEON-GENERALS

Whitehead, Sir H. R., K.C.B.	Lyons, R. W. S.	O'Keeffe, M. W., C.B.
McNecce, J. G., C.B.	Grainger, T., C.B.	Sawyer, R. H. S., C.M.G.
Bannerman, W. B., O.S.I.	Ford, Sir R. W., K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.	Colling, J. C., C.B.
Corker, T. M., C.B.	Woodhouse, Sir T. P., K.C.M.G., C.B.	Birrell, W. G.
Babbie, Sir W., V.C., K.C.M.G., C.B.	Macpherson, W. G., C.B., C.M.G.	Jencken, F. J.
Bruce, Sir D., Kt., C.B.	Porter, R., C.B.	Treherne, Sir F. H., K.C.M.G.
Anderson, L. E., C.B.		Edwards, W. R., C.B., C.M.G.
Hathaway, H. G., C.B.		Pike, W. W., C.M.O., D.S.O.
Redford, W. G. A., C.B., C.N.G.		

ARMY AGENTS

(1) Messrs. Cox & Co., Charing Cross, S.W.1, and Hornley Road, Bombay (Tel. address: *Coxia, London*; *Coxia, Bombay*).

(2) Messrs. Holt & Co., 3 Whitehall Place, S.W.1; 44 Charing Cross, S.W.1 (Tel. address: *Mensarius, London*).

(3) Sir Charles R. McGrigor, Bt., & Co., 39 Panton St., Haymarket, S.W.1 (Tel. address: *Dream, London*).

REGIMENTS AND UNITS OF THE BRITISH ARMY

(Figures in parentheses denote Army Agents.)

ROYAL FLYING CORPS

(1)

Col.-in-Chief, The King.

CAVALRY

1ST LIFE GUARDS

(Scarlet)

Col.-in-Chief, The King.

Col. F.M. Lord Grenfell, G.C.B.

2ND LIFE GUARDS

(Scarlet)

Col.-in-Chief, The King.

Col. Lt.-Gen. Earl of Dundonald,

K.C.B.

ROYAL HORSE GUARDS

(Blue)

Col.-in-Chief, The King.

Col. F.M. Sir H. Evelyn Wood,

V.C.

1ST (KING'S) DRAGOON GUARDS

(1)

Col. Maj.-Gen. W. V. Brownlow,

C.B.

2ND DRAGOON GUARDS

(Queen's Bays)

(1)

Col. Gen. Sir W. H. Seymour,

K.C.B.

3RD DRAGOON GUARDS

(Prince of Wales's)

(2)

Col. Maj.-Gen. Hon. Sir R. A. J. Talbot, K.C.B.

4TH DRAGOON GUARDS

(Royal Irish)

(2)

Col. Lt.-Gen. Sir E. C. Bethune,

K.C.B.

5TH D. GUARDS (Princess Charlotte of Wales's)

(1)

Col.-in-Chief, H.M. King of the Belgians, K.G.

6TH DRAGOON GUARDS

(Carabiniers)

(1)

Col. Maj.-Gen. H. P. Leader, C.B.

7TH DRAGOON GUARDS

(Princess Royal's)

(1)

Col.-in-Chief, H.R.H. Princess Royal.

1ST (ROYAL) DRAGOONS

(1)

Col. Maj.-Gen. Hon. J. E. Lindley,

Bt.

(1) 2ND DRAGOONS (Royal Scots Greys)

(1)

Col.-in-Chief, F.M. H.I.M. the Emperor Nicholas.

Col. Gen. Sir W. R. Robertson,

K.C.B.

3RD (KING'S OWN) HUSSARS

(1)

Col. Lt.-Gen. Hon. Sir J. H. G. Byng, K.C.B.

4TH (QUEEN'S OWN) HUSSARS

(1)

Col. Gen. Sir A. G. Montgomery

Moore, K.C.B.

5TH (ROYAL IRISH) LANCERS

(1)

Col. Lt.-Gen. Sir E. H. H. Allenby, K.C.B.

6TH (INNISKILLING) DRAGOONS

(1)

Col.-in-Chief, Field-Marshal H.R.H. Duke of Connaught.

Col. Maj.-Gen. M. F. Rimington,

C.V.O., C.B.

7TH (QUEEN'S OWN) HUSSARS

(1)

Col. Maj.-Gen. Sir H. McCalmont,

K.C.B.

8TH HUSSARS (King's Royal Irish)

(1)

Col. Lt.-Gen. Sir B. T. Mahon,

K.C.V.O.

9TH (QUEEN'S ROYAL) LANCERS

(1)

Col. Maj.-Gen. Sir H. A. Bushman, K.C.B.

10TH HUSSARS (Prince of Wales's Own Royal)

(1)

Col.-in-Chief, The King.

Col. Maj.-Gen. Viscount Downe,

K.C.V.O.

11TH HUSSARS (Princess Albert's Own)

(1)

Col. Lt.-Gen. Sir A. L. Lyttelton-Annesley, K.C.V.O.

12TH LANCERS (Prince of Wales's Royal)

(1)

Col. Maj.-Gen. W. H. Greenly,

C.M.G.

13TH HUSSARS

(1)

Col. Lt.-Gen. Sir R. S. S. Baden-Powell, K.C.B.

14TH (KING'S) HUSSARS

(1)

Col. Maj.-Gen. B. A. Combe, C.B.

15TH (THE KING'S) HUSSARS

(1)

Col. Maj.-Gen. Sir W. E. Peyton,

K.C.B.

16TH (THE QUEEN'S) LANCERS

(1)

Col.-in-Chief, Gen. H.M. Alfonso XIII, King of Spain.

Col. Maj.-Gen. Sir J. M. Babington, K.C.M.G., C.B.

17TH LANCERS (Duke of Cambridge's Own)

(1)

Col. F.M. Sir Douglas Haig, G.C.B.

18TH HUSSARS (Queen Mary's Own)

(1)

Col.-in-Chief, The Queen.

Col. Maj.-Gen. Sir J. P. Brabazon,

K.C.B.

19TH HUSSARS (Queen Alexandra's Own Royal)

(1)

Col.-in-Chief, Queen Alexandra.

Col. F.M. Viscount French.

20TH HUSSARS

(1)

Col. Maj.-Gen. H. S. Gough, C.B.

21ST LANCERS (Empress of India's)

(1)

Col. Maj.-Gen. A. H. Taylor.

RESERVE REGIMENTS OF CAVALRY

REMOUNT SERVICE

5 Depôts

CAVALRY. SPECIAL

RESERVE

- i. Irish Horse. (2)
- ii. King Edward's Horse (The King's Oversea Dominions Regiment). (2)
- iii. 2nd Regiment, King Edward's Horse. (2)

YEOMANRY (1)

List of Regiments in order of Precedence: 1. Royal Wiltshire; 2. Warwickshire; 3. Yorkshire Hussars; 4. Nottinghamshire (Sherwood Rangers); 5. Staffordshire; 6. Shropshire;

7. Ayrshire; 8. Cheshire; 9. Yorkshire Dragoons; 10. Leicestershire; 11. North Somerset; 12. Duke of Lancaster's Own—*Col.-in-Chief, The King*; 13. Lanarkshire; 14. Northumber-

land; 15. South Nottinghamshire Hussars; 16. Denbighshire; 17. Westmorland and Cumberland; 18. Pembroke; 19. Royal East Kent; 20. Hampshire; 21. Buckingham-

shire; 22. Derbyshire; 23. Dorset; 24. Gloucestershire; 25. Herts; 26. Berks; 27. 1st County of London; 28. Royal 1st Devon; 29. Suffolk—Col.-in-Chief, The King; 30. Royal North Devon; 31. Worcestershire; 32. West Kent; 33. West Somerset; 34. Oxfordshire;

35. Montgomeryshire; 36. Louthians and Border Horse; 37. Queen's Own Royal Glasgow; 38. Lancashire Hussars; 39. Surrey; 40. Fife and Forfar; 41. Norfolk—Col.-in-Chief, The King, Hon. Col. The King of Norway; 42. Sussex; 43. Glamorgan; 44. Welsh Horse;

45. Lincolnshire; 46. City of London; 47. 2nd County of London; 48. 3rd County of London; 49. Bedfordshire; 50. Essex; 51. Northamptonshire; 52. East Riding of Yorkshire; 53. 1st Lovat's Scouts; 54. 2nd Lovat's Scouts; 55. Scottish Horse.

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY

(1)

Col.-in-Chief, The King.

H. A. Bethell, Woolwich Dockyard.

HONOURABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY

Master-Gunner, St. James's Park, Gen. Sir R. Biddulph, G.C.B.

Riding Establishment, Woolwich.

Captain-General and Colonel, The King.

ROYAL HORSE AND ROYAL FIELD ARTILLERY

ROYAL GARRISON ARTILLERY

Lt.-Col. Earl of Denbigh.

Depôt, Woolwich.

ROYAL FIELD ARTILLERY (SPECIAL RESERVE)

i. Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery.

ROYAL ARTILLERY: TERRITORIAL FORCE

ii. Royal Garrison Artillery.

Col. in Charge of Records, Col.

iii. Royal Malta Artillery.

iv. Bermuda Militia Artillery.

CORPS OF ROYAL ENGINEERS

(2)

Col.-in-Chief, The King.

ii. Signal Service.

iv. Electrical Engineers.

ROYAL ENGINEERS SPECIAL RESERVE

iii. Fortress—

v. Engineer and Railway Staff Corps.

ROYAL ENGINEERS: TERRITORIAL FORCE

(a) Works.

(b) Electric Lights.

vi. Army Postal Service.

i. Field.

THE FOOT GUARDS

GRENADIER GUARDS (1)

3rd Battalion.

WELSH GUARDS (1)

Hdqs. Buckingham Gate, S.W.1.

4th Battalion (Pioneers).

Hdqs. Buckingham Gate, S.W.1.

Col.-in-Chief, The King.

SCOTS GUARDS (1)

Col.-in-Chief, The King.

Col. H.R.H. Duke of Connaught.

Hdqs. Buckingham Gate, S.W.1.

Col. Lord Harlech.

1st Battalion.

Col.-in-Chief, The King.

1st Battalion.

2nd Battalion.

Col. F.M. Lord Methuen, G.C.B.

3rd Battalion.

1st Battalion.

4th Battalion.

2nd Battalion.

IRISH GUARDS (1)

COLDSTREAM GUARDS (1)

Hdqs. Buckingham Gate, S.W.1.

Hdqs. Buckingham Gate, S.W.1.

Col.-in-Chief, The King.

Col.-in-Chief, The King.

Col. Maj.-Gen. Viscount Falmouth.

Col. F.M. Viscount French.

K.C.V.O.

1st Battalion.

1st Battalion.

2nd Battalion.

2nd Battalion.

MACHINE GUN GUARDS

Hdqs. and Record Office, Regimental Hdqs. Welsh Guards, Buckingham Gate, S.W.1.

GUARDS' DEPÔT, CATERHAM.

Off. Comd. Lt.-Col. W. H. Ingilby.

INFANTRY

(Arranged alphabetically by the titles directed to be used in official correspondence.)

ARGYLL AND SUTHERLAND

BERKSHIRE REGT., ROYAL

BUFFS, THE. See "Kent Regiment, East."

HIGHLANDERS (Princess Louise's)

(Princess Charlotte of Wales's) (1)

Regimental District No. 91.—

Regimental District No. 49.—

Depôt, Stirling. Record Office,

Depôt, Reading. Record Office,

Kinnoull St., Perth.

Warwick.

Col.-in-Chief, H.R.H. Princess

Col. Maj.-Gen. E. T. Dickson.

Louise, Duchess of Argyll.

1st Bn. (49th Foot).

Col. Maj.-Gen. Sir A. Wilson,

2nd Bn. (66th Foot).

K.C.B.

BLACK WATCH, THE.—See

"Royal Highlanders."

BORDER REGIMENT (1)

BEDFORDSHIRE REGT. (2)

Regimental District No. 34.—

Regimental District No. 16.—

Depôt, Carlisle. Record Office,

Depôt, Bedford. Record Office,

Preston.

Col. Maj.-Gen. T. D. Pilcher, O.B.

Col. Gen. Sir B. M. Hamilton,

1st Bn. (16th Foot).

G.C.B.

2nd Bn. (16th Foot).

1st Bn. (34th Foot).

2nd Bn. (55th Foot).

CAMERONIAN, THE.—See "Scottish Rifles."

CAMERON GUARDS (Queen's Own) (2)

Regimental District No. 79.

Depôt, Inverness. Record Office,

Kinnoull St., Perth.

Col.-in-Chief, The King.

Col. Lt.-Gen. Sir J. S. Ewart,

K.C.B.

1st Bn. (79th Foot).

2nd Bn.

CHESHIRE REGIMENT (1)

Regimental District No. 22.

Depôt, Chester. Record Office,

Shrewsbury.

The New HAZELL, 1918

Col. Maj.-Gen. Sir E. R. O. Graham, K.C.B.
1st Bn. (22nd Foot).
2nd Bn. (22nd Foot).

CITY OF LONDON REGIMENT.—See "Royal Fusiliers."

CONNAUGHT RANGERS (1)
Regimental District No. 88.
Depôt, Galway. *Record Office*, Cork.
Col. Maj.-Gen. W. L. Dalrymple, C.B.

1st Bn. (88th Foot).
2nd Bn. (94th Foot).

DEVONSHIRE REGIMENT (1)
Regimental District No. 11.
Depôt, Exeter. *Record Office*, Exeter.
Col. Lt.-Gen. Sir G. M. Bullock, K.C.B.

1st Bn. (11th Foot).
2nd Bn. (11th Foot).

DORSETSHIRE REGIMENT (1)
Regimental District No. 39.
Depôt, Dorchester. *Record Office*, Exeter.
Col. Maj.-Gen. H. Cook, C.B.

1st Bn. (39th Foot).
2nd Bn. (54th Foot).

DUBLIN FUSILIERS, ROY. (3)
Regimental District No. 102.
Depôt, Naas. *Record Office*, Dublin.
Col.-in-Chief, H.R.H. Duke of Connaught.
Col. Maj.-Gen. C. D. Cooper, C.B.

1st Bn. (102nd Foot).
2nd Bn. (103rd Foot).

DUKE OF CORNWALL'S LIGHT INFANTRY (1)
Regimental District No. 32.
Depôt, Bodmin. *Record Office*, Exeter.
Col. Lt.-Gen. Sir R. Pole-Carew, K.C.B.

1st Bn. (32nd Foot).
2nd Bn. (46th Foot).

DURHAM LIGHT INF. (2)
Regimental District No. 68.
Depôt, Newcastle. *Record Office*, York.
Col. Maj.-Gen. R. Upcher, C.B.

1st Bn. (68th Foot).
2nd Bn. (106th Foot).

ESSEX REGIMENT (1)
Regimental District No. 44.
Depôt, Warley. *Record Office*, Warley.
Col. Maj.-Gen. F. Ventris.

1st Bn. (44th Foot).
2nd Bn. (56th Foot).

GLOUCESTERSHIRE REGT. (1)
Regimental District No. 28.
Depôt, Bristol. *Record Office*, Warwick.
Col. Maj.-Gen. A. L. Emerson.

1st Bn. (28th Foot).
2nd Bn. (61st Foot).

GORDON HIGHLANDERS (2)
Regimental District No. 75.
Depôt, Aberdeen. *Record Office*, Kinnoull St., Perth.
Col. Gen. Sir I. S. M. Hamilton, G.C.B.

1st Bn. (75th Foot).
2nd Bn. (92nd Foot).

HAMPSHIRE REGIMENT (1)
Regimental District No. 37.
Depôt, Winchester. *Record Office*, Exeter.
Col. Maj.-Gen. Sir C. B. Knowles, K.C.B.

1st Bn. (37th Foot).
2nd Bn. (67th Foot).

HIGHLAND LIGHT INF. (3)
Regimental District No. 71.
Depôt, Hamilton. *Record Office*, Hamilton.
Col.-in-Chief, H.R.H. Duke of Connaught.
Col. Lt.-Gen. Sir W. P. Campbell, K.C.B.

1st Bn. (71st Foot).
2nd Bn. (74th Foot).

INNISKILLING FUSILIERS, ROYAL (1)
Regimental District No. 27.
Depôt, Omagh. *Record Office*, Dublin.
Col. Lt.-Gen. Sir A. J. Murray, K.C.B.

1st Bn. (27th Foot).
2nd Bn. (108th Foot).

IRISH FUSILIERS, ROYAL (Princess Victoria's) (1)
Regimental District No. 87.
Depôt, Armagh. *Record Office*, Dublin.
Col.-in-Chief, The King.
Col. Maj.-Gen. T. R. Stevenson, C.B.

1st Bn. (87th Foot).
2nd Bn. (89th Foot).

IRISH REGIMENT, ROYAL (1)
Regimental District No. 18.
Depôt, Clonmel. *Record Office*, Cork.
Col.-in-Chief, F.M. Viscount French.

Col. Maj.-Gen. C. F. Gregorie, C.B.

1st Bn. (18th Foot).
2nd Bn. (18th Foot).

IRISH RIFLES, ROYAL (1)
Regimental District No. 83.
Depôt, Belfast. *Record Office*, Dublin.
Col. Maj.-Gen. Sir H. H. Wilson, K.C.B.

1st Bn. (83rd Foot).
2nd Bn. (86th Foot).

KENT REGIMENT, EAST (The Buffs) (1)
Regimental District No. 3. *Depôt*, Canterbury. *Record Office*, Hounslow.
Col.-in-Chief, H.M. King of Denmark, K.G.

Col. Gen. Rt. Hon. Sir A. H. Paget, G.C.B.

1st Bn. (3rd Foot).
2nd Bn. (3rd Foot).

KENT REGIMENT, ROYAL WEST (The Queen's Own) (1)
Regimental District No. 50.
Depôt, Maidstone. *Record Office*, Hounslow.
Col. Maj.-Gen. Sir E. Leach, K.C.B.

1st Bn. (50th Foot).
2nd Bn. (97th Foot).

KING'S ROY. RIFLE CORPS (1)
Depôt and Record Office, Winchester.
Col.-in-Chief, The King.
Col. Commdg. F.M. Lord Grenfell, G.C.B.; Maj.-Gen. Sir W. L. Pemberton; Lt.-Gen. Sir E. T. H. Hutton; Maj.-Gen. R. S. R. Fetherstonhaugh, C.B.
1st-4th Bns. (formerly 60th Rifles).

LANCASHIRE FUSILIERS (1)
Regimental District No. 20.
Depôt, Bury. *Record Office*, Preston.
Col. Maj.-Gen. C. J. Blomfield, C.B.

1st Bn. (20th Foot).
2nd Bn. (20th Foot).

LANCASHIRE REGT., EAST (1)
Regimental District No. 30.
Depôt and Record Office, Preston.
Col. Lt.-Gen. Sir P. H. N. Lake, K.C.B.

1st Bn. (30th Foot).
2nd Bn. (59th Foot).

LANCASHIRE REGIMENT LOYAL NORTH (1)
Regimental District No. 47.
Depôt and Record Office, Preston.
Col. Gen. Sir J. Willcocks, G.C.M.G.

1st Bn. (47th Foot).
2nd Bn. (81st Foot).

LANCASHIRE REGIMENT, SOUTH (The Prince of Wales's Volunteers) (1)
Regimental District No. 40.
Depôt, Warrington. *Record Office*, Shrewsbury.
Col. Maj.-Gen. E. H. Sartorius, C.B.

1st Bn. (40th Foot).
2nd Bn. (82nd Foot).

LANCASTER REGT., ROYAL (THE KING'S OWN) (1)
Regimental District No. 4. *Depôt*, Lancaster. *Record Office*, Preston.
Col.-in-Chief, The King.

Col. Gen. Sir A. Hunter, G.C.B.

1st Bn. (4th Foot).
2nd Bn. (4th Foot).

LEICESTER REGIMENT (1)
Regimental District No. 17.
Depôt, Leicester. *Record Office*, Lichfield.
Col. Maj.-Gen. Sir E. M. Woodward, K.C.M.G.

1st Bn. (17th Foot).
2nd Bn. (17th Foot).

LEINSTER REGIMENT (Prince of Wales's) (Royal Canadians) (1)
Regimental District No. 100. *Depôt*, Birr. *Record Office*, Cork.

Col. Maj.-Gen. G. U. Prior. 1st Bn. (100th Foot). 2nd Bn. (109th Foot).	NOTTINGHAMSHIRE AND DERBYSHIRE REGT. (The Sherwood Foresters) (1). Regimental District No. 45. <i>Depdt</i> , Derby. <i>Record Office</i> Lichfield.	Col. Lt.-Gen. Sir C. L. Wooll- combe, K.C.B. 1st Bn. (25th Foot). 2nd Bn. (25th Foot).
LINCOLNSHIRE REGT. (1) Regimental District No. 10. <i>Depdt</i> , Lincoln. <i>Record Office</i> , Lichfield.	Col. Gen. Sir H. L. Smith-Dor- rien, G.C.B. 1st Bn. (45th Foot). 2nd Bn. (95th Foot).	SCOTTISH RIFLES (The Cameronians) (1) Regimental District No. 62. <i>Depdt and Record Office</i> , Hamil- ton.
Col. Maj.-Gen. C. R. Simpson, C.B. 1st Bn. (10th Foot). 2nd Bn. (10th Foot).	OXFORDSHIRE & BUCKING- HAMSHIRE LIGHT INF. (1) Regimental District No. 43. <i>Depdt</i> , Oxford. <i>Record Office</i> , Warwick.	Col. Maj.-Gen. J. H. Laye, C.V.O. 1st Bn. (26th Foot). 2nd Bn. (90th Foot).
LIVERPOOL REGIMENT, THE KING'S (1) Regimental District No. 8. <i>Depdt</i> , Seaforth. <i>Record Office</i> , Pres- ton.	Col. Maj.-Gen. T. M. Baillie. 1st Bn. (43rd Foot). 2nd Bn. (52nd Foot).	SEAFORTH HIGHLANDERS (Ross-shire Buffs—The Duke of Albany's) (1) Regimental District No. 72. <i>Depdt</i> , Fort George. <i>Record</i> <i>Office</i> , Perth.
Col. Gen. Sir W. H. Mackinnon, G.C.B. 1st Bn. (8th Foot). 2nd Bn. (8th Foot).	RIFLE BRIGADE (The Prince Consort's Own) (1) <i>Depdt and Record Office</i> , Winches- ter.	Col. Maj.-Gen. R. H. Murray. C.B., C.M.G. 1st Bn. (72nd Foot). 2nd Bn. (78th Foot).
LOTHIAN REGIMENT. See "Scots, Royal."	Col. <i>in-Chief</i> , H.R.H. Duke of Connaught.	SHROPSHIRE LIGHT INF. (The King's) (1) Regimental District No. 53. <i>Depdt and Record Office</i> , Shrews- bury.
MANCHESTER REGIMENT (1) Regimental District No. 63. <i>Depdt</i> , Ashton-under-Lyne. <i>Re- cord Office</i> , Preston.	Col. <i>in-Chief</i> , The King.	Col. Lt.-Gen. Sir C. E. Knox, K.C.B. 1st Bn. (53rd Foot). 2nd Bn. (85th Foot).
Col. Maj.-Gen. W. O. Barnard. 1st Bn. (63rd Foot). 2nd Bn. (96th Foot).	ROYAL FUSILIERS (City of London Regiment) (1) Regimental District No. 7. <i>Depdt</i> <i>and Record Office</i> , Hounslow.	SOMERSET LIGHT INFANTRY (Prince Albert's) (1) Regimental District No. 13. <i>Depdt</i> , Taunton. <i>Record Office</i> , Exeter.
MIDDLESEX REGT. (The Duke of Cambridge's Own) (1) Regimental District No. 57. <i>Depdt</i> , Mill Hill. <i>Record Office</i> , Hounslow.	Col. Maj.-Gen. Sir G. Barton, K.C.V.O. 1st Bn. (7th Foot). 2nd Bn. (7th Foot). 3rd Bn. 4th Bn.	Col. Maj.-Gen. R. L. Payne, C.B. 1st Bn. (13th Foot). 2nd Bn. (13th Foot).
Col. Lt.-Gen. H. Kent. 1st Bn. (57th Foot). 2nd Bn. (77th Foot).	ROYAL HIGHLANDERS (The Black Watch) (1) Regimental District No. 42. <i>Depdt and Record Office</i> , Perth.	STAFFORDSHIRE REGT., NORTH (The Prince of Wales's) (1) Regimental District No. 64. <i>Depdt and Record Office</i> , Lich- field.
MUNSTER FUS., ROYAL (3) Regimental District No. 101. <i>Depdt</i> , Tralee. <i>Record Office</i> , Cork.	Col. <i>in-Chief</i> , The King.	Col. Maj.-Gen. T. F. Lloyd. 1st Bn. (64th Foot). 2nd Bn. (98th Foot).
Col. Lt.-Gen. Sir H. S. G. Miles, G.C.B. 1st Bn. (101st Foot). 2nd Bn. (104th Foot).	Col. Lt.-Gen. Sir J. G. Maxwell, K.C.B. 1st Bn. (42nd Foot). 2nd Bn. (73rd Foot).	STAFFORDSHIRE REGT., SOUTH Regimental District No. 38. <i>Depdt and Record Office</i> , Lich- field.
NORFOLK REGIMENT (2) Regimental District No. 9. <i>Depdt</i> , Norwich. <i>Record Office</i> , Warley.	SCOTS, ROYAL (Lothian Regiment) (1) Regimental District No. 1. <i>Depdt</i> , Glencorse, Milton Bridge, N.B. <i>Record Office</i> , Hamilton.	Col. Lt.-Gen. Sir C. Tucker, G.C.B. 1st Bn. (38th Foot). 2nd Bn. (80th Foot).
Col. <i>in-Chief</i> , The King.	Col. Lt.-Gen. G. H. Moncrieff. 1st Bn. (1st Foot). 2nd Bn. (1st Foot).	SUFFOLK REGIMENT (1) Regimental District No. 12. <i>Depdt</i> , Bury St. Edmunds. <i>Record Office</i> , Warley.
Col. Gen. H. R. Browne, C.B. 1st Bn. (9th Foot). 2nd Bn. (9th Foot).	SCOTS FUSILIERS, ROYAL (1) Regimental District No. 21. <i>Depdt</i> , Ayr. <i>Record Office</i> , Hamil- ton.	Col. Lt.-Gen. Hon. B. M. Ward, C.B. 1st Bn. (12th Foot). 2nd Bn. (12th Foot).
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE REGIMENT (1) Regimental District No. 48. <i>Depdt</i> , Northampton. <i>Record</i> <i>Office</i> , Warley.	Col. Lt.-Gen. J. T. Dalyell. 1st Bn. (21st Foot). 2nd Bn. (21st Foot).	SURREY REGIMENT, EAST (1) Regimental District No. 31. <i>Depdt</i> , Kingston. <i>Record Office</i> , Hounslow.
Col. Maj.-Gen. G. F. Browne, C.B. 1st Bn. (48th Foot). 2nd Bn. (58th Foot).	SCOTTISH BORDERERS, KING'S OWN (1) Regimental District No. 25. <i>Depdt</i> , Berwick-on-Tweed. <i>Re- cord Office</i> , Hamilton.	
NORTHUMBERLAND FUS. (1) Regimental District No. 5. <i>Depdt</i> , Newcastle-on-Tyne. <i>Record</i> <i>Office</i> , York.		
Col. Maj.-Gen. Sir P. S. Wilkinson, C.B., K.C.M.G. 1st Bn. (5th Foot). 2nd Bn. (5th Foot).		

Col. Gen. Sir G. R. Greaves, G.C.B.
1st Bn. (31st Foot).
2nd Bn. (70th Foot).

SURREY REGIMENT, ROYAL WEST (The Queen's) (1)
Regimental District No. 2. *Depôt*, Guildford. *Record Office*, Hounslow.

Col. Maj.-Gen. Sir E. O. F. Hamilton, K.C.B.
1st Bn. (2nd Foot).
2nd Bn. (2nd Foot).

SUSSEX REGT., ROYAL (1)
Regimental District No. 35. *Depôt*, Chichester. *Record Office*, Hounslow.

Col. Maj.-Gen. J. C. Young, C.B.
1st Bn. (35th Foot).
2nd Bn. (107th Foot).

WALES BORDERERS, SOUTH (2)
Regimental District No. 24. *Depôt*, Brecon. *Record Office*, Shrewsbury.

Col. Maj.-Gen. G. Paton, C.M.G.
1st Bn. (24th Foot).
2nd Bn. (24th Foot).

WARWICKSHIRE REGIMENT, ROYAL (1)
Regimental District No. 6. *Depôt* and *Record Office*, Warwick.
Col. Maj.-Gen. H. B. Feilden, C.B.
1st Bn. (6th Foot).
2nd Bn. (6th Foot).

WELSH FUSILIERS, ROY. (1)
Regimental District No. 23. *Depôt*, Wrexham. *Record Office*, Shrewsbury.
Col.-in-Chief, The King.

Col. Lt.-Gen. Sir F. Lloyd, K.C.B.
1st Bn. (23rd Foot).
2nd Bn. (23rd Foot).

WELSH REGIMENT (1)
Regimental District No. 41. *Depôt*, Cardiff. *Record Office*, Shrewsbury.

Col. Maj.-Gen. W. Allan.
1st Bn. (41st Foot).
2nd Bn. (69th Foot).

WEST RIDING REGIMENT (The Duke of Wellington's) (1)
Regimental District No. 33. *Depôt*, Halifax. *Record Office*, York.

Col. Lt.-Gen. Sir H. E. Belfield, K.C.B.
1st Bn. (33rd Foot).
2nd Bn. (76th Foot).

WILTSHIRE REGIMENT (The Duke of Edinburgh's) (1)
Regimental District No. 62. *Depôt*, Devizes. *Record Office*, Exeter.

Col. Gen. Sir J. H. Dunne, K.C.B.
1st Bn. (62nd Foot).
2nd Bn. (99th Foot).

WORCESTERSHIRE REGT. (1)
Regimental District No. 29. *Depôt*, Worcester. *Record Office*, Warwick.

Col. Gen. Sir G. W. A. Higginson, G.C.B.
1st Bn. (29th Foot).
2nd Bn. (36th Foot).
3rd Bn.; 4th Bn.

YORK AND LANCASTER REGIMENT (1)
Regimental District No. 65.

Depôt, Pontefract. *Record Office*, York.

Col. Gen. Sir H. C. O. Plumer, G.C.M.G.
1st Bn. (65th Foot).
2nd Bn. (84th Foot).

YORKSHIRE LIGHT INF. (The King's Own) (1)
Regimental District No. 51. *Depôt*, Pontefract. *Record Office*, York.

Col. Gen. Sir A. S. Wynne, G.C.B.
1st Bn. (51st Foot).
2nd Bn. (105th Foot).

YORKSHIRE REGIMENT (Alexandra, Princess of Wales's Own) (2)
Regimental District No. 19. *Depôt*, Richmond. *Record Office*, York.
Col.-in-Chief, Queen Alexandra.
Col. Maj.-Gen. E. S. Bulfin, C.V.O., C.B.
1st Bn. (19th Foot).
2nd Bn. (19th Foot).

YORKSHIRE REGT., EAST (1)
Regimental District No. 15. *Depôt*, Beverley. *Record Office*, York.
Col. Maj.-Gen. Sir C. Grove, K.C.B.

1st Bn. (15th Foot).
2nd Bn. (15th Foot).

YORKSHIRE REGT., WEST (1)
(The Prince of Wales's Own)
Regimental District No. 14. *Depôt* and *Record Office*, York.
Col. Maj.-Gen. W. Fry, C.V.O., C.B.
1st Bn. (14th Foot).
2nd Bn. (14th Foot).

ARMY CYCLIST CORPS

(3)

Officer in charge of Records, Hounslow.

MACHINE GUN CORPS

(2)

Officer in Charge of Records,
Lt.-Col. B. H. P. Fleming.

Record Office, 91 York Street,
S.W.1.

TANK CORPS

(2)

Director-General, Maj.-Gen. Sir J. E. Capper, K.C.B.

TRAINING RESERVE

LABOUR CORPS

TERRITORIAL INFANTRY

THE MONMOUTHSHIRE REGIMENT
1st Bn., Stow Hill, Newport.
2nd, 3rd, and 4th Bns., Osborne Road, Pontypool.

THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE REGIMENT
1st Bn., Cambridge.

THE LONDON REGIMENT
1st City of London Bn. (*Rifle Fusiliers*).
2nd City of London Bn. (*Rifle Fusiliers*).
3rd City of London Bn. (*Rifle Fusiliers*).
4th City of London Bn. (*Rifle Fusiliers*).

5th City of London Bn. (*Rifle Brig.*).
6th City of London (*Rifles*).
7th City of London.
8th City of London (*Post Office Rifles*).
9th County of London (*Queen Victoria's Rifles*).
10th County of London (*Hackney*).

11th County of London (<i>Finsbury Rifles</i>).	20th County of London (<i>Blackheath and Woolwich</i>).	THE HEREFORDSHIRE REGIMENT (3)
12th County of London (<i>The Rangers</i>).	21st County of London (<i>First Surrey Rifles</i>).	1st Bn., Hereford.
13th County of London (<i>Princess Louise's Kensington</i>).	22nd County of London (<i>The Queen's</i>).	THE NORTHERN CYCLIST BATTALION (3)
14th County of London (<i>London Scottish</i>).	23rd County of London.	Newcastle-on-Tyne.
15th County of London (<i>Prince of Wales's Own, Civil Service Rifles</i>).	24th County of London (<i>The Queen's</i>).	THE HIGHLAND CYCLIST BATTALION (3)
16th County of London (<i>Queen's Westminster Rifles</i>).	25th County of London (<i>Cyclist</i>).	Kirkcaldy.
17th County of London (<i>Poplar and Stepney Rifles</i>).	28th County of London (<i>Artists' Rifles</i>).	THE KENT CYCLIST BATTALION (3)
18th County of London (<i>London Irish Rifles</i>).	Inns of Court Officers' Training Corps, <i>Lincoln's Inn</i> .	Tonbridge.
19th County of London (<i>St. Pancras</i>).	THE HERTFORDSHIRE REGIMENT	THE HUNTINGDONSHIRE CYCLIST BATTALION (3)
	1st Bn., Hertford.	Huntingdon.

ROYAL DEFENCE CORPS (T.F.)

(a) Protection Companies.

(b) Observer Companies

THE WEST INDIA REGIMENT

(1)

Colonel, Major-General H. J. Hallows.

1st Bn.; 2nd Bn.

THE ARMY SERVICE CORPS

(3)

Colonel, H.R.H. Duke of Connaught, K.G.

Officer in charge of Records, Woolwich.

ARMY MEDICAL SERVICE

(2)

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS

Surgeon-General (ranking as Lieut.-General), Sir A. T. Sloggett, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.

ARMY VETERINARY SERVICE

(2)

ARMY VETERINARY CORPS

Director-General (ranking as Major-General), Maj.-Gen. Sir R. Pringle, K.C.M.G., C.B.

ARMY CHAPLAINS' DEPARTMENT

(3)

Chaplain-General (ranking as Major-General), Rt. Rev. Bishop J. Taylor Smith, C.V.O.

STAFF FOR ROYAL ENGINEER SERVICES

(1)

Chief Inspector of Works, W. Kingston, R.E., M.I.C.E.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S IMPERIAL MILITARY NURSING SERVICE

Matron-in-Chief, Miss E. H. Becher.

ARMY ORDNANCE CORPS

(3)

Red Barracks, Woolwich.

Principal Ordnance Officer, Maj.-Gen. T. P. Battersby.

ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT

(1)

Chief Paymaster at the War Office, Col. A. J. V. Durell, C.B.

WEST AFRICAN REGIMENT

(1)

CORPS OF MILITARY POLICE

Headquarters and Record Office, Aldershot.

CHANNEL ISLANDS MILITIA

ROYAL MILITIA OF THE ISLAND OF JERSEY.

Lt.-Gov. Comg. Maj.-Gen. Sir A. Wilson, K.C.B.

ARTILLERY.

ENGINEERS.

LIGHT INFANTRY.

ROYAL GUERNSEY MILITIA

Lt.-Gov. Comg. Gen. Sir R. C. Hart, K.C.B.

ROYAL ALDERNEY.

MALTA MILITIA

THE KING'S OWN MALTA REGIMENT OF MILITIA

1st Bn.; 2nd Bn.

BERMUDA VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS

SOME DETAILS OF BRITISH FIELD ARTILLERY

	13-pr. Q.F.	18-pr. Q.F.	60-pr. B.L.	4.5-in. Howr.	5-in. Howr.
Calibre in.	3	3.3	5	4.5	5
Weight of projectile lb.	12½	18½	60	35	50
No. of rounds in limber	24	24	2	12	16
" " wagon	38	38	26	32	32
" " wagon limber	38	38	12	16	16
*Weight of gun and carriage . . . cwt.	20	25	92	27	24
Length of gun and carriage . . .	12 ft. 2 in.	13 ft. 8 in.	21 ft. 7 in.	12 ft. 3 in.	9 ft. 2½ in.
*Weight of gun, carriage, and limber . cwt.	33	40½	103	42	43

* Approximate.

Of British rifle (S.M.L.E.):

Length	3 ft. 8½ in.
Weight	8 lb. 1 oz. to 9 lb.
Length of barrel	2 ft. 1¼ in.
" " rifle with bayonet fixed . . .	5 ft. 2 in.
" " bayonet	1 ft. 10 in.
" " blade only	1 ft. 5½ in.
Weight of bayonet	1 lb. ½ oz.
" 5 rounds (in charger) . . .	5 oz.
" box of ammunition	20 bandoliers (a. 50 rds. = 1,000 rds., 75 lb.
Dimensions of box of ammunition . .	8.3 in. × 10.9 in. × 17 in.

THE INDIAN ARMY

THE KING-EMPEROR

AIDES-DE-CAMP GENERAL TO H.M.:

Duff, Gen. Sir Beauchamp, G.O.B.
Nixon, Gen. Sir J. E., K.C.B.

AIDES-DE-CAMP TO H.M.:

Godwin, Col. F., C.I.E., V.D.
Ewart, Col. R. H., C.B., O.I.E., D.S.O.
Knight, Col. W. C., C.B., D.S.O.
Dunsterville, Col. L. C., C.B.
Gwallor, Hon. Maj.-Gen. H.H. Maharaja of, G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O. (Hon.).
Jodhpur, Hon. Lt.-Gen. H.H. Maharaja of, G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O., K.C.B. (Hon.).
Bikaner, Hon. Col. H.H. Maharaja, G.C.S.I., G.O.I.E. (Hon.).
Rampur, Hon. Col. H.H. Nawab of, G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O. (Hon.).

HON. PHYSICIANS TO H.M.:

Franklin, Surg.-Gen. Sir B., K.C.I.E.
McLeod, Hon. Col. K., M.D.
Bannerman, Surg.-Gen. W. B., O.S.I.
Lyons, Surg.-Gen. R. W. S., M.D.
Smyth, Col. J., M.D.
Crimmin, Col. J., V.C., C.B., C.I.E.

HON. SURGEONS TO H.M.:

Cleghorn, Surg.-Gen. J., C.S.I.
Turnbull, Surg.-Maj.-Gen. P. S.
Hooper, Hon. Col. Sir W. R., K.C.S.I.
Lukis, Surg.-Gen. Sir C. P., K.C.S.I.
Grainger, Surg.-Gen. T., C.B.
Hendley, Col. H., M.D.

Head Quarters Staff of the Army in India

Commander-in-Chief, Lt.-Gen. Sir C. C. Munro, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
Military Secretary, Bt.-Col. T. E. Scott, C.B., C.I.E., D.S.O.
Assist. Mil. Sec. and Interpreter, Lt.-Col. D. Deane, 12th Cavalry.
Assist. Mil. Secs. (add.), Maj. G. G. C. Maclean, 104 Rif.; Capt. D. B. Ross, 19th Punjabis (temp.); Capt. Sir C. W. Miles, Bt., Som. L.I.
A.-D.-C.s, Maj. W. W. Muir, 15 Sikhs, Capt. C. Nelson, D.S.O., 15 Hrs., Lt. J. M. Troutbeck, 12 Bn. Lond. R., Capt. R. W. Russell, I.A.

General Staff Branch

Chief of the Staff, Maj.-Gen. Sir G. M. Kirkpatrick, K.C.S.I., C.B. (temp.).
Director of Military Operations, Bt.-Col. A. Skeen, C.M.G.

Adjutant-General's Branch

Adjutant-General, Lt.-Gen. H. Hudson, C.B., C.I.E.
Deputy Adj.-Generals, Lt.-Col. C. W. G. Richardson; Lt.-Col. T. M. Luke, D.S.O.
Judge Advocate-General, Col. A. J. Caruana.

Quartermaster-General's Branch

Quartermaster-General, Lt.-Gen. Sir E. A. Akbani, K.C.B., C.M.G.
D.Q.M.G. Lt.-Col. G. A. F. Sanders.
A.Q.M.G. Lt.-Col. H. A. Holditch, D.S.O.

Medical Branch

Director, Medical Services, Surg.-Gen. T. J. O'Donnell, C.B., D.S.O.
Deputy Director, Col. W. Molesworth, C.I.E.

Ordnance Branch

Director-General of Ordnance, Col. S. M. Renny, C.I.E.

Military Works Branch

Director-General of Military Works, Col. G. Williams, C.B.

Northern Army

Southern Army

Units of the Indian Army

Cavalry

- GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S BODYGUARD.
GOVERNOR'S BODYGUARD, Madras.
GOVERNOR'S BODYGUARD, Bombay.
GOVERNOR'S BODYGUARD, Bengal.
1ST DUKE OF YORK'S OWN LANCERS (Skinner's Horse):
 Col.-in-Chief, The King.
 Hon. Col. H.H. Maharaja of Gwalior, O.O.S.I.
 O.C.V.O., A.D.C. (Hon. Maj.-Gen.).
2ND LANCERS (Gardner's Horse).
3RD SKINNER'S HORSE.
4TH CAVALRY.
5TH CAVALRY.
6TH KING EDWARD'S OWN CAVALRY:
 Col.-in-Chief, The King.
 Col. Gen. Sir R. M. Jennings, K.C.B.
7TH HARIANA LANCERS:
 Col. Maj.-Gen. J. C. Stewart, C.B.
8TH CAVALRY:
 Col. Maj.-Gen. H. Chapman.
9TH HODSON'S HORSE:
 Col. Maj.-Gen. F. W. P. Angelo.
10TH DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE'S OWN LANCERS (Hodson's Horse):
 Col. Maj.-Gen. M. Cowper, C.I.E.
11TH KING EDWARD'S OWN LANCERS (Probyn's Horse):
 Col.-in-Chief, The King.
 Col. Gen. Rt. Hon. Sir D. M. Probyn, V.C., O.C.B.
12TH CAVALRY.
13TH DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S LANCERS (Watson's Horse):
 Col.-in-Chief, F.M. H.R.H. Duke of Connaught, K.O.
 Col. Gen. Sir J. Watson, V.C., O.C.B.
14TH MURRAY'S JAT LANCERS.
15TH LANCERS (Cureton's Multanis):
 Col. Maj.-Gen. G. A. Prendergast.
16TH CAVALRY:
 Col. Lt.-Gen. G. T. Halliday.
17TH CAVALRY:
 Col. Maj.-Gen. W. A. Lawrence.
18TH KING GEORGE'S OWN LANCERS:
 Col.-in-Chief, The King.
 Col. Lt.-Gen. Sir G. L. R. Richardson, K.O.B.
19TH LANCERS (Pane's Horse):
 Col. Lt.-Gen. W. W. Biscoe, C.B.
20TH DECCAN HORSE:
 Hon. Col. I.L.H. Sir Usman Ali Khan, G.C.S.I.
21ST PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR'S OWN CAVALRY (Frontier Force) (Daly's Horse):
 Col. Maj.-Gen. C. S. Maclean, C.B., O.I.E.
22ND SAM BROWNE'S CAVALRY (Frontier Force):
 Col. Lt.-Gen. R. C. R. Clifford, O.B.
23RD CAVALRY (Frontier Force):
 Col. Gen. Sir C. C. Egerton, G.C.B., D.S.O.
25TH CAVALRY (Frontier Force).
26TH KING GEORGE'S OWN LIGHT CAVALRY:
 Col.-in-Chief, The King.
 Hon. Col. H.H. Maharaja of Mysore, G.C.S.I.
27TH LIGHT CAVALRY:
 Col. Maj.-Gen. J. M. C. Galloway.
28TH LIGHT CAVALRY:
 Col. Gen. Sir D. J. S. McLeod, K.C.B.
29TH LANCERS (Deccan Horse):
 Col. Maj.-Gen. G. A. Cookson, C.B., C.M.O.
30TH LANCERS (Gordon's Horse):
 Col. Maj.-Gen. H. M. Mason.
31ST DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S OWN LANCERS:
 Col.-in-Chief, H.R.H. Duke of Connaught, K.O.
 Col. Lt.-Gen. Sir E. L. Elliot, K.C.B.
32ND LANCERS.

- 33RD QUEEN VICTORIA'S OWN LIGHT CAVALRY:
 Col. Maj.-Gen. J. F. Willoughby.
34TH PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR'S OWN POONA HORSE:
 Hon. Col. H.H. Maharaja Sir Pratap Singh,
 O.C.S.I., A.D.C. (Hon. Lt.-Gen.).
 Col. Maj.-Gen. G. C. Hogg, C.B.
35TH SCINDE HORSE.
36TH JACOB'S HORSE.
37TH LANCERS (Baluch Horse).
38TH KING GEORGE'S OWN CENTRAL INDIA HORSE:
 Col.-in-Chief, The King.
ADEN TROOP.
QUEEN VICTORIA'S OWN CORPS OF GUIDES (Frontier Force) (Lumsden's):
 Col. Hon. Maj.-Gen. G. Stewart, C.B.

Indian Mountain Batteries

- 21ST KOHAT MOUNTAIN BATTERY (Frontier Force).
22ND DEERAJAT MOUNTAIN BATTERY (Frontier Force).
23RD PESHAWAR MOUNTAIN BATTERY (Frontier Force).
24TH HAZARA MOUNTAIN BATTERY (Frontier Force).
25TH MOUNTAIN BATTERY.
26TH JACOB'S MOUNTAIN BATTERY.
27TH MOUNTAIN BATTERY.
28TH MOUNTAIN BATTERY.
29TH MOUNTAIN BATTERY.
30TH MOUNTAIN BATTERY.
31ST MOUNTAIN BATTERY.
32ND MOUNTAIN BATTERY.
THE FRONTIER GARRISON ARTILLERY.

Sappers and Miners

- 1ST KING GEORGE'S OWN SAPPERS AND MINERS:
 Col.-in-Chief, The King.
 Col. Maj.-Gen. Sir A. R. F. Dorward, K.O.B.
2ND QUEEN VICTORIA'S OWN SAPPERS AND MINERS:
 Col. Maj.-Gen. Sir A. R. F. Dorward, K.C.B.
3RD SAPPERS AND MINERS.
NO. 25 (RAILWAY) COMPANY.
NO. 26 (RAILWAY) COMPANY.
NO. 31 (DIVISIONAL SIGNAL) COMPANY.
NO. 32 (LAHORE DIVISIONAL SIGNAL) COMPANY.
NO. 33 (DIVISIONAL SIGNAL) COMPANY.
NO. 34 (DIVISIONAL SIGNAL) COMPANY.
NO. 35 (MEERUT DIVISIONAL SIGNAL) COMPANY.
NO. 41 (WIRELESS SIGNAL) COMPANY.

Indian Infantry

- 1ST BRAHMANS.
2ND QUEEN VICTORIA'S OWN RAJPUT LIGHT INFANTRY.
3RD BRAHMANS.
4TH PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR'S RAJPUTS:
 Col. Gen. H. C. Anderson, O.B.
5TH LIGHT INFANTRY.
6TH JAT LIGHT INFANTRY.
 Col. Lt.-Gen. A. G. Handcock, C.B.
7TH DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S OWN RAJPUTS:
 Col.-in-Chief, H.R.H. Duke of Connaught, K.O.
 Col. Gen. Sir E. G. Barrow, G.C.B.
8TH RAJPUTS.
9TH BHOPAL INFANTRY.
10TH JATS.
11TH RAJPUTS.
12TH PIONEERS (The Kelat-i-Ghilzie Regiment).
13TH RAJPUTS (The Shekhawati Regiment).
 Hon. Col. H.H. Maharaja of Jaipur, G.C.S.I.
 (Hon. Maj.-Gen.).
14TH KING GEORGE'S OWN FEROPZEPOR SIKHS:
 Col.-in-Chief, The King.

- 15TH LUDIANA SIKHS:
Col. Hon. B.-Gen. H. A. Abbott, O.B.
- 16TH RAJPUTS (The Lucknow Regiment):
Col. Maj.-Gen. E. H. Williams.
- 17TH INFANTRY (The Loyal Regiment):
Col. Maj.-Gen. L. J. E. Bradshaw, C.B.
- 18TH INFANTRY:
Col. Maj.-Gen. Sir A. C. Toker, K.C.B.
- 19TH PUNJABIS:
Col. Maj.-Gen. J. Ruggles.
- 20TH DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE'S OWN INFANTRY
 (Brownlow's Infantry):
- 21ST PUNJABIS.
- 22ND PUNJABIS.
- 23RD SIKH PIONEERS.
- 24TH PUNJABIS:
Col. Maj.-Gen. Sir J. G. Ramsay, K.C.B.
- 25TH PUNJABIS.
- 26TH PUNJABIS.
- 27TH PUNJABIS:
Col. Maj.-Gen. A. Wallace, C.B.
- 28TH PUNJABIS:
Col. Maj.-Gen. O. L. Prendergast.
- 29TH PUNJABIS.
- 30TH PUNJABIS.
- 31ST PUNJABIS:
Col. Lt.-Gen. Sir H. B. B. Watkis, K.C.B.
- 32ND SIKH PIONEERS:
Col. Lt.-Gen. Sir E. De Brath, K.C.B.
- 33RD PUNJABIS.
- 34TH SIKH PIONEERS.
- 35TH SIKHS.
- 36th Sikhs:
Col. Maj.-Gen. J. Cook, C.B.
- 37TH DOORAS:
Hon. Col. H.H. Sir Pratap Singh, O.O.S.I.
- 38TH DOORAS.
- 39TH GARHWAL RIFLES:
Col. Hon. B.-Gen. J. T. Evatt, D.S.O.
- 40TH PATHANS:
Col. Maj.-Gen. F. Campbell, K.C.B.
- 41ST DOORAS.
- 42ND DEOLI REGIMENT:
Col. Maj.-Gen. Sir J. A. Bell, K.C.V.O.
- 43RD ERINPURA REGIMENT.
- 44TH MERWARA INFANTRY.
- 45TH RATTRA'S SIKHS.
- 46TH PUNJABIS.
- 47TH SIKHS.
- 48TH PIONEERS.
- 51ST SIKHS (Frontier Force):
Col. Maj.-Gen. J. A. H. Pollock, C.B.
- 52ND SIKHS (Frontier Force):
Col. Maj.-Gen. C. G. M. Fasken, C.B.
- 53RD SIKHS (Frontier Force).
- 54TH SIKHS (Frontier Force):
Col. Gen. Sir A. Gaselee, O.O.B.
- 55TH COKE'S RIFLES (Frontier Force):
Col. Maj.-Gen. W. du G. Gray, O.B.
- 56TH PUNJABI RIFLES (Frontier Force).
- 57TH WILDE'S RIFLES (Frontier Force).
- 58TH VAUGHAN'S RIFLES (Frontier Force).
- 59TH SCINDE RIFLES (Frontier Force).
- 61ST KING GEORGE'S OWN PIONEERS:
Col.-in-Chief, The King.
- Col. Maj.-Gen. E. C. W. Mackenzie-Kennedy, C.B.*
- 62ND PUNJABIS.
- 63RD PALAMCOTTAH LIGHT INFANTRY:
Col. Maj.-Gen. A. W. L. Anderson.
- 64TH PIONEERS.
- 66TH PUNJABIS.
- 67TH PUNJABIS.
- 69TH PUNJABIS:
Col. Maj.-Gen. Sir H. V. Cox, K.C.M.O.
- 72ND PUNJABIS.
- 73RD CARNATIC INFANTRY.
- 74TH PUNJABIS.
Col. Lt.-Gen. F. H. Tyrrell.
- 75TH CARNATIO INFANTRY.
- 76TH PUNJABIS:
Col. Maj.-Gen. H. S. Elton.
- 79TH CARNATIC INFANTRY.
- 80TH CARNATIO INFANTRY.
- 81ST PIONEERS.
- 82ND PUNJABIS.
- 83RD WALLAJAHBAD LIGHT INFANTRY.
- 84TH PUNJABIS.
- 86TH CARNATIC INFANTRY.
Col. B.-Gen. S. E. Rolland.
- 87TH PUNJABIS.
- 88TH CARNATIO INFANTRY.
- 89TH PUNJABIS.
- 90TH PUNJABIS.
- 91ST PUNJABIS (Light Infantry):
Col. Maj.-Gen. H. D'U. Keary, O.B., D.S.O.
- 92ND PUNJABIS:
Col. Maj.-Gen. E. S. Hastings, C.B.
- 93RD BURMA INFANTRY.
- 94TH RUSSELL'S INFANTRY.
- 95TH RUSSELL'S INFANTRY.
- 96TH BERAR INFANTRY.
- 97TH DECCAN INFANTRY.
- 98TH INFANTRY.
- 99TH DECCAN INFANTRY.
- 101ST GRENADIERS:
Col. Maj.-Gen. W. O. Black.
- 102ND KING EDWARD'S OWN GRENADIERS:
Col.-in-Chief, The King.
- Col. Gen. Sir S. de B. Edwardes, K.C.B.*
- 103RD MAHRATTA LIGHT INFANTRY:
Hon. Col. H.H. Maharaja of Kolhapur, O.C.I.E.
- Col. Maj.-Gen. F. D. Mander.*
- 104TH WELLESLEY'S RIFLES:
Col. Lt.-Gen. M. W. Willoughby, O.S.I.
- 105TH MAHRATTA LIGHT INFANTRY:
Col. Maj.-Gen. R. A. C. Hunt.
- 106TH MAZARA PIONEERS.
Col. Maj.-Gen. C. W. Jacob, C.B.
- 107TH PIONEERS:
Col. Maj.-Gen. H. E. Penton.
- 108TH INFANTRY.
- 109TH INFANTRY.
- 110TH MAHRATTA LIGHT INFANTRY.
- 112TH INFANTRY.
- 113TH INFANTRY.
- 114TH MAHRATTAS.
Col. Lt.-Gen. F. S. Iredell.
- 116TH MAHRATTAS.
- 117TH MAHRATTAS.
- 119TH INFANTRY (The Mooltan Regiment).
- 120TH RAJPUTANA INFANTRY:
Col. Maj.-Gen. W. S. More.
- 121ST PIONEERS.
- 122ND RAJPUTANA INFANTRY.
- 123RD OUTRAM'S RIFLES:
Col. Maj.-Gen. Sir J. Gatacre, K.C.B.
- 124TH DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT'S OWN BALUCHISTAN INFANTRY:
Col. Lt.-Gen. Sir A. A. Pearson, K.C.B.
- 125TH NAPIER'S RIFLES:
Col. Maj.-Gen. C. L. Fry, C.B.
- 126TH BALUCHISTAN INFANTRY:
Col. Maj.-Gen. Sir A. W. L. Bayly, K.C.B.
- 127TH QUEEN MARY'S OWN BALUCH INFANTRY.
Col. Maj.-Gen. O. A. Cunningham.
- 128TH PIONEERS:
Col. Maj.-Gen. Sir R. Westmacott, K.C.B.
- 129TH DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S OWN BALUCHIS:
Col.-in-Chief, H.R.H. Duke of Connaught, K.O.
- Col. Gen. Sir O'M. Creagh, V.C., G.C.B.*

130TH KING GEORGE'S OWN BALUCHIS (Jacob's Rifles):
Col.-in-Chief, The King.
 1ST KING GEORGE'S OWN GURKHA RIFLES (The Malaun Regiment):
Col.-in-Chief, The King.
 2ND KING EDWARD'S OWN GURKHA RIFLES (The Sirmoor Rifles):
Col.-in-Chief, The King.
 3RD QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S OWN GURKHA RIFLES:
Col. Lt.-Gen. H. D. Hutchinson, C.S.I.
 4TH GURKHA RIFLES:
Col. Lt.-Gen. Sir A. G. F. Browne, K.C.B.

Hon. Col. Maharaja Sir Chandra Shamser Jang, G.C.B.
 5TH GURKHA RIFLES (Frontier Force):
Col. Maj.-Gen. Sir J. M. Sym, K.C.B.
 6TH GURKHA RIFLES:
Col. Maj.-Gen. H. O'Donnell, C.B.
 7TH GURKHA RIFLES:
Col. Gen. Sir H. M. Evans, K.C.B.
 8TH GURKHA RIFLES:
Col. Gen. Sir B. Duff, G.C.B.
 9TH GURKHA RIFLES:
Col. Gen. Sir B. Duff, G.C.B.
 10TH GURKHA RIFLES.

THE DEFENCE FORCES OF THE DOMINIONS

Colonial Military Systems are all framed primarily for home defence, no man being liable for service outside his country. Under the scheme outlined above (Dominions and Imperial Defence—Military) the organisation and training of the forces is to be assimilated to the system at Home, under the direction of the Imperial General Staff by sections of that staff constituted in the Dominions.

Canada

The Royal Canadian Navy was placed under the orders of the Imperial Government at the outbreak of war. The Director of the Naval Service is Vice-Admiral C. E. Kingsmill, who retired from the British Navy on Sept. 12, 1908. He accepted the appointment on his promotion to Rear-Admiral in May of that year. Captain E. H. Martin, R.N. (retired), took up the post of Captain of Halifax Dockyard and in command of the Naval Cadets College in Oct. 1910. Rear-Admiral W. O. Story, a retired officer of the British Navy, offered his services to the Canadian Government when war broke out, and since Oct. 12, 1914, has been in charge of Esquimaux Dockyard and Senior Naval Officer on the West Coast of the Dominion. The Minister of the Naval Service is the Hon. John D. Hazen, K.C., and the Deputy Minister Mr. George J. Desbarats, C.M.G. A naval recruiting campaign, under the direction of Captain the Hon. Rupert Guinness, R.N.V.R., was begun in September 1916.

A Canadian section of the Imperial General Staff has been organised in accordance with proposals of the Department of Militia and Defence (Canada), 1909. The Chief of the General Staff and First Military Member of the Militia Council is Major-Gen. C. J. Mackenzie, C.B. The Kingston Military College is likely to be developed into a staff college, associated with colleges in other parts of the Dominion.

Under the provisions of the Canadian Militia Act, 1904, every Canadian between the ages of 18 and 60 is liable to military service, but there is no compulsion. The cadet system was flourishing. The existing forces are the Permanent Force (approximating to Regulars) and the Active Militia. The Permanent Force is to be the means of instruction. Establishment: 3,000 men. Active militia: authorised establishment, 4,611 officers and 61,430 men, of whom in 1910 3,358 officers and 39,232 men trained in distinct camps or at local headquarters. The permanent force is inadequate, and owing to the great demand for labour there is difficulty in many districts in securing a sufficient number of men and getting the men to train. The proposed war strength is: officers, 5,000; rank and file, 100,000; second line, 100,000. Rifle clubs (total of nominal membership): 47,628. Cadet corps: about 18,000. These figures are subject to qualification.

Australian Commonwealth

The Royal Australian Navy is administered, under the Governor-General as Commander-in-Chief, by a Board composed as follows:

President, the Minister of State for the Navy (*ex-officio*), Senator the Right Hon. Joseph Cook, P.C., M.P.
First Naval Member, Rear-Admiral Sir William R. Creswell, K.C.M.G. (retired Lieutenant R.N.) £1,200
Second Naval Member, Captain Henry L. Cochrane, R.N. £1,000
Third Naval Member, Engineer-Rear-Admiral William Clarkson, C.M.G., R.A.N. £900
Naval Secretary, Hon. Fleet-Paymaster George L. Macandie £550
Naval Representative on the Staff of the High Commissioner in London, Rear-Admiral F. F. Haworth Booth, C.M.G., R.N. (retired) £950
Assistant to Naval Representative, Capt. J. H. Trye, R.N. (retired).
Inspecting Engineer Overseer, W. H. Woolnough.

Orders are issued by the Board at Melbourne through the Naval Secretary. The Board was constituted under Sect. VII. of the Naval Defence Act of 1910, and the functions of its individual members are not unlike those of the Admiralty in England.

Vice-Admiral Sir George Edwin Patey, K.C.V.O., was nominated on March 4, 1913, to be "Rear-Admiral in command of His Majesty's Australian Fleet."

The vessels of the Commonwealth, which since the war began have been serving in the Royal Navy, are: the *Australia*, battle-cruiser; *Melbourne*, *Sydney*, *Encounter*, and *Pioneer*, light cruisers; *Cerberus*, turret-ship; *Parramatta*, *Warrego*, and *Yarra*, torpedo-boat destroyers; *Gayundah* and *Protector*, gunboats; *Tingira*, training-ship; and *Penguin*, sloop.

There were, when war was declared, under construction for the Royal Australian Navy the light cruiser *Brisbane* and the destroyers *Swan*, *Derwent*, and *Torrens*, all at the dockyard at Sydney, where their keels were laid on Feb. 1, 1913; the oil-supply ship *Kurumba*, by Messrs. Swan, Hunter & Co., at Wallsend-on-Tyne; and the *Platypus*, submarine depot ship, by Messrs. John Brown & Co., at Clydebank. The *Brisbane* was launched on Sept. 30, 1915, and the *Derwent* and *Torrens* on Dec. 19, 1914, and Aug. 28, 1915, respectively.

With regard to the personnel, commissioned officers were at first lent by the British Admiralty, preference being given to Australians in the Royal Navy who volunteered. Ultimately, the officers will be supplied from the naval cadets who have

been trained at the Naval College of Australia—a permanent building for which was opened at Jervis Bay, New South Wales, in 1915. With regard to the warrant officers, men, and boys, these have been mainly lent by the British Admiralty, but later on they will be chosen from Australians who join and are trained in the Commonwealth naval forces and its training-schools. A system of naval reserves has been organised, with Captain F. Tickell, C.M.G., as its first Director. The administration and instruction of two classes of reserves will be carried out under a special staff, with the *Protector* and *Gayundah* as seagoing training-ships. Under the compulsory training clauses of the Defence Acts, Australians are liable to training and service in the citizen defence forces (Naval or Militia) as junior cadets, aged 12 to 13, senior cadets, 14 to 17, and adults, 18 to 25.

The Australian Defence Acts, 1909 and 1910, amended the Acts of 1903 and 1904 and were measures having for their object to enforce compulsory service on all able-bodied males—cadet training from 12 to 14 (junior) and 14 to 18 (senior), and thence onward to 25 service in the Citizen Defence Force. There are to be 94 infantry battalions, 31 light horse regiments, 50 field batteries and 13 garrison artillery companies, 42 engineer units, 15 signal troops and companies, and departmental troops. The force will be provided from trained men of from 19 to 25 years of age who have passed through the previous cadet training. Trained men of 18 and 19 years old and of 25 to 26 years old will be called up in war time and will ultimately raise the strength of the force to a total of 155,000. In addition to the Cadet training, there will be 8 days' camp and the equivalent of 8 days' work in drills every year for the men between 19 and 25 years of age. For the purposes of organisation and training the country is being divided into areas, each providing a definite proportion of the fighting unit, in charge of a permanent instruction officer. Ten areas will make a group under a superior officer, who will be a brigade-major in war-time. The less populous parts of the country are for the present exempted. The operation of the new law on compulsory service began in June 1911.

The total strength in 1914 was as follows:

	Number.		Number.
Permanently employed	2,989	Area Officers	211
Citizen soldiers	42,201	Rifle Clubs	48,235
Engineer and Railway Staff Corps	48	Senior Cadets	86,698
Army Nursing Service	101	Unattached List of Officers	266
Automobile Corps	31	Reserve of Officers	734
		Chaplains	187

The Commonwealth section of the Imperial General Staff was created in August 1909.

The Royal Military College of Australia has been opened at Duntroon, N.S.W.

Board of Military Administration

Chief of the Commonwealth Section, Imperial General Staff (1st Military Member), Col. J. G. Legge, C.M.G. (£1,500); B.-Gen. H. Foster (actg.).

Adjutant-General (2nd Military Member), Col. V. C. M. Sellheim, C.B. £750

Quartermaster-General (actg.) (3rd Military Member), Lt.-Col. J. K. Forsyth (£625); B.-Gen. J. Stanley (actg.).

Chief of Ordnance (actg.) (4th Military Member), Lt.-Col. H. W. Dangar £600

Military Secretary, Col. J. H. Dodds, D.S.O. (extra military member).

Finance Member, Lt.-Col. T. J. Thomas.

Secretary, Capt. T. Griffiths (£480); R. J. Murphy (actg.).

Inspector-General, (vacant).

New Zealand

The Dominion has no naval forces of her own except training-vessels. The battle-cruiser *New Zealand*, presented to the British Government, is attached to the Grand Fleet, and took part in the actions of the Heligoland Bight, the Dogger Bank, and Jutland Bank.

Department of Defence

General Officer Commanding N.Z. Forces, Lt.-Gen.

Sir A. J. Godley, K.C.B., K.C.M.G. £1,100

Chief of General Staff and Director of Military Training, Lt.-Col. C. M. Gibbon £650

Adjutant-General, Lt.-Col. H. E. Pilkington £525

The principle of compulsory military training was adopted by the Defence Act of 1909. The principal proposals received effect in the Defence Act of 1910, which amended its predecessor. The leading idea is to bring about better training and the adoption of a system homogeneous with that of Australia. The junior cadets (12 to 14) and senior cadets (15 to 18) will be trained for the equivalent of 16 days. The Territorial soldier (19 to 25) does 30 drills, 12 half-day parades, and 7 days in camp. The present strength is: Territorial Force, 30,000; senior cadets, 40,000; and 25,000 members of rifle clubs.

South Africa

A sum of £85,000 annually is contributed by the Union of South Africa towards the general maintenance of the British Navy.

By the Defence Act, 1912, liability to military service in any part of South Africa is imposed upon the whole white male population up to the age of 60. But there is no attempt to make service universal, and it will be only compulsory in so far as voluntary enrolment fails to give the quota demanded of each area. In principle, not less than 45 and not more than 55% of the young men annually attaining the age of 21 must be trained in the Active Citizen Force, which is to consist of 20,000 to 25,000 men, with its reserve of men up to the age of 45. In populous districts every youth becomes a cadet except upon conscientious objection, and in rural districts they become cadet members of rifle associations. Service in the Active Citizen Force is between the ages of 21 and 25, and those men not trained in it will join rifle clubs. The permanent force will consist of 2,500 Mounted Riflemen (5 regiments), many of them on police duty, with five field batteries, and a reserve will be formed for it. The Active Citizen Force is divided into the Coast Garrison Force and the Active Citizen Force proper, i.e. the field army, the former being a voluntary partially-paid force of garrison artillery and engineer specialists. A South African military college is proposed.

Federated Malay States

On Nov. 12, 1912, the Council of the Federated Malay States passed by acclamation a resolution moved by the Sultan of Perak in favour of offering a first-class armoured ship to the Imperial Government. This patriotic gift took the form of a battleship, to be called the *Malaya*, and was ordered from Messrs. Armstrong, Whitworth & Co. in Feb. 1913. The vessel has been completed since the war began, and was present in action at the battle of Jutland Bank on May 31, 1916.

Newfoundland

Towards the maintenance of a branch of the Royal Naval Reserve, Newfoundland contributes

£3,000. The strength of this force in 1913 was 600 men, 350 of whom were qualified and the remainder ordinary seamen. Opportunities for drill, etc., were given in the Imperial vessels on the West Indies station. The force mobilised

very efficiently and promptly when war was declared, and has rendered good service. Several of its members lost their lives when the auxiliary cruiser *Bayano* was torpedoed and sunk off the Firth of Clyde on March 11, 1915.

WARSHIP TYPES—I

GREAT BRITAIN

As at the outbreak of war, with subsequent additions which have been officially announced.

No.	Name.	Date.	Displacement.	Crew.	Speed.	Horse-power.	Armament.
<i>Battleships</i>							
—	Royal Sovereign.	1915	25,750	—	21	—	8 15-in., 12 6-in.
5	Queen Elizabeth.	1914	27,500	—	25	60,000	8 15-in., 12 6-in.
4	Iron Duke	1914	25,000	—	22	30,000	10 13·5-in., 12 6-in., 4 Tt.
1	Canada	1915	28,000	1,000	23	37,000	10 14-in., 16 6-in., 4 Tt.
1	Agincourt	1914	27,500	1,100	22	32,000	14 12-in., 20 6-in., 3 Tt.
1	Erin	1914	23,000	950	21	31,000	10 13·5-in., 16 6-in., 5 Tt.
3	King George V . .	1912	23,000	900	21	31,000	10 13·5-in., 16 4-in., 3 Tt.
4	Orion	1911	22,500	850	21	27,000	10 13·5-in., 16 4-in., 3 Tt.
3	Neptune	1911	19,900	780	21	25,000	10 12-in., 16 4-in., 3 Tt.
3	St. Vincent	1910	19,250	780	21	24,500	10 12-in., 18 4-in., 3 Tt.
3	Bellerophon . . .	1909	18,600	780	21	23,000	10 12-in., 16 4-in., 3 Tt.
1	Dreadnought . . .	1906	17,900	780	21	23,000	10 12-in., 24 12-pr., 5 Tt.
(All the above are of the Dreadnought era.)							
2	Lord Nelson . . .	1908	16,500	747	18½	16,750	4 12-in., 10 9·2-in., 5 Tt.
8	King Edward VII .	1905	16,350	825	18½	18,000	4 12-in., 4 9·2-in., 10 6-in., 4 Tt.
2	Swiftsure	1904	11,800	700	20	14,000	4 10-in., 14 7·5-in., 2 Tt.
5	Duncan	1903	14,000	750	19	18,000	4 12-in., 12 6-in., 4 Tt.
8	Implacable	1901	15,000	781	18	15,000	4 12-in., 12 6-in., 4 Tt.
6	Canopus	1899	12,950	700	18	13,500	4 12-in., 12 6-in., 4 Tt.
8	Majestic	1895	14,900	757	17½	12,000	4 12-in., 12 6-in., 5 Tt.
<i>Battle-Cruisers</i>							
2	Tiger	1914	28,000	1,000	28	100,000	8 13·5-in., 12 6-in., 5 Tt.
2	Lion	1912	26,350	950	28	70,000	8 13·5-in., 12 6-in., 5 Tt.
3	New Zealand . . .	1912	18,800	780	25	44,000	8 12-in., 16 4-in., 2 Tt.
3	Indomitable . . .	1908	17,250	780	25	41,000	8 12-in., 16 4-in., 5 Tt.
<i>Cruisers</i>							
3	Minotaur	1908	14,600	850	23	27,000	4 9·2-in., 10 7·5-in., 5 Tt.
6	Achilles	1907	13,550	704	23	23,500	6 9·2-in., 4 7·5-in., 3 Tt.
6	Devonshire	1905	10,850	655	22	21,000	4 7·5-in., 6 6-in., 2 Tt.
9	Kent	1903	9,800	537	23	22,000	14 6-in., 2 Tt.
4	Drake	1902	14,100	900	23	30,000	2 9·2-in., 16 6-in., 2 Tt.
6	Euryalus	1902	12,000	755	21	21,000	2 9·2-in., 12 6-in., 2 Tt.
6	Diadem	1899	11,000	677	20½	18,000	16 6-in., 2 Tt.
8	Edgar	1893	7,350	544	19½	12,000	2 9·2-in., 10 6-in., 2 Tt.
<i>Light Cruisers</i>							
?	Chester	1916		Particulars not made known.			
?	Calliope	1915	3,800	300	29	30,000	2 6-in., 8 4-in., 4 Tt.
8	Arethusa	1914	3,750	300	29	30,000	2 6-in., 8 4-in., 4 Tt.
6	Chatbam	1913	5,400	400	25	25,000	8 6-in., 2 Tt.
4	Weymouth	1912	5,250	390	25	22,000	8 6-in., 2 Tt.
5	Bristol	1910	4,800	376	25	22,000	2 6-in., 10 4-in., 2 Tt.
7	Boadicea	1909	3,350	263	25	18,000	10 4-in., 2 Tt.
2	Challenger	1904	5,880	454	21	12,500	11 6-in., 2 Tt.
3	Highflyer	1900	5,600	456	20	10,000	11 6-in., 2 Tt.
9	Talbot	1897	5,600	412	19½	9,600	11 6-in., 3 Tt.
1	Vindictive	1897	5,750	429	19	10,000	10 6-in., 2 Tt.
4	Astræa	1894	4,360	318	19½	9,000	2 6-in., 8 4·7-in., 3 Tt.
3	Sappho	1893	3,400	273	20	9,000	2 6-in., 8 4·7-in., 4 Tt.
8	Sentinel	1905	2,895	268	25	17,000	9 4-in., 2 Tt.
4	Topaze	1905	3,000	296	22	9,800	12 4-in., 2 Tt.
5	Pelorus	1897	2,135	234	20	7,000	8 4-in., 2 Tt.
1	Philomel	1892	2,575	217	19	7,500	8 4·7-in., 2 Tt.

No.	Name.	Date.	Displacement.	Crew.	Speed.	Horsepower.	Armament.
<i>Torpedo Vessels, etc.</i>							
15	Halcyon . . .	1895	1,070	115	19	4,500	2 4·7-in., 4 Tt. (Torpedo gunboats, some used as mine-sweepers.)
1	Vulcan . . .	1891	6,620	—	20	12,000	8 4·7-in., 2 Tt. (Torpedo and submarine depôt-ship.)
1	Diligence . . .	1915	7,100	—	—	5,000	8 4-in. (Destroyer depôt-ship.)
1	Assistance . . .	1901	9,600	262	13	4,200	10 3-pr. (Fleet repair ship.)
1	Aquarius . . .	1902	2,800	—	10½	1,100	— (Workshop and distilling ship.)
1	Woolwich . . .	1913	3,380	—	13	2,600	4 4-in. (Destroyer depôt-ship.)
1	Maidstone . . .	1913	3,600	—	14	2,800	— (Submarine depôt-ship.)
2	Adamant . . .	1912	935	—	14	1,400	— (Submarine tenders.)
1	Safeguard . . .	1915	875	—	13	1,350	2 3-pr. (Coastguard cruiser.)

Torpedo-boat Destroyers

?	Onslow . . .	1915	1,000	—	—	—	—
12	Nerissa . . .	1915	1,000	—	—	—	—
13	Meteor . . .	1914	1,000	—	—	—	—
20	Laforey . . .	1914	965	100	29	24,500	3 4-in., 4 Tt.
20	Acasta . . .	1913	935	100	29	24,500	3 4-in., 2 Tt.
3	Firedrake . . .	1913	860	72	35	20,000	2 4-in., 2 Tt.
20	Acheron . . .	1912	780	72	29	15,500	2 4-in., 2 Tt.
20	Aeorn . . .	1911	780	72	27	13,500	2 4-in., 2 Tt.
16	Beagle . . .	1910	940	96	27	12,500	1 4-in., 2 Tt.
2	Albacore . . .	1908	440	43	26	6,000	3 3-in., 2 Tt.
12	Afridi . . .	1908	872	70	33	14,250	5 3-in. (or 2 4-in.), 2 Tt.
33	Derwent . . .	1905	534	70	26	7,000	4 3-in., 2 Tt.
8	Stag . . .	1900	345	60	30	5,800	1 3-in., 5 6-pr., 2 Tt.
34	Roebuck . . .	1902	400	60	30	6,000	1 3-in., 5 6-pr., 2 Tt.
19	Arab . . .	1901	470	60	30	8,600	1 3-in., 5 6-pr., 2 Tt.
9	Sunfish . . .	1896	315	50	30	4,000	1 3-in., 5 6-pr., 2 Tt.

Torpedo Boats

36	Nos. 1 to 36 . . .	1908	300	35	26	4,000	2 3-in., 3 Tt.
9	165 ft. long . . .	1904	197	30	25	2,900	3 3-pr., 3 Tt.
4	160 ft. . .	1901	180	30	25	2,850	3 3-pr., 3 Tt.
14	150 ft. . .	1896	170	28	23	—	3 3-pr., 3 Tt.
43	130 ft. . .	1889	110	18	21	—	1 3-pr., 3 Tt.

Submarines

?	Nautilus . . .	1915	—	—	—	—	—
?	Swordfish . . .	1915	—	—	—	—	—
4	"W" type . . .	1915	—	—	—	—	Armstrong, Whitworth & Co.
4	"V" type . . .	1915	—	—	—	—	Vickers, Ltd.
3	"S" type . . .	1914	—	—	—	—	Scotts' Shipbuilding Co.
?	"F" type . . .	1913	—	—	—	—	—
?	"E" type . . .	1913	800	—	15	1,600	3 Tt., 2 3-in. guns.
?	"D" type . . .	1911	600	—	13	1,200	2 Tt.
36	"O" type . . .	1909	321	20	13	600	2 Tt.
10	"B" type . . .	1907	313	16	13	600	2 Tt.

WARSHIP TYPES—II

THE ALLIED FLEETS

No.	Type.	Name.	Date.	Tons.	Crew.	Speed.	Armament.
France							
5	Battleship	Normandie . . .	1915	24,830	1,204	21	12 13·4-in., 24 5·5-in., 6 Tt.
3	"	Bretagne . . .	1915	23,177	1,167	20	10 13·4-in., 22 5·5-in., 4 Tt.
4	"	Jean Bart . . .	1913	23,100	998	20	12 12-in., 22 5·5-in., 4 Tt.
6	"	Danton . . .	1911	18,028	690	20	4 12-in., 12 9·4-in., 2 Tt.
5	"	Patrie . . .	1906	14,635	793	19	4 12-in., 18 6·4-in., 2 Tt.
4	"	Charlemagne . . .	1898	11,108	631	18	4 12-in., 10 5·5-in., 83·9-in., 2 Tt.

No.	Type.	Name.	Date.	Tons.	Crew.	Speed.	Armament.
France—continued							
2	Armoured Cruiser	Edgar Quinet .	1911	13,780	738	23	14 7·6-in., 2 Tt.
4	"	Conde .	1904	9,856	615	21	27·6-in., 8 6·4-in., 2 Tt.
4	"	Victor Hugo .	1907	12,351	728	22½	47·6-in., 18 6·4-in., 2 Tt.
3	"	Montcalm .	1902	9,367	612	21	27·6-in., 8 6·4-in., 2 Tt.
2	Cruiser	Guichen .	1899	8,151	625	23	26·4-in., 8 5·5-in., 2 Tt.
3	"	Brulx .	1896	4,735	370	18½	27·6-in., 8 5·5-in., 4 Tt.
2	Light Cruiser	Lavoisier .	1899	2,285	248	20	4 5·5-in., 2 3·9-in., 2 Tt.
2	"	Gassard .	1898	3,890	385	19½	8 6·4-in., 4 3·9-in., 2 Tt.
16	Destroyer	Bisson .	1913	755	81	31	2 3·9-in., 4 9-pr., 2 Tt.
50	"	Orillanne .	1908	414	62	28	1 9-pr., 8 3-pr., 3 Tt.
12	"	Claymore .	1906	334	62	29	1 9-pr., 8 3-pr., 2 Tt.
24	"	Carabine .	1903	351	62	28	1 9-pr., 8 3-pr., 2 Tt.
7	"	Fauconneau .	1901	303	50	27	1 9-pr., 8 3-pr., 2 Tt.
8	Submarine	Dupuy de Lome .	1914	820	30	15	7 Tt.
?	"	Faucault .	1912	390	24	12	6 Tt.
?	"	Ampere .	1910	390	22	11	6 Tt.
40	"	Pluviose .	1908	398	24	12½	7 Tt.
?	"	Cigogne .	1906	176	16	10	6 Tt.

Italy

2	Battleship	Andrea Doria .	1915	23,025	1,000	23	13 12-in., 18 6-in., 3 Tt.
5	"	Conte di Cavour	1915	22,340	999	22½	13 12-in., 18 4·7-in., 3 Tt.
1	"	Dante Alighieri	1912	19,400	900	23	12 12-in., 20 4·7-in., 3 Tt.
4	"	Roma .	1909	12,425	711	22	2 12-in., 2 8-in., 2 Tt.
2	"	Margherita .	1905	13,207	811	20	4 12-in., 4 8-in., 12 6-in., 4 Tt.
3	"	St. Bon .	1901	9,645	588	18	4 10-in., 8 6-in., 8 4·7-in., 4 Tt.
3	"	Sardegna .	1895	13,640	785	20	4 13·5-in., 8 6-in., 12 4·7-in., 5 Tt.
3	Armoured Cruiser	San Giorgio .	1910	9,832	643	22½	4 10-in., 8 7·5-in., 3 Tt.
3	"	Varesa .	1901	7,294	500	20	1 10-in., 2 8-in., 14 6-in., 4 Tt.
2	"	Vettor Pisani .	1897	6,396	504	20	12 6-in., 8 4·7-in., 4 Tt.
2	Light Cruiser	Marsala .	1914	3,543	240	29	8 4·7-in., 6 3-in., 3 Tt.
2	"	Orampania .	1914	2,560	—	16	8 6-in., 6 3-in.
4	"	Puglia .	1901	2,498	257	20	4 5·9-in., 6 4·7-in., 2 Tt.
10	Destroyer	Animoso .	1914	689	80	35	2 14-pr., 4 6-pr., 2 Tt.
10	"	Garibaldino .	1910	382	55	29	4 3-in., 3 Tt.
6	"	Zeffiro .	1904	325	55	30	5 6-pr., 4 Tt.
2	Submarine	Pullino .	1914	394	20	15	4 Tt.
10	"	Velella .	1912	295	20	14	2 Tt.
3	"	Glauco .	1905	173	15	14	2 Tt.

Japan

4	Battleship	Fuso .	1916	31,000	—	22½	12 14-in., 18 6-in., 6 Tt.
2	"	Kawachi .	1912	20,800	960	20½	12 12-in., 10 6-in., 8 4·7-in., 5 Tt.
2	"	Satsuma .	1910	19,350	940	18½	4 12-in., 12 10-in., 12 4·7-in., 5 Tt.
1	"	Iwami .	1904	13,516	740	18	4 12-in., 6 8-in., 3 Tt.
1	"	Mikasa .	1902	15,362	935	18	4 12-in., 4 10-in., 4 Tt.
2	"	Suwo .	1901	12,674	732	18	4 10-in., 10 6-in., 2 Tt.
2	"	Kashima .	1906	16,400	980	19	4 12-in., 4 10-in., 12 6-in., 5 Tt.
4	"	Shikishima .	1899	14,850	741	18	4 12-in., 14 6-in., 5 Tt.
4	Battle-cruiser	Kongo .	1913	27,500	1,100	25	8 14-in., 16 6-in., 8 Tt.
2	Armoured Cruiser	Kurama .	1911	14,620	820	22	4 12-in., 8 8-in., 14 4·7-in., 3 Tt.
2	"	Tsukuba .	1907	13,750	817	21	4 12-in., 12 6-in., 12 4·7-in., 3 Tt.
2	"	Kasuga .	1904	7,630	500	20	1 10-in., 2 8-in., 14 6-in., 4 Tt.
2	"	Iwato .	1901	9,750	672	22	4 8-in., 14 6-in., 4 Tt.
3	Light Cruiser	Chikuma .	1912	4,950	390	26	8 6-in., 4 3-in., 3 Tt.
2	"	Tsushima .	1904	3,420	320	20	8 6-in., 10 3-in.
2	Destroyer	Yamakaze .	1911	1,150	123	35	2 4·7-in., 5 3-in., 3 Tt.
38	"	Arare .	1905	374	60	29	6 14-pr., 2 Tt.
4	"	Asahiwo .	1902	372	59	30	2 3-in., 4 6-pr., 2 Tt.
15	Torpedo Boats	148 ft. .	1900-5	137	30	27	1 6-pr., 2 3-pr., 3 Tt.
6	Submarine	No. 12 .	1911	314	18	14	2 Tt.

No.	Type.	Name.	Date.	Tons.	Crew.	Speed.	Armament.
Russia							
3	Battleship	Empress Marie	1915	22,500	980	21	12 12-in., 20 5-in., 4 Tt.
4	"	Sevastopol	1914	23,000	980	20	12 12-in., 16 4-7-in., 4 Tt.
2	"	Andreï Pervozvannii	1910	17,400	933	18	4 12-in., 14 8-in., 12 4-7 in., 3 Tt.
2	"	Evstafi	1910	12,840	731	16	4 12-in., 4 8-in., 12 6-in., 3 Tt.
2	"	Slava	1905	13,516	740	18	4 12-in., 12 6-in., 2 Tt.
1	"	Panteleimon	1902	12,600	636	17	4 12-in., 16 6-in., 5 Tt.
1	"	Rotislav	1900	8,880	624	16	4 10-in., 8 6-in., 2 Tt.
2	Armoured Cruiser	Bayau	1911	7,887	573	21	2 8-in., 8 6-in., 2 Tt.
1	"	Lurik	1907	15,170	800	21	4 10-in., 8 8-in., 20 4-7-in., 2 Tt.
1	"	Adm'l Makaroff	1908	7,760	573	22½	2 8-in., 8 6-in., 2 Tt.
4	Cruiser	Bogatyr	1902	6,675	580	24	12 6-in., 12 3-in., 4 Tt.
1	"	Askold	1901	5,905	500	23	12 6-in., 12 3-in., 6 Tt.
6	Light Cruiser	Svetlana	1916	7,600	—	32	16 5-1-in., ? Tt.
1	Destroyer	Novik	1912	1,200	130	35	4 4-in., 4 Tt.
12	"	Okhotnik	1907	615	98	26	2 12-pr., 6 6-pr., 3 Tt.
3	Submarine	Kashalot	1915	750	28	16	8 Tt.
5	"	Alligator	1910	450	20	12	4 Tt.
2	"	Karp	1907	200	17	12	1 Tt.

United States

4	Battleship	Colorado	Bldg.	32,600	—	21	8 16-in.
7	"	Mississippi	1917	32,000	1,100	21	12 14-in., 22 5-in., 4 Tt.
4	"	New York	1914	27,000	1,074	21	10 14-in., 21 5-in., 4 Tt.
2	"	Arkansas	1912	26,000	1,115	21	12 12-in., 21 5-in., 2 Tt.
4	"	Delaware	1909	20,000	927	21	10 12-in., 14 5-in., 2 Tt.
2	"	Michigan	1909	16,000	669	18	8 12-in., 22 3-in., 2 Tt.

(All the above are Dreadnought types.)

6	"	New Hampshire	1908	16,000	916	18	4 12-in., 8 8-in., 12 7-in., 4 Tt.
5	"	Georgia	1906	14,943	812	18	4 12-in., 8 8-in., 12 6-in., 4 Tt.
5	Battle-cruisers	Unnamed	Bldg.	34,800	—	35	10 14-in.
4	Armoured Cruiser	North Carolina	1908	14,500	845	22	4 10-in., 16 6-in., 4 Tt.
6	"	Colorado	1905	13,680	829	22	4 8-in., 14 6-in., 2 Tt.
3	Cruiser	Charleston	1906	9,700	664	22	14 6-in., 18 3-in., no Tt.
3	Light Cruiser	Birmingham	1908	3,750	356	24	2 5-in., 6 3-in., 2 Tt.
6	"	Cleveland	1903	3,200	302	16	10 5-in.
20	Destroyer	Paul Jones	1902	420	64	28	2 13-pr., 5 6-pr., 2 Tt.
5	"	Smith	1909	700	89	29	5 13-pr., 3 Tt.
18	"	Barrows	1911	742	89	30	5 13-pr., 3 double Tt.
14	"	Beuham	1914	1,036	98	29½	4 4-in., 4 double Tt.
18	"	Allen	1917	1,071	—	30	4 4-in., 4 triple Tt.

No.	Type.	Name.	Date.	Tons.	Crew.	Speed.	Armament.
9	Submarine	A-B	1903-7	170	19	—	1 Tube.
8	"	C-D	1908-10	278	—	—	2 Tubes.
10	"	E-G	1912-14	475	25	14	4 Tubes.
11	"	H-K	1913-15	521	30	14	8 Tubes.
20	"	L-M	1915-16	775	—	—	—

WORK FOR EX-OFFICERS

State Help Back to Civil Life

Officers who have been invalided out of the Army and require civil employment can obtain forms of application by writing to the Secretary of the War Office. These forms must be filled up and returned to the War Office. They will then be forwarded to the Officers' Employment Department, Ministry of Pensions, Millbank, S.W.1.

Invalided officers wishing for employment in India, Burma, the Straits Settlements, Malay States, Borneo, or China should address by letter: 'The Secretary, Officers' Employment Committee, India Office, Whitehall, S.W.1.'

Employers seeking the services of such ex-officers should send applications to the Ministry of Pensions or the India Office, as the case may be.

WARSHIP TYPES.—III

THE ENEMY FLEETS

Germany

No.	Type.	Name.	Date.	Tons.	Crew.	Speed.	Armament.
4	Battleship	König . . .	1914	26,575	1,150	23	10 12-in., 14 5-9-in., 5 Tt.
5	"	Kaiser . . .	1912	24,310	1,073	21	10 12-in., 14 5-9-in., 5 Tt.
4	"	Ostfriesland . . .	1911	22,500	1,107	20½	12 12-in., 14 5-9-in., 6 Tt.
4	"	Nassau . . .	1909	18,600	961	19½	12 11-in., 12 5-9-in., 6 Tt.
5	"	Deutschland . . .	1906	13,040	736	18½	4 11-in., 14 6-7-in., 6 Tt.
5	"	Braunschweig . . .	1904	12,997	690	18	4 11-in., 12 5-9-in., 6 Tt.
5	"	Wittelsbach . . .	1902	11,611	660	18	4 9-2-in., 18 5-9-in., 6 Tt.
5	"	Kaiser Friedrich III . . .	1899	10,474	700	18	4 9-4-in., 18 5-9-in., 5 Tt.
3	Battle-cruiser	Derfflinger . . .	1914	28,000	1,108	27	8 12-in., 12 5-9-in., 4 Tt.
1	"	Moltke . . .	1911	22,640	1,013	26	10 11-in., 12 5-9-in., 4 Tt.
1	"	Von der Tann . . .	1911	18,700	910	25	8 11-in., 10 5-9-in., 4 Tt.
1	Armoured Cruiser	Roon . . .	1905	9,350	638	21	4 8-2-in., 10 5-9-in., 4 Tt.
1	"	Prinz Heinrich . . .	1902	8,759	528	20	2 9-4-in., 10 5-9-in., 4 Tt.
20	Light Cruiser	Stralsund . . .	1912	4,480	373	28	12 4-1-in., 2 Tt.
8	"	Stettin . . .	1908	3,494	322	23½	10 4-1-in., 2 Tt.
36	"	Gazelle . . .	1899	2,558	266	18	10 4-1-in., 3 Tt.
46	Destroyer	S. 36 . . .	1914	555	83	32½	2 15-pr., 4 Tt.
30	"	G. 192 . . .	1911	638	83	32½	2 15-pr., 3 Tt.
26	"	S. 140 . . .	1907	520	72	30	1 24-pr., 3 4-pr., 3 Tt.
26	Destroyer	G. 108 . . .	1902	394	49	28	3 4-pr., 3 Tt.
?	Submarine	U. 38 . . .	1915	1,200	30	20	2 14-pr., 4 Tt.
	"	U. 21 . . .	1914	800	26	16	2 1-pr., 1 14-pr., 4 Tt.
	"	U. 12 . . .	1911	300	22	15	2 1-pr., 1 14-pr. 3 Tt.
	"	U. 4 . . .	1909	255	20	15	2 Tt.
	"	U. 1 . . .	1906	236	20	11	1 Tt.

Austria-Hungary

4	Battleship	Viribus Unitis . . .	1912	20,010	1,000	20	12 12-in., 12 5-9-in., 4 Tt.
3	"	Zrinyi . . .	1911	14,230	816	20½	4 12-in., 8 9-4-in., 3 Tt.
3	"	Erzherzog Karl . . .	1905	10,430	875	20	4 9-4-in., 12 7-5-in., 2 Tt.
3	"	Habsburg . . .	1902	8,167	638	19	3 9-4-in., 12 5-9-in., 2 Tt.
2	Armoured Cruiser	Sankt George . . .	1905	7,183	628	22	2 9-4-in., 5 7-5-in., 4 5-9-in., 2 Tt.
4	Light Cruiser	Admiral Spaun . . .	1910	3,444	320	26	7 3-9-in., 2 Tt.
2	"	Aspern . . .	1909	2,362	305	20	8 4-7-in., 1 Tt.
6	Destroyer	Lika . . .	1914	787	80	33	2 3-9-in., 6 11-pr., 2 Tt.
12	"	Wildfang . . .	1906	394	64	28½	1 11-pr. 7-3-pr., 2 Tt.
24	Torpedo-boat	Triton . . .	1910	197	25	26	4 3-pr., 2 Tt.
2	Submarine	U. 10 . . .	1914	847	26	13	5 Tt.
2	"	U. 7 . . .	1913	542	26	11	5 Tt.
2	"	U. 4 . . .	1908	296	17	11	2 Tt.

NAVIES OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES

In the following article particulars are given of the naval armaments of foreign countries in alphabetical order.

ARGENTINA

The Argentine Republic has a small but modern fleet, including two Dreadnoughts built in America in 1910-12—the *Moreno* and *Rivadavia*. There are four other small coast-defence battleships, four armoured cruisers, four protected cruisers two armoured river monitors, and various small craft, including eight destroyers and 22 torpedo-boats.

Her principal dockyards are at Bahia and Buenos Aires. The principal naval base is at Port Belgrano, and there is a torpedo base at La Plata. In June, 1917, the great dry dock at Puerto Militar, near Bahia Blanca, the largest in South America, was completed and successfully tested by a board of officers of the Argentine Navy. The dock is 600 ft. long over the bed, 32 ft. deep, and 115 ft. wide at the entrance, the entrance width at the top being 120 ft.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

War was declared between France and Austria on Aug. 10, 1914, and between Great Britain and Austria on Aug. 12. The interval of a week or more between the outbreak of hostilities with Germany and the time when Austria came into the war enabled the French Navy in the Mediterranean to convoy the French colonial troops from Africa to France in greater security. A blockade of the Austrian Fleet in the Adriatic was maintained by the Franco-British Fleet until Italy declared war on Austria on May 23, 1915, when her naval forces shared in the task.

The Austrian Navy did not take the offensive until Italy came into the war, when it attempted coast raids with some success. It avoided action with hostile ships, however, and up to the end of October 1917 its only losses had been of light cruisers and torpedo craft, such as the *Zenta*.

This light cruiser was caught and destroyed by the Allied Fleet in a sweep of the Adriatic on Aug. 16, 1914. A torpedo boat, No. 19, was destroyed by a mine off Pola on Aug. 18, 1914. Other losses are given in the table elsewhere. More serious than any loss of ships to Austria during the first fourteen months of her war with the Allies was the capture by the Italians of the naval port and dockyard of Monfalcone on June 10, 1915, as this place had been a shipbuilding centre for light cruisers and torpedo craft of the Austro-Hungarian Navy. The offensive movement of the Italian troops in the direction of isolating the Istrian peninsula also possessed a significance in the same connection, as on or adjoining this peninsula are the three main bases of the Austro-Hungarian Navy, Trieste, Pola, and Fiume. These advantages were lost to Italy when she met with reverses on land at the end of 1917.

The number of all ranks in the Navy, including reserves, totalled 35,942. The non-commissioned ranks were to be brought up to a total of 20,000 by 1922. The number of executive officers was 795.

The strength of the Navy on July 31, 1914, was: battleships, 15 (including 3 coast-defence vessels); armoured cruisers, 3; small cruisers, 10; torpedo vessels, 6; torpedo-boat destroyers, 18; torpedo boats, 55; submarines, 6. The ships building when war broke out were the Dreadnought battleship *Szent Istvan*, launched at Fiume on Jan. 17, 1914, and of the same type as the 3 completed Dreadnoughts, *Viribus Unitis*, *Tegethoff*, and *Prinz Eugen*; 2 light cruisers, the *Helgoland* and *Novara*, launched in 1912 and 1913 respectively; 6 destroyers; 27 torpedo boats; and 8 submarines, 2 of which were building at Fiume and 6 at Kiel.

Admiral Anton Haus was serving as Marine Commandant when war was declared. He was appointed in Feb. 1913. Admiral Haus died on Feb. 7, 1917, and on Feb. 18 a Vienna telegram announced that Vice-Admiral Njegovar had been appointed Commander of the Austro-Hungarian War Fleet, with his headquarters at Pola, and Vice-Admiral Kailer von Kaltenfels, who had formerly been Deputy Chief of the Naval Section of the Ministry of War, had been appointed Chief of the Naval Section. The functions of the late Marine Commandant were thus divided. On April 29, 1917, a Vienna telegram to the *Vossische Zeitung* reported the death of Vice-Admiral Kailer von Kaltenfels.

The principal Government dockyard of Austria-Hungary is situated at Pola. At Trieste there are two building slips at the yard of the Stabilimento Tecnico, which have been made capable of receiving Dreadnoughts; and it is understood that two more slips have been similarly lengthened at the establishment of the Danubius Shipbuilding Co., of Fiume.

BULGARIA

Bulgaria came into the European War on Oct. 15, 1915. Her naval forces are negligible, although it was reported that the ports of Varna, in the Black Sea, and Dedeagatch, in the Aegean, had been fortified and mined under German supervision, and that about six German submarines had been conveyed in sections for their defence.

There is one dispatch vessel owned by Bulgaria, the *Nadiedo*, of 715 tons, built at Bordeaux in 1893. There are some torpedo boats of 100 tons displacement, completed in 1908. There are two armoured gunboats for service on the Danube.

FRANCE

The French Navy has for its head the Minister of Marine, who is assisted in regard to matters of routine and administrative work by an Under-Secretary of State. By a new scheme of administration adopted on Sept. 7, 1913, a Council of Admiralty was established, with executive powers, similar to the British Board of Admiralty.

A new organic law for the constitution of the French Navy, introduced in 1910, was passed by the Chamber of Deputies on Feb. 13, 1912. The law provided that the battle-fleet in home waters shall consist of 28 battleships, which were to be formed into 4 squadrons of 6 ships each, with the remaining 4 in reserve. To each squadron was to be attached 2 scout cruisers and 12 destroyers; 2 cruisers and 4 destroyers were to be held in reserve, making a total of 10 cruisers and 52 destroyers. The foreign service fleet was to consist of 10 ships, with such smaller craft as may be required. The submarine flotilla consisted of 94 vessels, with 4 mine-laying ships, and such mine-raising vessels as may be required. The prescribed establishment was to be reached by Jan. 1, 1919, and the new construction necessary to attain this establishment was 16 battleships, to be built at the rate of two each year from 1910 to 1917.

The French Navy is manned partly by conscription and partly by voluntary enlistment. The Inscription Maritime, dating back to 1683, and owing its origin to J. B. Colbert, the Minister of Marine in Louis XIV's time, contains the names of all male individuals devoted to a seafaring life from the 18th to the 50th year of age. Young men liable to service in the Army may, however, volunteer for service in the Navy. For administrative purposes France is divided into five divisions maritimes, and subdivided into twelve arrondissement maritimes.

The number of officers and men voted in the 1914 Estimates was 69,585, as compared with 63,596 in 1913 and 60,621 in 1912. The number in Reserve was about 50,000.

Since the war begun, it has been officially announced that the ships launched for the French Navy include three new battleships, the *Normandie* and *Flandre*, on Oct. 19 and 20, 1914, respectively, and the *Languedoc* on May 1, 1915.

On Aug. 26, 1916, the *Petit Parisien* was permitted to state that the French Fleet had been augmented by several fresh units during the war. The journal pointed out that the French had only lost the old battleship *Bouvet*, which was of no real military value; and the *Jean Bart*, which was torpedoed off Cattaro, was speedily and carefully repaired. Five new Dreadnoughts had been added to the Fleet, the *France*, *Paris*, *Bretagne*, *Lorraine*, and *Provence*, ships of 23,540 tons, with ten 13.5-in. guns. With the Dreadnought battleships *Jean Bart* and *Courbet*, the six *Dantons*, and five battleships of the *Patrie* class, this made a very powerful striking force.

Admiral Lucaze resigned his position as Minister of Marine on Aug. 2, 1917, and was succeeded by M. Chaumet. At the same time, M. Dumasnil was appointed Under-Secretary of State for the Navy. The Minister of Marine in the Cabinet of M. Clemenceau is M. Oels.

GERMANY

The Navy of the German Empire is under the supreme command of the Emperor. Its present system of administration was introduced by a Cabinet Order of March 14, 1890. At Berlin there

are three main departments, whose chiefs have the privilege of approaching the Emperor directly. These are (1) the Naval Cabinet ("Marinekabinett"), originally created in 1889, which is concerned only with matters relating to the appointment and promotion of officers, and with advising the Emperor thereupon; (2) the Imperial Navy Office ("Reichsmarinamt"), which is the centre of administration for everything connected with the *matériel* and *personnel* of the Navy, and controls all expenditure upon the Service, its head, known as the Naval Secretary of State ("Staatssekretar des Reichsmarinamts"), representing the Navy in the Reichstag when naval affairs are under consideration; and (3) the Admiral Staff of the Navy ("Admiralstab der Marine"), an advisory organisation, charged with the study of the larger questions arising out of the distribution and employment of the Fleet, with the provision of plans of operations, and the collection and dissemination of naval intelligence. There are five other "Immediatstellen," the holders of which offices have direct access to the Emperor with respect to matters under their charge. These are (4) the Commander-in-Chief of the High Sea Fleet ("Kommando der Hochseeflotte"); and (5) the Commander of the Cruiser Squadron ("Kreuzergeschwader"), both afloat, who are responsible for the training of the *personnel* and the efficiency of the ships under their command; (6) and (7) the Commanders-in-Chief of the Baltic and North Sea Stations ("Marinestation der Ostsee" and "Marinestation der Nordsee"); and (8) the Inspector-General of the Navy ("Generalinspekteur der Marine"), whose functions are described by his title. Some change may have been made in this system since the war began.

The non-commissioned ranks in the German Navy are obtained from (a) conscripts, (b) one-year volunteers, (c) volunteers for three years or longer, and (d) boys. The first-named have to report themselves for conscription on Jan. 1 of the year in which they will become 20 years of age, and must continue to do so each year until they are taken or rejected. One-year volunteers are entered after the age of 18, and three-year volunteers before 20 years of age, after completing their 17th year. Boys are entered between the ages of 15 and 18 and engaged for a nine-years' term of service. The petty officers of the Navy are, as a rule, drawn from those who enter as boys.

The strength in ships built and building in 1914 was understood to be as follows:

Situation 1914.	Built.	Building.
Battleships	36	7
Battle-cruisers	5	3
Armoured cruisers	9	—
Light cruisers	45	6
Unprotected cruisers	4	—
Torpedo-boat destroyers	144	12
Torpedo-boats	80	—
Submarines	36	0

* Doubtful.

When war broke out, there were 36 German battleships completed, including 13 of the Dreadnought type, two of which were completed in 1909, two in 1910, three in 1911, three in 1912, and three in 1913. During the war, it must be assumed that all the battleships under construction at its commencement, seven in number, have been completed, increasing the total to

43, of which 20 are Dreadnoughts. In addition, there is the ex-*Salamis*, a fast battleship building for Greece, which was taken over. The first 4 of the German Dreadnoughts carry twelve 11-in. guns, but the second squadron of 4 ships, composed of the 3 completed in 1911 and the *Oldenburg*, completed in 1912, carry twelve 12-in. guns. Each of these 8 vessels, however, is only able to fire 8 of her 12 big guns on either broadside. The 2 other 1912 ships, the *Kaiser* and *Friedrich der Grosse*, and the 3 1913 ships, *Kaiserin*, *König Albert*, and *Prinzregent Luitpold*, carry an armament of ten 12-in. guns, but the distribution of the guns is similar to that of the British Neptune class, which permits all to fire on either broadside. The four other German Dreadnought battleships completed are understood to be similarly armed with ten 12-in. guns. No German vessel completed or completing when war broke out carried a heavier gun than 12 in.

What progress in warship construction has been made since war began is not known. Later programmes, which may very likely have been anticipated or accelerated, comprise one battleship in 1915, the *Ersatz-Kaiser Wilhelm II*; two in 1916, the *Ersatz-Wilhelm der Grosse* and an additional ship authorised under the 1912 amendment of the Navy Law; and one in 1917, the *Ersatz-Kaiser Barbarossa*; while one more vessel, whose year of construction was "reserved," also appeared in the Navy Law. All these ships were to be ready in 1920. If it has been found possible to put them all in hand since the war began, the number of German battleships built and building at the present time should be forty-eight, apart from the ex-*Salamis*. Out of this total, the admitted losses are shown in the table on pp. 898-90. At the end of October, 1917, it was understood that the battleships actually completed were the *Kaiser Wilhelm II* (1915 programme) and the *Bayern* and *Baden* (1916 programme).

As regards battle-cruisers, definite information is similarly lacking. By the presence of 12-in. shells discovered at Scarborough during the raid in December 1914, the *Derfflinger*, the first German battle-cruiser to carry this calibre of gun, was known to have been completed for service in that year, and with the *Von der Tann*, *Moltke*, *Goeben*, and *Seydlitz*, which joined the Fleet in 1910, 1911, 1912, and 1913 respectively, there were 5 ships of this Dreadnought cruiser type in the German Navy. The next ship of the type for completion was the *Lützow*, of the 1912 programme, which was launched at Danzig on Nov. 29, 1913. She was sunk in the Jutland battle; and the 1913 vessel was the *Ersatz-Ilse*, begun twelve months later. A battle-cruiser was launched at Wilhelmshaven on Aug. 1, 1915, and named the *Hindenburg*, which was understood to be the ship of the 1913 programme. Two other battle-cruisers mentioned were the *Blucher* and *Graf von Spee*, of which the latter was launched in September, 1917, by the widow of the late German Admiral after whom she is named. The German Navy Law provides for the laying down of one battle-cruiser each year until 1917. If all the programmes up to this year were advanced, the total would be eleven ships. From this number, the *Goeben* should be deducted from any calculation affecting the North Sea, as she is in Turkish waters.

Small cruisers have been constructed at the rate of two each year. New vessels to replace the *Emden* and *Karlsruhe* are believed to have been built, and other new ships of this type are the *Frankfort*, *Wiesbaden*, *Elbing*, and *Pillau*. Torpedo-boat destroyers were built in classes of twelve

each year, and constructed within from twelve to eighteen months. The numbers of submarines built each year varied according to the progress of types and the amount of money devoted to the purpose, and secrecy was observed regarding the exact figures.

The losses sustained by the German Fleet in the war are shown elsewhere.

The submarines lost are not definitely known, for reasons stated by Mr. Balfour in Parliament on Sept. 30, 1915. American reports, said to be authoritative, placed the full total up to that date as between 60 and 70, and a Copenhagen estimate at the same time gave the number as 54. Writing at the beginning of Oct. 1916, M. Stephen Pichon, in the *Petit Journal*, was allowed to state that over 100 enemy submarines had during the preceding twenty months been accounted for. It was revealed by the journalists who were permitted to visit the Graud Fleet that German submarines had been caught and sunk or captured by gun-fire, by nets, by ramming, by explosive bombs, and in other ways. Sir E. Geddes stated in the House of Commons on Nov. 1, 1917, that during the last quarter the Germans had lost as many submarines as they lost during the whole of 1916.

GREECE

A staff of British naval officers has been lent to the Greek Government since April 1911, and in September 1913 Rear-Admiral Mark E. F. Kerr was lent by the British Government to take charge of it. In the spring of 1916 he was succeeded by Rear-Admiral Norman Palmer, who has since returned to England. The Navy consists of the battleships *Kilkis* and *Lemnos*, of 13,000 tons, launched in 1905, and purchased from the United States Government in 1914; the armoured cruiser *Georgios Averoff*, of 9,680 tons, launched in 1908; 3 small battleships, of about 4,800 tons displacement, launched in 1889-90; 18 modern destroyers and torpedo-boats; 2 submarines; and a few gunboats and torpedo craft of no large fighting value. The torpedo craft include six modern destroyers purchased just before the outbreak of the Balkan War in 1912. There is a naval *personnel* of about 4,000, conscripts for two years or voluntary enlistment. A small arsenal is situated at the Piræus. In January 1913 the keel was laid at the Vulcan yard, Stettin, of the battleship *Salamis* of 19,500 tons, but the Germans have now acquired this vessel, and some torpedo boats which were also building at Stettin.

ITALY

Italy declared war on Austria on May 23, 1915. In the first five months of hostilities she lost two armoured vessels by submarine attack, the *Amalfi* on July 7 and *Giuseppe Garibaldi* on July 18. The battleship *Benedetto Brin* was sunk by fire and explosion on Sept. 28, 1915; and the Dreadnought battleship *Leonardo da Vinci* by a similar misfortune on Aug. 2, 1916. Other losses are shown in the general table.

From the outbreak of war to the beginning of February, 1917, the chief command in the Italian Fleet was held by Admiral the Duke of the Abruzzi, who resigned owing to reasons of health, and was succeeded by Admiral Thaon di Revel, the Chief of the Naval Staff. Rear-Admiral Marzolo is the Sub-Chief of the Naval Staff.

There are three Naval Districts, each administered by a flag officer. Seamen for the Italian Fleet are recruited by conscription; all men following a seafaring life of 20 years of age must serve at

sea for 13 months or more. Actually the whole draft is not required, and the part which is taken for service remains afloat for 4 years. There are also training-schools for boys.

Minister of Marine, Admiral Triagli.

Chief Constructor, Giuseppe Valsecchi.

President of the Superior Council, Vice-Admiral Luigi Faravelli.

Commander-in-Chief and Chief of the Naval War Staff, Vice-Admiral Thaon di Revel.

The personnel voted for 1914-15 was 40,063 officers and men, of which number about one-third are volunteers and the remainder conscript. The executive officers are divided thus: 1 admiral, 7 vice-admirals, 15 rear-admirals, 50 captains, 75 commanders, 85 lieutenant-commanders, 420 lieutenants, and 340 sub-lieutenants.

JAPAN

The only losses reported to have been sustained by the Japanese Fleet since it came into the war on the side of the Allies on Aug. 23, 1914, are those caused by German mines at Kiaochau. Their chief victim was the light cruiser *Takachiko*, which was sunk on Oct. 17, 1914. The destroyer *Shiratsuyu* was lost by grounding near Kiaochau on Sept. 4, 1914.

The Japanese Naval Training Squadron visited Melbourne in June 1915, when the Commonwealth Premier, Mr. Fisher, and Defence Minister, Mr. Pearce, said that Japan had rendered valuable aid to the Allied cause. A Japanese warship assisted in conveying Australian troops, and Japan took an important part in the sweeping movement which cleared the German warships from the Pacific.

Merchant shipbuilding is developing in Japan. In June, 1917, it was reported that the Kawasaki Dockyard Company, of Kobe, had received an order to build fourteen freight steamers for Great Britain of an individual tonnage ranging from 9,000 to 12,000 tons. It was also announced by the Department of Communications that 62 steamers, with an aggregate tonnage of 292,000, would be completed in Japan before the end of the year.

The following tables of the Japanese Fleet and its personnel are official, and were supplied by the Japanese Admiralty for publication in the Japanese Section of *The Times* on Sept. 2, 1916:

TOTAL NUMBER OF WARSHIPS IN APRIL 1916

Name.	Place of Construction.	Date of Launching.	Displacement.	Horse-power.
Battleships				
Fusoh . . .	Kure . . .	Mar. 1914	30,600	40,000
Yamashiro . . .	Yokosuka . . .	Nov. 1915	30,600	40,000
Kawachi . . .	Idzumi . . .	Oct. 1916	20,800	25,000
Settsu . . .	Kure . . .	Mar. 1911	20,800	25,000
Aki . . .	Yokosuka . . .	April 1907	19,800	24,000
Satsuma . . .	Yokosuka . . .	Nov. 1900	19,350	17,300
Kasima . . .	England . . .	Mar. 1905	16,400	15,000
Katori . . .	" . . .	July 1905	15,950	16,000
Mikasa . . .	" . . .	Nov. 1900	15,302	15,207
Asahi . . .	" . . .	Mar. 1899	14,705	15,207
Shikishima . . .	" . . .	Nov. 1898	14,580	14,700
Hiyeon . . .	America . . .	1900	12,700	16,000
Battle-Cruisers				
Kongo . . .	England . . .	May 1912	27,500	64,000
Hiyeon . . .	Yokosuka . . .	Nov. 1912	27,500	64,000
Kirishima . . .	Mitsubishi Dockyard . . .	Dec. 1913	27,500	64,000
Hatana . . .	Kawasaki Dockyard . . .	Dec. 1913	27,500	64,000
Kurama . . .	Yokosuka . . .	Oct. 1911	14,600	22,600
Ibuki . . .	Kure . . .	Nov. 1911	14,600	24,000
Tsukuba . . .	" . . .	Dec. 1905	13,750	20,600
Ikoma . . .	" . . .	April 1906	13,750	20,600

Name.	Place of Construction.	Date of Launching.	Displacement.	Horse-power.
<i>First-class Cruisers</i>				
Asama .	England .	Mar. 1898	9,885	18,248
Toklwa .	" .	July 1898	9,885	18,248
Izumo .	" .	Sept. 1890	9,826	14,700
Iwate .	" .	Mar. 1900	9,828	14,700
Yakumo .	Germany .	July 1899	9,735	15,500
Azuma .	France .	June 1899	9,426	16,600
Aso .	" .	1900	7,800	17,000
Kasuga .	Italy .	Oct. 1902	7,700	14,696
Nisaiin .	" .	Feb. 1903	7,700	14,698

<i>Second-class Cruisers</i>				
Taugarn .	Russia .	1899	6,630	11,600
Kaasgi .	America .	Jan. 1898	5,503	17,235
Chitosé .	" .	Jan. 1898	4,992	15,714
Chikuma .	Sasebo .	April 1911	4,950	22,500
Hirado .	Kawasaki Dockyard	June 1911	4,950	22,500
Yabuki .	Mitsubisi Dockyard	Oct. 1911	4,950	22,500
Tone .	Sasebo .	Oct. 1907	4,100	15,000
Nitaka .	Yokosuka .	Nov. 1902	3,420	9,400
Teusima .	Kuré .	Dec. 1902	3,420	9,400
Otowa .	Yokosuka .	Nov. 1903	3,000	10,000
Akasi .	" .	Nov. 1897	2,500	8,000
Suma .	" .	Mar. 1895	2,700	8,500

<i>First-class Coast-defence Boats</i>				
Iwami .	Russia .	1902	13,516	16,500
Suwoh .	" .	1900	12,874	14,500
Fuji .	England .	Mar. 1896	12,649	13,678

<i>Second-class Coast-defence Boats</i>				
Kanzaki .	England .	1890	10,500	2,300
Wakatsuki .	" .	1901	7,609	1,600
Minosima .	Russia .	1894	4,960	8,000
Iteukusima .	France .	July 1889	4,278	8,400
Itasidate .	Yokosuka .	Mar. 1891	4,278	8,400
Okinosima .	Russia .	1898	4,126	8,000
Manabu .	Austria .	1901	3,916	6,000
Akitusima .	Yokosuka .	July 1892	3,172	8,618
Matuyé .	Kluggborn .	1898	2,550	1,500
Chiyoda .	England .	June 1800	2,439	5,678
Yamato .	*Onohara .	May 1885	1,502	1,821
Musasi .	*Yokosuka .	Mar. 1880	1,502	1,622
Komabasi .	Sasebo .	May 1913	1,230	1,824

<i>First-class Gunboats</i>				
Mogami .	Mitsubisi Dockyard	Mar. 1908	1,350	8,000
Chibaya .	Yokosuka .	May 1900	1,263	8,000
Yodo .	Kawasaki Dockyard	Nov. 1907	1,250	8,500
<i>Second-class Gunboats</i>				
Saga .	Sasebo .	Sept. 1912	785	1,600
Uji .	Kuré .	Mar. 1903	620	1,000
Toba .	Sasebo .	Nov. 1911	250	1,400
Fusimi .	England .	Aug. 1906	180	800
Sumida .	" .	Dec. 1903	126	680
Total .	65 ships.		628,321	1,047,371

* Wood with iron keel.

NUMBER OF NAVAL OFFICERS AND NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS ON JAN. 1, 1916

Ranks.	Active Service.	Reserve.	Special Reserve.	Grand Total.
Admirals and those who receive treatment of Admirals .	90	92	44	236
Captains, Lieutenants, and those who receive corresponding treatment .	9,950	503	127	4,588
Special Commissioned Officers and those receiving corresponding treatment .	1,642	271	329	2,242
Ensigns .	173	—	—	173
Non-Commissioned Officers .	51,838	18,658	11,678	82,172
Total .	57,706	19,524	12,178	89,408

LIST OF CIVIL OFFICIALS IN THE NAVY ON APRIL 1, 1918

Ranks.	No. of Officials.
Cbokinin *	6
Sohnin †	118
Hannin ‡	879
Those receiving Hannin's treatment .	68
Total number	1,089

* Officials appointed by the Emperor.

† Names appointed by the Cabinet, and then submitted to the Emperor for approval.

‡ Appointed by the heads of Public Departments.

RUMANIA

The Rumanian Navy includes 1 protected cruiser; 4 monitors; 8 torpedo-boats; and 12 gunboats and launches for service on the Danube.

RUSSIA

The only losses sustained by the Russian Fleet in the war are those of the *Pallada*, armoured cruiser, torpedoed by submarine in the Baltic on Oct. 11, 1914; the *Jemchug*, light cruiser, sunk by the *Emden* at Penang on Oct. 29, 1914; the *Sivoutch*, gunboat, lost in the fighting in Moon Sound, Gulf of Riga, on Aug. 20, 1915; and a very few torpedo and auxiliary craft.

The number of men annually needed for the Navy is fixed by law. The men are recruited by conscription, and while on the active list are not allowed to marry.

The Admiralty, up to the time of the Revolution, was thus constituted:

Minister of Marine, Vice-Admiral Grigorovitch (appointed April 1, 1911).

Assistant Minister of Marine, Vice-Admiral Bubnoff.

Chief of the Staff, Rear-Admiral Kriasieff.

Chief of the Naval General Staff, Vice-Admiral Prince Lieven.

Members of the Admiralty Council.—Vice-Admirals Jakowlew, Litvinoff, Reizenstein, and Sazarenniy.

After the Revolution in March, in the Ministry formed with Prince George Lvoff as Premier, M. Gutchkoff became Minister of War and Marine. Two Assistant Ministers of Marine, Admirals Kanin and Kedroff, were appointed, but on June 16, 1917, their resignation was announced at Petrograd.

In the Ministry formed by M. Kerensky on Aug. 6, 1917, the Prime Minister himself took the portfolios of War and Marine, but he was assisted by M. Savinkoff and M. Lebedeff as Acting Ministers respectively. M. Lebedeff, the Acting Minister of Marine, was only thirty-three years of age, and had served in the early days of the war as a private in the French Army. On Sept. 4 it was announced that he had resigned his post as Acting Minister of Marine in order to devote himself to the organisation, in the Interior of Russia, of special volunteer corps. M. Savinkoff then took charge of the Ministry of Marine. In June it was announced that Admiral Maximoff had been appointed Chief of the Naval General Staff, replacing Admiral Russin.

At the time of the Revolution, Admiral Maximoff appears to have taken command of the Russian Fleet in the Baltic, in succession to Admiral Nepinin, who was killed by the revolutionists with many of his officers. On June 16 it was

reported that he had left his post, and would be replaced by Rear-Admiral Vederovsky. On July 22 a Petrograd report stated that this officer had been arrested for communicating a secret Government telegram to the Sailors' Committee, and that Rear-Admiral Razvozoff, who had recently been promoted to flag rank, had been appointed Commander-in-Chief of all the Russian naval forces in the Baltic.

In the Council or War Cabinet of five which was created after the attempted rising of General Korniloff in September, 1917, Admiral Vederovsky, the ex-Commander-in-Chief in the Baltic, was appointed Minister of Marine. There have been further changes since the Leninists came into power.

In the Black Sea, Admiral Kolchak, who had been in command since 1916, continued to hold his post until some three months after the Revolution. In June, 1917, however, he was ordered to Petrograd to give an explanation of some disturbances at Sebastopol, during which the crew of his flagship, the *George Victorious*, demanded that he should surrender his sword, upon which he threw the weapon into the sea. It was later reported that Admiral Kolchak would become chief of a Naval Commission in the United States, and this was confirmed by a report on Sept. 14 of his arrival in Washington. His successor in the Black Sea command was Admiral Dukin.

The number of men voted for 1914 was 59,425. The chief officers in active service, not including flag officers attached to the Naval Artillery or occupying administrative positions in some other branch, were 2 admirals, 13 vice-admirals, and 27 rear-admirals.

TURKEY

A German officer, Admiral Suchon, was reported to have been in command of the Turkish Fleet up to Sept. 5, 1917, when, according to a Berlin telegram, he was recalled, after nearly four years' service in this capacity.

There were about 13,000 officers and men in the Navy in October 1914.

The strength in ships in October 1914 was: battleships, 4; protected cruisers, 2; torpedo vessels, 2; gunboats, 15; torpedo-boat destroyers, 8; torpedo boats, 16.

Of the above list there have been several losses, as shown in the table elsewhere.

UNITED STATES

The U.S. Navy is manned by voluntary enlistment.

The *Secretary of the Navy* is Josephus Daniels; and the *Assistant-Secretary*, Franklin D. Roosevelt (both app. March 1913).

Admiral Henry T. Mayo commands the United States Atlantic Fleet, with Vice-Admiral E. W. Coffman as his second-in-command. In acknowledging a cable message from Admiral Sir David Beatty on the occasion of the entry of America into the war, the former said: "The U.S. Atlantic Fleet appreciates the message from the British Fleet, and welcomes the opportunities for work with the British Fleet for the freedom of the seas."

Vice-Admiral William S. Sims was appointed in command of all United States naval forces sent to European waters, and it was announced by the British Admiralty on May 16, 1917, that he was in daily touch with the Chief of the Naval Staff. In June, during the absence on leave of Vice-Admiral Sir Lewis Bayly, Admiral Sims took over temporarily the Irish naval command, and thus for the first time in the history of the naval

affairs of the United Kingdom, the Republican flag of a friendly and allied nation floated from the flagstaff of the British Naval Headquarters in Ireland.

The total number of enlisted men in the Navy and Marines, embracing the increase in the authorised strength as a result of President Wilson's two executive orders dealing with the Navy and Marine Corps, is 134,486, of which total the enlisted men proper number 87,000, and the line officers 2,075.

On Oct. 15, 1915, President Wilson approved the scheme of Mr. Daniels for a five years' naval building programme, to include ten battleships and six battle-cruisers, with a proportionate number of sea-going submarines, coast submarines, scout cruisers, destroyers, and auxiliaries, the whole to cost 500,000,000 dollars (£100,000,000). The first year's programme includes four Dreadnoughts and four battle-cruisers. The bill was considered by the House of Representatives in April and May 1916, and on July 22 passed the Senate, which augmented its provisions, the increases being approved by the House on Aug. 15. A fortnight later President Wilson affixed his signature to the measure. As modified by the two Houses, the programme provides for a total of 157 ships, and the time allowed for building them is reduced from five to three years. Over half the total, viz. 81 ships, are to be built or begun in the first year, at a cost of £22,000,000. These include four battleships, four battle-cruisers, four scout-cruisers, twenty destroyers, nine fleet submarines, 27 coast submarines, three fuel ships, two destroyer tenders, two ammunition ships, two gunboats, and a repair ship, transport, hospital ship, and fleet submarine tender. The totals for the three years are 10 battleships, 6 battle-cruisers, 10 scout-cruisers, 50 destroyers, 9 fleet submarines, 1 submarine on Neff system, 58 coast submarines, 3 fuel ships, 2 destroyer tenders, 2 ammunition ships, and 2 gunboats, with a repair ship, transport, hospital ship, and fleet submarine tender. The aim of this great programme is to place the United States in the position of second place among the maritime Powers of the world. Speaking after the passage of the measure, Secretary Daniels said on Aug. 15, 1916: "Naval authorities abroad state that this authorisation will make our navy the second largest in the world in every unit that goes to make a powerful fighting force. The first recommendation ever made by a Chief Executive for a continuing programme for naval construction was made by President Wilson in his message to Congress last December, and it was gratifying to all who believe in a strong navy when both political parties in their platforms last June affirmed that wide departure from former policies. Instead of what has been characterised as a 'bababazard' policy, Congress has now adopted a continuing, constructive, well-balanced programme that ensures the building of a navy worthy of our country. The eight capital ships, four Dreadnoughts and four battle-cruisers, to be constructed at once, will carry the heaviest guns and will surpass any capital ships yet constructed by any nation." The chief characteristics of the battleships are that they will have a displacement of 32,600 tons; a speed of 21 knots; an armament of eight 16-in. guns, eighteen 5-in. guns, four 3-in. anti-aircraft guns; and a complement of 1,022 officers and men; with a very large cruising radius. The battle-cruisers—the first of this class of warship to be built for the American Navy—will be 900 ft. long, and have engines, of the electric drive type,

of about 200,000 horse-power, the speed being 35 knots. Engineer-in-Chief Robert S. Griffin stated in Sept. 1916 that his department found it impossible at the outset to control and apply this enormous power without adopting oil fuel and the electric drive. One hundred tons of oil, he declared, give the same power that can be got from about 160 tons of coal, in addition to other advantages. The scout-cruisers will be of 7,100 tons, 35 knots' speed, and 550 ft. in length, armed with eight 6-in. guns, and manned by a complement of 330.

The strength in ships built, building, and projected at the time America entered the war was as follows:

	Built.	Build- ing.	Pro- gramme.
Battleships	37	5	4
Battle-cruisers	—	—	6
Coast-defence vessels	9	—	—
Armoured cruisers	14	—	—
Protected cruisers—			
1st class	3	—	—
2nd class	15	—	10
Unprotected cruisers	3	—	—
Scouts (protected)	3	—	—
Torpedo vessels	2	—	—
Torpedo-boat destroyers	68	10	50
Torpedo boats	21	—	—
Submarines	50	24	68
Gunboats	34	—	2

The thirty-seven completed battleships include fourteen of the Dreadnought type, of which four were completed in 1909, two in 1911, two in 1912, two in 1914, two in 1916, the *Pennsylvania* and *Arizona*. The battleships *New Mexico*, *Idaho*, *Mississippi*, *Tennessee*, and *California* were begun in 1914-15, and the *New Mexico* was launched on April 23, 1917, the *Idaho* on June 30, 1917, and the *Mississippi* on Jan. 26, 1917. These 32,000-ton ships are fitted with four shafts, and the *New Mexico* has the electric drive, like all the new battle-cruisers.

Many ships of various classes have been added to the American Navy since the United States entered the war, including some of the seized German vessels. On May 7, 1917, it was officially announced that the *Kronprinz Wilhelm* and *Prinz Eitel Friedrich* had been renamed the *Baron von Steuben* and *Baron de Kalb*, and commissioned for service in the U.S. Navy. A large number of merchant vessels, yachts, etc., were also taken over as auxiliaries to the Fleet.

The Government dockyards are situated as follows: **Brooklyn**: one large dock, two smaller. **Norfolk, Va.**: one large dock, one smaller. **Mare Island, Cal.**: two large docks. **Boston, Mass.**: one small dock. **League Island, Pa.**: one large wooden dock. **Portsmouth, N.H.**: one small dock; **Charleston, S.C.**: one dry dock; **Bremerton, Washington**, ordnance yard. New docks able to take any warship are in course of construction at the Navy Yards at Brooklyn, Mare Island, League Island, and Portsmouth.

ARMIES OF FOREIGN NATIONS

Particulars of the armies of the principal foreign countries are given below, the countries being arranged in alphabetical order.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

The active army of the Dual Monarchy is an organisation common to both kingdoms. In addition to this, there are two second-line armies, fully organised in peace, and distinct both from the "common army" and from each other—the *Austrian Landwehr* and the *Hungarian Honved*; while behind all these are the various "Landsturms" of older men.

The peace strengths before the war were as follows:

Common Army	339,366
Austrian Landwehr	50,544
Hungarian Honved	38,529
Bosnia-Herzegovina troops	6,618

435,057

(These are the normal budgetary effectives.)

The war strengths before the war were estimated to be:

Common Army	1,360,000
Landwehr	240,000
Honved	220,000

1,820,000

It was believed that by embodying all classes of the Landsturm, over 3,500,000 men could ultimately be put in the field, trained and untrained.

BELGIUM

The Army was reorganised on the basis of personal service under laws of Dec. 14, 1909, and June 19, 1913. Service in peace time was for 15 to 24 months (according to arm) with the colours, followed by the remainder of 8 years on unlimited furlough, with occasional short repetition courses; after which 5 years were passed in the reserve. All able-bodied men not

otherwise accounted for were enrolled in the *Garde Civique*, which was chiefly for the maintenance of public order and was under the Minister of the Interior in peace time. Total war strength, 220,000.

BULGARIA

Service compulsory and universal, at 20, with the colours, 2 years in the infantry and 3 in other arms (in practice less); in the army reserve 18 years, and in the militia 6 to 7 years. Peace strength, about 68,500; war strength, about 320,000.

DENMARK

Service compulsory, and liability is for 18 years, half in the line and half in the reserve. Training with the colours is 5 to 12 months. Only a portion of the annual contingent is taken for training. Estimated mobilisation strength 83,000 men, of whom 75,000 would be field troops. The rifle is the Krag-Jørgensen and the gun a Krupp quick-firer.

FRANCE

Before the European War, the French Army was organised in 21 army corps, exclusive of the Paris garrison and Tunis.

The Active Army was constituted as follows: about 525 battalions of line Infantry, 31 battalions of Chasseurs (including Alpine Chasseurs and cyclists), 12 Foreign Legion, 24 Zouaves, 24 Algerian Tirailleurs (natives), 1 Saharan Tirailleurs (natives), and 5 African Light Infantry (of men under sentence for military or civil offences). The Cavalry, under a law of 1912, was increased to 91 regiments of 52 squadrons each—including 4 white (Chasseurs d'Afrique) and 6 native (Spahis) regiments in Algeria; also 2 squadrons for the

Sahara, and squadrons in Senegal, Indo-China, etc. The Artillery, reorganised under the law of 1909, was constituted as follows: 30 coast and 59 fortress batteries, 618 field batteries, 21 Rinalho 6-in. field howitzer batteries, 15 mountain batteries, and 16 horse batteries. In addition, outside France and Corsica, 8 coast, 16 field, and 3 mountain batteries. The Engineers were organised into 8 regiments, and the Military Train had 21 squadrons.

The Colonial Army was a wholly distinct force, recruited by volunteering exclusively, and consisted of the garrisons overseas (except in Algiers and Tunis) and an expeditionary corps of 3 divisions stationed in France, chiefly in the seaports.

The establishment in 1913 was:

Home Army (including Algiers and Tunis, and troops of these in Morocco)	Officers	Men
Gendarmerie, etc.	28,932	563,506
	675	24,315
	29,607	587,821
Colonial Army in France		27,000
Overseas, white	4,130	24,000
„ native		36,000
	4,130	87,000
Total approximately	33,700	675,000

Men served 3 years in the Active Army, 10 years in its reserve, 6 years in the Territorial Army, and 6 in its reserve. Reservists and Territorial soldiers were called out for periodical training.

The French rifle is the Lebel of 8 mm. calibre (.315 in.), and is sighted to 2,200 yards, carries 8 rounds in tube fore-end. The length is 4 ft. 3 in. without, and 6 ft. with (triangular), bayonet.

Weight of rifle, 9 lb. 3 oz.

French Field and Heavy Artillery:

	75 mm. Field Gun.	105 mm. Q.F. Gun.	153 mm. Q.F. Gun.
Muzzle velocity ft.	1,736	1,886	984
Calibre . . in.	2.95	4.13	6.1
Weight of projectile . lb.	16	35 1/4	90
Maximum range yds.	9,300	12,900	7,000
Weight of gun and carriage cwt.	19	48	55 1/2

GERMANY

The army of the German Empire, though uniformly modelled on the Prussian, retains its federal character. The Prussian Ministry of War and General Staff, however, administer the contingents of Baden, Württemberg, and the smaller States, and the Saxon and Bavarian Governments, while administering their own forces, practically conform to the Prussian lead. The military relations of these States to Prussia are laid down in a series of treaties, of which the main point is that the King of Prussia, and therefore the Prussian General Staff, are in supreme control of operations.

Before the European War the German Army consisted of 651 battalions, 555 squadrons, 633 batteries, 226 batteries of heavy and fortress artillery, 44 pioneer battalions, with certain technical troops in addition, 21 of communication troops, and 26 of train, all these units at a high peace effective.

The service in the Stauding Army was in theory as follows: Every German fit to bear arms

belonged for 7 years to the Regular Army, during the 5 following years to the 1st Levy of the Landwehr, and then, up to March 31 of the year in which he completed his 39th year, to the 2nd Levy of the Landwehr. During their period of service in the Regular Army, men belonging to the cavalry and horse artillery spent 3 years with the colours; men of all other branches of the service remained 2 years with the colours.

The total war strength was considered to be approximately 4,350,000 men, including the field army and its reserve formations, the Landwehr (1,800,000), and trained men of the Landsturm (800,000). But the highly trained and vigorous first line would not greatly exceed 1,500,000; total men, trained and untrained, supposed to be available, number 9,898,000.

The German Mauser rifle is of 7.9 mm. calibre (.311 in.), and is sighted to 2,200 yards, 5 rounds in a clip. The length is 4 ft. 1 1/2 in. without, and 5 ft. 9 1/2 in. with bayonet.

Weight of rifle, 9 lb.

German Field and Heavy Artillery:

	'96. 7.7 c.m. Field Gun.	'98. 10.5 c.m. Field Howitzer.	10 c.m. Q.F. Gun.
Muzzle velocity ft.	1,525	935	1,980
Calibre . . in.	3.03	4.13	4.13
Weight of projectile lb.	15	34	40
Maximum range yds.	9,200	7,600	11,300
Weight of gun and carriage . cwt.	35 1/2	37	69

	13 c.m. Gun.	'13. 15 c.m. Field Howitzer.	15 c.m. Long Gun.
Muzzle velocity ft.	2,280	905	1,640
Calibre . . in.	5.31	5.9	5.9
Weight of projectile lb.	88	89	88
Maximum range yds.	15,800	9,300	11,000
Weight of gun and carriage . cwt.	?	43	128

	21 c.m. Mor- tar.	28 c.m. Howit- zer.	42 c.m. Howit- zer.*
Muzzle velocity ft.	996	1,115	(?)
Calibre . . in.	8.30	11.02	16.54
Weight of projectile lb.	262	750	2,090
Maximum range yds.	10,300	12,000	22 miles
Weight of gun and carriage . cwt.	97	13 1/2	110

N.B.—Bz on German fuzes, etc. = time-fuze (Brenzünder).

Az on German fuzes, etc. = percussion-fuze (Aufschlagzünder).

* There are very few of these (?) and their range is problematical. There is also an old pattern 12 cm. gun with a range of 8,000 yards. The heavy German Minenwerfer throws 400 yards, the light types 875 and 1,150 yards respectively.

GREECE

Before the Balkan Wars the Greek Army was in principle recruited on the universal service basis, 2 years in the active army, 10 in the reserve, 9 in the 2nd reserve, and 14 in the National Guard, the last being of course an unorganised Landsturm. The peace strength for 1915 was 60,000, but the war-field strength may be put at 300,000. The infantry weapon is a Mannlicher, the gun a quick-firer of Creusot make.

ITALY

The able-bodied men annually becoming liable for service are divided partly by exemptions and partly by lot into three portions, only the first of which (one-third of the whole) is fully trained, the second undergoing a recruit course and a few repetition courses in later years, and the third performing no service at all. The full period of service is 2 years with the colours, 6 on furlough, and 4 in the Mobile Militia. Men of the second portion, though taken only for slight training, have the same periods of liability for service. The third portion is untrained. Of recent years large numbers of Mobile Militia (which still consists of fully trained reservists only) have been embodied for brief refresher trainings. There are 12 army corps, each having 2 infantry divisions, except that in the district of Rome there are 3. The organisation of the permanent army comprises 96 regiments of line infantry, 12 regiments of bersaglieri, and 8 Alpine regiments (in all 389 battalions). There are 29 regiments of cavalry (150 squadrons), and 36 regiments of field artillery, with 192 gun batteries. The army also comprises 1 regiment of horse artillery (8 batteries), 2 of mountain artillery (36 batteries), 10 regiments of coast artillery and a brigade in Sardinia, 2 regiments of fortress artillery and 6 of engineers. A battalion of aviators has also been created.

The mean peace effective was about 15,000 officers and 290,000 men.

The total war strength of the forces is roughly as follows, but it must be remarked that the men of the territorial militia are untrained:—

With the colours, officers and men	300,000
On unlimited furlough	450,000
Mobile Militia	320,000
Territorial Militia	2,200,000
Total on a war footing	3,270,000

Of whom 1,070,000 are more or less trained.

JAPAN

The military forces are the Active Army, with the first and second reserves, the National Army and its reserve, some special forces, and the Militia of certain of the islands. A Japanese is liable for military service between the ages of 17 and 40, but the age of enlistment is ordinarily 20. Under the law of 1905 the period is 2 years for the infantry and 3 years for other arms, with the colours (Genseki), a total period of $7\frac{1}{2}$ years being completed in the first reserve (Yobi). The $7\frac{1}{2}$ years is followed by 10 years with the second reserve (Kobi), making $17\frac{1}{2}$ years in all. The remaining years of liability are passed in the National Army (Kokumin). The peace strength is about 280,000, and the mobilisable war strength about 1,400,000.

MONTENEGRO

The army is on a militia basis, and the forces, in proportion to the size of the territory and the population, are larger than in any other European

country. Every Montenegrin subject is liable from 19 to 62 years of age—i.e. for a total period of 45 years—2 years in the recruits class (with a maximum of six months' training each year), 33 years in the active army (with a maximum of fifteen days' training each year), and 10 years in the reserve. These training periods are not realised in practice. Total war strength estimated (perhaps over-estimated) at from 30,000 to 50,000 men. There are no cavalry, except a few men for escort duty and dispatch riding.

NETHERLANDS

Every citizen serves 7 years in the Militia, followed by five years in the Landweer, and up to the age of 40 in the Landsturm. The peace strength (cadres and trainees only) is 22,000, and the war strength is estimated at 200,000 men.

The Army of the Dutch East Indies is a distinct force with an effective strength of 36,821 officers and men, including 12,841 Europeans. Recruiting is voluntary. The feudatory chiefs are under obligations to supply auxiliary troops.

NORWAY

Service in the Ligne 12 years, the Landvaern 8 years, and the Landsturm until the age of 50. The military force available for service beyond the frontier is estimated at 30,000, and the total armed strength at 70,000 on mobilisation. Armament: Krag-Jørgensen rifle and Ehrhardt (1901) quick-firing gun (older models are still in the service).

PORTUGAL

Service obligatory between the ages of 20 and 45; during the twenty-first year recruits are called up for 15 weeks (infantry, 20 for artillery, and 30 for cavalry), and thereafter until the end of the thirtieth year they perform an annual training of 2 weeks. Subsequent service (without training) is for 10 years in the reserve and 5 in the national army. Financial considerations, here as elsewhere, prevent the training of the whole annual contingent. The active army exists as a small permanent force during the non-training season, in virtue of voluntary enlistments for one year's continuous service. Men not taken for training pay a military tax. The peace footing, not including colonial garrisons, is about 30,000. The war footing is about 120,000, and there will ultimately be above 140,000 more trained men available.

RUMANIA

Liability to service is compulsory and universal from 21 to 42 years of age, with a certain amount of preliminary training between the ages of 19 and 21. The peace strength is 101,348, and the war strength is over 500,000 probably. The infantry rifle is the Mannlicher, the field gun a Krupp quick-firer.

RUSSIA

The peace strength has been given as follows:

	Europe and the Caucasus	Asiatic Russia
Infantry	627,000 men.	83,000 men.
Cavalry	116,000 "	14,000 "
Artillery	138,000 "	15,000 "
Engineers	34,000 "	8,000 "
Army Services	34,000 "	5,000 "
Total	949,000 "	124,000 "

Including Cossacks and Frontier Guards, some authorities give the total peace strength as 1,400,000, including 60,000 in Turkestan and Semirietshenk and 280,000 in Siberia.

In the Russian Empire about 1,100,000 men (not including Cossacks) annually attain the age for joining the army; exemptions are numerous, as only a little more than one-third of the contingent is required for service. Liability to service lasts from the 21st to the 43rd year. Those who join the Standing Army spend 3 years with the colours (4 in the cavalry and horse artillery), 16 to 15 in the Reserve, and the remainder in the Opolchenië, or Militia. The Opolchenië embraces: (1) The surplus of the annual contingent (untrained); (2) men who have completed service with the colours and in the reserve under a law of March 1911.

The Cossack forces have a special constitution. Every Cossack becomes liable to serve as soon as he has completed his eighteenth year, and finds his own horse and equipment, as in the Indian Silladar cavalry. For the first year his service is purely local; but for the next twelve years he belongs to the "front" category, which consists of three bans, the first of which is formed of men actually serving, and the two others of men who have been granted unlimited leave. The last five years are spent in the Reserve. These are the rules for Don Cossacks, the terms of service being slightly different for other contingents. The peace effective of the Cossacks is stated to be 66,000, with 52,400 horses, but it is probable that not more than 53,000 are permanently with the colours. The war strength is given as about 150,000.

The war strength of the Russian forces before war broke out was considered to consist of about 56,500 officers and 2,855,000 men. These form the Active Army, but are not all available in any one part of the Empire. To these figures must be added the available Reserve, estimated at 1,064,000; Frontier battalions, 41,000; Cossacks, 150,000, inclusive of the Opolchenië. The war strength in trained men is estimated at between 6,000,000 and 7,000,000.

SERBIA

Service is universally compulsory; liability begins at 17 and training at 21. The average peace effective was about 24,000, but the war strength was computed at 270,000, without including the Third Ban.

SPAIN

A new army law of June 29, 1911, established personal obligatory service for Spaniards with few special exceptions. There are two categories, one for service with the colours, nominally 3 but in practice 2 years, and the other receiving less than 1 year's training. This is followed by 5 years in the Second Portion of the army, 6 years in the Reserve, and the remainder of the total liability of 18 years in the Territorial Reserve.

The effective of the permanent army in 1913 was 123,000. The Second Portion of the army now numbers about 260,000, the Reserve 290,000, and the Territorial Reserve 500,000.

The infantry armament is a Mauser, and the field-gun a Creusot quick-firer.

SWEDEN

The Swedish Army was reorganised in 1914. General personal service has been adopted, the total liability being for 19 years. The periods

of training with the colours, which are spread over four years, aggregate 8-12 months, according to the man's branch. These four and another four years constitute the period of a man's service in the first line of the *Beväring*, after which he remains for 4 in the second, and 8 in the Landstorm. The approximate war strength is 230,000 men of the first line, 90,000 of the second line, and 165,000 of the Landstorm, and under the new scheme is expected to rise to a total of 600,000.

SWITZERLAND

The Federal forces do not constitute a standing army, the principle being that of a militia, and the liability to serve thirteen years in the *Auszug* or *Elite*, eight in the *Landwehr*, and the remaining years up to the age of 48 in the *Landsturm*. Recruit course in the first year is 92 days for the Cavalry, 77 days for the Artillery, and 67 days for the Infantry, with repetition courses of 13 days in each of the second to eighth years.

The field army is over 200,000 strong, about 140,000 men being in the *Auszug* and the rest in the *Landwehr*. The *Landsturm* consists of about 300,000 men, and like all third-line forces is intended for defence of communications, railways, etc. The armament is the 1896 rifle and a Krupp quick-firer field-gun, model 1903.

TURKEY

Liability to service 3 years in the *Nizam* (active army) preceded by 4 years and followed by 6 years in the army reserve (*Ikhtiyat*), after which 8 years in the *First Redif*.

Peace strength supposed to be 281,658, with perhaps 250,000 Reserves and 200,000 First Redifs. This, with the younger *Mustahfiz* and the whole of the Second Redifs, would constitute well over 1,000,000 men, 750,000 of them fully trained. But only a portion of the total effort in arms could be delivered at one time or in one place, though in a prolonged campaign the reserve strength of the Empire was bound to tell.

UNITED STATES

The legal maximum enlisted strength of the Regular Army before the entrance of the U.S. into the war was 100,000, but the actual administrative maximum is lower. In 1915 the strength was 94,765 enlisted men, 5,430 officers and 5,430 Philippine scouts. Stringent selection was enforced in recruiting, and only about one applicant in six was accepted. The question of increasing the peace effective was being considered, owing to the demands of the Hawaiian and Canal Zone garrisons.

The regular forces consisted of 15 regiments of Cavalry, 36 batteries of Artillery, 70 coast batteries, and 30 regiments of Infantry, besides engineers and technical and departmental troops. The infantry regiment was divided into three battalions of four companies. The irregular forces are the native Porto Rico regiment, 8 battalions, and 18 companies of Philippine scouts, and some Indian mounted scouts.

Under the Militia Law 1908, the organised militia (the State Forces referred to above) were reconstituted, and the total strength in 1915 was 8,705 officers and 120,653 enlisted men. Most of the States had prepared plans for rapid mobilisation, and within a few years the force was expected to have assumed an efficient military character; but there was great variation in condition, training, and distribution as compared with population-grouping (New York, for example, supplying nearly 12 % of the whole force).

THE EUROPEAN WAR

SUMMARY OF EARLY EVENTS

June 1914

28. Assassination at Sarajevo of Archduke Francis Ferdinand of Austria and the Duchess of Hohenberg.

July

23. Austrian Note to Serbia. Forty-eight hours allowed for reply.

25. Serbian reply rejected. Austro-Hungarian Minister left Belgrade.

27. Sir E. Grey's proposals for conference of Germany, France, Italy, and Great Britain in London accepted by France and Italy and rejected by Germany.

28. Austria declared war on Serbia.

30. Partial mobilisation of Russian Army. War Council in Berlin.

August

1. Germany declared war on Russia and France. Luxembourg seized.

4. British ultimatum to Germany, requiring respect for Belgian neutrality. German attack on Liège. British Army mobilised. War declared by Great Britain on Germany at 11 p.m. Admiral Sir John Jellicoe appointed to command the Grand Fleet.

5. Lord Kitchener appointed Secretary for War.

6. Commons voted £100,000,000 and 500,000 men.

8. French captured Altkirch, Alsace.

9. U 15 sunk by H.M.S. *Birmingham*.

10. France declared war on Austria. Germans in Liège.

12. Great Britain declared war on Austria. Sale of *Goben* and *Breslau* to Turkey.

13. Fall of last Liège forts.

15. Japanese ultimatum to Germany. Russian proclamation promising autonomy to a new united Poland under Russian suzerainty.

16. British Expeditionary Force landed in France.

17. Belgian Government transferred to Antwerp. Serbian victory at Shabatz.

20. Brussels occupied by the Germans.

23. Fall of Namur. Japan declared war on Germany. Bombardment of Tsingtau. British engaged at Mons.

21. French driven back in Lorraine.

25. Destruction of Louvain.

26. Conquest of Togoland by British and French. British retirement to the Cambrail—Le Cateau in northern France.

28. Naval engagement in Heligoland Bight.

29. German Samoa occupied by New Zealanders.

31. Russian defeat at Osterovo.

September

2. Austrians heavily defeated after seven days' battle; *Lemberg* occupied by Russians.

3. French Government removed to Bordeaux.

6. Great Britain, France, and Russia signed agreement not to make peace individually. Rhelus in German hands. Sir John French's first despatch issued.

6-10. *Battle of the Marne*.

7. German advance in France reached its most southerly point, east of Paris. Fall of Maubeuge.

9. Indian offers of 70,000 troops and equipment announced.

10. Russians captured Tomaszow.

11. Turkey announced abolition of the Capitulations. German New Guinea and Bismarck Archipelago occupied by the Australians.

13. German rally from retreat, at the Aisne.

16. Russian retirement from East Prussia.

17. Austrian Army routed in Galicia.

20. Bombardment of Reims Cathedral.

22. British cruisers *Aboukir*, *Hogue*, and *Cressy* sunk by submarine in North Sea. General Botha assumed command in S. Africa. Madras bombarded by the *Emden*.

23. Naval air raid on Zeppelin sheds at Düsseldorf.

27. Germans occupied Malines.

October

6. Belgian Government removed from Antwerp.

7. Antwerp evacuated by the Allies. All but a small portion of the fighting forces successfully withdrawn.

9. Germans under General von Basser entered Antwerp.

10. Naval air raid on Düsseldorf. Death of King Carol of Rumania.

13. Rebellion of Col. Maritz in S. Africa. Martial law proclaimed. Ghent occupied by Germans. Germans within 16 miles of Warsaw.

14. Allies occupied Ypres.

15. H.M.S. *Hawke* sunk by submarine.

16. Arrival of Canadian troops in England.

17. Four German destroyers sunk off the Dutch coasts by English destroyers and H.M.S. *Undanated*.

18. British naval bombardment of Germans on Belgian coast with monitors.

21. State sale of alcohol prohibited in Russia.

23. German attack on Warsaw beaten off.

27. Maritz defeated. Flight into German territory.

2,500 refugees rescued from French liner *Amiral Guéroulle*.

28. De Wet and Beyers joined the S. African rebels.

30. Prince Louis of Battenberg resigned office as First Sea Lord. Lord Elsher succeeded.

31. Russian cruiser *Jemtchug* and French destroyer sunk in Penang Harbour by the *Emden*. H.M.S. *Hermes* sunk by submarine off Dover.

November

1. H.M.S.S. *Monmouth* and *Good Hope* sunk in action off Chilean coast.

2. Admiralty declared all North Sea a military area.

3. British and French squadron bombarded Dardanelles forts. German cruiser *York* sunk by mine on returning from raid on Yarmouth.

4. British reverse in German East Africa.

5. Great Britain declared war on Turkey and annexed Cyprus.

6. Russia regained line of the San. Spy Lady shot at the Tower.

7. Capture of Tsingtau by the Japanese.

9. German cruiser *Gier* interdicted at Honolulu. New scale of Army and Navy pensions and allowances announced.

10. *Emden* destroyed by H.M.A.S. *Sydney* at Cocos-Keeling Island. *Königsberg* blocked in creek in East Africa.

11. Germans captured Dixmude.

12. Violent attack on British at Ypres.

14. Death of Lord Roberts in France.

17. New British War Loan of £350,000,000 announced. New Budget duties on tea and beer and income tax imposed.

20. German five weeks' struggle for the road to Calais exhausted.

21. British occupied Basra at head of Persian Gulf. Air raid on Zeppelin factory at Friedrichshaven.

23. Ypres in flames. Zebrugge bombarded by British squadron.

26. H.M.S. *Bulwark* blown up in the Medway.

December

1. The Klog visited the front. Surrender of De Wet.

2. Austrians captured Belgrade.

4. General Botha captured seven hundred rebels near Reitz.

7. Rebel General Beyers shot while trying to swim across the river Vaal.

8. Naval victory off Falkland Islands. Collapse of South African Rebellion.

9. Serbians retook Valerio.

13. Submarine *B 11* (Lieutenant Holbrook) entered Dardanelles and torpedoed Turkish battleship *Messoudieh*. Gen. von Falkenhayn appointed Chief of German General Staff, superseding Count von Moltke.

14. Serbians recovered Belgrade.

16. Bombardment of West Hartlepool, Scarborough, and Whitby.

17. Egypt declared a British protectorate.

18. Prince Hussein Kamel Abbas nominated Sultan of Egypt in place of Khedive Abbas Hilmi, deposed.

26. Seven British naval airmen assisted by cruisers and submarines raided enemy warships off Cuxhaven.

28. Austrians in flight in Galicia and in the Carpathians.

31. Australians captured Bougainville (largest of the Solomon Islands).

January 1915

1. H.M.S. *Formidable* torpedoed in the Channel; 200 survivors. Institution of the Military Cross.

2. Turkish transport mined in the Bosphorus.

3. Russians destroyed two Turkish army corps at Ardahan in the Caucasus.

4. London Stock Exchange closed since July 30 reopened.

13. Baron Stephan Burian succeeded Count Berchtold as Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs. Tabriz (Persia) taken by the Turks.

January 1915—continued

14. Swakopmund (German South-west Africa) occupied by the Union Forces.
19. German airships attack Yarmouth, King's Lynn, Snettisham, and other Norfolk villages.
24. British patrolling squadron under Vice-Admiral Sir David Beatty intercepted German battle-cruiser squadron and sank the *Blücher* in the North Sea.
27. British £5,000,000 loan to Rumania arranged.
29. Russian advance in East Prussia towards Tilsit.
30. Germans checked by British near La Basée.

February

2. British Parliament reassembled.
3. Turkish attempt on Suez Canal repulsed. German £3,000,000 loan to Bulgaria.
5. New British Army estimates providing for 3,000,000 men presented.
6. Financial conference at Paris arranged pool of resources by Great Britain, France, and Russia.
8. Turks in full retreat from Suez Canal.
12. Raid by 34 naval aeroplanes on Ostend, Bruges, and Zeebrugge.
13. Germans retook offensive in Alsace.
15. German advance in East Prussia and in Poland north of the Vistula.
16. Raid by 40 aeroplanes on Belgian coast towns.
17. Two Zeppelins wrecked off Danish coast.
18. German official submarine "blockade" of Great Britain began. Vessels liable to be sunk without warning.
19. Franco-British fleet bombarded Dardanelles forts.
26. Dardanelles swept up to four miles from entrance.
27. Capture of the transferred (ex-German) steamer *Dacia* by French warship.

March

1. British reply to German "blockade": Allied fleets will prevent commodities of any kind reaching or leaving the German Empire. British battleships proceeded 10 miles up Dardanelles Straits.
4. German submarine *U 8* sunk off Dover: crew captured; not to be treated as honourable prisoners of war.
5. Zeppelin *L 8* wrecked near Tilermont and 17 crew killed. H.M.S. *Queen Elizabeth* bombarding defences of the Narrows in the Dardanelles by firing over the Peninsula. Resignation of M. Venizelos, Greek Prime Minister.
9. M. Gounaris formed new Greek Ministry.
10. *Battle of Neuve Chapelle*.
18. Loss of H.M.S.S. *Irresistible* and *Ocean* and the French cruiser *Bouvet* at the Dardanelles. Russians occupied Menel.
19. Labour representatives agreed in conference with the Government that during the war there shall be no stoppage of work on munitions.
21. Zeppelin raid on Paris.
22. Russians captured *Przemysl* with 126,000 prisoners and 700 big guns. Russians evacuated Menel.
26. Lupkow pass in the Carpathians captured by Russians.

April

6. By the King's command "no wines, spirits, or beer will be consumed in any of his Majesty's houses after to-day."
9. Russians in the Carpathians held the summits on a front of 70 miles.
13. Russian offensive in Carpathians arrested. Austro-Germans under General von Mackensen began great counter-movement.
14. British rout 15,000 Turks on the Euphrates.
17. British capture Hill 60 S.E. of Ypres.
20. Keetmanshoop (German S.W. Africa) occupied by Union Forces.
22. French and British driven back north of Ypres by German gas attack.
24. The Canadian Division recaptured four 4.7 guns at Ypres.
25. Allied forces landed on both shores of the Dardanelles. Australians and New Zealanders landed at Anzac Cove.
27. French armoured cruiser *Léon Gambetta* torpedoed in the Otranto Straits; 600 officers and men drowned.
28. German offensive at Ypres definitely stopped.

May

2. Russian Southern Armies heavily defeated in Western Galicia.
3. Italy formally denounces Italo-Austrian Alliances.
7. *Lusitania* torpedoed.
8. Capture of Libau (on the Baltic) by German raiding force.
10. German airship raid on Southend, Leigh-on-Sea, and Westcliff.

12. H.M.S. *Goliath* torpedoed in the Dardanelles; 20 officers, 160 men saved. Union forces occupied *Windhuk* (capital of German South-West Africa).
18. Russian 3rd Army in West Galicia forced to retire to the line of the San. Simultaneous retirement from Carpathian passes necessary, but a hold maintained in East Galicia.
19. Mr. Asquith, on the adjournment of the House of Commons, announced the coming reconstruction of the Government.
23. Italy declared war on Austria.
26. H.M.S. *Triumph* torpedoed off the Gallipoli Peninsula.
27. H.M.S. *Majestic* torpedoed off Gallipoli Peninsula. H.M.S. auxiliary ship *Princess Irene* accidentally destroyed by explosion off Sheerness.
27. Important French successes towards Souchez.
31. Zeppelin raid on London; six people killed.

June

1. French captured the sugar refinery at Sonchez.
2. Crossing of the *Isonzo* by the Italian Army.
3. *Przemysl* retaken by German and Austrian forces after a bombardment by 36-in. guns. Surrender of Amara on the Tigris to the British.
6. Part of General von Linsingen's army crossed the Dniester at Znamensk, 40 miles from Lemberg.
7. Zeppelin destroyed between Ghent and Brussels by Flight Sub-Lieutenant R. A. J. Warneford, R.N., at a height of 6,000 ft.
9. Monfalcone captured by the Italians.
13. General election in Greece. M. Venizelos gained 193 seats out of a total of 310.
16. Mr. Lloyd George took the oath as Minister of Munitions.
22. Recapture of Lemberg by the second Austrian Army under General Boehm-Ermolli.
26. General Sukhominoff, Russian Minister for War, resigned; General Polivanoff succeeded him.
27. Germans captured Halicz. Russians retreated from the line of the Dniester to the Gniza Lipa.

July

2. German cruiser *Pommern* torpedoed and sunk by British submarine under Commander Max K. Horton.
9. Conquest of German South-West Africa.
8. National Registration Bill passed the House of Commons.
14. German offensive on the Narew front. *Przasnysz* captured. New German offensive at Riga.
17. Von Hindenburg forced the Russians back to the fortresses on the Narew. Von Minkensen broke the Russian line at Krasnostaw. Italian success on the Cadore frontier.
21. Austro-German army driven across the Bug in Sokal district. British success at Hooge.
23. Convention signed ceding to Bulgaria the Turkish portion of the Deleagatch railway with the territory between the River Maritza and the frontier.
23. Germans crossed the Narew between the forts of Ohryte Pultusk and Rozhan.
31. Russians evacuated Lnhlin.

August

1. Mitau, in the Baltic provinces, occupied by Germans.
4. Fall of Warsaw.
5. Fall of Ivanograd.
6. Landing at Suola Bay.
8. German naval repulse in the Gulf of Riga. Nine battleships and 12 cruisers driven off.
9. Important British success north and west of Hooge.
11. Rapid German advance east of Warsaw.
12. Belgrade bombarded again.
17. Fall of Kovno.
13. Russian naval victory in the Gulf of Riga.
19. Fall of Novo Georgievsk. White Star liner *Arabic* torpedoed by German submarine.
20. Italy declared war on Turkey.
21. M. Venizelos accepted the Greek Premiership. *Cotton* declared absolute contraband by the British Government.
22. Gadow occupied by the Germans. Russians retired from the Niemen and Bobr line.
25. Fall of Brest Litovsk.
26. British aeroplane, Squadron Commander Arthur W. Bigsworth, R.N., destroyed a German submarine off Ostend.
27. Austro-Germans broke through the Ziota Lipa position north and south of Brzezany.
29. Germans stormed Lipke. Germans progressed east of Kovno towards Vilna.

September

1. Russian Staff changes announced. General Alexieff appointed Chief of Staff.
2. Fall of Grodno. Rumanian Government stopped further export of cereals and transit of gold through the country.
5. *Tsar assumed supreme command of the Russian Armies.* Grand Duke Nicholas transferred to the command in the Caucasus.
7. Russian victory near Tarnopol in Galaci.
11. German concentration on the Dvinsk-Vilna line.
13. Admiral Sir Percy Scott placed in command of aerial defence of London.
15. Germans occupied Pinsk.
15. *Fall of Vilna.*
22. French air raid on Stuttgart.
23. Russians reoccupied Lutsk in Volhynia.
24. German assault on Lvinsk.
25. *Battle of Loos.*
26. French captured Souchez.
28. Defeat of the Turks at Kut-el-Amara.

October

1. Foreign Office announced German officers in Bulgaria.
2. Bulgarian forces on Serbian frontier.
4. Russian ultimatum to Bulgaria.
6. *Allied forces landed at Salonika.* Lord Derby appointed Official Director of Recruiting.
6. Austro-German invasion of Serbia.
7. M. Zaimis became Premier in Greece.
9. *Belgrade occupied by Austro-Germans.*
11. Bulgarians crossed the Serbian frontier east and south-east of Nish.
12. Greek Government declined to assist Serbia. *Nurse Cavell shot by order of German court-martial in Brussels.*
13. M. Delcassé, French Foreign Minister, resigned. *Zeppelin raid on London.*
14. *Bulgaria at war with Serbia.* Great Britain declared war on Bulgaria.
15. French gained possession of summit of Hartmannsweilerkopf, Alsace.
16. British Government declared a blockade of the Bulgarian coast.
17. Bulgarians cut the Nish-Ushub railway at Vranja. Allied Note to Greece. Cyprus offered to Greece by Great Britain.
18. Italy declared war on Bulgaria. General Sir C. C. Monro appointed to command the Mediterranean Expeditionary Force in succession to General Sir Ian Hamilton. Sir Edward Carson resigned from the Cabinet.
21. Russian fleet bombarded Varna.
22. Bulgarians occupied Uskub.
23. German cruiser *Prince Adalbert* sunk by British submarine in Baltic.
25. British transport *Marquette* torpedoed in the Aegean Sea.
27. Uskub retaken by the Serbians.
28. *French Ministry resigned*; new Cabinet—M. Briand Premier and Minister for Foreign Affairs, General Gallieni Minister for War. Lieut.-Gen. Sir Bryan Mahon in command of British forces in the Balkans.
29. *General Joffre in London.*

November

1. Fall of Kragulevatz.
2. German disturbances in Persia.
5. *Fall of Nish to Bulgarians.*
7. Italian liner *Ancona* sunk by submarine flying Austrian flag.
11. Greek Chamber dissolved. Mr. Churchill left the Government, in order to join his regiment.
12. Shah of Persia received Allied Ministers. Declared himself friendly.
16. Fall of Prilep.
20. Fall of Novi Bazar. *Lord Kitchener in Athens*; had audience of King Constantine.
22. *Great battle at Ctesiphon*, 18 miles from Bagdad. M. Venizelos decided to abstain from forthcoming elections.
23. Fall of Mitrovitz and Prishtina. British operating in Cameroon.
24. Entente Note to Greece as to security of Allied troops in Macedonia.
25. Greek reply guaranteed security of Allied troops.
- 25,000 Russians on Rumanian frontier.
26. New Allied Note to Greece.
29. Bulgarians cut Monastir-Salonika railway at Kenali. *British withdrew from Ctesiphon.*
30. Prizrend taken by the Bulgarians.

December

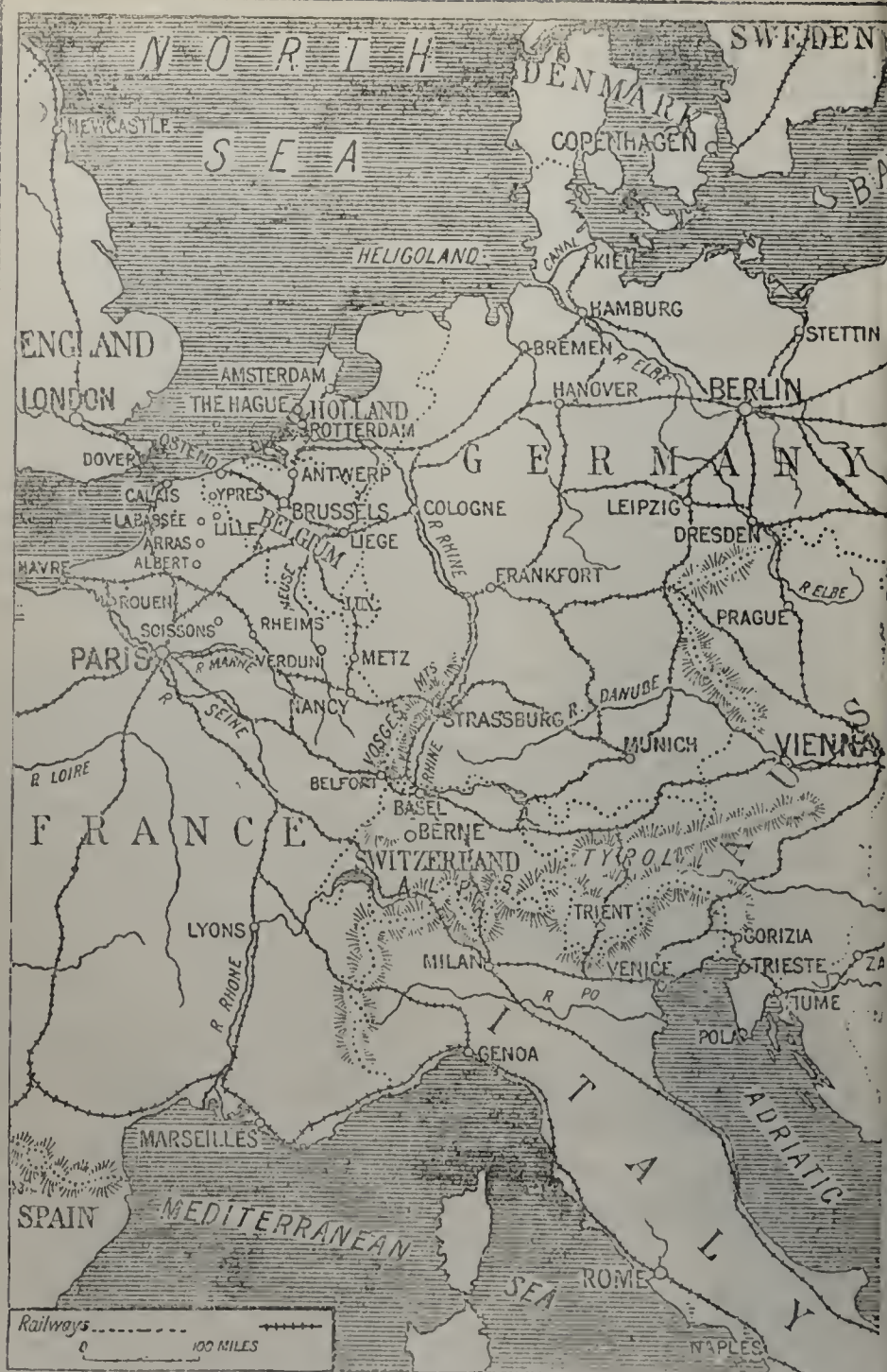
1. Reopening of Italian Parliament. Baron Sonnino announced adhesion to the Pact of London.
2. Fall of Monastir.
3. *General Joffre appointed Commander-in-Chief of French Armies.* General Townshend's forces reached Kut-el-Amara. Count Bernstorff informed by Mr. Lansing that Captains Boy-Ed and von Papen, German Naval and Military Attachés at Washington, are no longer acceptable to the Administration. Gen. Townshend fortified himself at Kut, for siege by Turks.
4. *Anglo-French Conference at Calais.* Fresh British forces landed at Salonika.
6. *Allied War Council in Paris.*
7. President Wilson's Message to Congress.
11. Greek Government agreed to withdraw all troops save one division from Salonika. General de Castelnau appointed Chief of Staff to General Joffre.
12. Greek ships detained at Malta released. Close of Derby Recruiting Campaign.
13. British under Colonel Gordon defeated Arabs west of Matruh.
14. *German seaplane destroyed off Belgian coast* by Flight-Sub-Lieutenant Graham, R.N.A.S.
15. *Sir John French retired from command of the British Army in France and Flanders* and succeeded by Sir Douglas Haig. Sir John French appointed to command of troops at home. Italian troops landed at Avlona (Albania).
17. Russian success in Persia. Hamadan occupied.
19. *Withdrawal from Anzac and Suvla Bay.* Greek elections resulted in big anti-Venizelist majority, in consequence of abstentions.
20. General Ruskys retired. Groups 2, 3, 4, 5, *Derby Scheme, called up.*
21. Russians captured Kum? (Persia). *Sir William Robertson appointed Chief of Imperial General Staff* in succession to Sir Archibald Murray. Sir Archibald Murray succeeded Sir Charles Monro in the Dardanelles. Sir Charles Monro succeeded Sir Douglas Haig in command of the First Army.
28. Russians occupied Kashan.
28. Cabinet crisis as result of Lord Derby's report.
29. Allied warships off Durazzo. French occupied island of Castellorizo.
30. P. & G. liner *Persia* sunk by German submarine. H.M. cruiser *Natal* sunk in harbour by internal explosion. *German, Austrian, Turkish, and Bulgarian Consuls arrested by General Sarraïl.*
31. Sir John Simon resigned from the Government.

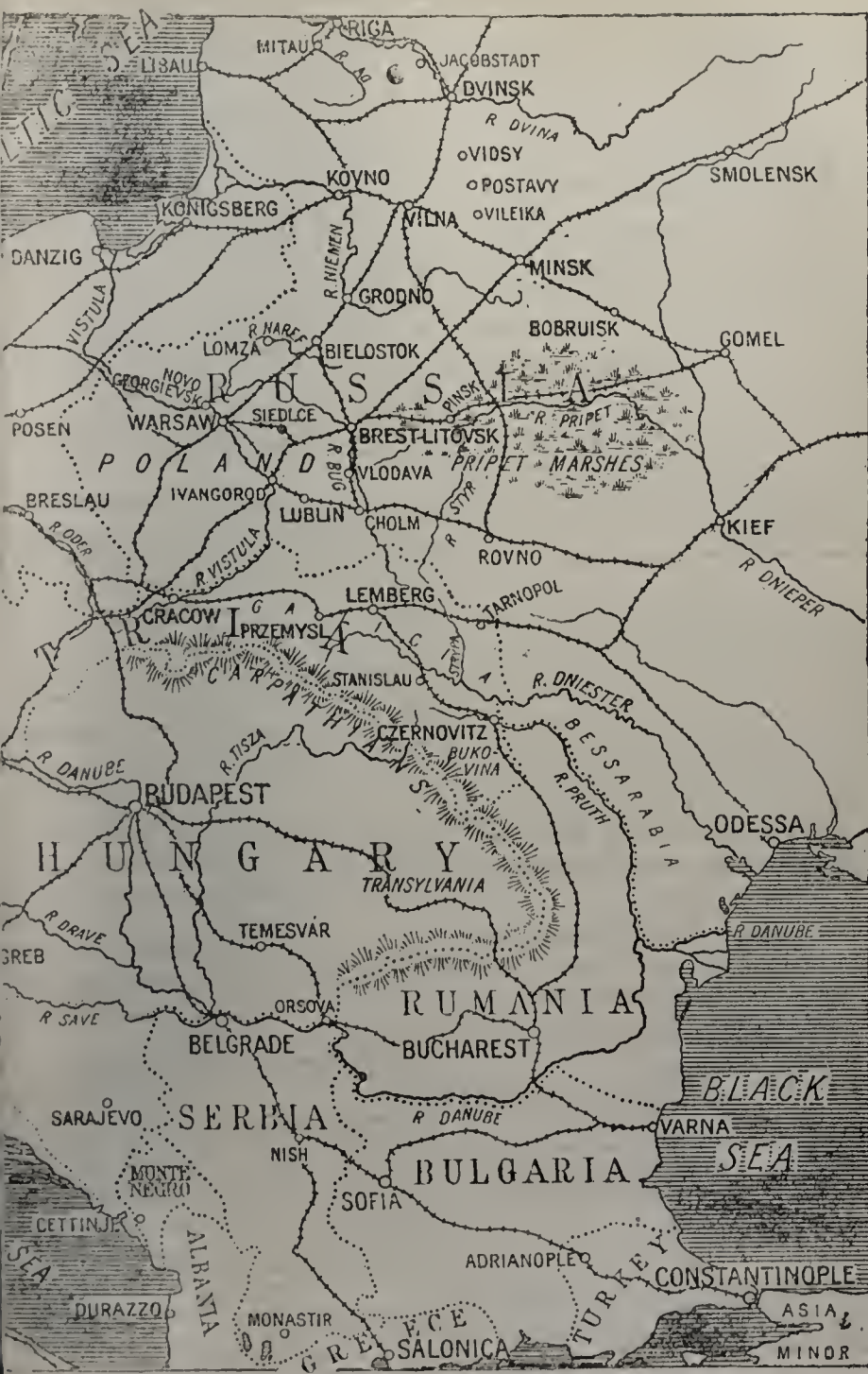
January 1916

1. Occupation of Yaunde (capital of German Cameroons).
8. Complete withdrawal of Allies from Gallipoli Peninsula. Battleship *King Edward VII.* sunk by a mine.
9. German attack on French in Champagne repulsed. Lieut.-Gen. Aymler forced Turks from first positions across Tigris.
10. Sir Percy Lake succeeded Sir John Nixon as commander in Mesopotamia. Austrians captured Mt. Lovtchen, commanding Montenegrin coast.
11. Allied troops occupied Corfu for reception of remnant of Serbian army.
13. *Fall of Cettigne.*
17. General Yudenitch opened Russian offensive in Armenia.
23. *Fall of Scutari.*
27. German assault at Loos repulsed. *First Military Service Bill* (compulsion for single men) received Royal Assent.
28. Allies occupied Kara Burun (commanding Salonika Harbour). Labour Party Conference decided by large majority to remain in Coalition Ministry.

February

1. Elder Dempster liner *Appian* reached Norfolk, Virginia, in charge of German prize crew.
12. Light cruiser *Arethusa* sunk by mine.
13. German success against French at Tahure (Champagne).
16. *Russians captured Erzurum* with 235 officers, 12,753 men, and 313 guns, after five days' attack.
18. Russians entered Mush and Akhlay (Armenia). Last German garrison in Cameroons surrendered at Mora.
21. *German offensive against Verdun began.* Thirteen new divisions in the line with massed artillery.
22. Lord Robert Cecil appointed Blockade Minister, with seat in Cabinet.
23. French evacuated Triaunt.
24. Germans claimed 10,000 prisoners at Verdun.





February 1916—continued

26. Fall of Fort Douaumont (Verdun).
27. German success at Navarin Farm (Champagne).
28. Germans within four miles of Verdun. Real resistance of French began.
29. German raider *Greif* sunk in North Sea.

March

1. Volunteers officially instituted as Home Defence Force. *Unlimited U-boat War* began.
2. French regained trenches lost in Champagne. Second stage of Verdun battle began. Bitlis (Armenia) taken by General Yudenitch.
4. German raider *Mouze* reached Germany again after destroying 50,000 tons of shipping, capturing 200 prisoners, and £50,000 in gold.
6. Enemy seized Forges and Hill 265 (Verdun).
7. Enemy captured Fresnes (Verdun). General Aymer unsuccessfully attacked Es-Sinn lines (Mesopotamia).
10. German declared war on Portugal.
12. Maj.-Gen. Sir G. F. Goring succeeded General Aymer.
14. Germans through Corbeaux Wood and attacking Mort Homme (Verdun). Senussi raid (Western Egypt) crushed at Sollum.
17. Russians captured Trebizond.
19. Russians entered Isfahan (Persia).
21. General Smuts completed capture of Kilimanjaro region (E. Africa).
23. Officially announced British taken over Arras-Souchez sector.
27. Austrians attacked heights N.W. of Gorizia and drove in Italian centre temporarily.
29. General Bonvalet succeeded General Polivanoff as Russian War Minister.
31. French evacuated Malancourt (Verdun).

April

8. Second unsuccessful attack on Es-Sinn lines (Kut). Allied troops landed in Cephalonia (Greece).
9. Two days' fierce German assault on Mort Homme began.
10. Assault on Mort Homme failed.
14. Three allied aeroplanes bombed Constantinople and Adrianople.
19. U.S. Note to Germany followed torpedoing without warning of cross-Channel steamer *Sussex*. Capture of Roker Casement. *Rebellion in Dublin* began.
23. French regaining ground at Verdun (Caurettes Wood).
25. *Secret Session of Parliament* to discuss man-power. Germans humiliated Lowestoft and Great Yarmouth (four persons killed).
29. *Fall of Kut*. General Townshend surrendered with 3,000 British and 6,000 Indian troops. Russian reverse at Naroch.
30. German attack from Messines Ridge smashed by artillery.

May

1. French captured 500 yards of trenches towards Donau-mont.
11. Enemy captured 500 yards of British trenches at Vernelles.
13. Enemy entered British trenches at Ploegsteert, but failed at Loos.
14. *Austrian offensive in Trentino* began. Mr. Pemberton-Billing took his seat in Parliament and made a sensational maiden speech.
17. Daylight Saving Act passed.
18. Italian defence of Monte Pasubio.
20. Five German divisions flung against Mort Homme. Verdun battle at height.
23. First Air Board constituted.
24. Second Military Service Bill (married men) received Royal Assent.
26. Bulgarians occupied Rupel (Greek frontier fort). President Wilson's Note to Allies, complaining of search for mails on neutral ships.
28. Italians evacuated Asiago.
31. *Naval battle of Jutland* Bank.

June

2. *Third battle of Ypres* began. Surprise attack on Canadians between Hooge and Hill 60. Major-General Mercer killed, and Brig.-General Williams taken prisoner.
4. Russian offensive began in Bukovina under General Brusiloff. Thirteen thousand prisoners.

5. Lord Kitchener drowned in *H.M.S. Hampshire*, mined off Orkneys. Gen. Brusiloff took 12,000 more prisoners.

6. Fall of Fort Vaux (Verdun). Russians captured 15,000 more prisoners, entered Lutsk and crossed the Ikva and Stryp.

7. General Cadorna announced Austrian offensive checked.

8. General Brusiloff across the Strypa.

10. Russians entered Dubno. Fall of Salandra Ministry (Italy); Signor Boselli formed new Cabinet.

12. Germans reached Hill 321, nearest point to Verdun. Canadians completed recovery of lost ground.

13. Capture of Wilhelmstal (German E. Africa).

14. *Allies' Economic Conference at Paris*.

17. Russians captured Czernowitz.

21. Allied Note to Greece demanded demobilization of army and new elections. Skouloudis Ministry resigned. Zaimis Premier again.

22. Germans captured British trenches at Givenchy.

23. British intense bombardment of whole length of enemy line began. Germans captured Hills 320 and 321, the Thiaumont Wood and Fleury village (Verdun).

24. Russians completed conquest of Bukovina. Russian captures since June 1, 4,031 officers, 194,041 men, 219 guns, 644 machine guns. Italians regained offensive in Trentino.

25. Asiago and Monte Priafora retaken.

26. Arsiello and Posina line recaptured by Italians.

27. British line extended almost to Somme.

28. General Lechitsky captured Kolomea. Complete abandonment of Declaration of London.

July

1. *Franco-British offensive opened on both banks of the Somme*. French took 10,000 prisoners.

2. Second Russian offensive began (centre at Smorgon). British capture of Montauhan, Mametz, Fricourt, and La Boisselle with 4,000 prisoners.

7. New advance on Somme. German line broken at Ovillers.

8. General Lesh, having crossed Pripet Marshes, reached Stokhod River.

9. French within one mile of Péronne. Mercantile submarine *Deutschland* reached New York.

10. First phase of Somme battle ended by capture of Contalmaison. First system of German defences taken over 14,000 yards front with 7,500 prisoners and 26 field guns.

11. German submarine shelled Seaham Harbour, Durham, killing one woman.

14. Second phase of Somme battle began. British captured Bazentin-le-Petit, Bazentin-le-Grand, and Longueval Cavalry employed for first time since the retreat from Mons.

25. French recaptured Thiaumont work (Verdun). Capture of Pozieres top of Somme Ridge. Russians occupied Erzingan (100 miles W. of Erzurum).

27. Execution of Captain Fryatt (master of steamer *Brussels*) by the Germans.

28. General Sakharoff captured Brody and took 20,000 prisoners.

August

2. Italian battleship *Leonardo da Vinci* lost by explosion in Taranto Harbour.

3. French recaptured Fleury (Verdun) and made 1,750 prisoners. Execution of Casement.

6. Capture completed of German second line of defences on Somme.

6. Italian offensive on Isonzo opened.

7. Italians captured Monte Sabotina heights.

8. Portuguese co-operation extended to Europe. Germans again seized Thiaumont work, but were driven out at once.

9. *Italians captured Gorizia* with 12,000 prisoners.

10. Russians entered Stanislan.

12. Count Bothmer withdrew in line of Ziota Lipa, having lost 300,000 men. Archduke Frederick and Chief of Austrian Staff (Baron Conrad von Hotzendorf) resigned.

17. Serbians recommenced hostilities near Florina.

25. Bulgarians entered Kavala.

27. *Rumania declared war on Austria*. Italy declared war on Germany.

28. Germany declared war on Rumania.

30. Turkey declared war on Rumania.

September

2. Allies obtained control of Greek posts and telegraphs. Enemy agents expelled.

3. French definitely in ascendancy at Verdun. Joint Franco-British attack on Combles (Somme).

September 1916—continued

4. Capture of Dar-es-Salaam.
6. General Shcherbacheff captured Haliez bridge-head.
- Fall of Tutrakan (Dobruja) to Bulgaria.
7. Rumanians occupied Orsova.
14. Italians captured San Grado.
15. British captured Conrolette, Martinpunch, and Fiers and took 4,000 prisoners. *First appearance of the "Tanks."*
16. Franco-Russians captured Florina.
21. Franco-British offensive from Salonika, supporting Serbians in Macedonia. Man-power Distribution Board appointed.
25. Capture of Les Bœuf and Morval.
26. Capture of Comblès and Thiepval.
29. M. Venizelos proclaimed a Provisional Ministry in Greece.
30. Sir Douglas Haig reported that in Somme fighting, 29 German divisions out of 38 engaged had to be withdrawn exhausted.

October

1. British occupied Eaucourt l'Abbaye, attacking fourth line of the enemy.
4. Rumanians defeated near Hermannstadt and withdrew to the passes.
7. Enemy driven out of Le Sars.
10. Italian advanced on Carso in centre.
11. Greek fleet surrendered to the Allies.
14. Austrians captured Torzburg Pass in Carpathians.
18. French captured Sailly-Sailles.
22. Fall of Constanza.
24. French recaptured Douaumont fort and village and Thiaumont wood and farm with 6,000 prisoners, 15 guns, 51 trench guns, and 144 machine guns.
25. Mackensen captured Czernavoda commanding Danube bridge in Dobruja.

November

2. Germans evacuated Fort Vaux (Verdun). Italians took 8,000 prisoners in new Carso advance.
6. Germany and Austria proclaimed new Kingdom of Poland.
20. Enemy Ministers expelled from Athens.
21. Von Falkenhayn occupied Craiova (capital of Western Rumania).
25. Von Mackensen crossed the Danube and linked up with Von Falkenhayn.
27. Allies demanded surrender of Greek mountain batteries, after establishing a neutral zone between Royalists and Venizelists.

December

2. Small Allied force landed by Admiral de Fournet at Athens attacked by Greek troops, who regained control of posts and telegraphs and murdered many Venizelists.
4. Rumanians defeated at Arges River.
6. Fall of Asquith Coalition Government.
7. Fall of Bucharest. Mr. Lloyd George, Prime Minister.
8. Allies proclaimed blockade of Greece.
11. War Cabinet of five instituted of Mr. Lloyd George, Lord Curzon, Lord Milner, Mr. Bonar Law, and Mr. Henderson (Labour).

THE WORLD AGAINST GERMANY

Although Germany remained unbeaten at the end of the year, although she had indeed, in certain fields, shown unexpected reserves of strength for the offensive, the outstanding fact of the war in 1917 was that the world as a whole definitely proclaimed against her. The United States, in the west, entered the lists aggressively, with all her resources, and brought with her in passive, if not in active, acquiescence most of the sister-republics of the South American continent. The difficult and complex situation in the Balkans was clarified by the declaration of war made by Greece, following the deposition and exile of King Constantine. In the east the declarations by China and Siam, although they could not mean a decisive addition of fighting strength, constituted blows of immense economic and moral force. Siam did, indeed, raise a contingent for France, and many Chinese have served in labour battalions on the

western front. The number of actual Allies against the four Central Powers, of which the remaining three had become more than ever the subordinates of Germany, was thus raised to sixteen: Great Britain, France, Japan, the United States, Russia, Italy, Serbia, Montenegro, Rumania, Greece, Portugal, the King of the Hedjaz (Arabia), China, Siam, Brazil, and Cuba, while diplomatic relations had been broken off by Peru, Bolivia, Uruguay, Guatemala, Honduras, Argentina, Nicaragua, Liberia, Hayti, and Santo Domingo. Almost the only neutral States remaining were, in the Old World, Spain, the Netherlands, Switzerland, and the three Scandinavian Kingdoms, and in the New World, Mexico and Chile. The declarations of war have been in order of date:

1914

- July 28.—Austria against Serbia.
 Aug. 1.—Germany " Russia.
 " 3.—Germany " France.
 " 4.—Britain " Germany.
 " 7.—Montenegro " Austria.
 " 10.—France " Austria.
 " 12.—Britain " Austria.
 " 23.—Japan " Germany.
 Nov. 4.—Russia " Turkey.
 " 4.—France " Turkey.
 " 5.—Britain " Turkey.

1915

- May 23.—Italy against Austria.
 " 20.—Italy " Turkey.
 Oct. 14.—Bulgaria " Serbia.
 " 14.—Russia " Bulgaria.
 " 15.—Britain " Bulgaria.
 " 16.—France " Bulgaria.
 " 18.—Italy " Bulgaria.

1916

- Mar. 10.—Germany against Portugal.
 Aug. 27.—Rumania " Austria.
 " 27.—Italy " Germany.
 " 28.—Germany " Rumania.
 " 30.—Turkey " Rumania.

1917

- April 6.—U.S.A. against Germany.
 " 7.—Cuba " Germany.
 June 30.—Greece " Germany.
 " 30.—Greece " Austria-Hungary.
 July 22.—Siam " Germany.
 " 22.—Siam " Austria-Hungary.
 Aug 3.—Brazil " Germany.
 " 14.—China " Germany.
 " 14.—China " Austria-Hungary.
 Dec. 7.—U.S.A. " Austria-Hungary.

Offsetting the new forces brought to bear on the Central Powers came in 1917 the Revolution in Russia. Hailed at first with satisfaction among all the Allies as aligning Russia among the free and democratically-governed nations opposed to the autocracy of Kaiserism, it brought the almost inevitable disorganisation following on rapid and uncertain changes of government. For a brief period during July, when General Korniloff made a brilliant onrush in Galicia and captured Haliez, it appeared that the expected weight of Russia in the offensive of 1917 would remain, but there was a speedy reaction. Troops deserted and laid down their arms, under the spell of fraternisation with the enemy. Austria recovered her lost provinces in South-eastern Europe; Germany mastered the great port of Riga and its gulf; and

Russia temporarily disappeared, as a helligerent, when the Bolsheviks seized the reins of power and agreed upon an armistice with the enemy. The withdrawal of divisions from the eastern front enabled the Central Powers to achieve one other striking success in reversing by a sudden stroke the position on the Italian front. General Cadorna's troops, who had fought their way magnificently to the mountain peaks of the Bainsizza plateau north-east of Gorizia and across the rocky defences of the Carso to within sight of Trieste, were flung back in October by a powerful counter-stroke. The ground won by the desperate valour of two years' fighting was lost and the enemy in turn invaded Italian soil, reached the banks of the Piave, and menaced Venice.

Amid all the changes of fortune of 1917, the steadily increasing pressure of the British and French on the western front remained the decisive feature. Commencing with the great joint advance at the south-western angle of the line, when the enemy retired in the spring to the new "Hindenburg" positions, the fighting passed northward and eastward. The successive captures of the Vimy Ridge (on April 9), Messines Ridge (June 7), and the greater part of the Passchendaele Ridge (Nov. 6) gave the Allies the mastery of outstanding positions, which have been fought for since the long period of trench warfare begun. The Hindenburg Line was itself breached by the great surprise victory of Nov. 20. The French, having beaten the attack on Verdun to a virtual standstill, assaulted the fortified lines north of the Alsne. The first attempt in April was magnificent but costly; it was renewed in October and brought the famous ridge road—the Chemin des Dames—within the French lines.

Highly important successes were gained in the secondary fields of operation against Turkey. In Mesopotamia the reverse of 1916 was splendidly retrieved. Bagdad was seized on March 11, and the British advance was pushed 100 miles farther into Turkish territory up the Euphrates and the Tigris, and the eastern section of the Bagdad Railway. On the Egyptian frontier of Palestine, operations followed an almost identical course. There were early failures in April and May against the Turkish lines from Gaza to Beersheba. On Oct. 31 the capture of Beersheba led to the collapse of the whole line, there was a rapid sweep forward through Philistia, the port of Jaffa was seized on Nov. 17, and Jerusalem isolated.

The conquest of Germany's last overseas possession—East Africa—was completed in November.

The Allies' War Council

The growing solidarity of the Allies found expression in the increasing frequency of political and military conferences. After the reverse in Northern Italy, a still more definite step towards

unity of action was taken at a conference at Rapallo, between the Prime Ministers (who were accompanied by their military advisers) of Great Britain, France, and Italy. Mr. Lloyd George announced in Paris, on Nov. 12, the setting-up of a Supreme War Council to sit permanently at Versailles. Its constitution and powers, which gave rise at first to some controversy, were officially defined in the House of Commons by Mr. Lloyd George in these terms on Nov. 14:

1. With a view to the better co-ordination of military action on the western front, a Supreme War Council is created, composed of the Prime Minister and a member of the Government of each of the Great Powers whose armies are fighting on that front. The extension of the scope of the Council to other fronts is reserved for discussion with the other Great Powers.

2. The Supreme War Council has for its mission to watch over the general conduct of the war. It prepares recommendations for the decision of the Governments and keeps itself informed of their execution, and reports thereon to the respective Governments.

3. The General Staffs and military commands of the armies of each Power charged with the conduct of military operations remain responsible to their respective Governments.

4. The general war plans drawn up by the competent military authorities are submitted to the Supreme War Council, which, under the high authority of the Governments, ensures their concordance and submits, if need be, any necessary changes.

5. Each Power delegates to the Supreme War Council one permanent military representative, whose exclusive function is to act as technical adviser to the Council.

6. The military representatives receive from the Government and the competent military authorities of their country all the proposals, information, and documents relating to the conduct of the war.

7. The military representatives watch day by day the situation of the forces, and the means of all kinds of which the Allied armies and the enemy armies dispose.

8. The Supreme War Council meets normally at Versailles, where the permanent military representatives and their staffs are established. They may meet at other places as may be agreed upon, according to the circumstances. The meetings of the Supreme War Council will take place at least once a month.

The military representatives immediately appointed were: Great Britain, Lt.-Gen. Sir Henry Wilson; France, Gen. Weygand; Italy, Gen. Cadorna. The United States almost immediately concurred in the setting-up of the Supreme War Council, and nominated Col. House (for the President) and Gen. Bliss as its representatives.

The progress of the war in its principal spheres may now be dealt with in more detail.

FIGHTING IN THE WEST

THE BRITISH FRONT

At the end of 1916 the great offensive in the Somme Valley, coupled with the breakdown of the German assault on Verdun, had left the initiative in fighting on the West firmly with the Allies. The actual line of battle had not been greatly varied, except in the comparatively small area east of Albert towards Péronne, but the German front was beginning to crumble. It was the work of 1917, so far as the British armies

were concerned, to extend the field of attack, in successive stages, northwards all the way through Arras, the Lens coalfields, and the Ypres country at the edge of the great Flanders plain, to the sea at Nieuport. During the winter the actual front held by British troops was again lengthened by about 20 miles, so that by Feb. 26, 1917, it reached southwards and west of the Somme (which bends sharply at Péronne) to a point opposite Roye. This meant that Sir Douglas Haig was holding an exceptionally active line of a total length of 110

miles, including the whole of the original Somme battle front, half of which was faced during 1916 by the French. The relief enabled our allies on their part to undertake in the summer a formidable offensive along the Aisne Valley. A French force also, later in the year, reappeared on the British extreme left among the sand-dunes of the Belgian coast, reinforcing a portion of the front previously held by a force partly Belgian, where the one temporary set-back in 1917 to the Allied hopes occurred.

Intermittent fighting proceeded at all points throughout the year; a great feature, indeed, was the persistent raiding of trenches from both sides, though in this, again, the balance of operations and success was markedly with our own troops. Air fighting, which also developed enormously as the year proceeded, is discussed separately (see pp. 739-746). The main stages, however, of a continuously more successful series of operations may be tabulated thus:

Battle of the Somme: July 1, 1916—Nov. 13, 1916.
Battle of the Ancre: Nov. 18, 1916—March 11, 1917.
Great German retreat to the Hindenburg Line: March 14—April 3.
Battle of Arras (Vimy Ridge): April 9—21.
Battles of the Scarpe: April 23—28.
Fighting in the Hindenburg Line: May 3—June 15.
Battle of Ypres (Messines Ridge): June 7—12.
Battles of Lens: April 12, June 26—Aug. 15.
Battles of the Coast: July 11—Aug. 16.
Battle of the Menin Road: Sept. 20.
Battle of Broodseinde Ridge: Oct. 4.
Battle for Cambrai: Nov. 20.

BATTLE OF THE SOMME

The Somme battle was described in detail in last year's ANNUAL. It was, as already stated, a combined British and French undertaking, and in the following summary of its progress, as indicated by the dates on which the various positions were captured, those taken by our Allies are prefaced with the letters (Fr.).

July 1.—Montauban, Mametz; (Fr.) Serre, Dompierre, Becquincourt Bussu, Fay.
July 2.—Fricourt; (Fr.) Frise, Curlu, Mereaucourt Wood.
July 3.—(Fr.) Herbecourt, Chapitre Wood, Feuillere, Buscourt, Fluencourt.
July 4.—La Boisselle; (Fr.) Barleux Wood, Belloy-en-Santerre, Asseville.
July 5—6.—(Fr.) Sormont Farm, Hem, Monacu Farm, Estrées.
July 7.—Leipzig Redoubt (Thiepval).
July 8 and 10.—(Fr.) Hardecourt, Hill 97.
July 11, 12, and 14.—Mametz Wood, Bazentin-le-Grand, Trones Wood, Bazentin-le-Petit; (Fr.) Contalmaison.
July 15.—(Fr.) La Maisonnette.
July 17, 21, 26, and 28.—Waterlot Farm, Ovillers, Fourcaux Wood, Pozlères, Delville Wood, Longueval.
Aug. 20.—Pozières Ridge.
Aug. 24.—Hill 121.
Sept. 3.—Guilleumont; (Fr.) Forest, Cléry.
Sept. 4 and 5.—(Fr.) Boycourt, Chilly, Hill 86, Hôpital Farm, Ramette Wood, Olmecourt.
Sept. 6.—Leuze Wood; (Fr.) Berny-en-Santerre.
Sept. 10.—Falfemont Farm; (Fr.) Ginchy.
Sept. 12 and 13.—(Fr.) Hill 145, Marrières Wood, Crest 76, Bouchavesnes, Abbé Wood Farm.
Sept. 14.—Wunder Work (Thiepval); (Fr.) La Priez Farm.
Sept. 15 and 16.—Bouleaux Wood, Flers, High

Wood, Martinpulch, Coucelette, Danube Trench (Thiepval).

Sept. 18.—(Fr.) Deniécourt.
Sept. 25.—Morval and Les Bœufs; (Fr.) Ran-court.
Oct. 1.—Eaucourt l'Abbaye.
Oct. 7.—Le Sars.
Oct. 10.—(Fr.) Rovent, Chaunles Wood.
Oct. 14.—(Fr.) Genérmont.
Oct. 18.—(Fr.) Sailly-Saillisel.
Oct. 21.—Stuif and Regina Redoubts.
Oct. 22.—(Fr.) Ridge 128.
Nov. 7.—(Fr.) Ablaincourt and Pressoire.
Nov. 10.—Regina Trench.
Nov. 12.—(Fr.) Sailly.
Nov. 13.—St. Pierre Division, Beaumont Hamel, Beaucourt.

BATTLE OF THE ANCRE

(November 18, 1916, to March 11, 1917)

The capture of Beaumont Hamel on Nov. 13 still left the enemy in possession of the stretch of Ancre Valley running more or less parallel to the Somme (of which it is a tributary), but a few miles to the north, from Le Transloy to Grandcourt. Behind this line ran, as far as Buquoy, the strongly fortified trench system known as the Le Transloy-Loupard line. From here the German front trended northward through Serre, Gommecourt, and Monchy, to join the Valley of the Scarpe just east of Arras. This stretch formed a very pronounced salient, over which the earlier operations had given the British command greatly improved means of observation. Sir Douglas Haig determined, therefore, to make a further push before the weather finally broke up. On Nov. 18 he attacked the line of defence overlooking the villages of Pys and Grandcourt; and simultaneously drove afresh beyond Beaucourt. The result was to improve the position in both directions, and to leave the Holland Wood in British hands. Winter set in at once, and nothing further was possible until January. In the interval the necessary rearrangement of the artillery was completed to enable full advantage to be taken in due time of the opportunities afforded by the new position for concentration of fire.

During January a series of small attacks, the most important of which took place on Jan. 11, gained the crest of an important spur east and north-east of Beaumont Hamel. Possession of this threw open to British artillery fire the whole of the Beaucourt Valley, and prepared the way for another success, which on Feb. 4 brought the front forward north of the Ancre to a point level with the centre of Grandcourt. The enemy had endeavoured, by a number of counter-attacks, to regain the lost ground, and, failing in so doing, he was forced to evacuate first the remaining position of the old second-line trench system south of the river, and then, on Feb. 7, to abandon the village of Grandcourt. The same evening Billescourt Farm, halfway towards Miraumont, was captured. Successive attacks were now made in the northward direction towards Serre and further up the Ancre Valley towards Miraumont. Again they were hotly, but unsuccessfully, contested, and the new points of artillery command and observation gained forced the enemy to evacuate, on Feb. 24, his positions in front of Pys, Miraumont, and Serre. Patrols strongly supported by infantry detachments were pressed forward next day, and, by the evening of Feb. 25, the entire first system of the enemy's defence



..... shows present boundaries of German and Austrian Empires.

----- shows boundaries of Greater Serbia (including Slavonica, Croatia, Bosnia, and Montenegro); also Greater Rumania, with Transylvania.



----- encloses ancient Kingdom of Poland; Alsace-Lorraine; Italia Irredenta; and Armenia.

from north of Guedecourt to west of Serre, and including Liusenhof Farm, Warlencourt-Eaucourt, Pys, Miraumont, Beaugard Dovecot, and Serre had fallen into British hands. The retreat was made in misty weather across ground trodden into slough and quagmire that made rapid pursuit impossible.

A stand was made by the enemy on a second line in front of the main Le Transloy-Loupard position. It was broken in attacks during the period from Feb. 25 to March 2, by which date the villages of Le Barque, Ligny Thillois, and Thillois had been captured in turn, while on the other side of the river Gommecourt fell on Feb. 27 and Puisieux-au-Mont on Feb. 28. Only Irles village remained sticking out as a sharp salient from the main Le Transloy-Loupard line. A week was spent in repairing roads, bringing forward guns and ammunition, and then, on March 10, an early-morning assault was delivered on Irles. It was taken with such ease that the British casualties were considerably less than the 280 prisoners which were captured in the operation together with 13 machine guns and 4 trench mortars.

Through the following day the *Le Transloy-Loupard* line was heavily shelled preparatory to a direct assault, but the enemy did not wait to receive it. During the night of March 12 he abandoned the entire trench line of the ridge and withdrew to a parallel system prepared at the rear. British troops at once moved forward, occupied the abandoned trenches, and established themselves in Grevillers and the Loupart Wood. The battle of the Ancre Valley had been won.

The troops on the Ancre area were handled during this period by General Sir Hubert Gough; those farther south between Le Transloy and Roye by General Sir Henry Rawlinson. "In all respects admirable," was the tribute of Sir Douglas Haig to the ability of both Generals of divisions in his dispatch surveying the operation.

PRINCIPAL DATES

(November 18, 1916, to March 11, 1917)

- Nov. 18, 1916.—Holland Wood.
- Feb. 7, 1917.—Grandcourt, Baillecourt Farm.
- Feb. 8.—Hill 153.
- Feb. 24.—Petit Miraumont.
- Feb. 25.—Pys, Miraumont, Serre, Beaugard Dovecot, Warlencourt-Eaucourt, Liusenhof Farm.
- Feb. 26.—Le Barque.
- Feb. 27.—Ligny, Gommecourt.
- Feb. 28.—Thillois, Puisieux-au-Mont.
- March 10.—Irles.
- March 11.—Grevillers, Loupart.

THE ENEMY RETREAT TO THE HINDENBURG LINE

(March 14 to April 3)

The British were now immediately in front of the important towns and road centres of Bapaume and Péronne. Throughout the winter the fighting along the Ancre had been in the nature of a minor and preparatory action to a spring offensive on the grand scale. Immense activity prevailed behind the fighting front; roads were built and railways laid. "A few weeks ago," said Sir Douglas Haig in a famous interview with a French agency correspondent on Feb. 14, "our railway system behind the lines was notoriously inadequate. The disproportion between the tonnage landed at our base and the carrying capacity of our railways was calculated to prejudice our

operations. At my request the managers of British railway companies came over to see for themselves our requirements, and all of them said to me, 'What do you need? We shall give it you.' I got all I asked for and even more; for the companies carried their patriotism so far as to tear up from their tracks the rails that we needed." Canadian railways afforded similar help. Munitions and big guns had been provided on a scale hitherto unprecedented, although the output continued to grow prodigiously thenceforward as the industrial man-power at home was expanded and organised, corresponding with the methodical enlargement of the fighting force itself. It was known also that the Allied military and political chiefs were co-ordinating their plans for a combined offensive on all fronts. The Russian Revolution and the subsequent temporary breakdown on the Eastern front had not yet happened, nor were they foreseen. Pressure on the Central Powers was increasing in every sphere of the war. Everything pointed to the possibility of a decisive blow, and nowhere with greater probability than in the west at the point where the fighting of the late autumn and winter had left the new lines of battle.

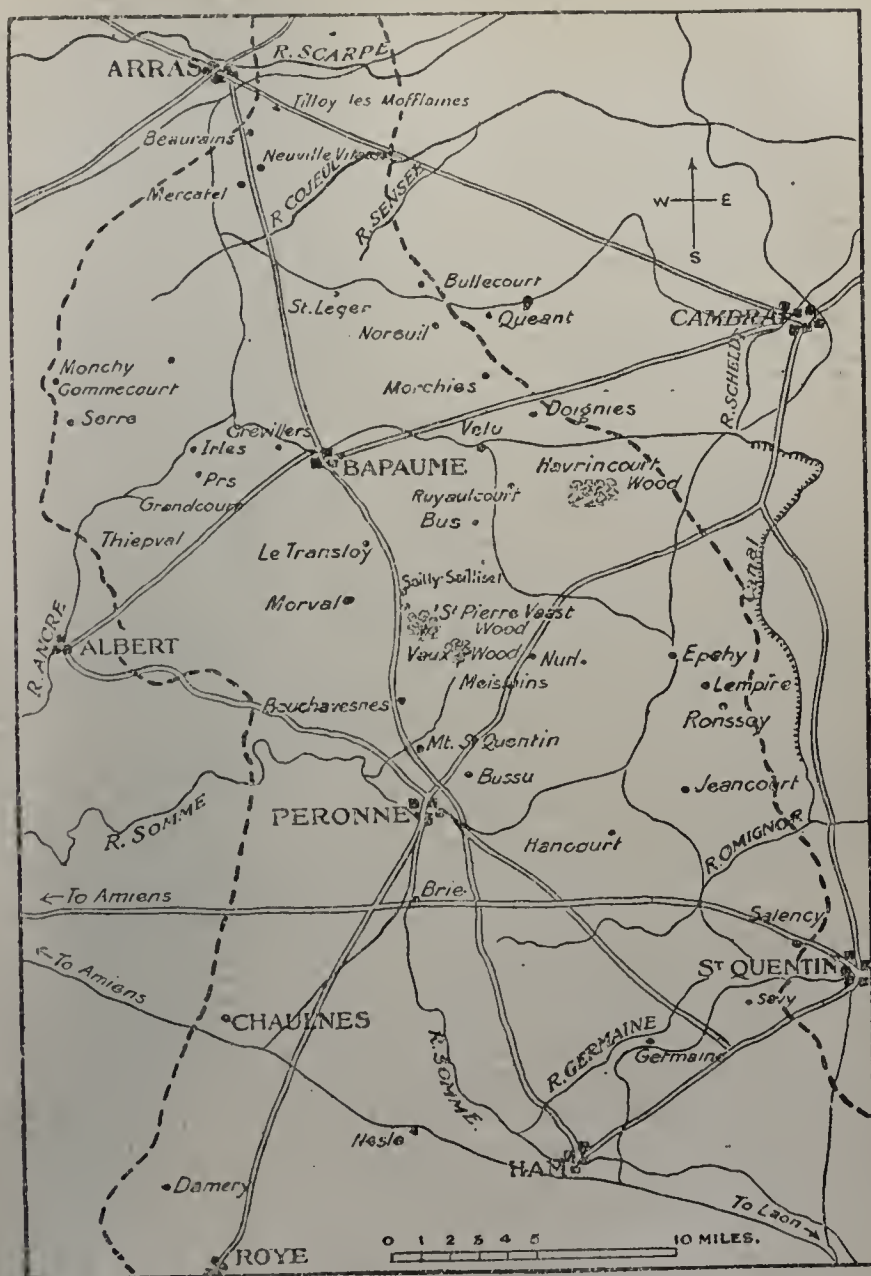
The Germans met these circumstances by a withdrawal on a large scale. The movement was in part strategic, inasmuch as it for a time deranged the well-laid plans behind the British and French lines, and compelled the further extension of the elaborately built-up system of railways for supplies, and the carrying forward of the massed heavy guns across difficult country. The withdrawal was accomplished, in fact, without the loss of any huge number in killed or in prisoners, and to that extent preserved for the time the diminished man-power of the enemy. But it involved the surrender of a wide tract of French territory held in bondage for more than two years, and at the best, from the enemy point of view, was a retirement to prevent a greater calamity.

Indications of the projected move were not unperceived by the Allies' commanders-in-chief.

"It had been ascertained," wrote, in his dispatch of May 31, 1917, Sir Douglas Haig, who had been advanced to the rank of Field-Marshal in the King's Birthday Honours list on Dec. 1916, "that the enemy was preparing a new defensive system, known as the Hindenburg line, which, branching off from his original defences near Arras, ran south-eastwards for 12 miles to Quéant, and thence passed west of Cambrai. Various switches branching off from this line were also under construction." The new lines also extended behind a lengthy stretch of the French front, the retirement from which is described later.

The enemy's immediate concern appeared to be to escape from the salient between Arras and Le Transloy, which would become increasingly difficult and dangerous to hold as our advance on the Ancre drove ever more deeply into his defences. It was also evident, however, from the preparations he was making, that he contemplated an eventual evacuation of the greater salient between Arras of the Aisne Valley, north-west of Rheims.

First actual signs of the retirement were discovered on March 14, when patrols found part of the German front line empty in the neighbourhood of St. Pierre Vaast Wood. The trenches were occupied, and after further reports from patrols, orders were given for a general advance on March 17 along the entire British front from the Roye road to south of Arras. So slight was the resistance offered by enemy rearguards that



THE GERMAN RETREAT TO THE HINDENBURG LINE,

before nightfall the British were in Bapaume and (south of the river) in Chaumes, while the French, advancing simultaneously, entered Roye town. On March 18 Péronne was reached and occupied with, to its north, the formidable Mont St. Quentin, round which the fighting had earlier been long

and bitter. The rapid progress continuing brought the southern half of the British advancing line to the banks of the Somme, where it runs due southwards from Péronne. The bridges had been destroyed by the retreating foe, but before night of March 18, that at Brie, 3 miles from

Péronne, had been repaired sufficiently for a passage of troops in single file. The enemy rearwards made some show of opposition, but the advancing troops passed over without difficulty.

Already the return, after something like two years of trench warfare, to conditions approximating those of open field work had afforded a long-deferred opportunity for action in their own sphere to the cavalry. French and British mounted troops together entered Nesle, and, once across the river and in the open country, cavalry pushed rapidly ahead. On March 19 they were in touch with the enemy as far east as Nurlu, Bertincourt, Noreuil, and Henin-sur-Cojeul. Next day they had reached the line from Germaine (6 miles from St. Quentin) through Hancourt and Nurlu to Bus. To the north, Morchies, half-way from Bapaume to Cambrai, was occupied.

It was impossible to maintain this rate of progress over ground void of communications and exposed always to the possibility of a counter-offensive from an enemy in strength, with well-prepared new positions in his immediate rear. The Somme had been rebridged for the heaviest traffic within four and a half days of the commencement of the task, and forces steadily and continuously moved over; but as the enemy neared the Hindenburg-line positions his resistance increased and a number of counter-attacks were delivered. Five separate attempts, for example, were made to recapture the village of Beaumetz-lez-Cambrai and an adjacent farm, but all were beaten off. By April 2 the advance had brought the line within 2 miles of St. Quentin, and on that date the capture of a new series of villages and trenches established British troops on a line from Séleney (near St. Quentin) through Eaucourt, Epéhy, Ruyaulcourt, Doignies, and Mercatel to Beaurains (south of Arras), where it linked up with the former line. A few enemy posts remaining behind these positions were cleared by April 5, with the capture of Ronssoy, Lempire, and Metz-en-Coulure.

During the period of operations on the Ancre and through the advance, 5,284 prisoners were taken.

PRINCIPAL DATES

March 17.—Bapaume, Chaumes, Roye.

March 18.—Péronne, Mt. St. Quentin, Beaurains and 60 villages, Brio (bridge over Somme), Nesle, Noyon, Carlpont, Morsain-Nouvion, Vingre, Crouy.

March 19.—Forty villages, including Bussu, Barastre, Veln, St. Leger, Guiscard, Ham, Chauny.

March 20.—Bus, Nurlu, Hancourt, Morchies, Germaine, Ternier, Jussy, line of the Ailette.

March 21.—Clastre, Montescourt.

March 27.—Equeaucourt.

April 1.—Jeancourt, Epéhy, Ruyaulcourt, Doignies, Merestel, Savy.

April 2.—Séleney, Holnon, Franeilly, Villecholles, Maissemy, Bihreccourt, St. Quentin Wood, Louverval, Lagnicourt, Noreuil, Lencatte, Ecoust-St. Mein, Croisselles.

April 4.—Moy, Urvillers, Grugies, Metz-en-Coulure, Ronssoy, Basse Boulogne, Lempire.

BATTLE OF ARRAS

(April 9 to April 17)

The retreat to the Hindenburg (or Siegfried) line had formed for the Germans a new and wide salient in front of the Lens coalfields area and of the great manufacturing city of Lille, the Man-

chester of France. If their intention had been to prevent the expected big Allied offensive of the spring, the enemy were at once disappointed. Sir Douglas Haig gave them no pause before striking again. His blow fell on that part of the old line where it joined up with the new near Arras. Its main objective was the famous *Vimy Ridge*, the clustered heights above the village of that name, which formed a main bastion of the enemy lines at the edge of the great plain of the Scheldt. The ridge fell into German possession during their march of invasion in the first three months of the war. It had been fortified till the enemy might have been justified in considering it impregnable. The Allies first made a desperate effort to regain it during December 1914 and the following January; in May 1915 General Foch aimed at it in his great offensive; in September of the same year, while the British were fighting at Loos, General Foch struggled again for this vital position. Its defence on that occasion is calculated to have cost the enemy 60,000 casualties.

The new battle which opened on April 9 was preceded by a bombardment even more intense than that which ushered in the battle of the Somme. This bombardment continued for several days along the entire length of the line; the attack itself was made over a wide front and was aimed simultaneously at Lens, Cambrai, and St. Quentin. Rain fell in a deluge soon after the early-morning attack, but great immediate successes were gained nevertheless. The enemy positions were stormed to a depth varying from 2 to 3 miles from Givenchy-en-Gohelle to Henin-sur-Cojeul, that is for a distance of 12 miles. Included in these, rushed with unexpected ease by the Canadian troops in the early morning, were the long-disputed Vimy Ridge and its adjacent defences, with the fortified localities of Neuville-Vitasse, Telegraph Hill, Tilloy-lez-Mofflaines, Observation Ridge, St. Laurent, Blangy, Les Tilleuls, and La Folie Farm. A second rush carried the enemy's rearward defences at Feuchy, Chapelle de Feuchy, the Hyderabad Redoubt, Athies, and Thélus. Farther afield on the road to Cambrai, the villages of Hermies and Boursies were seized and an entrance effected into the great Havrincourt Wood; while still farther south the capture of Fresnoy le Petit, Pontru, and Le Verquier brought the front within 2 miles of cutting the high-road between Cambrai and St. Quentin. These gains were extended next day by the seizing of Fampoux, Farbus, and Farbus Wood, while Monchy-le-Preux and La Bergère were won on April 11. On April 12 sharp fighting over a 9-mile front east of Bapaume yielded ground nearer to the Hindenburg line, including Sart Farm, Gauche Wood, and Gougeaucourt village and wood. Next day the push was again to the north-east, and north of the Vimy Ridge the enemy were pressed back from the banks of the Scarpe as far as the old battle-ground of Loos. The villages of Vimy and Petit Vimy at the foot of the ridge, Bailleaux at the junction of five roads, Willerval, Givenchy-en-Gohelle, and Angres were captured in this area. South of the Arras-Cambrai road there was a simultaneous drive, and Sir Douglas Haig significantly reported that the taking of the Wancourt Tower and of the spur east of Wancourt village brought his troops "astride the Hindenburg line," which he then officially mentioned by name for the first time in his daily communiqué. Towards St. Quentin there was also an advance, resulting in the capture of Gricourt, Fayet, and two fortified

farms. Villoret and Tombois Farms were added on April 17. Next day a push in the Cambrai direction near Gouzeaucourt gained the road centre of Villers-Guislain, and on April 23 another sharp fight yielded Gonnelleu.

More important even than these had been the seizing in the general advance on April 13 of Liévin, a large mining village and suburb at the western entrance to Lens. Pressure had been exerted for several days previously on both sides of Lens. A renewed advance from Givenchy up the valley of the Souchez River to the famous Hill 70 marked the beginning of an encircling movement which caused the enemy to draw inwards from the outskirts of the town in such haste that at Liévin immense stores were captured. Among the booty were a long-range naval 6-inch gun, truck-loads of new tools, many lengths of tramlines with trucks complete, and ten large engineer dumps intact. Altogether between April 9 and April 16 there had been captured 14,000 prisoners, and 194 guns, including 8 8-inch howitzers, 23 5.9-inch howitzers, 130 field guns and howitzers, 84 trench mortars, and 250 machine guns.

BATTLES OF THE SCARPE (April 23 to April 28)

While the operations just recorded were in progress, the French had opened, a week after Sir Douglas Haig's thrust from Arras, a great offensive along the Aisne. Supporting it, the British made, chiefly with English and Scottish regiments, another determined advance over a wide single front of 7 miles on April 23. The push stretched across the valley of the Scarpe, east from Arras, from the important village of Gavrelle on the north side to Fontaine-les-Croisselles, rather farther from the river on the south side. It faced towards Douai. The enemy resisted stoutly in counter-attacks one after the other, but on both sides of the river important gains were made and held. Gavrelle itself, on the main Arras-Douai road at the junction with other highways, was captured; and on the south side, after equally severe fighting, the enemy had to abandon Guémappe on the road from Arras to Cambrai. Intent on preserving their hold on Douai, the gateway to the plains of northern France, the enemy brought up seven fresh divisions to hold the line and recapture if possible the lost villages and positions. Their gun-power was also enormously increased in this sector. The result of the fighting, extended over three days of intense violence, was to leave the villages gained firmly in British hands, together with 2,000 prisoners, while the battlefields were strewn with enemy dead. The German effort to retake Gavrelle died away on April 27, and thereafter for a time the duel in the Scarpe Valley was of artillery only.

The capture of Biilhem hamlet, on April 26, endangered the German hold on the eastern fringe of the Havrincourt Wood approaching Cambrai, while the general pressure next found an outlet more to the north and east of Lens, where the village of Arleux, strongly defended by machine guns in three sunken roads, was rushed by Canadian troops on April 28.

ON THE HINDENBURG LINE (May 3 to June 15)

When the battle next flared up violently on May 3, the front attacked stretched from Arleux in the north across the Scarpe to Bullécourt,

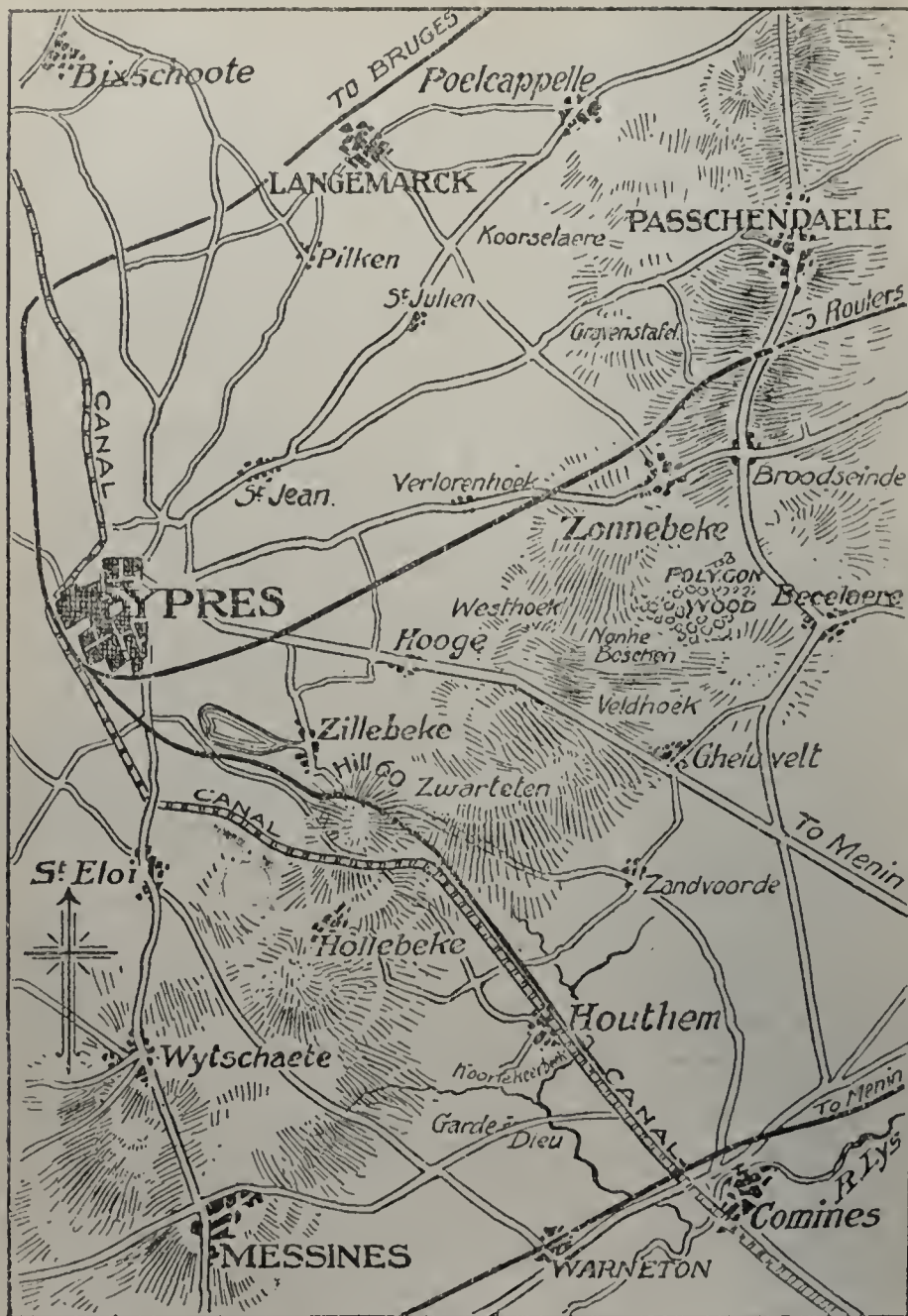
south of the Sensée River, and within the Hindenburg line, near Quéant. The struggle was of the fiercest character and fluctuated violently for a full fortnight. It raged most strongly at the two extremities. At the northern end was the strong double Oppy-Méricourt line, which was broken at once by Canadians who captured Fresnoy. This position, however, was not immediately held; strong counter-attacks gave it back to the enemy on May 8. English troops reached as far as Oppy village. At the southern end Australian troops, moving out from below Bullécourt, reached the Hindenburg line at that point on May 3, and gradually extended their gains. English troops meantime broke into the village itself, but it was not until May 17 that the village finally came into British possession. On May 20 a further sector of the Hindenburg line between Bullécourt and Fontaine-les-Croisselles was seized, and a month later, on June 15, this gain was extended afresh.

BATTLE OF YPRES (Messines Ridge, June 7)

On June 7 the line of fighting was sharply transferred beyond Lens to Ypres, in the neighbourhood of which two great battles of the war had already been fought. South and west of the ruined city runs a chain of woods and low hillslopes, island crests on the verge of the great northern plain. Chief of these hills is a ridge between 2 and 3 miles long, flanking the main road from Ypres southward to Armentières with the village of Wytschaete and the Grand Bois at its northern end, and the larger village of Messines with the great Ploegsteert Wood at the southern end. From Ypres to Wytschaete village is just over 4 miles. The ridge and its two villages were the centre of the first battle of Ypres from Oct. 20 to Nov. 11, 1914. They fell to the Germans, and although British cavalry with French reinforcement regained Wytschaete by a brilliant bayonet charge, the village was again abandoned. Thenceforward for two and a half years the Germans were able from this height to observe and harass every British movement to the south of Ypres.

The attack on June 7 was opened by the simultaneous explosion of 19 huge mines under the German positions. The shattering noise of these enormous upheavals was heard in the heart of England. The Prime Minister, informed of the hour timed for the blow, was specially roused at 3 a.m. to hear the report at Walton Heath. Mention is made of the incident as illustrating the precision with which the entire manoeuvre of the day, rehearsed in every detail beforehand, was carried through by the army under General Sir Herbert Plumer. The enemy had been enabled to overlook all the preparations for the attack, and had moved up reinforcements to meet it. "The battle, therefore, became," wrote Sir Douglas Haig in his communiqué, "a gauge of the ability of German troops to stop our advance under conditions as favourable to them as an army can ever hope for, with every advantage of ground and preparation, and with the knowledge that the attack was impending."

Within a few minutes of the explosions of the mines, which had completely wrecked large portions of the German front and support trenches, the whole of the first line attacked had been carried. The troops, which included Nationalist Irish and Ulstermen fighting side by side, pressed on with scarcely a pause up the western slopes



of the ridge, and three hours after the commencement of the attack had stormed the entire crest from south to north. Shortly afterwards the whole of Messines village was captured, and before midday the seizure of Wytschaete village had also been completed after hard fighting. Another powerful line of German defences across the base of the salient formed by the ridge, together with

series of fortified woods and the village of Postoverne, lying west of the centre of the line, were taken before 4 p.m. As in the previous great battles of the year, Bavarian troops had been brought in to hear the hum of the defence and suffered heavily. The clock-like success of the whole attack accounted for the relatively few casualties among the attacking troops. By June 12, when the battle fury had somewhat died away, the British captures in the five days' advance amounted to 7,342 prisoners with 145 officers, 47 guns, 242 machine guns, and 60 trench mortars. The British slowly edged up to fresh positions as the enemy continued to yield them, as part apparently of a gradual scheme of retirement, and by this means a further 2,000 yards of trenches beyond that seized in the actual fighting round Ypres was occupied. Among other incidents along the longer main line, the morning on June 15 of *Infantry Hill*, a strong position just east of Monchy, consolidated the position at a point on the Scarpe Valley where the enemy had been particularly persistent in counter-attacks.

The Encircling of Lens

The thrust at Ypres still further emphasised the German salient at Lens and in front of Lille. Sir Douglas Haig now reverted to the Souchez Valley for a direct blow at the mining centre. A series of strong positions on both banks of the river covering the town were attacked at the end of June, and an advance of about a mile over a 4-mile front resulted. The hamlet of La Coulotte at a cross-roads on the highway from Arras was seized on June 27, and on June 30 the large village of Avion, due south of Lens and less than 2 miles away, was entered. The town and citadel were now being squeezed on three sides, but no immediate attempt was made to drive the enemy out by direct assault. The next attack in force was indeed deferred till Aug. 15, when the Canadians, in an impetuous rush from the north side, mastered Hill 70, so long a stumbling-block to advance since the failure to hold it at the battle of Loos. Beyond and below, they captured two industrial suburbs, Cité St. Emile and Cité St. Laurent, and carried the fighting into the ruined streets of the town itself. A week later, on Aug. 24, they were fighting at the Green Crassier, a great slag-heap close to the main railway-sidings on the south of the town and adjoining the railway-station.

The Yser Set-backs

In the meantime had occurred at the far end of the line on the Belgian coast the one set-back of the year, a temporary one only. On July 12, at a point in the sand-dunes opposite Lomhartwyde, the enemy opened a tremendous bombardment with heavy guns which destroyed the defences and caused a withdrawal of the troops across the Yser. The Germans claimed to have made 250 prisoners. They were unable, however, to follow up their fleeting success. It was this point of the line that for a long period was held by French troops, on the British left. It was noted that in the next important advance undertaken by the Allies on this flank French troops again took part in co-operation with the British.

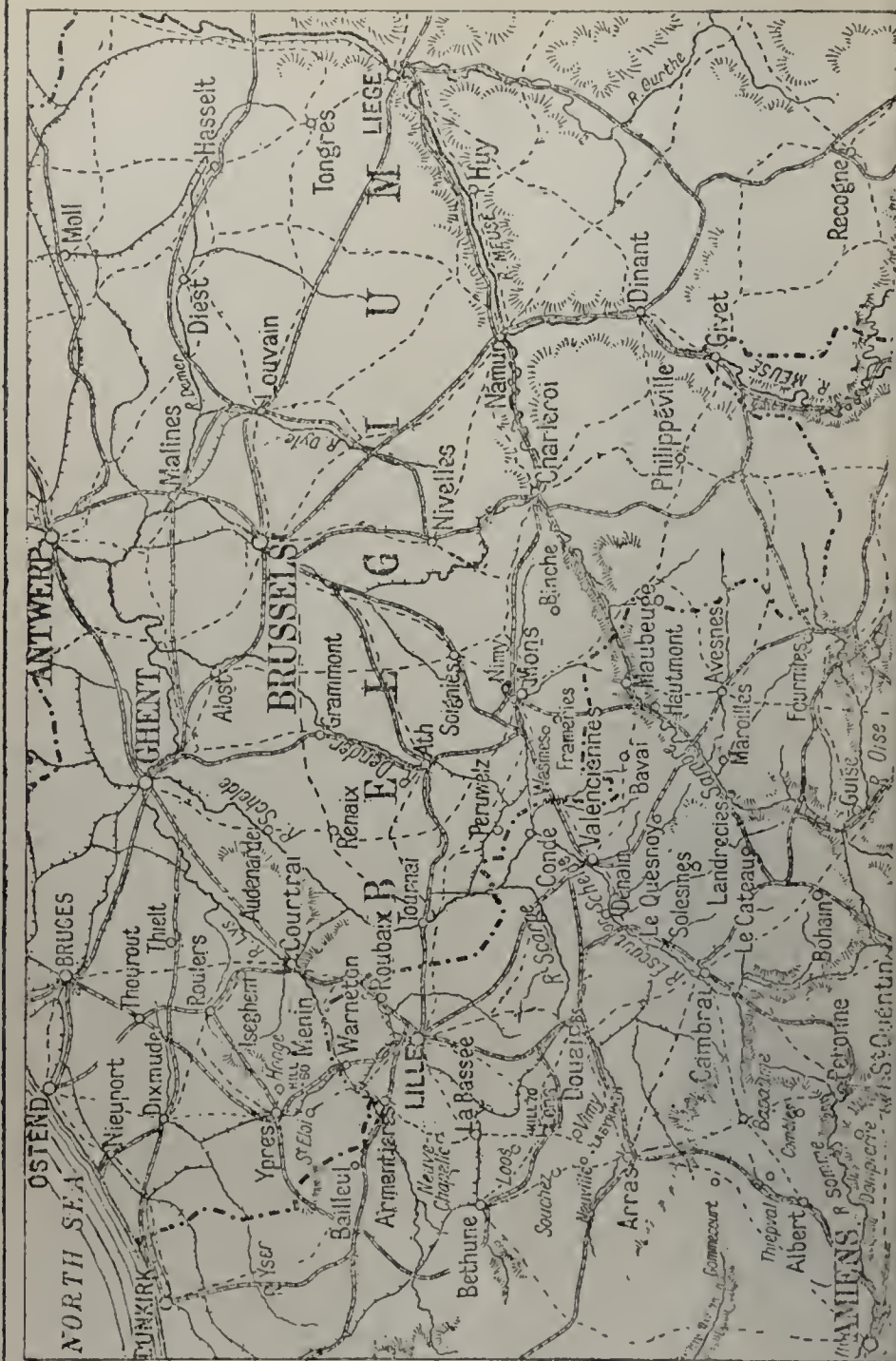
Ypres Salient Widened

This advance, on a front 15 miles wide, began on July 31, at the end of a spell of unbrokenly

fine weather. As had so frequently happened in the past, the period of heavy bombardment, preceding the infantry advance, was again followed by successive days of heavy rain, and the fighting was hampered in consequence. Nevertheless the objectives in view were steadily attained. The front extended from La Basse Ville and the River Lys, south-east of Messines, to Steenstrate on the Yser. This village was captured by the French, who further penetrated the German lines opposite to a depth of nearly 2 miles, pressed beyond their original objectives, and occupied Bixchoote and the Kortkeer Cabaret adjacent. Meantime British troops, pushing forward to about the same depth, seized the crossings of the River Steenbeek and stormed the villages of Frezenburg, St. Julien, and Pilkem, as well as many strongly defended farms, woods, and organised localities. Farther south the British fought their way against an obstinate resistance into and beyond Hooze and the Sanctuary Wood, and carried the village of Westhoek. At the extreme south the objectives, La Basse Ville and Hollebeke, were taken early in the day. All next day, in the rain, the enemy counter-attacked with violence, but his only success was achieved around St. Julien, which village was temporarily lost. It was regained two days later. For more than a week the enemy came again and again to assault on the new British lines. Westhoek was won back, but was regained on Aug. 10. Bitter fighting continued for several days for the important village of *Langemark*, and the value the enemy attached to its retention was shown by their denial for two days of the fact that they had finally lost it on Aug. 17. On Aug. 23 the lines were again carried forward by 500 yards on the main road to Menin.

Daily raids, great activity in the air, and the successful repelling of enemy local attacks while the new positions were being consolidated, occupied the first three weeks of September. On Sept. 20 British troops moved forward again over an 8-mile front athwart the Ypres-Menin road. Early in the day, which brought 2,000 prisoners, Inverness Copse was carried by North-country troops. Australians to the north stormed Glencorse Wood and Nonne Bosche. On their left Scottish and South African brigades took a group of fortified farms north towards St. Julien. More fortified farms were taken by West Lancashire Territorials. In the final assault of the day the line was taken well towards Gheluvelt. The capture of the small Tower Hamlets Ridge on Sept. 21 cleared another of the little eminences lining the Menin road, to which the Germans clung tenaciously as the last swellings in the ground at the edge of the great Flanders plain. Among these low hills the enemy counter-attacked vigorously and at heavy sacrifice for several days, winning back a few yards or isolated positions, only to lose them again. Early on Sept. 26 the British advanced afresh on a 6-mile front, and while Australian troops cleared the Polygon Wood with its central racecourse, British, Scottish, and Welsh battalions stormed *Zonnebeke*, and advanced towards the last of the ridges at *Paschendale*.

There ensued a series of the grimmest battles of the year, fought in the intervals of deluges of rain and across country, or rather up slopes rendered almost unpassable by overflowing brooks, deep shell-holes filled with mud, in which men could sink to their necks and be drowned. The Germans, adapting their defences scheme ingeniously to the new methods of attack, had



studded their front with small, but immensely strong, cemented machine-gun strongholds, or "pill-boxes" as they quickly became known. Many of these, indeed, proved traps for the men defending them, when they were attacked by bombs or turned completely over by shell fire; but they were dangerous and formidable obstacles. The ground was won a few hundred yards at a time, in "pushes" which followed at intervals of a few days. Australian troops first got astride the lower part of the ridge at its southern end, at Broodseinde, where, in a day's desperate fighting, 4,826 prisoners were captured. From the point there taken it was possible for the first time to look across the plains below to Bruges. British troops with French on their flank pushed towards the other end of the ridge and assaulted the strongly defended Houthulst Forest. A great tract of half-flooded country east of the Yser Canal was seized by the French, and the forest passed to the Allies on Oct. 22. Poelcappelle village, at the foot of the ridge, was won meantime on Oct. 9, when over 2,000 prisoners were taken. The western spires of the ridge were next assaulted and captured in turn. Progress was slow, but definite and sure. Crest Farm, the highest point on the ridge south of Passchendaele village, was reached on Oct. 30, when a detachment of Canadians actually entered Passchendaele, in advance of the day's objective, and returned. On Nov. 6 they attacked again, and this time finally. Not only was the summit of the village seized, but the hamlet of Mosselmarkt and the Goudberg spur farther north also, enabling the positions to be consolidated. Again and again the enemy counter-attacked; but although they were still clinging desperately at the end of November to the northern end of the ridge where it slopes down to the marsh lands, their hold on the dominating position had ended.

THE BATTLE FOR CAMBRAI

The British successes of the year were to be crowned unexpectedly in another quarter. The enemy onslaught on Italy had been followed by the dispatch of large British and French forces to the south, and the struggle for the Passchendaele height was in itself a preoccupation. Notwithstanding these heavy commitments, the third British Army, consisting mainly of troops from the United Kingdom under Gen. Sir Julian Byng, won on Nov. 20 a great surprise victory, and broke solidly into the centre of the Hindenburg Line in front of Cambrai. The advance was made without artillery preparation, but the road for the infantry was beaten down by a storming party of 200 tanks. Not only infantry, but strong forces of cavalry poured through the gap formed. The line was thus suddenly advanced by about 5 miles over a front of 10 miles, and reached to within 3 miles of the enemy railway centre at Cambrai. Nearly 10,000 prisoners were taken on the first day from the enemy, who had been completely deceived as to the point or period of attack. Quickly rallying reinforcements by means of their excellent communication, the Germans fought hard to retain Bourdon village and wood in the angle of the two main roads from Cambrai to Arras and Bapaume respectively. Three times in all this height, which not only commands both roads of approach, but is the last outside Cambrai on the western side, changed hands. On Nov. 27 it was said to be firmly in British possession.

PRINCIPAL DATES

Arras and the Scarpe

April 9.—Vimy Ridge, comprising Neuville-Vitasse, Telegraph Hill, Tilloy-lez-Mofflaines, Observation Ridge, St. Laurent, Blangy, Les Tillens, La Folie Farm, Feuchy, Chapelle de Feuchy, Hyderabad Redoubt, Athies, and Thelus.

On the roads to Douai :

April 9.—Athies.
April 10.—Fainpoux.
May 10.—Fresnoy.
May 14.—Roeux.
June 30.—Oppy.

On the roads to Cambrai :

April 11.—Monchy-le-Preux.
April 12.—Heninel.
April 17.—Bullecourt.
June 14.—Infantry Hill.
Nov. 20.—Hindenburg Line broken : Moucarrès, Anneux, Cantaina, Noyelles, and other hamlets.

Between Cambrai and St. Quentin :

April 9.—Hermies, Boursies, Domicourt Sart.
April 12.—Sart Farm, Gauche Wood, Gouzeaucourt village and wood, Wancourt.
April 13.—Fayet, Griecourt.
April 17.—Villeret.
April 18.—Villers-Guislain.
April 23.—Gonnelleu.
May 3.—Malakoff Farm.
May 24.—Villers-Plovch.

Around Lens

Sept. 25, 1915.—Battle of Loos.
Sept. 26.—French captured Souchez.
April 9, 1917.—Capture of Vimy Ridge.
April 10.—Fabus.
April 13.—Willerval, Vimy, Petit Vimy, Liévin, Augres, Cité St. Pierre.
April 28.—Arleux-en-Gohelle.
June 26.—La Coulotte.
June 29.—Arion.
Aug. 15.—Hill 70, Cité St. Elizabeth, Cité St. Emile, Cité St. Laurent, Bois Rasé.
April 23.—Green Crassier.

Ypres and the Ridges

First battle began Oct. 20, 1914.
Second battle, April 22, 1915.
Third battle, June 7, 1917.
June 7.—Messines and Wetschaete with the ridge, Ootavernes.
June 11.—La Poterie Farm.
June 12.—Gapaard.
July 31.—Pilkem, Frezenberg, Hollebeke, La Basse Ville; (Fr.) Bixschoote, Stenstraete.
Aug. 4.—St. Julien.
Aug. 11.—Westhoek.
Aug. 17.—Langemarck.
Sept. 20.—Inverness Copse, Glencorse Wood, Nonne Bosche, Veldhoek, Zevenhote.
Sept. 21.—Tower Hamlets.
Sept. 26.—Zonnebeke, Polygon Wood.
Oct. 4.—Broodseinde Ridge.
Oct. 9.—Poelcappelle.
Oct. 22.—Houthulst Forest.
Nov. 6.—Passchendaele village.

RIVERS OF THE BRITISH FRONT

Somme.—One of the main waterways of France traversing the department of the same name from north-west to south-east for 125 miles.

through a marshy valley, on which stand the towns of Ham, Péronne, Amiens, and Abbéville. The valley forms the northern line of defence for Paris.

Ancre.—Tributary of the Somme from the north-east through Albert to Amiens.

Scheldt.—Flows through the great plain of north France for its first 75 miles, before entering Belgium and so into Holland. Passes through Cambrai (where it links up with the St. Quentin Canal), Denain, Valenciennes, and Château l'Abbaye.

Lys.—Tributary of the Scheldt, which it joins at Ghent. Flows through Hazebrouck, Armentières, Messines, Menin, and Courtrai.

Scarpe.—Tributary of the Scheldt, flowing from west to east through Arras to Douai and Château l'Abbaye.

Sensée.—Tributary of the Scheldt, south of the Scarpe.

Cojeul.—Stream between the Scarpe and the Sensée into which it runs.

Souchez.—A small stream flowing through the village of that name north-west to Lens, where it becomes merged in the Lens Canal.

DISTANCES

Arras to Lens	. . .	10 miles
" Douai	. . .	15 "
" Cambrai	. . .	22 "
" Lille	. . .	30 "
" Bapaume	. . .	13 "
" Ypres	. . .	40 "
Albert to Bapaume	. . .	11 "
Bapaume to Cambrai	. . .	18 "
Albert to Péronne	. . .	15 "
Péronne to St. Quentin	. . .	17 "
Cambrai to St. Quentin	. . .	25 "
Ypres to Lille	. . .	24 "

BRITISH CAPTURES

The captures on the British front during the year were officially reported by Sir Douglas Haig monthly as under :

	Prison- ers.	Officers.	Buns.	Trench Mortars.	Machine Guns.
Jan.	1,228	27	—	—	—
Feb.	2,133	36	—	—	—
March	1,239	—	—	—	—
April.	19,343	393	257	227	470
May	3,412	68	1	21	80
June	8,686	175	67	102	345
July	4,039	85	8	32	53
Aug.	7,279	158	38	200	73
Sept.	5,296	146	11	57	377
Oct.	9,125	242	15	42	431

THE EMPIRE'S SHARE

The proportion of British and Imperial troops engaged in the severe fighting this year were stated to be :

English	. . .	70%	Scottish	. . .	8%
Irish	. . .	6%	Overseas	. . .	16%

The casualty proportions are :

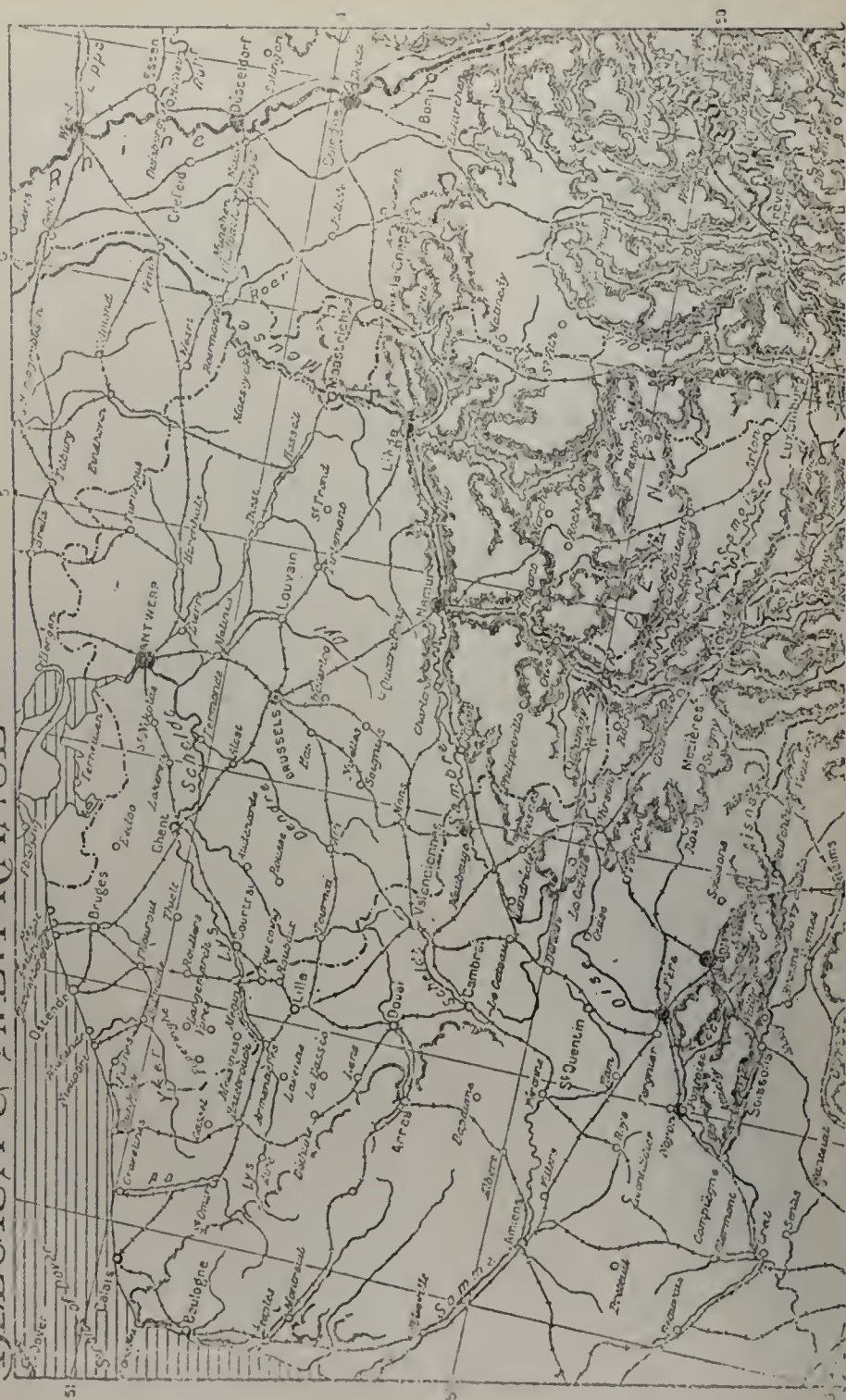
English	. . .	76%	Scottish	. . .	10%
Irish	. . .	6%	Overseas	. . .	8%

THE FRENCH FRONT

The extension of the British front to Roye, already noted, while it released a further section of the long western front from the cares of the French, still left our Allies with a total mileage to defend of roughly 400 miles. The long eastern bend, however, containing the frontiers of Lorraine and Alsace from Verdun to Belfort, was the scene during 1917 of occasional raids rather than of violent or continuous fighting. The active front lay from Roye and Soissons along the valley of the Aisne, through Champagne, north of Rheims and the Argonne to Verdun, about 120 miles; and it was in the centre of this line, from and on immensely strong positions taken up by the Germans after the retreat from the Marne, that the fiercest attacks both by the enemy and the French were made.

At the end of 1916 there was a change in the French high command. Marshal Joffre, who had been in the field since the opening of the war, returned to Paris as consultative and technical adviser to a small War Cabinet Committee, consisting of M. Briand (the Prime Minister), M. Ribot (Minister of Finance), General Lyautey (Minister for War), Admiral Lacaze (Minister of Marine), and M. Thomas (Minister of Munitions). General Nivelle, who had just gained another striking victory at Verdun, succeeded to the chief command of the French armies with General Pont as his Major-General. In March M. Briand's Ministry fell, following the resignation of General Lyautey, and M. Ribot became Prime Minister for the fourth time with M. Painlevé as Minister for War. Marshal Joffre proceeded with M. Viviani on a mission to the United States, and on May 1 General Pétain was brought from Verdun to Paris to become Chief of the Staff, a new office somewhat analogous to that held by General Sir William Robertson in London. There was another rearrangement, almost immediately, following on the victorious but expensive offensive along the Aisne, and a home political crisis. On May 16 General Pétain was appointed to the chief command of the armies and the post of Chief of the Staff in Paris went to General Foch. The political difficulty ended eventually in the fall of M. Ribot's Ministry. M. Painlevé became Prime Minister with M. Ribot as Foreign Minister, but the Socialists refused to remain in the coalition and M. Thomas reluctantly left office. There was another parliamentary crisis in November immediately following, though not in consequence of, the decision to set up an Allies War Council. M. Clemenceau came into office on Nov. 16 with a strong Cabinet and a policy openly proclaimed of "victory" as the one aim of the Government. Reference has already been made to the share of the French arms in the great advance, when as a consequence of the pressure on the Somme the enemy withdrew to the Hindenburg line. The area gained by the French during the period was, in fact, somewhat larger in extent than that which fell to the British. The advance began on March 19 from the line Roye to Noyon, at the corner where the Allied line had for nearly three years made its great bend eastward to follow the valley of the Aisne and its northern high plateau. Nesle, entered by French and British cavalry conjointly, was the first point in an advance which reached Chauny and Ham on the same day. On March 20 the cavalry had arrived within 5 miles of St. Quentin, while the infantry occupied Tergnier on the way to La Fère. By March 21, after taking the village of Jussy, the

BELGIUM & N.E. FRANCE



French were established along the line of the Ailette River and forced a passage of the Somme Canal, running alongside. The Ailette was crossed on March 25, giving entrance to the great forest of Coucy between La Fère and the canal. Across these forests the enemy, in danger of encirclement, continued to retire at a rush, leaving behind him, however, a country ravaged as far as the haste of retreat would permit. The historic castle of Coucy was destroyed, and even cemeteries were ruthlessly desecrated. Vregny and Margival, north-east of Soissons, were reached on March 29, on the way to Laon, the corner-stone, so to speak, of the new Hindenburg line.

Direct pressure, in association with the British, was exerted against St. Quentin. Dallon, less than 3 miles from the city, was captured with the neighbouring village of Giffécourt, on April 3; Cerizy, near Moy and to the south-east of St. Quentin, fell the same day. On April 11 the advance was resumed north-east of Soissons at Sapignoul. The battle passed to the eastward, leaving St. Quentin still untaken, though severely pressed on both sides. On Aug. 17 the Germans set fire to its fine cathedral, and to cover the infantry declared that it had been destroyed by French shells.

The Chemin des Dames

At the moment when Sir Douglas Haig struck out from Arras and the Vimy Ridge, northwards and southwards at once on April 11, there began a week's violent artillery between Soissons and Rheims and in Western Champagne. General Nivelle opened his great offensive on April 16, over a 25-mile front eastward from Soissons. The battle was of a desperate character all along the front, where the enemy had collected very large forces, with many guns. Over the greater part of the entire distance, the first positions of the Germans fell at once. East of Craonne, the advance was further, and as far as the south of Juvincourt the German second line was reached. Ten thousand prisoners were taken. Beating back the counter-attacks next day on their new positions, the French extended their battle-line with a push east of Rheims between Prunay and the St. Hilaire to St. Souplet Road, a distance of nearly 10 miles. It was all up-hill fighting, but over 7 miles, from Mont Cornillet to the east of Vaudescourt, the line of solidly organised heights were captured. Farther east, the enemy were driven from the fortified village of Auberville, and altogether on the day another 3,500 prisoners were taken. . . . the western end of the line the flank pressure north-east of Soissons reached Alzy, Jouy, and Laffaux on April 18. At the same time brilliant crossings of the Aisne were achieved by picked troops at Condé and near Vailly, where the opposite heights approach the river edge. Chavonne farther east on the river had already been taken, and, farther still to the east, where the line was well north of the river, an advance was made at Chivy. From Troyon to Craonne the French had now attained the famous ridge road, the Chemin des Dames, and were facing immensely strong German positions on the plateau. Craonne itself fell on May 4. Violent counter-attacks broke down with heavy losses in killed and prisoners to the Germans. Altogether, between April 16 and May 8, the French mastered a considerable area of difficult country and captured 29,000 of the foe. As, however, has been already stated, the attack strained severely the heavily-trying man-power of the victors, and after the political crisis and the

change in command a new plan of campaign was adopted. During June and July, while the British pressure was transferred from the Somme to more northerly areas, the French along the Aisne stood mainly on the defensive, yielding a little ground under enemy violence at several points, but recovering the lost positions usually within a few days. On July 5, following an attack with liquid fire, the enemy attempted a sustained offensive over a 12-mile front south of the Chemin des Dames from Jouy to Craonne, but it ended in another of the Crown Prince's costly failures. There was a fresh defeat of a German attack in an all-night fight on July 15 round Mont Haut, the hilly country near Moronvillières, north-west of Rheims, the scene of fierce fighting with only slight swaying of the line now to one side and next to the other over a considerable part of the summer. Pressing again on the plateau near Craonne, the enemy made a small gain on July 22, only to lose it afresh two days later. Thereafter for a time Verdun and the Meuse front were the scenes of the main battle.

Verdun

At the end of 1916, the French, on Dec. 15, had, in a great and sudden thrust, recovered yet another large area north-west of the fortress-city beyond Douaumont. The villages of Vacherouville and Louvemont, the fortified work of Hardaumont were taken, together with a farm and 7,500 prisoners and much material. It was a swift successful blow which placed the French once more on valuable points of observation on the heights between the Meuse and the plain of the Woëvre. In the three days following, the number of prisoners increased to over 11,000 and the guns captured to 284. The Germans made no immediate attempt of consequence to regain their positions at Verdun. Instead, they aimed at the salient in Champagne between Tahure and Massiges, where the claim of a capture of four lines of trenches over a half-mile front by the Crown Prince brought a congratulatory letter from the Kaiser, so rarely were the enemy now able to achieve any gain of value on the west. Nearly all the ground lost in this repulse was recaptured by the French on March 8 and 9, and in the meantime, on March 5, a renewed attack at Verdun over a 2-mile front had been beaten off. In June, while he was resuming the offensive on the Aisne, the Crown Prince tried again at Verdun, and on June 29 gained a few positions. He was driven out again with the loss of 429 prisoners on July 17. On Aug. 20 it was the French who attacked and on a large scale. The battle extended over 11½ miles on both sides of the Meuse, and the German lines were penetrated to an average depth of 1¼ miles over that distance. Four thousand prisoners were taken, and the capture of both crests of the famous Mort Homme crowned the French success. The French bombardment along the line was of overwhelming violence. On Aug. 2 they had carried on the left bank of the Meuse Oie Hill and Regouville village, while on the right bank they stormed the village of Sanogneux and the fortifications of Hill 344. Hill 304 was taken on Aug. 24. After another three days of artillery preparation they attacked again on Sept. 8, between the Fosses, Quairières and Chaume Woods on the east of the Meuse. The last-named wood was captured, together with 800 prisoners. Counter-attacks by the enemy continued for several days, but although the French lost a few trenches on Sept. 13, they regained them on Sept. 15.

Having failed at Verdun, the Crown Prince tested the French lines in the Argonne. On Sept. 16 an attack was made in the Aprémont Forest. A few of the enemy reached the French trenches, but after a lively fight the line was completely restored. Raiding on both sides at various points were the only incidents until, in the second week of October, fierce artillery activity again broke out on the Aisne, on each side of the Laon-Soissons road. The Germans moved first, but a determined attack at this point broke down after the first French trenches had been reached. Almost simultaneously the Germans launched, on Oct. 10, a powerful assault on the positions on the Meuse heights, and again they had a small initial success.

The replies of the French were effective, though they were not made till nearly a fortnight later. The high and wooded ridge, north-east of Soissons and dividing the Aisne valley from that of the Ailette, had been converted by the enemy into a fortress, with underground defences formed out of the quarries of the district. Moreover, in anticipation of attack, six divisions of troops were here in the line. On Oct. 23, after a prolonged artillery preparation, the French went to the attack over a 6-mile front, from Vauxaillou to La Royere. A substantial success was won. The enemy positions were penetrated to a depth of about 2 miles; 7,500 prisoners and 25 heavy guns were taken on the first day. The villages of Vaudesson, Allemant and Chavignon, and Malmaison fort were occupied, and the enemy driven down the slopes toward the Ailette and the Oise-Aisne Canal, which here runs parallel to and in front of it. The victorious French entered Pinon village and wood in the centre and Filain to the eastward. They followed the retreating foe over the canal, capturing on the way more prisoners and guns. On the night of Nov. 1 the enemy withdrew altogether from the long-disputed ridge of the Chemin des Dames. Courtecon, Cernay, Ailles, and Chevreux were occupied without further fighting by the French, who established themselves for a length of 12 miles along the bank of the Ailette.

A smaller but still important achievement was at Verdun. In a series of attacks at short intervals the Germans had sought to regain the Chamme wood north of the fortress. On Nov. 25 the French retaliated with effect. They carried the two front lines of the enemy for 2 miles, and captured 800 prisoners.

PRINCIPAL DATES

Dec. 16, 1916.—French victory at Verdun, Harcourt taken with 11,000 prisoners.

Dec. 19.—General Nivelle succeeded Marshal Joffre as Commander-in-Chief in the Field.

March 19, 1917.—Great advance to Hindenburg line began.

March 21.—M. Ribot succeeded M. Briand as Prime Minister.

April 16.—General Nivelle's offensive on the Aisne opened.

May 4.—Capture of Craonne.

May 16.—General Pétain succeeded General Nivelle as Commander-in-Chief. General Foch Chief of Staff.

July 5.—German counter-offensive on the Aisne.

Aug. 17.—Germans set fire to St. Quentin Cathedral.

Aug. 20.—New French attack at Verdun. Mort Homme crests captured.

Aug. 24.—Hill 304 (Verdun) captured.

Sept. 8.—Capture of Chamme Wood (Verdun).

Sept. 13.—M. Painlevé formed Ministry with M. Ribot as Foreign Minister, but without Socialists. M. Thomas left Ministry of Munitions.

THE ITALIAN FRONT

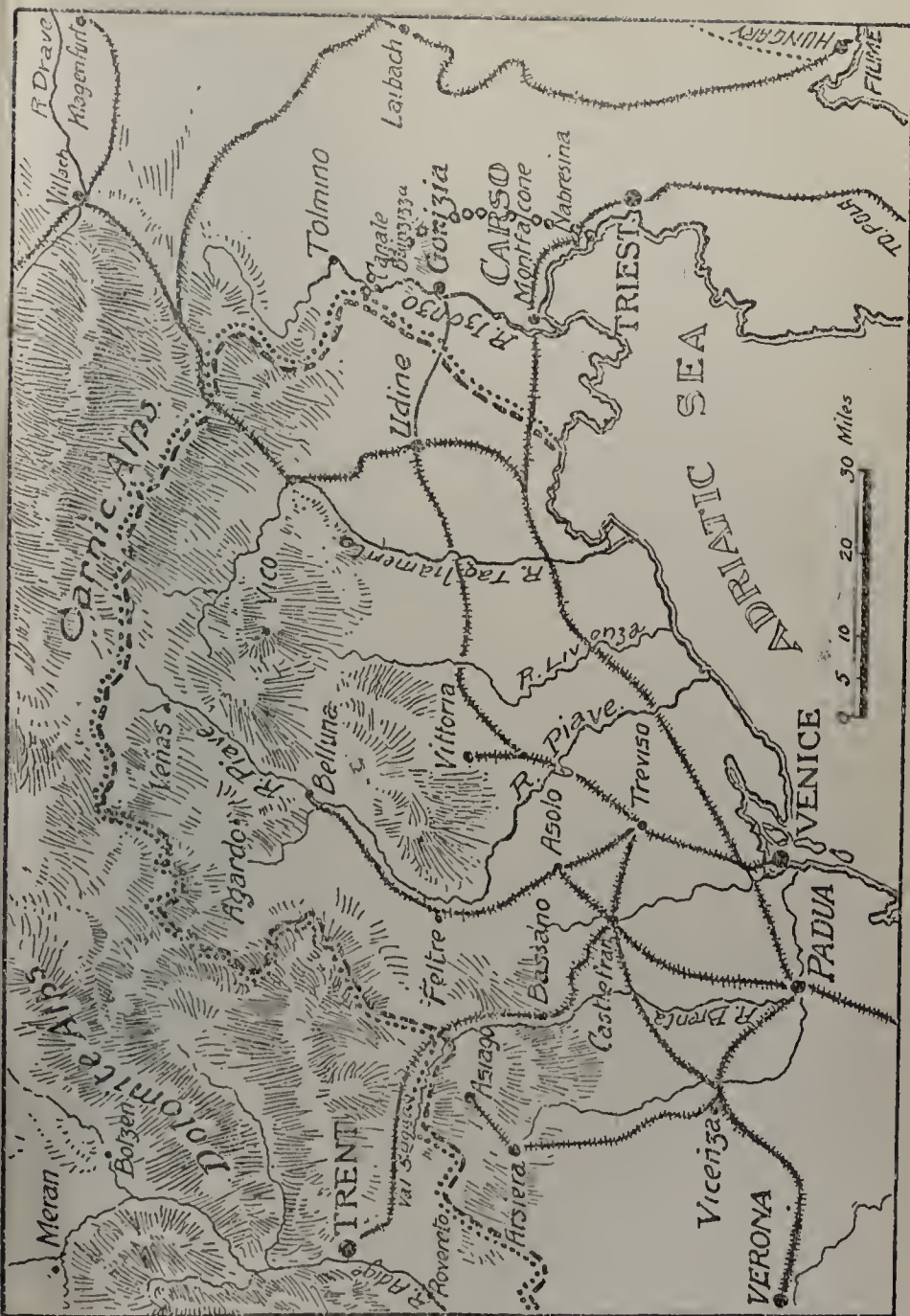
It was strongly expected during March and April that, following an abortive separate peace movement, a great Austro-German effort would be made to put Italy out of the war altogether by a renewed drive downwards through the Trentino to the Venetian plain, as was attempted with very fleeting success in 1916. Such an onset might have been possible with troops released by the shortening of the enemy line against the Franco-British armies in the West, after the great retreat from the Aisne. During the four months between December and March the Italian First Army in the Trentino carried out very extensive defence works, in spite of the hardships of a peculiarly severe winter in the high mountains, but the expected counter-offensive was not launched until the autumn, and in the meantime the Italians had themselves maintained all through the summer a highly successful offensive.

Economic pressure at home, necessitating the institution of meatless and sweetless days more than once a week, joined with the activities of the pacifist Socialists who had allied themselves from the beginning with the pro-German parties in Italian politics, brought several ministerial crises in Rome, but did not at first diminish the ardour of the armies in the field. The later disasters were, however, attributed in great measure to the mischievous propaganda which undermined the steadiness and discipline of the Second Italian Army. In March all the Italian armies were visited by General Sir William Robertson, Chief of the British Imperial War Staff, following an earlier visit by Mr. Lloyd George, who was already seeking to establish closer co-ordinated effort by the Allies.

It was the Second Army which delivered the first heavy blow on the Isonzo, north-east of Gorizia, in May, and thereafter through the summer its efforts alternated with those of the Third Army forcing its way slowly but surely across the Carso to the south, and so by the coast roads creeping towards Trieste. Throughout the winter months there had been no relaxing of endeavour by either army, and small but solid gains were consistently made. Although the Italians were already across the Isonzo from Gorizia southwards to the sea, the dominating heights on the east bank, Monte San Gabriele, Monte Santo and Monte San Daniele, north-east of and overtopping Gorizia, and Monte Vodice and Monte Kuk farther north, remained in Austrian hands. Behind these on the high snow-covered Bainsizza plateau the enemy were in positions of almost impregnable strength. On the Carso, moreover, the Austrians were able to add a new division from Rumauia and a vast increase in guns and munitions during the winter. In December they attacked with extraordinary violence both of shell and shock troops with the object of recovering Monfalcone, the coast town which became Italian in the first months of the war. The Italians, who at this point were only 15 miles from their goal at Trieste, stood resolutely firm.

Crossing the Isonzo

The Second Army's offensive opened on May 14 after a bombardment for 56 hours over the entire 25-mile front from Tolmino to the sea. Expecting the main attack on the Carso and the hills east of Gorizia, the Austrians had massed there some



1,500 guns. It was, however, on the rocky and wooded heights facing the river, east and north of Gorizia, that the assault was pressed with chief success. A crossing of the river was effected opposite Zagora, a mile and a half below the bridge-head at Plava which was seized early in the war, but had hitherto not been extended. Another crossing was made as a felut five miles north of Plava between Loga and Bodrez. The advancing Italians were shelled with fury in the narrow river gorge, but after mastering the villages at the crossing-points they pressed forward and with irresistible dash carried, on May 15, the important crests of Monte Kuk, and Monte Vodice south-east of Plava. Other columns made considerable progress up the steep slopes of Monte Santo itself, while yet other regiments conquered the fortified heights of Hill 174 north of Tivoli. During this assault the Austrian batteries heavily bombarded the city of Gorizia from their hill positions and seriously damaged many of its buildings. On the first two days of the battle the Italians captured 3,375 prisoners, including 98 officers, a mountain battery, and 30 machine guns. Pierce counter-attacks on the succeeding days failed to dislodge the victors from their new positions, but enabled them to add to their prisoners. British heavy artillery co-operated with the Italians in this attack and contributed to the success gained. The small force thrown across the Isonzo at Loga was withdrawn, after accomplishing its purpose of effecting a diversion and thus enabling this attack on Monte Kuk and Monte Vodice to be pressed home.

On the Carso

Before the enemy had recovered from this blow the British Third Army struck with corresponding force on the Carso. All through the fighting to the northward the artillery duel in this sector had raged with great violence. On May 23 the Italian infantry went forward. The enemy lines, cut into the solid rock of the plateau, were broken from Kostanjevica (on the hill road to Trieste) to the sea. Jamiano and its surrounding hills on the road farther south were also taken in the first day's battle, which yielded over 9,000 prisoners, including 300 officers. Naval seaplanes, as well as the army air squadrons—130 machines in all—harassed the enemy from the rear. British aid was forthcoming also, a squadron of monitors bombarding the Austrian flank along the coast. By May 26 the Italians were at the foot of Hermada, the imposing natural fortress, 1,000 feet high, which guards the road to Trieste. On May 27 a swift rush forward on the coast road resulted in the capture of more heavy guns. The Austrians, however, continued to put up a very spirited defence and to counter-attack at many points on the line. They recaptured Hill 126, east of Gorizia, but held it for a few hours only. One effect of the Italian advance was to free Monfalcone from its daily bombardment by the guns of Hermada, for although that rock fortress had not been captured, its chief batteries were now diverted in other directions.

In the Trentino

During a pause in the advance of the Second and Third Armies, and while they were consolidating their positions against fierce attempts by the Austrians to dislodge them, the First Army made a swift attack in the Trentino in the mountains between the Adige and the Brenta. After driving the enemy up the Tonale Pass on June 10, the Italian infantry carried the Agnello Pass

on the frontier line, due north of Asiago, and captured nearly the whole of Monte Ortigara east of Cimi Udinei. This surprise attack left the victors with 512 prisoners. On June 16 Italian troops advancing over the glaciers of Adamello, north-west of Lake Garda, captured a strongly fortified position on Corno Cavento (11,000 feet), together with the enemy garrison and guns. Hostile attacks on the Ostigara and in the San Pelleggrino valley were beaten off.

It was during this period that the political crisis at Rome reached its height, centring round the national war aims more especially as they affected Italian claims in the Adriatic and Albania. On June 11 Italian cavalry had occupied Yanina, the capital under the Turks of the southern vilayet of Albania, but now included in Greek Epirus. The seizure was to further Italian assistance to the Allies in Macedonia, but there was a protest by the Greek Government, still dominated as it was by pro-German elements. These and other disputed matters were discussed in ten days' secret session by the Chamber. At the close Signor Boselli's Cabinet remained in office, but on July 5 Admiral Trialingi, Minister of Marine, resigned, after which the Senate followed the example of the Chamber and sat in secret session for two days.

The Pope's Peace Note had just been delivered to all the belligerent Powers when the Italians began the second stage of their advance on the Isonzo on Aug. 19. Their first rush carried the front trenches over the full 25 miles of line from Plava to the sea. The chief attack was delivered in the Carso plateau heights, but a bridge-head was captured and another crossing of the Isonzo forced at Anhovo between Plava and Canale. There were 7,600 prisoners captured on the first day of this new assault. All through the week the battle was pressed, British monitors again assisting by a bombardment of the coast. On Aug. 27 Monte Santo had been captured, and the total of prisoners to date had reached 600 officers and 23,000 men, with 75 big guns and much valuable material. By Aug. 29 the main centre of the battle had shifted beyond Monte Santo to the higher peaks of the Bainsizza plateau. The line had been advanced by about 4 miles on a front of 12½ miles. General Borojevic's troops continued to dispute this progress stubbornly, and while Italian pressure won a foothold on Monte San Gabrielle, the Austrians forced them back slightly on the Carso on Sept. 4 between Brestovica and the sea. The line was, however, rectified the same day. For more than a fortnight fierce fighting raged round San Gabrielle and on the Bainsizza plateau. Austrian counter-attacks in force were beaten off and all the new ground held except a few of the advanced posts. Towards the end of September there came a lull. Altogether the Italians, since the beginning of the August offensive, had taken 30,000 prisoners, though as an off-set the Austrians claimed to have captured 6,000. The situation appeared to be secure, notwithstanding that, owing to the disorganisation of Russia, Austria had no longer any apprehension in respect of her Galician front.

The Invasion

The great counter-stroke, in which German arms and German plotting were to be equally employed, fell on Oct. 24. Two days earlier the presence of powerful German reinforcement had been known, but the Italian command was confident it would withstand the stroke. Unfortunately the strength of the new forces available

to the enemy was underestimated, though even so the sudden demoralisation of the Second Army, which had hitherto fought with splendid courage, was almost inexplicable. The first onrush shattered the Italian line from Tolmino north-westward for 20 miles, opening a broad road over the Julian and Carnio Alps Passes for the enemy advance. Ten thousand prisoners were claimed at the end of the first day's battle, and with them were divisional and brigade staffs. The immediate consequence was that the billy regions beyond the Isonzo, won so hardly during the preceding year, had to be surrendered afresh. The Third Army on the Carso had to be withdrawn. Gorizia fell again on Oct. 28 to the Austrians, who, pressing forward with their German allies, next occupied Udine, which had hitherto been the Italian general headquarters. The Italians fell back to the line of the River Tagliamento, fighting rearguard actions, but unable to withdraw with complete success. Owing to the swiftness of the enemy's advance from the north, most of the Second Army was cut off near Latisana on the lower Tagliamento. The enemy claimed captures up to a total 180,000 men and 1,800 guns, and in any case the losses were so serious that a stand on the Tagliamento, which would have been a formidable obstacle, had it been in flood, was not practicable. Nor could the oncoming enemy be arrested at the Livenza, a smaller river. General Borojevic, the Austrian leader who had been so hard pressed in earlier months, now had on his right German armies under Generals Below and Krobatin, while supporting them another Austrian army under General Conrad was pressing down from the Trentino through the Sugano Valley towards Asiago and the cities of the Venetian Plain.

During this period of national crisis the Boselli Ministry, long tottering, fell. Signor Orlando, who had taken vigorous action as Minister of the Interior against pacifist and pro-German propaganda, became Prime Minister on Oct. 30. Signor Bissolati, leader of the patriotic wing of the Socialists, remained in the Cabinet, this time taking the portfolio of Public Assistance and Pensions, and Baron Sonnino resumed charge of Foreign Affairs. The effect of the invasion peril was to bring a new sense of national unity and determination to resist. The Premiers of Great Britain and France hastened to Italy to confer with Signor Orlando, and at Rapallo the decision to set up an Allied War Council with a military staff was reached on Nov. 9. On joining this, as representative of Italy, General Cadorna handed over the chief command in the field to General Diaz. French and British assistance was sent to Italy with all expedition possible, so that within a fortnight troops were pouring in to her help. This was apart from the blows on the Aisne, on the Passchendaele ridges, and at Cambrai, by which indirect pressure was put on the German high command.

The Italian armies retreated to the line of the River Piave. The effect of the abandonment of the wide region to the north-east was to shorten the front by nearly two-thirds, and here, 15 miles from Venice and Padua, it was possible at last to hold the enemy while recuperating from the heavy losses in man-power and in armaments and awaiting the co-operation of the Allies.

PRINCIPAL DATES

Jan. 6, 1917.—Mr. Lloyd George in Rome.
March 26.—Sir William Robertson on Italian Front.

May 14.—First offensive in Isonzo opened.
May 15.—Capture of Mt. Kuk and Mt. Vodice and Hill 174.
May 23.—Advance on Carso; capture of Jamiano.
June 10.—Mt. Ortigara and Agnello Pass taken in Trentino.
June 11.—Capture of Corno Caveneto. Italians occupied Yanina (Greek Epirus).
Aug. 20.—Second offensive on Isonzo and the Carso.
Aug. 27.—Capture of Mt. Santo.
Aug. 29.—Advance on Bainsizza plateau.
Oct. 24.—German invasion began.
Oct. 28.—Fall of Gorizia.
Oct. 29.—Fall of Udine.
Nov. 10.—Fall of Asiago.
Nov. 11.—Italian line established on the Piave

THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

The Russian Revolution came in March 1917 as a tremendous incident in the yet greater welter of the world-war. It profoundly modified the part Russia was able to play during the year as one of the Allies, and its disclosures explained in some measure the collapse of her forces before the victorious march of von Mackensen through Galicia and Poland in 1915. The revolution reacted, moreover, on the internal politics of the allied countries. From the military point of view there were consequences in the further loss of Russian territory, including the great port of Riga and the island of Oesel at the head of the Gulf, and had not the enemy been too closely pressed on the western and Italian fronts, it would appear that his successes in the Baltic provinces and in the Bukovina would have been more relentlessly pursued. Instead, by the success of the Leninite Maximalists, who offered to negotiate a peace, notwithstanding the engagements of earlier Russian Governments with the Allies, the Central Powers gained for a time advantages even more valuable than they could have wrung by force of arms from distracted Russia.

Although the announcement of the Tsar's abdication came as a complete surprise to Europe and the Allies, the political ferment had been brewing all through the winter. The failure to support Rumania and the sharp check to General Brusiloff's great offensive of the summer of 1916 had been due to the breakdown of supplies and transport, and even of munitions, though large supplies of these came from Great Britain. But over and beyond this, the civilian population had suffered severe privations under the maladministration of the old régime, and this intensified the demands made through the overwhelming majority in the Duma for a representative government. It became evident that the Tsar's German connections and propensities were exercising undue influence at court, where the sinister and extraordinary spell laid by the notorious monk Rasputin had stirred the bitter resentment even of the Grand Dukes. When Rasputin was murdered at the end of December 1916, it was a nephew of the Tsar who was commonly understood to have been the instrument of his removal.

Preluding the fall of the Tsardom came a series of acute political crises and changes of Ministry. M. Stuermer, the Prime Minister, found himself faced with overwhelming hostility from the Duma, relations with which were broken off in November 1916. He was, however, himself

forced to resign office immediately afterwards. On Nov. 25, M. Trepoff, who had been Minister of Ways and Communications, and had to his credit the completion of the new railway from Petrograd to the northern, but ice-free, port of Alexandrovsk, became Prime Minister. His brief régime was notable for one public utterance, the assertion in the Duma, on Dec. 2, that an agreement had been concluded in the previous year between Great Britain, France, and Russia, with the later assent of Italy, establishing Russia's claim to the Dardanelles and Constantinople. M. Trepoff failed to restore peace between the Tsar and the Duma, of which M. Rodzianko was re-elected President on Dec. 6 by 255 votes to 26. On the afternoon of Dec. 23 the proceedings of the Zemstvo or Municipal Congress were interrupted by the police, and when, following changes in other offices, M. Protopopoff was reappointed on Jan. 5 Minister of the Interior (the post he had previously held under M. Stuermer), the doubts as to the patriotic intentions of the Government were again excited. On Jan. 10 M. Trepoff resigned with one of his colleagues, and Prince Golitzin became Premier. He declared his determination to "treat Parliament with the respect and forbearance to which the Government itself was entitled," but power became concentrated in the hands of M. Protopopoff, who remained in office. The Duma was left in prolonged recess and government was attempted by rigorous executive action backed by the strictest censorship. Other members of the Ministry, notably M. Pokrovsky, the new Foreign Minister, protested, and there were more resignations.

M. Protopopoff, indeed, at the New Year reception at the Tsar's Selo Palace, approached the President of the Duma with the proffered hand of reconciliation, but M. Rodzianko's sharp "Never!" symbolised in one incident the irretrievable situation. M. Rittich was appointed Minister of Agriculture, but failed to devise plans by which the abundant supplies of the country might be distributed among a people muddled into starvation. The reopening of the Duma was promised for Jan. 25, but a week before that date the reassembly was postponed till Feb. 27. M. Rodzianko sought and obtained an audience with the Tsar, but it became evident that the Emperor was determined to maintain the Ministry in office.

In the midst of these confused affairs Lord Milner arrived in Petrograd on Jan. 29, as a member of the British War Cabinet. It was during this period also that the Tsar instituted a special conference, of which M. Sazonoff and M. Goremykin were members, to discuss the future organisation of a reunited Poland and her relations with Russia. On Feb. 6 the Petrograd Stock Exchange, which had been closed since the outbreak of war, reopened. There were lavish entertainments to the British Parliamentary delegates also. So little was the forthcoming upheaval foreseen, that on Feb. 18 the Minister of Commerce and Industry introduced a Bill for the creation of a fleet of Russian merchant ships at a cost of £10,000,000.

The Duma Assembled

When, on Feb. 27, the Duma was eventually called together, the pent-up feelings of the people, short of food through incompetence rather than through scarcity, found quick expression. The new Minister of Agriculture endeavoured to allay the storm by a speech full of promises and explanation, but the state of public opinion was

illustrated by two street disturbances in Petrograd. These were dispersed at that time. The Duma, however, was further incensed by the arrest of certain of its members in the workmen's group. On March 8 there was a renewal of the street disorders in the capital, and then for nearly a week Petrograd was cut off from Western Europe by a veil of mystery and silence. In the interval events developed rapidly. M. Protopopoff and his colleagues called on the troops to put down the disorders, and the Duma was peremptorily prorogued on March 11. But the Army was already wavering. Three Guard regiments and several of the line went over to the cause of the people and the Duma. There was some fighting in the street, but the popular rising triumphed with surprising ease. First the prisons and then the law-courts were captured. M. Protopopoff fled from the Ministry of the Interior, which fell into the possession of the insurgents. In the afternoon some of the troops and the police still standing with the old régime opened a fusillade on the crowds assembled on the Nevsky Prospect and the Champs-de-Mars. Sight of the blood maddened the populace, and the troops who had joined them. At night, under the powerful searchlights of the police, the struggle became intense. The fall of the great fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul, like the capture of the Bastille in Paris, marked the climax of the revolutionary success. By March 12 the entire city, including the Winter Palace, was in the hands of the people. The famous Preobrajensky Guard had declared against the Tsardom. Similar upheaval took place at Moscow.

Throughout this anxious period the Tsar had been at the Field Headquarters of the Army. To him on March 11 M. Rodzianko addressed an urgent message for action to "summon quickly persons enjoying the influence of the country to form a new Government." In a later message he declared, "The last hour has sounded, when the fate of the country and of the dynasty will be decided." The Council of Workmen's Delegates, a body of long standing, assembled at the Tauris Palace, added representatives of the revolutionary troops, and constituted the Council of Workmen and Soldiers, or Soviet, which played so prominent a part in the next few months, during which it became for a time the organ of such Government as prevailed. The Duma itself set up an Executive Committee which assumed the responsibility for restoring public order. Its members were Messrs. Rodzianko, Kerensky, Tehkheidze, Shulgin, Milukoff, Karauloff, Konovaloff, Dmitriukoff, Rzeusky, Shidlovsky, Nekrasoff, Prince Lvoff, and Col. Engelhardt, of whom the last named was appointed commandant of the garrison. The Tsar's first reply to the appeals made to him was to appoint General Ivanoff as dictator to suppress the revolution, but the General was unable to reach the capital, as the railways were in possession of the people. The Tsar himself made a half-hearted attempt to proceed in the Imperial train to Moscow, but finally turned to Pskoff, the headquarters of General Ruzsky. Here, late at night on March 14, he received M. Gutchkoff and M. Shulgin, two commissaries from the Duma, and to them he delivered, after an hour's conversation, his act of abdication, in these terms:

The Tsar's Last Decree

"By the Grace of God, We, Nicholas II, Emperor of All the Russias, Tsar of Poland, Grand Duke of Finland, etc., to all our faithful subjects be it known:

"In the days of a great struggle against a foreign enemy, who has been endeavouring for three years to enslave our country, it pleased God to send Russia a further painful trial.

"Internal troubles threatened to have a fatal effect on the further progress of this obstinate war. The destinies of Russia, the honour of her heroic Army, the happiness of the people, and the whole future of our beloved country demand that the war should be conducted at all costs to a victorious end.

"The cruel enemy is making his last efforts and the moment is near when our valiant Army, in concert with our glorious Allies, will finally overthrow the enemy.

"In these decisive days in the life of Russia we have thought that we owed to our people the close union and organisation of all its forces for the realisation of rapid victory; for which reason, in agreement with the Imperial Duma, we have recognised that it is for the good of the country that we should abdicate the Crown of the Russian State and lay down the Supreme Power.

"Not wishing to separate ourselves from our beloved son, we bequeath our heritage to our brother, the Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch, with our blessing for the future of the Throne of the Russian State.

"We bequeath it to our brother to govern in full union with the national representatives sitting in the Legislative institutions, and to take his inviolable oath to them in the name of our well-beloved country.

"We call upon all faithful sons of our native land to fulfil their sacred and patriotic duty in obeying the Tsar at the painful moment of national trials and to aid him, together with the representatives of the nation, to conduct the Russian State in the way of prosperity and glory.

"May God Help Russia."

The Grand Duke Michael expressed his willingness next day "to accept the supreme powers only if this should be the desire of our great people, who must, by means of a plebiscite, through their representatives in the Constituent Assembly, establish the form of Government and the new fundamental laws of the Russian State."

The last act of the Tsar before abdicating was to appoint Prince Lvoff, the veteran Liberal statesman, as Prime Minister. On March 15 a Provisional Government was constituted. Temporarily its most prominent member was M. Miliukoff, the Foreign Minister, who as leader of the Cadet Party had a European reputation. But from the outset prominence was gained by two younger men, belonging to the more advanced sections—M. Terestchenko, a young merchant with Labour ideals who became Minister of Finance, and M. Kerensky, the leader of the Socialist Toil Party, who as Minister of Justice held under arrest a small army of leaders under the old régime. These included six former Prime Ministers as well as M. Protopopoff and General Sukhomlinoff, against the last named of whom were brought specific charges of having attempted to betray the national cause to the enemy while he was acting as Minister of War.

The ex-Tsar and Tsaritsa with their family were at first detained at their former palace of Tsarskoe Seio, but in August more rigorous confinement was ordered, and the prisoners were eventually removed to Tobolsk in Siberia. The Dowager Empress, whose health was poor, was allowed to retire to Livadia. All the remaining members of the Romanoff family took the oath of fidelity to the new Government, and the Grand

Duke Nicholas was nominated for the command-in-chief of the armies, but was displaced to make way for General Alexieff. In August all the Romanoffs were deprived of the franchise right of citizens.

On March 19 M. Miliukoff formally notified the Ambassadors of the Allied Powers of the abdication of the Tsar and of the assumption of office by the Provisional Government. Mr. Lloyd George, on behalf of the British Government, addressing a message of congratulation to Prince Lvoff in reply, said: "Much as we appreciate the loyal and steadfast co-operation which we have received from the late Emperor and the armies of Russia during the past two and half years, yet I believe that the revolution whereby the Russian people have based their destinies on the sure foundation of freedom is the greatest service which they have yet made to the cause for which the Allied peoples have been fighting since August 1914."

Prince Lvoff's Government had, in fact, in a manifesto of March 19, definitely proclaimed their fidelity to the Allied cause, and repeated their intention of summoning a Constituent Assembly to decide on the form of Government. Before describing the vicissitudes in government which brought about the failure to maintain the promised assistance during 1917, the situation as it was developing in the field prior to the revolution may be briefly described. At the end of 1916 the Russian Army, badly supplied and equipped, was still fighting valiantly to assist Rumania by offensives in the Eastern Carpathians and in Moldavia. The battles proceeded with fluctuating success into January, when a further offensive was opened by the Russians in the Riga area along the River Aa. By February, however, the initiative in all the Russian fields was passing to the enemy, though ground lost in these attacks was frequently regained. On Feb. 14 the Russian classes of 1897-1898 were called to the colours, and had they arrived normally an additional million effectives would have been added to the Army in a few months. When, after the revolution, General Alexieff resumed the duties of Chief of the General Staff, and soon after went to the chief command in the field in March, there appeared ground for expectation that the deficiencies in supplies and transport arrangement would be made good, and that the full weight of a united and democratic Russia would be flung on the side of the Allies. The armies themselves took the oath of fidelity to the new Government on March 25.

It soon became apparent, however, that the throwing down of the autocracy had introduced disintegrating effects into the Army and destroyed the discipline without which fighting became impossible. A party in the State, headed by M. Lenin, openly advocated the conclusion of a separate peace, and a manifesto by the Workmen's and Soldiers' Council, urging that officers in the Army should be elected by soldiers and calling for the relaxation of ordinary military law, brought a wholesale demoralisation. The first serious reverse came on the Stokhod River early in April, when the enemy captured nearly 10,000 prisoners, and the Russian Army began a series of non-resisting retreats. Following a visit by M. Gutchkoff, Minister for War, to the south-west front, 23 generals and 114 other officers holding high command were relieved of their posts, and on May 16 General Brusiloff, who led the brilliantly successful offensive of 1916, despairing of restoring cohesion to his troops, also asked leave to resign. With him went General Gurko. General Ruzsky had

already been succeeded in the northern command by General Dragomiroff.

Rise of the Soviet

The Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, which was rapidly gaining chief political control, had already shaken the position of the first Provisional Government. It repudiated an explicit declaration by M. Miliukoff that Russia would conclude no separate peace, and also demanded a revision of the agreements which had been made from time to time with the Allies, more especially in respect of the future of Constantinople. On May 6 it passed a general vote of confidence in the Provisional Government, but only by a majority of 35 in a vote of 2,500 delegates. Two days later it received with satisfaction an official invitation from the Scandinavian Socialists to an International Congress at Stockholm. The Government invited the Soviet Executive to participate in a coalition government. The offer was declined by the Executive by 23 votes to 22, but a full meeting of delegates decided in the opposite sense.

From the new Government formed on May 16 M. Miliukoff disappeared, and his place was taken by M. Terestchenko, while M. Kerensky undertook the Ministry of War and the rebuilding of Russia's military strength. On May 20 the new Government issued a fresh declaration, repudiating in the most emphatic terms any suggestion of a separate peace. M. Kerensky proceeded to visit the Army at the various headquarters, and was enthusiastically received. On June 3 Mr. Henderson arrived in Petrograd on behalf of the British War Cabinet. M. Thomas (French Minister of Munitions) and M. Vandervelde (the Belgian Socialist Minister) were also in the Russian capital. Their task was to assist the new Government, and notably M. Kerensky and his party, in fighting the extremist section, who encouraged fraternisation between Russia and the enemy soldiers along the front and opposed the Provisional Government's intention of undertaking a helated offensive. On June 10 the German commanders on the eastern front had proposed an unlimited armistice with the Russian troops, and although this was indignantly rejected by vote, there were large bodies of Russian soldiers willing to fraternise. The enemy encouraged this attitude by refraining from active attack. These events strengthened the agitation of the Maximalist or Leninite section of the Soviet in opposing M. Kerensky's plans, but did not enable them to secure a majority vote for their point of view. On the other hand, the Duma, in a secret session, adopted on June 17 a resolution for an immediate offensive in close co-operation with the Allies. This was almost its last act. It had for some time ceased to exercise any positive function. On June 23 the All-Russia Congress of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates voted with unanimity for the abolition of the Duma, as a possible centre of counter-revolution.

General Brusiloff's Offensive

General Brusiloff, who had returned to his command, opened, however, the one great attack of the year on July 1. The Allies had supplied munitions in large quantities, and the preliminary bombardment was over the wide front from the Pripiet Marshes southward to the Dniester River. In the first day's battle 10,000 prisoners and 14 guns were captured, and the village of Konichy captured, north of Brzezany, 50 miles south-east of Lemberg. On the following day the troops broke into the enemy lines on a 50-mile front each

side of Brzezany, attacking from Zhorow along the Tarnopol—Lemberg railway, and taking another 6,300 prisoners. South of the Dniester General Korniloff pressed successfully beyond Stanislaw towards Halicz, the important town on the Dniester covering Lemberg, before which the offensive of 1916 broke down. By a brilliant stroke on July 9 General Korniloff took from the Austrians 131 officers, 7,000 men, and 48 guns, including 12 heavy guns. He followed up the success swiftly, and two days later was in possession of Halicz, and had a total of 10,000 prisoners and 80 guns. Still advancing, he reached Kalusz on the River Lomnica, a tributary of the Dniester, and by July 13 had seized all the upper crossings of the river. Altogether the Russian offensive had yielded in 10 days upwards of 30,000 prisoners. The enemy had not anticipated so heavy a blow, but now began to resist more strongly. In a counter-attack on July 16 the Russians were forced to give some ground and lost 900 men. Under repeated attacks they withdrew from the west bank of the Lomnica and from Kalusz. Demoralisation set in afresh: troops ordered to attack assembled instead in meetings to discuss whether or not they should obey orders. The results were disastrous. On July 22 the Russian Army was retreating to the east. Halicz, so long struggled for, was given up again; and on July 23 Tarnopol, the railway town on the Sereth, had been yielded with scarcely a shot in defence. Stanislaw followed, and by July 25 the whole of the Russian southern armies were moving backward. Bucacz, Tiumacz, Ottynia, and Delatyn were evacuated on July 26, the railway junction Kolomea (on the River Pruth between Stanislaw and Czernowitz, the capital of the Bukovina) on July 27. By the end of the winter the Russians, who had from the beginning of the war always maintained a hold in the corner of Galicia, were withdrawn over the frontier. The retreat meant that hard-won positions in the Carpathians had also to be abandoned. General Brusiloff resigned his hopeless task as Commander-in-Chief on August 1, and General Korniloff was appointed in his place. There was no check, however, as yet in the retreat. The Bukovina was relinquished, and on Aug. 3 Czernowitz again became Austrian—the sixth change of ownership during the war. The enemy claimed that during the breakdown they had captured in Galicia and Bukovina 22,000 prisoners and 200 guns.

M. Kerensky

During these disastrous days a fresh political crisis developed at Petrograd. Disorders fomented by the Maximalists against the Provisional Government broke out, and when they were checked on July 19 M. Lenin became a fugitive. He was heard of a week later in Finland. An attempt was made on M. Kerensky's life on July 20. On July 22 Prince Lvoff resigned office, with four of his colleagues. M. Kerensky, at the request of his colleagues, became Premier, while retaining the portfolio of Minister for War and Marine. The new Premier was already on his way to army headquarters, and on July 25, in reply to an appeal from the Army commanders, the Government unanimously agreed to restore the death-penalty for military offences at the front. A proclamation urging the necessity of maintaining an efficient fight against the enemy was issued to all the Councils of the Soviet and all the Committees in the Army and the Fleet, under the authority of M. Tchekidze, the Socialist leader. A Moscow congress gave a further mandate for energetic

action to stop the national peril. M. Kerensky, however, met with so much opposition in framing a policy and a Government, that on Aug. 4 he took the bold course of resigning altogether. The jarring sections recognised that no other national leader was available, and the following day M. Kerensky was back in office with a free hand. Except for the Cadets, who could not accept his agrarian policy, he was promised the support of all the advanced parties, and by next day had completed a full Ministry. He was able to include, indeed, four members of the Cadet party in their individual capacities, and M. Tseretelli, who remained outside the Ministry with M. Kerensky's full approval, formed a link with the Soviet. On Aug. 25 a National Congress assembled at Moscow and extended over several days. Speeches were delivered by M. Kerensky and by General Korniloff. The Commander-in-Chief gave a grave warning as to the position at the front, and earnestly appealed for the restoration of full disciplinary powers. The Soviet extremists treated his warnings with disdain, though the Congress as a whole agreed that the war must be carried to the bitter end.

Fall of Riga

The reality behind General Korniloff's warning was disclosed almost immediately. Preceding it by a naval demonstration in the Gulf, the Germans launched on Sept. 1 a new and strong attack on the port of Riga. On that day they crossed the River Dvina near Vexhulle, 18 miles above the port, and threatened an encircling movement which would cut the railway to Petrograd. The northern Russian Army, disorganised and undisciplined, offered a feeble resistance on the Jaegel River north of the Dvina, but this was quickly overcome. Many of the men, indeed, refused to fight, and by Sept. 3 the city and the surrounding country had been evacuated. The town was set on fire and the fortifications and bridges blown up. German warships at once appeared in the Gulf and began to shell the villages on the Livonian shore south of Pernau. The Russians eventually staved their line on Friedrichstadt, about 50 miles above Riga on the Dvina. In the city of Riga they lost 120 officers as prisoners, 7,500 rank and file, 180 guns, 300 machine guns, and several armoured cars.

Petrograd was now more directly threatened than at any previous period in the war. The Central Committee of the Soviet again urgently appealed to all the democratic forces to support the Government, and the death-penalty was again introduced as applicable to civilians and soldiers alike if guilty of crime. The capital was closed; there were many arrests and expulsions.

General Korniloff's Revolt

A new crisis arose. General Korniloff, on Sept. 10, made a demand that he should be appointed Dictator with power to form a new Government. M. Kerensky thereupon denounced the Commander-in-Chief and his Chief of Staff, General Lukomsky, as traitors to the revolution, dismissed them from their posts, and nominated General Klembovsky as the new Commander-in-Chief. The last-named refused to take office, and M. Kerensky assumed the functions himself. General Korniloff threatened to march his army on Petrograd, but his movement never secured any substantial support. General Alexieff took up the cause of the Government and received

General Korniloff's formal submission. General Kirmoff, who had headed the march on Petrograd, committed suicide after ordering his troops to lay down their arms. A smaller revolt by the Cossacks under General Kaledin was quelled before it gained headway.

The result of the crisis was to call back to command of the army General Ruzsky and General Dragomiroff. It strengthened M. Kerensky's personal position. Assisted by General Verkhovsky, as Minister for War, he proceeded to reduce the effective strength of the Army by one-third in order to purge it of all supporters of the Korniloff movement. General Alexieff thereupon resigned afresh. In the meantime, M. Kerensky had established a Directory of Five and formally proclaimed Russia a Republic on Sept. 16. There was some stiffening of resistance to the enemy, who, heavily occupied on the western front, made no immediate attempt to press his advantage in the east.

M. Kerensky had disposed of Generals Korniloff and Kaledin, but a more serious menace arose to his authority, and to such stability as he was able to give to any form of Government, by the encouragement which the course of recent events had afforded to the Maximalist wing of the Soviet, now becoming known as the Bolsheviks. M. Tchekheide and the committee of the Council, more or less favourable towards M. Kerensky, were driven from office by a hostile vote. The demoralised state of the Army enabled the Germans, on Sept. 22, to seize the bridgehead positions at Jakobstadt on the Dvina, and although south of the Riga-Pskoff railway Russian detachments not only stood firm, but undertook a small offensive, that action was purely local and temporary in its effects. There was a similarly sporadic success by Russian troops at Vashkontz, 20 miles south of Czernowitz and close to the Moldavian frontier. Meantime a Democratic Convention had been held at Petrograd with no very definite result. M. Kerensky was still endeavouring to shape an instrument of government on coalition lines. As eventually constituted, it comprised three revolutionary Socialists, four Socialist Democrats, three Independent Socialists, one Radical Democrat, four Cadets, and two non-party members.

A new enemy threat to Petrograd developed suddenly when, on Oct. 13, German troops, under cover of a strong fleet, landed on the large island of Oesel, one of the group guarding the entrance to the Gulf of Riga. The island and its neighbours were quickly overrun, and a landing was temporarily effected on the mainland of Esthonia. The Russian naval squadron, which at first appeared in danger of being cut off, after putting up a spirited fight, was able to escape to Reval. More than 10,000 soldiers, however, were taken prisoners and stores and guns were lost. The loss of the islands definitely brought Petrograd within the war zone. M. Kerensky was making plans to remove the seat of Government to Moscow when he was himself ejected from power. He had previously divested himself of the secondary office of Commander-in-Chief in favour of General Dukhonin.

First symptoms of the new change followed an order by the Military Governor of Petrograd for certain troops to move into the city. The Military Committee of the Soviet ordered the troops not to obey the command. M. Lenin suddenly reappeared in the capital to head the Maximalists. On Nov. 7, as the result of a *coup d'état*, the Leninists seized the reins of power. M. Kerensky

fled to the nearest army headquarters, and, after haranguing the troops, persuaded them to march with him on Petrograd. Against this action the Leninites, through the telegraphs which they controlled, ordered all the armies to acknowledge them only as the new Government. At Tsarskoe Selo M. Kerensky and his troops gained a temporary success, and again won possession of the telegraphs; but the soldiers melted away, and hopes that had been excited that M. Kerensky might be able, by joining hands with Generals Korniloff and Kaledin, to retrieve the situation went with it. In Moscow, as in Petrograd, the Leninites became established in power. Their first act was to set up a new Council of Commissioners of the People with Lenin himself as President, M. L. Trotsky as Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, and M. N. Krilenko, a second Lieutenant in the army, as Commissioner for War. This Council issued an order to the Commander-in-Chief "to approach the commanding authorities of the enemy armies with an offer of a cessation of all hostile activities for the purpose of opening peace parlayes." General Dukhonin refused to obey such a command, and was then ordered to turn over his office to M. Krilenko. The Leninites next disbanded all men in the services over thirty-eight. They also published the "secret" treaties of Russia with the Allied Powers, but little fresh information was given to the public as a consequence.

THE RUSSIAN FRONT

Principal Dates

- Nov. 25, 1916.—M. Trepoff succeeds M. Stuermer as Premier.
- Dec. 28.—Murder of Rasputin.
- Jan. 5, 1917.—M. Protopopoff reappointed Minister of Interior.
- Jan. 10.—Prince Golitzin Premier.
- Jan. 29.—Lord Milner in Petrograd.
- Feb. 27.—Duma reassembled.
- March 11.—Duma prorogued.
- March 14.—Abdication of the Tsar.
- March 15.—Prince Lvoff's first Provisional Government.
- April 7.—Russian reverse on the Stokhod. Non-resisting retreat begun.
- May 16.—Second Provisional Government formed. M. Miliukoff retired. M. Kerensky Minister for War.
- June 3.—Mr. Henderson arrived in Petrograd.
- June 23.—Soviet decreed dissolution of the Duma.
- July 1.—General Brusiloff opened offensive in Galicia.
- July 11.—Capture of Halicz.
- July 16.—Austrian counter-offensive.
- July 22.—M. Kerensky became Premier.
- July 23.—Fall of Tarnopol.
- July 24.—Fall of Stanislaw.
- July 26.—Fall of Kolomea.
- Aug. 1.—General Korniloff succeeded General Brusiloff as Commander-in-Chief.
- Aug. 3.—Fall of Czernowitz.
- Aug. 4.—M. Kerensky resigned. Recalled with full powers.
- Aug. 25.—Moseow Conference.
- Sept. 3.—Fall of Riga.
- Sept. 10.—General Korniloff's demand to be Dictator.
- Sept. 16.—Russia proclaimed a Republic.
- Oct. 13.—Germans landed on Oesel Island.
- Nov. 7.—Leninite *coup d'état*.

THE ENTRY OF THE UNITED STATES

War was formally declared by the United States on Germany on April 6, 1917. Relations were subsequently severed with Austria-Hungary and Turkey, but were still maintained officially with Bulgaria. The first American shots in battle were fired on Oct. 29. It was known, however, from the beginning that effective co-operation on the European battlefields could not take place till the spring of 1918, when the troops authorised to be raised by Congress would be trained. On the other hand, naval help in policing the sea was available almost at once; financial aid was immediately forthcoming; and the blockade of Germany was immensely strengthened by the adhesion of the United States to the Allied cause, with the consequent embargo on exports which might find their way to the enemy through European neutrals.

That the United States must eventually join hands with the Allies had appeared inevitable from the early days of the war, though the long delay and the earnest endeavour made by President Wilson and his Cabinet to avoid the rupture with Germany stand on record as evidence of the desire of the United States to hold aloof from the struggle had that course been possible. At the end of 1916 President Wilson was still relying on the promise in the German Note of May 4 of that year that the sinking by submarines of steamers, without warning and without opportunity for passengers, American or otherwise, to escape, should not continue. In the first weeks of 1917, however, the party which believed in a reckless and ruthless use of the submarine as the way in which the war might be won had gained the ascendancy in Germany. On Jan. 31 formal intimation was given to the Washington Government that Germany would sink at sight all ships within a "barred zone," which included vast areas of the Atlantic Ocean and most of the Mediterranean Sea. An insolent offer was made that certain ships, whose sailings were to be duly notified and route defined, and who should carry distinctive marks approved by Germany, would be allowed to sail. President Wilson's reply to this truculent demand was to dismiss Count Bernstorff, the German Ambassador in Washington, on Feb. 3, while the dispatch on Feb. 10 of two American steamers, the *Orleans* and *Rochester*, through the danger zone and without heed to the German threat was a direct challenge to the attempt at coercing a free nation. The two vessels arrived safely at Bordeaux, where they were received with extraordinary enthusiasm. In the meantime President Wilson applied to Congress for a Bill authorising him to arm merchantmen. The House of Representatives agreed without delay, but a dozen members of the Senate were able to obstruct the Bill till Congress automatically rose on March 4. In this emergency President Wilson decided, on March 9, to authorise the arming of these ships on his own responsibility, and to apply to a new session of Congress for the necessary confirmation. He was moved to this action by reason of the fact that, save for the two ships mentioned above, all American shipping had temporarily been held up, and that German and pacifist interests, which were still strong in the United States, were busily occupied in fomenting labour troubles and riots in various parts of the country.

The special session of Congress had been called for April 15, but the crisis arrived earlier as a direct result of the torpedoing without warning,

on March 18, of three American ships, the *City of Memphis*, the *Illinois*, and the *Vigilancia*. President Wilson delayed no longer. He summoned Congress for April 2, and in a memorable Message (printed in full on pp. 885-888) made his declaration of war. The pronouncement was received in Congress practically with unanimity, many of those who had hitherto protested against any action leading towards war now declaring that no other course remained possible. The necessary resolutions were passed by overwhelming majorities in both Houses. They stated: "That the President be and he is hereby authorised and directed to take immediate steps not only to put the country into a thorough state of defence, but also to exert all of its power and employ all of its resources to carry on war against the Imperial German Government and to bring this conflict to a successful termination."

Conscription

The total American Army at the moment of the declaration of war consisted of 5,000 officers and 102,000 men, of whom more than a fourth were in overseas stations or colonies. Steps were immediately necessary, therefore, to provide for the raising and training of an expeditionary force on a scale commensurate with the resources of the country. The Army Draft Bill at once presented to Congress authorised the raising of 500,000 men, and of a further 500,000 later if necessary, by means of conscription. All males between 21 and 30 years of age became eligible and liable, subject to selection, for service. It was estimated that more than 10,000,000 names would appear on the registers set up under the new law. The measure met with some opposition, as the Military Service Acts in Great Britain had done, but it passed through Congress on May 17, and registration under it began on June 5. The advance guard of the future American Army had by then already sailed for Europe. The raising of the second 500,000 men was authorised on July 25.

Equally prompt were the measures taken to deal with other phases of war-making, such as had been evolved by slower methods, learned only by practical experience, among the European democracies. Mr. Hoover, who had been at the head of the Belgian Relief Expedition, was appointed Director of Food Supplies as early as April 9; Mr. Bernard M. Baruch, as official purchaser of raw materials to the Government, at once secured a big reduction in the price of copper supplies as compared with those hitherto paid by the Allied Governments; Mr. Frank Scott became chairman of a Munitions Board; and Mr. Howard E. Coffin, organiser of Munitions and Aeroplane Production.

The close relations which were to subsist with the European Allies—though the United States had not yet adhered to the Pact of London—was emphasised by the arrival in New York and Washington within a few days of each other of important diplomatic missions from Europe. Mr. Balfour (the British Foreign Secretary) was the earliest to arrive on April 22; he was joined four days later by Marshal Joffre and M. Viviani, a former Prime Minister of France. An Italian mission under Prince Udine followed. Mr. Balfour addressed Congress on May 6. The exposition of British aims and her part in the war was more elaborately undertaken in all parts of the United States by Lord Northcliffe, who reached Washington on June 15 and remained for five months; while negotiations in respect of the financial side of the war were continued in a further mission by Lord

Reading, the Lord Chief Justice of England. On the other hand, Rear-Admiral Sims brought a naval squadron to European waters, and Major-General John J. Pershing arrived in London on June 6 at the head of the advance-guard of the United States Army and subsequently proceeded to France. Senator Root was at the head of a special diplomatic mission from the United States to the new revolutionary Government of Russia.

On April 24 Congress passed a War Finance Act, authorising the Secretary of the Treasury to raise by tax-free bonds \$5,000,000,000 to meet the cost of the war and \$2,000,000,000 by certificates of indebtedness, and out of these to lend to the Allies, as required, up to \$3,000,000,000. Under this law the first "Liberty" Loan of \$2,000,000,000 was launched in June; but as early as April 25, immediately after the passing of the Act, Secretary McAdoo handed to the British Ambassador the first Treasury warrant for \$200,000,000 (£40,000,000), and arrangements were made for further monthly advances to the various Allies in Europe.

Closer Blockade

First measures to strengthen the blockade of the Central Powers were taken on July 8, when President Wilson issued an Exports Embargo Proclamation, prohibiting the exportation without Government licence of food, grains, meat, fats, coal, coke, oils, fertilisers, arms, munitions, iron and steel, to take effect from July 15. An arrangement was negotiated to give the American and British Governments control of all Allied and neutral tonnage. Ships on routes not regarded as necessary to the successful conduct of the war were forced to more essential trades. On July 29 a number of Dutch ships were detained in New York and compelled to unload, as they were unable to convince the Government of the innocence of their intended cargo. Still more drastic restrictions were imposed on the Scandinavian neutral countries and Holland by a declaration, on Oct. 19, that no supplies at all were to be sent to these countries unless their Governments conformed to the demand for complete information as to the consumption, production, and requirements of all commodities, especially foodstuffs. This information had been asked for on July 24; a warning was then given that, pending an arrangement as to supplies, the United States would consider that any exports made to the Central Powers would go in reduction of the amounts subsequently allowed. Some of the neutrals, however, had persisted in sending more supplies into Germany, and withheld the information required, and the complete embargo was the American method of stopping this traffic with the enemy.

On the other hand, the American Shipping Board arranged not only for the taking over and refitting in the Allied service of the enemy ships previously held up in American harbours, but actively undertook the building of cargo ships for its own and the Allied nations. On Oct. 20 the Board ordered to be turned over to the French Government 20 steel cargo steamers, ranging from 3,000 to 6,000 tons, then being built, including some for which British and French firms had contracted. On Oct. 15 the Government took over all American vessels (totalling 463 of total tonnage of 2,878,000 tons) of 2,500 tons and upward for distribution, according to size and availability, into trade routes or war transport service.

A great war construction programme for the United States Navy had been under consideration before the outbreak of the war. It provided for

787 vessels, including all types from super-Dreadnought to submarine chasers, at a total estimated cost of £230,080,000. Some of these were rapidly made ready for service, and on Oct. 9 Mr. Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, announced that arrangement had been definitely completed for the immediate building by five companies of the full number of destroyers planned at a cost of £70,000,000.

A correspondingly vast programme of air constructions was also undertaken. An Aerial Bill passed in July provided for an expenditure of £128,000,000 on the Air Service; and in October it was announced that more than 20,000 machines were under construction and an army of pilots were in training.

Labour, as among the European Allies, gave solid support to the necessary war measures, but equally as in Europe there were dissident elements, among whom, especially in the Middle and Far West, the agents of the enemy, and the pacifists more or less in alliance with these agents, conducted a vigorous propaganda. A blow was struck at these activities by raids made on Sept. 5, in more than fifty cities, on the headquarters of the agitating societies, notably the Industrial Workers of the World. Papers, books, lists of members, and cheques were seized and information obtained for subsequent arrests. The principal seizures were made at Chicago, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Spokane, Salt Lake City, and in Montana.

As to the attitude of the United States as a whole in regard to peace, President Wilson's reply, published on Aug. 30, to the Pope's Peace Note was explicit. "The test of every plan of peace," he said, "is this: Is it based upon the faith of all the peoples involved or merely upon the word of an ambitious and intriguing Government on the one hand and of a group of free peoples on the other?" He declared that before the offer was accepted, "we must await some new evidence of the purpose of the great peoples of the Central Empires, as distinguished from their Governments."

Principal Dates

May 7, 1915.—*Lusitania* torpedoed.
Dec. 3.—Capt. Boy-Ed (naval) and Capt. von Papen (military). German attachés at Washington, no longer acceptable to U.S. Government.

Feb. 10, 1916.—German Note to Washington demanded all armed merchantmen to be treated as belligerents. America refused to agree.

April 19.—American Note to Germany following torpedoing of the *Sussex* with Americans on board.

May 4.—Germany offered to abandon submarine war contingent on American interference with British blockade.

Jan. 31, 1917.—Germany notified U.S.A. that she would sink at sight all ships within the "barred zone" from Feb. 1.

Feb. 3.—Count Bernstorff (German Ambassador at Washington) dismissed by President Wilson.

Feb. 10.—Steamers *Orleans* and *Rochester* left New York for Bordeaux in defiance of German threat to sink neutral shipping.

March 4.—Congress rose, after passing in Lower House a Bill authorising the arming of American merchantmen.

March 9.—In consequence of obstruction in Senate, President Wilson acted without waiting for their authority.

March 18.—Three American ships, *City of Memphis*, *Illinois*, and *Vigilancia*, submarined without warning.

April 2.—Special Session of Congress. President Wilson's Message.

April 6.—America declared war on Germany.

April 9.—Mr. Hoover appointed Food Controller. Austria-Hungary severed relations with U.S.A.

April 22.—Mr. Balfour's mission arrived in Washington.

April 24.—War Finance Department authorised loan of \$3,000,000,000 to the Allies.

May 17.—Army Draft Law passed through Congress, authorised raising of 500,000 men, and further 500,000 if necessary, by conscription.

June 5.—Registration of 10,000,000 men liable to conscription began.

June 16.—Lord Northcliffe's mission arrived in Washington. First "Liberty" Loan over-subscribed by £100,000,000.

June 27.—First American troops landed in France.

July 9.—President Wilson issued embargo on exports of food, metal, and coal without licence.

Oct. 29.—First American shots fired in France.

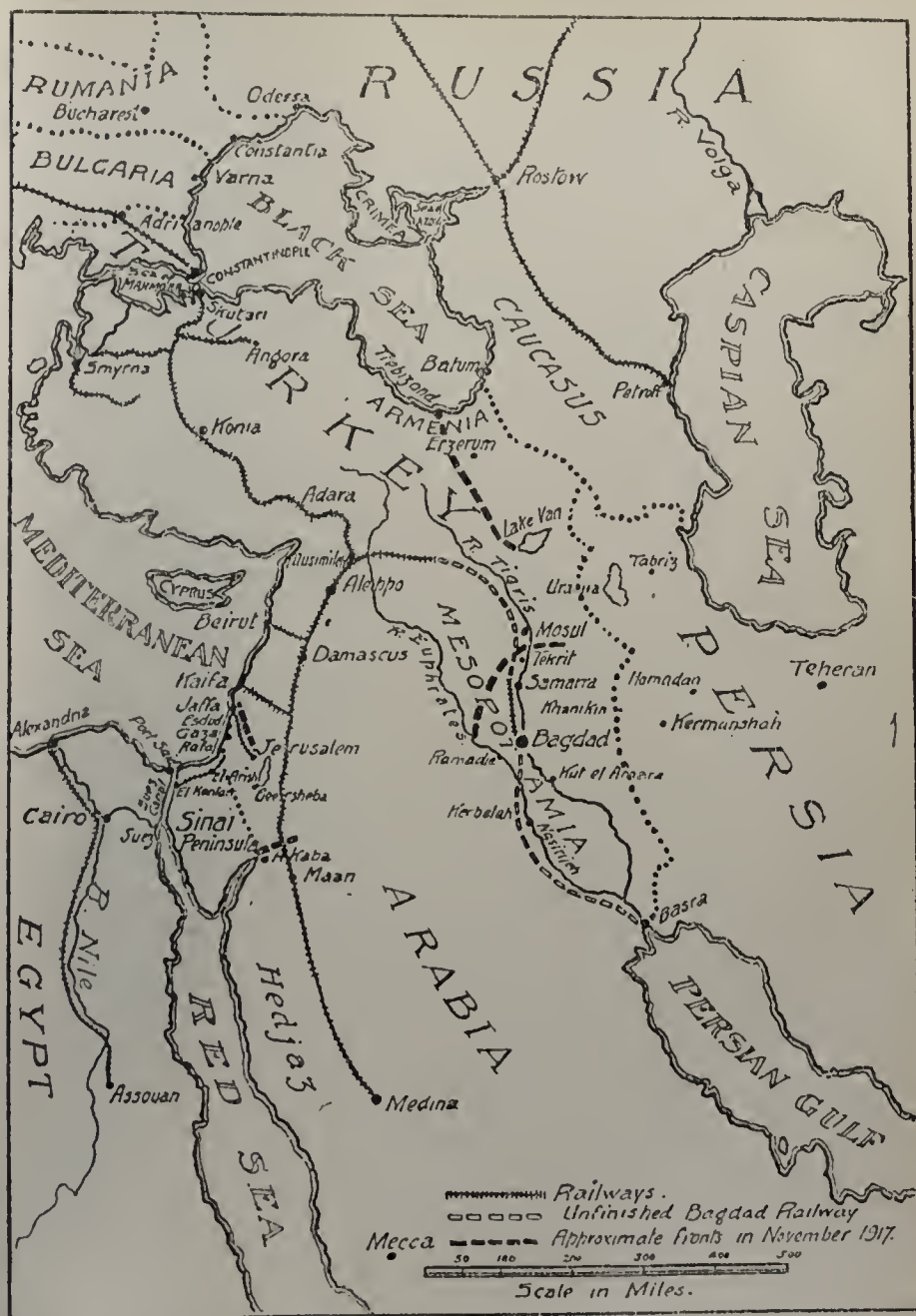
OPERATIONS AGAINST TURKEY

Nothing was more significant of the real failure of Germany in 1917 than her inability to save Turkey from the onward march of invasion on her three fronts. The decline in Turkey's fortune was the more marked by reason of her temporary successes in 1916 in forcing the withdrawal of the British expedition from Gallipoli and in her recapture of Kut and its British garrison on the Tigris. Moreover, in the autumn of 1916, there appeared small indications of any effective counter-recovery in Mesopotamia, and British opinion was directed almost exclusively to the breakdown of the medical and transport arrangements in the earlier operations, which, like the Dardanelles expedition, were the subject of critical inquiry by a Parliamentary Commission. The Russian Armies of the Caucasus and Armenia, which had entered first Erzurum and then Trebizond in the spring of the year, had made no substantial later progress. In 1917, although these armies claimed no fresh successes, they remained firm in defence when the main Russian armies in Europe passed through the ordeal of the revolutionary aftermath. So far as the British expedition in Mesopotamia was concerned, there was, however, a brilliant turning of the situation, and, almost unexpectedly, the regaining of the Kut position was followed by the capture of Bagdad and an advance beyond up the entire length of the eastern completed section of the Bagdad Railway. Finally, after some months of inactivity, there came in November a new and brilliant stroke on the Palestine Front, where Lieut.-Gen. Sir E. H. H. Allenby, by a swift and unexpected turning movement from in front of Gaza, seized the Turkish base at Beersheba, and advanced rapidly on Jerusalem, which surrendered on Dec. 9.

Mesopotamia

The turn in the tide of success may be dated from the appointment as Commander-in-Chief of the Mesopotamian force of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Stanley Maude on Aug. 28, 1916. At that time "the enemy's plan," according to Sir Stanley Maude's later dispatch, "appeared to be to contain our main forces on the Tigris, while a vigorous campaign which would directly threaten India was being developed in Persia. There were indications, too, of an impending move down the Euphrates towards Nasirijeh." The town corresponding in position to Kut on the Tigris.

"To diseminate our troops in order to safeguard the various conflicting interests involved would."



judged Sir Stanley Maude, "have relegated us to a passive defensive everywhere. and it seemed clear from the outset that the true solution of the problem was a resolute offensive, with concentrated forces on the Tigris, thus effectively threatening Bagdad, the centre from which the enemy's

columns were operating. Such a stroke pursued with energy and success would, it was felt, automatically relieve the pressure in Persia and on the Euphrates, and preserve quiet in all districts with the security of which we were charged."

Such an offensive was accordingly prepared

and undertaken. Sir Percy Lake, who preceded Sir Stanley Maude, had already commenced the task of reorganising the transport and supply arrangements from his headquarters at Basra through the arid plains and swamps over which operations had to be conducted, with the Tigris itself as the only route of communication available when the expedition was originally planned. Railways were laid, the port of Basra developed, and large supplies collected from overseas. In October 1916 the headquarters were visited by Gen. Sir Charles Munro, newly appointed Commander-in-Chief in India.

On Dec. 12 the necessary concentration of troops and supplies was completed, and the offensive began. There were two main commands. Lieut.-Gen. A. S. Cobbe held the enemy in his position on the left bank of the Tigris, while another army, including cavalry, under Lieut.-Gen. W. R. Marshall, made a surprise advance and secured a position on the Hai, the old bed of the Tigris, which it leaves at Kut to link up with the Euphrates 100 miles to the south at Nasirijeh. By this move the Turkish forces in the Khadairi bend of the Tigris, east of Kut, were deprived of direct communication with the forces farther west. The position in the bend was a strong one, but after a fortnight's severe fighting it was captured by General Cobbe's army on Jan. 4. There followed two months of further hard fighting for the mastering of the strong Turkish system of trenches astride the Hai, and in the Dabra bend of the Tigris on the other side of Kut. When these were captured, the enemy had been driven entirely from the right bank of the Tigris in the immediate neighbourhood of Kut, which was thus surrounded on all except its northern side.

The Turks still held, indeed, the powerful Sannaiyat lines to the east of Kut, but they were now plainly liable to be outflanked at that point, if and when a crossing of the Tigris could be effected higher up-stream. Elaborate plans were laid to deceive the enemy as to where such an attempt in force would be made. A strong feint of bridging the river was achieved near the liquorice factory of Kut itself. This brought the Turks pouring into the Kut peninsula and detained them there until the real blow had succeeded. Another feint was below Kut at Magasis; a raiding party of Sikhs and Punjabis crossed the river at this point and withdrew again when the purpose was secured.

The place selected for the vital attack was Shumran, about five miles up-river from Kut. There was a simultaneous move against the Sannaiyat lines, which the Turks were still led to believe was the main danger-point, so that at the crisis of the battle troops were withdrawn from Shumran to restore a broken line in the Sannaiyat trenches. The river was crossed at three ferrying points and a bridge was also thrown. The Norfolks had the distinction of making the first passage at daybreak on Feb. 17, and their feat was a complete surprise for the enemy. Thereafter the troops poured over, so that "by nightfall," as Sir Stanley Maude recorded in his dispatch, "our troops had, by their unconquerable valour and determination, found a passage across a river in flood, 340 yards wide, and had secured a position 2,000 yards in depth." The Turks had no option but to withdraw as hurriedly as they might from all the line to the east; they escaped during the ensuing ten days, but left behind 1,670 prisoners. Kut was re-entered by the British on Feb. 26.

The pursuit of the foe was taken up by the river gunboat flotillas. Several Turkish craft were captured, including a steamer full of troops and

wounded; H.M.S. *Firefly*, which had been lost during General Townshend's retreat from Ctesiphon, was recovered. The river-boats *Sumana* and *Pioneer*, the British guns which had been lost at Kut, and immense booty of Turkish guns, stores, and ammunition were also seized in the rapid advance through the 80 miles over which the Turkish fled towards Bagdad.

Bagdad

One last stand the enemy made in front of the great city on the line of the DIALAH River, which flows into the Tigris from the north, eight miles down-stream. General Cobbe, however, had sent forward rapidly a detachment of his army operating on the right bank of the Tigris, and this, outflanking the Turks on the DIALAH, occupied Bagdad railway-station, the terminus of the line on which so many German hopes had been built, on March 10. Threatened thus from the rear, the Turks retreated before Gen. Marshall's force, which crossed the DIALAH the same day and on March 11 entered Bagdad city.

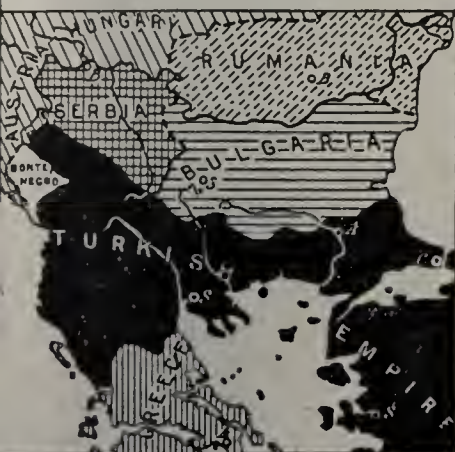
The flight and pursuit did not end at Bagdad. Cavalry followed on the heels of the demoralised enemy as they streamed towards Mosul. By March 14 the British vanguard was already 30 miles beyond Bagdad. Another force proceeded up the DIALAH on a parallel line, occupied the town of Bakuba driving the enemy along the main road towards Teheran. Along this road from the north the Russians, advancing through Persia, had been pressing back another Turkish force, which was thus in danger of being intercepted between the Allied armies. The two retreating bodies of Turks were driven together and forced, with heavy losses in prisoners, to withdraw towards Mosul. Contact between detachments of the British and Russian forces was established on the DIALAH, south-west of Khanikin, on April 4. Simultaneously progress was being made up the entire eastern completed section of the Bagdad Railway, and Samarra, the then terminus, was occupied on April 23. By May 9 the railway section had been completely restored and trains were running regularly over the 70 miles. The 13th and 18th Turkish Army Corps, which had attempted to stay the advance, retired still farther up the Tigris and the Shatt-el-Adnain, which flows into it below Samarra.

The capture of Bagdad involved for the Turks not only the withdrawal of the Tigris Army, but of their secondary force on the Euphrates. After the loss of Nasirijeh, during the first British advance in July 1915, the Turks had made their quarters 40 miles farther up-river at Samawa. When Bagdad fell, a British column was sent across to Feluja on the Euphrates, but the enemy had already foreseen the danger for their army on this line and withdrew it from Samawa to Ramadie, 28 miles above Feluja. The column pushed up the river 12 miles in pursuit in July, but, owing to the heat of the season, operations were then temporarily broken off. On Sept. 23 the advance was renewed with dramatic suddenness. The advanced Turkish positions on the Mushaid Ridge, four miles east of Ramadie, were stormed during the night, and the ensuing battle, which lasted during the whole of Sept. 28, left the British encircling Ramadie itself from east, south-east, and south. The cavalry completed the cordon to the west, while the Euphrates runs along the north side of the town. The Turks were completely trapped, and when the attack was renewed again at daybreak of Sept. 29, they surrendered. Ahmed Bey, the Turkish commander, and his staff were

TURKEY IN EUROPE



Treaty of San Stefano (March 3 1878)

Treaty of Berlin (July 13th 1878)

1912 (before the Balkan War)



1914

among the 145 unwounded officers captured. There were also 3,120 unwounded men, 190 wounded, 13 large guns, and 10 machine guns, besides much material, the largest single capture in any of the Mesopotamian battles.

A corresponding blow was delivered on the Tigris at Tekrit, 100 miles beyond Bagdad. A Turkish base had been established there with a view to a fresh attempt on Bagdad. On Nov. 2 it was suddenly attacked, and in the ensuing battle 2,300 Turks were captured and their plans frustrated.

The Commission

On Nov. 18 General Maude died suddenly at Bagdad. His chief lieutenant during the victorious progress of the year, General Marshall, was appointed his successor.

Just when the situation in Mesopotamia was being so brilliantly retrieved, the report appeared

on June 26, of the Commission appointed to inquire into the operations prior to and up to the fall of Kut. It was a formidable document in every respect. It showed that when General Townshend, in the first advance from Kut, failed to overtake the Turks, he wished to retire to Kut; but the British Cabinet met after orders had been sent to stop the advance and expressed the view that if sufficient men were available, "political reasons" made the occupation of Bagdad desirable. General Townshend had already stated that unless great risk was to be run, greater forces were necessary. In reply to a telegram from home in October 1915, Gen. Sir John Nixon, the Commander-in-Chief in Mesopotamia, expressed the view that no reinforcements were needed in order to occupy Bagdad. The Commission found that the advance was "an offensive movement based upon political and military miscalculations, and attempted with tired and insufficient forces and inadequate pre-

paration.¹ They apportioned responsibility, in the following order, on : Sir John Nixon, "whose confident optimism was the main cause of the decision to advance" ; Lord Hardinge, the Viceroy ; Sir Beauchamp Duff, the Commander-in-Chief in India ; Sir Edmund Barrow, Military Secretary to the India Office ; Mr. Austen Chamberlain, Secretary of State for India ; and the War Committee of the Cabinet.

The Commission also adopted and emphasised the report of the Vincent-Bingley Commission as to the medical breakdown in connection with the expedition. They found that from an early stage the sick and wounded underwent at times great suffering, that this was aggravated after the battle of Qtesiphon, and culminated during the Kut relief operations, when there was a complete breakdown of the medical arrangements. There were severe strictures in regard to the transport deficiencies, concerning which the Commission found "the want of foresight and provision for the most fundamental needs of the expedition reflect discredit upon the organising aptitude of all the authorities concerned."

Full debates on the report took place in both Houses of Parliament. That in the Commons was on July 12 and 13. Mr. Austen Chamberlain announced his resignation of office as Secretary for India before explaining his part in the event. Mr. Asquith, who was Prime Minister at the time of the breakdown, stated that "no step taken in the war was more strongly fortified in advance by an absolute concurrence of expert authority, than was the order to advance on Bagdad." The Government offered first to set up a judicial inquiry under the Army Courts Inquiry Act, 1916, to investigate the conduct of those impugned in the reports, but it was made apparent that while the Army Council would be empowered to punish any soldier censured in the report, the Government alone could take action, if any, against certain high civilian officials. In face of strong criticism the offer was amended to provide for the setting-up of a special fresh tribunal to deal with the acts both of soldiers and civilians. This proposal was also opposed as duplicating the work of the first Commission, although the Attorney-General had ruthlessly castigated the "evidence" taken by that Commission. In view of the objections, Mr. Bonar Law announced, on July 18 that the Government had decided not to proceed further with either of their suggestions for a new inquiry, but would leave the soldiers to be dealt with by the Army Council. They had also declined to accept the resignation by Lord Hardinge of his post (resumed on returning from the Viceroyalty) as Permanent Secretary to the Foreign Office. Lord Hardinge himself made a long personal defence in the House of Lords on July 30.

Russian Advance through Persia

In the early months of 1917 the British recovery and subsequent successes in Mesopotamia were coincident with, and aided by, a fresh offensive by Russian forces under General Baratoff, pressing southward through Persia towards the common objectives at Bagdad and beyond. On March 2 the Russians re-occupied Hamadan, the chief road centre on the highway from Teheran, which they had previously held, but lost to the Turks in the preceding August. The Turks withdrew towards the Mesopotamia border, where in the Assadabad Pass they were attacked and dislodged. Kermanshah and Harunabad fell in turn ; on March 17 the Russians were in Kerind, only 150 miles from Bagdad, and, as stated above, an

advanced detachment established contact with the British forces on the Dialah on April 4. In May, however, this body was compelled under pressure of superior Turkish forces to retreat, and the positions on the border, including Khanikin, were abandoned. The Turks, however, were in no position to attempt a fresh incursion on their own part into Persia.

The Russian Army of the Caucasus maintained its ground, but there was little fighting of note on this front. The occupation of Van on March 17 was the chief success of the campaign.

Palestine

An offensive which opened brilliantly, languished for some months, and was then resumed under a fresh General with troops reinforced from the Salonika front (after the resettlement of Greece), put fresh pressure on Turkey on the frontier of Egypt and Palestine. In August of 1916 the Turks had made, from their base at El Arish, where



they had established themselves 25 miles south of their own frontier early in the war, another raid in force on the Katia positions east of the Suez Canal. The attack ended in a rout ; 4,000 prisoners were left behind and the total Turkish casualties were computed at 9,000. In nine days the enemy had been driven back to El Arish by British-Egyptian forces under Major-Gen. H. H. Lawrence, but for the time being the advantage was not pressed farther. On December 21, however, Sir Archibald Murray, the Commander-in-Chief in Egypt, made a surprise attack on El Arish and a strong Turkish position at Maghaba, largely with mounted troops. Both points were captured with more than 1,000 prisoners and considerable war material. Having thus re-established the

Egyptian flag north of the desert, Sir Archibald Murray pushed his advance rapidly to the frontier of Palestine. On Jan. 9 six lines of entrenchment and six main redoubts covering the town of Rafa. on the frontier line, were stormed, and the town itself was captured with 1,000 prisoners and four mountain guns. The desert railway was pushed to and beyond Rafa, and in March Sir Archibald Murray was ready for his next objective, the town of Gaza, 15 miles north of Rafa and a Turkish stronghold. An important battle was fought south of Gaza on March 26. The 950 prisoners then taken included the Turkish General in command and the entire staff of the 53rd Turkish Division; and Sir Charles Dobell, who commanded the British forces, estimated the enemy casualties at 8,000, while the British losses in killed were under 4,000. The victory, however, did not carry the decisive consequences that appeared likely to ensue from the first reports. Gaza itself remained in Turkish occupation, and the enemy, who had with them the German General von Kress, were able to entrench themselves in a strong line from Gaza south-eastward to Beersheba, the town at the head of the enemy railway system and also of a great motor-road constructed under German guidance to the north. Gen. Sir Charles Dobell (who, it subsequently appeared, had suffered from sunstroke) was relieved of his post, and Sir Archibald Murray shortly afterwards returned to England to undertake the Aldershot command. He was replaced in Egypt by Lieut.-Gen. Sir E. H. H. Allenby, the famous cavalry leader. The summer passed and no progress appeared to be made. Then, on Oct. 31, General Allenby, by a swift night march of infantry and a simultaneous wide turning movement of cavalry through the desert, beat down the defences of Beersheba, captured the town, and took 1,800 prisoners and nine guns in a single day.

The success heralded a swift victorious march through Philistia and the hill country of Judæa almost to the gates of Jerusalem. The Gaza defences were assaulted again on Nov. 1, with the aid of tanks and a bombardment from the sea. The fighting lasted a week. The Turkish lines had extended in a chain to Beersheba, and they were successively overcome from that direction. On Nov. 7 the enemy could hold the front no longer, and Gaza fell. Following the retreating Turks, the victors were 8 miles beyond Gaza the same evening. They were in possession also of 40 enemy guns. The Turks made no substantial attempt to hold the rest of Philistia, but retired on Hebron and Jerusalem. On Nov. 9 Gen. Allenby's mounted troops moved forward beyond Ascalon, captured another 400 prisoners, bringing the total to date to 5,000 and of guns taken to 70. Esdud (the ancient Ashdod) and Ekron were occupied, and on Nov. 15 the British had reached the railway junction at El Mansurah, where the line for Jerusalem branches off from the Damascus to Beersheba track. Jerusalem was thus cut off from communication with the north except by the road through Samaria. The port of Jaffa (Joppa), 40 miles north of Gaza, was entered by Australian and New Zealand mounted troops without opposition on Nov. 17, and on Nov. 19 territorial infantry carried the village of Kurvet-el-Euab, 6 miles west of Jerusalem. Here the Turks were reinforced, and for a time they were helped by bad weather. At the end of November they were still resisting.

On Nov. 8 Mr. Balfour sent the following declaration as to British intentions in Palestine to Lord Rothschild:

His Majesty's Government view with favour the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people, and will use their best endeavours to facilitate the achievement of this object, it being clearly understood that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine, or the rights and political status enjoyed by Jews in any other country.

The Arab Campaign in the Hedjaz

The revolt of the Arabs of the Hedjaz under the former Grand Sherif of Mecca (now the King of Hedjaz) developed during the year to the further embarrassment of the Turks and as a factor of value in relation to the Palestine offensive. A series of operations were carried on against the Turkish railway line, which passes through the Hedjaz to Medina. Part of this line was destroyed and Turkish posts along it were captured. The movement of revolt also spread eastward toward the Arabian desert. The chief event of the year was the defeat on July 7 of a considerable Turkish force at Maan, 120 miles south-east of Gaza. Seven hundred Turks were killed, as many taken prisoners, and four guns captured. As a consequence of this battle, the King of the Hedjaz's Arabs secured command of a line from Maan to Akaba, the port at the head of the gulf of that name, east of the Sinai Peninsula.

Principal Dates

- July 24, 1915.—Capture of Nasirijeh.
- Sept. 28.—Capture of Kut-el-Amara.
- Nov. 21-22.—Battle of Otsephion.
- Dec. 3.—Siege of Kut began.
- April 29, 1916.—Fall of Kut.
- Aug. 3.—Turkish raid against Katia (Suez).
- Aug. 12.—Turks driven back to El Arish.
- Aug. 23.—Sir Stanley Maude appointed Commander-in-Chief in Mesopotamia.
- Dec. 12.—New offensive opened in Mesopotamia.
- Dec. 21.—Recapture of El Arish (Egypt).
- Jan. 19, 1917.—Capture of Rafa (Palestine).
- Feb. 15.—Capture of Dahr Bnd (Kut).
- Feb. 26.—British re-entered Kut.
- March 2.—Russians re-occupied Hamadan (Persia).
- March 11.—Capture of Bagdad.
- March 17.—Russians occupied Van (Caucasus).
- March 26.—First battle of Gaza.
- April 4.—Contact between British and Russians at Khanikin.
- April 23.—Capture of Samarra.
- May 9.—Trains running between Bagdad and Samarra.
- June 26.—Report of Mesopotamia Commission published.
- July 7.—Hedjaz Arabs captured Maan.
- Sept. 29.—Capture of Ramadde (Euphrates).
- Oct. 31.—Capture of Beersheba.
- Nov. 7.—Capture of Gaza.
- Nov. 17.—Capture of Joppa.
- Dec. 9.—Surrender of Jerusalem.

IN THE BALKANS

Great changes with important bearings on the entire field of war took place in the Balkan States during 1917. They were accomplished, however, with relatively little fighting on land except on the Rumanian front. The Allied army at Salonika, long hampered by the uncertainty of Greece, and facing an enemy country presenting immense physical obstacles, was unable to follow up materially the Serbian stroke which, on Nov. 18

1916, had won back Monastir, the capital of Macedonia, and the girdle of hills beyond it. Unhappily the successes of the Serbians and French Zouaves at Monastir were more than counterbalanced by the failure of Rumania, insufficiently prepared and unsupported to the extent hoped and expected from Russia, to resist the sweeping advance of von Mackensen's and von Falkenhayn's Austro-German forces across Wallachia to Bucharest and northward through the Dobruja. The Rumanian oilfields had been wrecked, just before the retreat, by a British expedition under Col. Sir John Norton Griffiths, M.P., but the entire oil area had passed by the end of 1916 entirely to the enemy, and the Rumanian court and Government were fugitives at Jassy in the northern corner of the stricken kingdom. A brave attempt against overwhelming odds was made to hold the northern Dobruja with its bridgeheads and the rich grain country centring round Braila. The Russian army of co-operation first retreated rapidly, and then on Jan. 1 turned with the Rumanians to maintain, if possible, this last foothold in Wallachia. When the main bridgehead of the Danube fell on Jan. 3, however, the fate of the Dobruja was sealed for the time being. Braila itself fell on Jan. 5; the enemy reached the lower Sereth River, which flows from the north to join the Danube at Galatz, on Jan. 7; and on Jan. 8 took Focsani, the bridgehead and railway junction north-west of Galatz, with a toll of prisoners and guns. In the meantime, on Dec. 23, a Rumanian political crisis ended by the entry into M. Bratiano's cabinet of M. Take Jonescu and three other members of the Conservative opposition. M. Bratiano proceeded shortly afterwards on a mission to Petrograd, where in the month immediately preceding the Russian Revolution he was received by Prince Goltz, then Premier.

During January and February von Mackensen made only slow progress and met with several sharp checks. A thrust on Jan. 14 to gain direct access to Hungary through the Gyimes Pass was unsuccessful, and in the mountain fighting the Rumanians captured many prisoners. On Jan. 20, however, the Fintendi bridgehead on the Sereth, 25 miles above Galatz, was lost, and the Russians, who were holding Nanesti a few miles to the west, were forced to retire. General Gurko arrived on the Rumanian front to take charge of the operations, and on Feb. 1 a counter-offensive opened in the Bukovina yielded 1,000 prisoners. A British armoured motor squadron participated with the Russo-Rumanians in the fluctuating fighting of the ensuing weeks, during which, in spite of several brilliant successes, the Allied forces were gradually pressed back and left on the defensive. There was a great fight on Feb. 10 for the heights east of Jacobeny, which were lost, but recovered, together with a party of enemy officers and men, in an all-night fight. The Rumanians were not so successful in the Trotus and Uzul Valleys in southern Moldavia. A series of positions were lost on March 8, and although a heavy counter-attack was launched at the end of the month it failed to regain them.

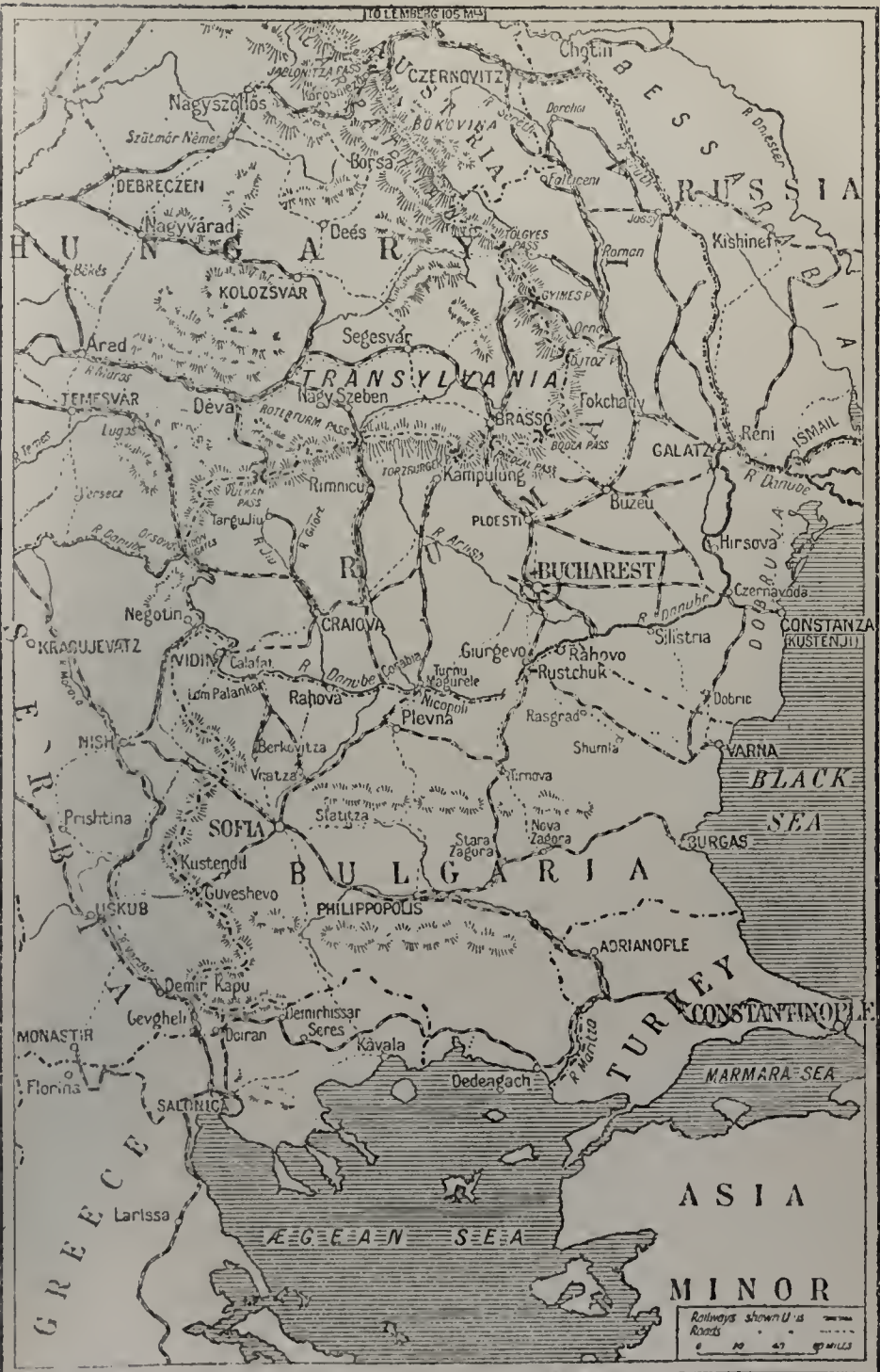
When the Russian revolutionary army under General Korniloff made its one desperate push in Galicia in July, the Rumanians co-operated and shared in the temporary success. An advance in March of £40,000,000, by Great Britain, had enabled the army to be reorganised. The recovery of a dozen villages in Moldavia accompanied an advance over a wide front. Even when the short-lived Russian offensive gave place to the unresisting

retreat of armies disorganised from within, and Czernowitz and the Bukovina were abandoned, the Rumanians still fought with desperate valour to maintain their hold on Moldavia. A great battle lasting a full fortnight was fought with Marasesti as its centre by the First and Second Rumanian Armies in August against German mass attacks, and the line, dented here and there, was re-established again and again. Another effort made by eight Austro-German divisions to break through at Oitoz was equally defeated, and in September the enemy was practically fought to a standstill. The Kaiser contented himself by considering Rumania conquered and visiting the salt-mines at Slanis and the oil-fields at Campina. In October von Mackensen had left Rumania to lead the great assault on Italy.

Deposition of King Constantine

While Rumania was making this difficult and heroic stand, the Allies were still for many months engaged in producing a more satisfactory situation in Greece. King Constantine and his Government had by their action on Dec. 1, 1916, taken up an attitude of direct defiance. They had refused to comply with the demand for the release of imprisoned Venizelists, and had fired on the small force landed by Admiral de Fournet at Athens on Dec. 2. It was still, however, impossible to assert definitely that the majority of the people of Greece were Venizelists, and the chief interests of the Allies lay for the time being in preventing civil war in the country. Moreover, the Russian Government under the Tsar was out of sympathy with the Venizelist movement, and there were differences between Greece and Italy concerning the occupation of Epirus that delayed the Allies in dealing drastically with King Constantine's Government. The Allies were seeking for a line of common action, and in the meanwhile Greece was once again under a blockade. On Dec. 14 a joint note required full reparation for the outrage of Dec. 1, and, as a guarantee against future attacks, called for the transfer of the Greek army from Thessaly to the Peloponnesus. Promises of reparation were given, but objections were raised against the removal of the army, and still the persecution of Venizelists went on. A sharp ultimatum, with 48 hours for acceptance, was delivered on Jan. 13, and received a reply that it was accepted in full. On Jan. 29, in the presence of the official representatives of Greece and the Entente Powers, Greek troops formally marched past and saluted the flags of the Allies. The immediate dissolution of the Reservists' Leagues, the removal of the troops to the Peloponnesus, and the release of the Venizelist prisoners were to follow at once, but in actual fact the engagements were not kept. Large quantities of rifles and ammunition were hurried in Thessaly, bands of reservists carried on handit raids, and a continuous agitation proceeded against the maintenance of the Allied blockade. The Entente Ministers were still absent from Athens on the warships at the Piræus whither they had withdrawn when the street battle occurred at Athens, and they remained there until March 20, by which time M. Lambros, the Premier, had declared that all the armed forces had been removed to the south of the isthmus of Corinth.

The Venizelist Provisional Government at Salonika was gaining strength during these proceedings at the capital. On Dec. 30, 1916, Earl Granville was appointed by the British Government, and M. de Billy by the French, as diplomatic agent to the Salonika régime, which on its part



appointed representatives who were recognised in London and Paris. In March the Ionian island of Zante joined those which had accepted the Salonika Government, and it was followed in April by Skopelos, Corfu, Cephalouia, Skiathos, and Cythera. In March M. Venizelos claimed that his National Army counted 60,000 men. At the end of the same months two Venizelist newspapers resumed publication in Athens itself.

On April 19 the Prime Ministers of France, Great Britain, and Italy met at St. Jean de Maurienne in Savoy and endeavoured to define a fresh line of common action. The situation had become further complicated by the new ideas put forward by the Russian Provisional Government. Other Conferences between the Allies were accordingly held in Paris and London. The question of securing the Thessalian wheat harvest raised a fresh issue. The anti-Venizelists relied on obtaining the crop to defeat the Allied blockade, and M. Zaimis, who had been recalled to the Premiership for the fifth time on April 22, resisted at first a demand that a considerable portion of the crop should be reserved for the Allied and Venizelist armies. He claimed that for all the wheat handed over a corresponding amount should be allowed to be imported from abroad. The Powers decided that further tolerance of the Athens Government was impossible. On June 5 they appointed M. Jonnart, a former Minister of Foreign Affairs in France, as their High Commissioner with plenary powers in Greece. Soon after M. Jonnart's arrival, Sir Francis Elliot, who had served as the British Minister through the prolonged crisis, was allowed to come home on leave. Later Earl Granville was appointed British Minister.

M. Jonnart's task was to re-establish the unity of Greece. He acted swiftly and with effect. After a brief visit to Salonika he returned to Salamis on June 9. French troops were landed at the Corinth Isthmus on June 11, and in an interview with M. Zaimis, M. Jonnart stated the decision of the Powers. Constantine, whose intrigues with Germany were clearly exposed by the publication later of a series of decoded telegrams, must abdicate; the Crown Prince, who was involved, must be passed over; but the crown would go to the King's second son, Alexander. Constantine recognised the inevitable, but in his farewell proclamation on June 12 described his departure as a bitter sacrifice made in his country's cause and represented himself as a martyr for the sake of the Greek people. The boy-King Alexander's first proclamation was in similar vein. "In my grief at being separated in circumstances so critical from my beloved father," he was made to write, "I have a single consolation: to carry out his sacred mandate, which I will endeavour to realise with all my power, following the lines of his brilliant reign, with the help of the people, upon whose love the Greek dynasty rests." But in later proclamations the new situation was more accurately represented and accepted. Constantine and his family, except the new King, left Athens, and on June 13 sailed for Messina, whence they passed to Switzerland.

M. Jonnart issued a manifesto to the Greek people explaining the action of the three protecting Powers (France, Great Britain, and Russia) as intended to "counter the machinations of your hereditary enemies," and "to put an end to the repeated violation of the constitution and of treaties and to the deplorable intrigue which resulted in the massacre of soldiers belonging to friendly countries. . . . They do not desire to interfere with the constitutional Monarchy, and

have no desire except to assure the regular working of the constitution to which King George, of glorious memory, was always scrupulously faithful, and which King Constantine ceased to observe. Greeks, the hour of reconciliation has come," it said.

Greece could only be reunited under M. Venizelos. On June 24 M. Jonnart demanded of the new King and M. Zaimis that the Chamber of June 1915, which had been irregularly dismissed by King Constantine, should be reassembled. M. Zaimis resigned the Premiership, and the King sent for M. Venizelos, who had already arrived at the Piræus and was received by King Alexander on June 25. On June 27 the new Cabinet, which included the chief members of the former Provisional Government at Salonika, was fully constituted. The blockade had been raised immediately after Constantine's departure. Early in July M. Jonnart considered his task accomplished and returned to Paris.

The first act of the new Government was to sever diplomatic relations with Germany, and from June 30 Greece was added to the number of the Allies at war. The summer and autumn, however, were occupied chiefly in the re-establishment of a normal situation in Greece itself. The Allied troops were gradually withdrawn from the strategic points in Thessaly and the islands that had been occupied, and the restitution of the Greek Fleet began on Aug. 3. M. Venizelos was enabled to proceed to Rome, and subsequently to London and Paris, to take part in a series of Conferences, including that at Paris, when the permanent Allied Council was set up in November.

An incident of the period of crisis in Greece remains to be recorded. On June 4, the day before the appointment of M. Jonnart as High Commissioner, the Italian Government proclaimed Albania an independent State under Italian protection. Italian troops crossed the Greek frontier and, on June 8, occupied Yanina. Coincidentally a Franco-British force occupied Thessaly, but these were withdrawn after the new Government had been established at Athens.

GREATER SERBIA

The fighting on the Serbian frontier was of a minor character. More important was the conference, lasting six weeks, at Corfu, between the Serbian Government and delegates from the Yugo-Slav provinces of Austro-Hungary. At a farewell reception by Prince Alexander of Serbia on July 27, the terms of agreement reached were stated to involve the setting-up of a united State of Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes, with a single flag, and a constitutional democratic and parliamentary monarchy under the Karageorgevitch dynasty. The nations thus united would form a State of some 12,000,000 inhabitants, which, it declared, would be a powerful bulwark against German aggression and an inseparable ally of all civilised States and peoples. The Conference "refused consciously and firmly all partial solutions of the problem of its deliverance from Austro-Hungarian domination and of union with Serbia and Montenegro in a State forming an indivisible whole." It demanded, in the interest of freedom and of the equal rights of all nations, the Adriatic Sea shall be free and open to all.

Principal Dates

- Nov. 18, 1916.—Serbians retook Monastir.
- Dec. 1.—Allied troops attacked in Athens
- Dec. 7.—Fall of Bucharest.

Dec. 8.—Blockade of Greece.
 Dec. 30.—Recognition of Venizelist Provisional Government by Great Britain and France.
 Jan. 5, 1917.—Fall of Braila.
 June 4.—Italians occupied Yanina.
 June 5.—M. Jonnart appointed High Commissioner for Greece.
 June 11.—Abdication of King Constantine.
 June 25.—M. Venizelos again Prime Minister of United Greece.
 August 14-28.—Battle of Marasesti: great Rumanian stand.

IN EAST AFRICA

The remnant of the strong enemy forces which originally held German East Africa continued during 1917 a guerilla warfare in the south and south-east of the former colony. All the railways and ports had been lost in 1916, but the broken and jungle country towards the Portuguese frontier contained several well-established stations, where the enemy were still able to put up a considerable resistance. The Commander-in-Chief (Gen. von Lettow-Vorbeck) had his headquarters at Mahenge, a Government post situated on a healthy plateau about 180 miles inland from the port of Kilwa and about the same distance east of the north end of Lake Nyasa. Kilwa is itself 140 miles south of Dar-es-Salaam. When the Belgians under Gen. Tombeur drove the enemy at the end of 1916 eastward out of Tabora—on the central railway from Ujiji (Lake Tanganyika) to Dar-es-Salaam—some of this force was able to link up with general headquarters at Mahenge, but half of it, including 55 Europeans, surrendered. The main enemy forces at the beginning of the year were, however, in the difficult country south of the great road from Kilwa to Songea, and it was against these that converging columns of British troops moved from the Rufiji River in the north, Iringa in the west, and Songea in the south, while the Belgians continued to press towards Mahenge. Portuguese forces which had crossed the frontier and seized Nevala were attacked by a strong German force with heavy guns and compelled to retire south of the Rovuma River, where they were followed by a raiding force.

Lieut.-Gen. Hoskins succeeded Gen. Smuts in command of the British forces in January, and was

himself succeeded by Maj.-Gen. van Deventer in May. By the beginning of April the entire country north of the Central Railway had been restored to civil administration.

In July energetic operations were undertaken against the enemy to the south and south-west of Kilwa. A severe battle, in which the native troops on both sides suffered heavily, was fought on July 19 for the main enemy position on a ridge near Naromgombe. At other points the enemy was forced to retreat, but he remained still in the hill country.

Meanwhile the British and Belgian columns from the west, including Brig-Gen. Northey's force which had come up through Rhodesia and Nyasaland, had driven all the scattered enemy units of the south-west and west into Mahenge. In October the continued pressure forced the enemy to abandon Mahenge (which was occupied by the Belgians on Oct. 9) and retire 50 miles eastward to Mganga, on the Luwegu River. Two guns were lost to the Germans in their retreat. On Oct. 29 Gen. Northey's troops occupied Livalo, on the Kilwa-Songea road, practically cutting communication between the two German main bodies. Most of the Germans were now in the Lukuledi Valley, in the hinterland of the port of Lindi. Heavy fighting round Nyangao in this area resulted in a loss to the enemy in white men killed or captured of over 300, and throughout the month scattered bodies of Germans continued to surrender. The remains of the principal force retired to Chivata and Mviti, abandoning machine guns and rifles in their flight. They were now within 40 or 50 miles of the Portuguese frontier. The other enemy force, the remains of the former garrison of Mahenge, was 150 miles to the north-west, but was also endeavouring to reach Portuguese territory. The capture of Ndonde and Masasi almost deprived the enemy of their last posts. On Nov. 21 a British column entered Nevala, only 18 miles from the Portuguese frontier, and captured 126 German Europeans. On Dec. 1 Gen. van Deventer reported that Gen. von Lettow-Vorbeck with the remnant of his force had crossed the Rovuma into Portuguese East Africa and that the former German colony was clear of the enemy. During November 1,115 Germans and 3,382 native troops had been captured with 6 large guns and 73 machine guns.

HOME POLITICAL ASPECTS

The Coalition Government formed by Mr. Lloyd George on the resignation of Mr. Asquith was barely completed when last year's ANNUAL went to press. It introduced the small War Cabinet, but also involved the setting-up of new ministries of Labour, Food Control, Shipping Control, and National Service. In the case of the Shipping Controller (Sir J. Maclay) and the Director of National Service (Mr. Neville Chamberlain), the Ministers did not seek seats in Parliament. Mr. H. A. L. Fisher (President of the Board of Education) and Sir Albert Stanley (President of the Board of Trade) were experts for whom seats in the House of Commons were found. The new Ministry consisted of 81 members in all, but several declined to take salaries of office. A new Ministry was added on the passing on Nov. 29 of the Air Force Bill, which established an Air Council with equivalent status to the Board of Admiralty and the Ministry of War. Lord Rothermere was appointed the first President.

It was part of the understanding when the War Cabinet was set up that the Prime Minister should be relieved from the Parliamentary duties of Leader of the House, which devolved on Mr. Bonar Law, who, besides holding office as Chancellor of the Exchequer, was a member of the War Cabinet, though he was not expected to be in regular attendance there. The absence of the Prime Minister from constant attendance in the House was at first strongly criticised in some quarters, and throughout the year there was a growing revival of parliamentary tactics of opposition, many divisions and a limited show of obstruction to Government business. This, however, was the action of groups, and no formidable opposition to the Ministry developed.

Individual Ministers escaped less easily, and several of them lost office before the session came to an end on Aug. 21. The War Cabinet was itself changed in several particulars. As first constituted, it consisted of Mr. Lloyd George,

Mr. Bonar Law, Lord Curzon, Lord Milner, and Mr. Arthur Henderson to represent Labour. On June 18 it was announced that General Smuts, who had come to London to represent South Africa at the Imperial War Conference, would attend the meetings of the Cabinet during his prolonged stay in this country. On July 17, on a reconstruction of the Government, Sir Edward Carson exchanged the post of First Lord of the Admiralty for the seat in the Cabinet without portfolio, and on Aug. 12 Mr. Henderson, who (as Secretary of the Labour Party) had commended to a congress of Labour participation in a proposed International Conference at Stockholm, in opposition to the feeling of the Cabinet, resigned his seat. It was taken by Mr. G. N. Barnes, who had already acted as Mr. Henderson's deputy during the latter's prolonged visit to Petrograd.

Outside the Cabinet Mr. Austen Chamberlain resigned his office of Secretary for India on July 12 as a consequence of the criticisms passed by the Mesopotamia Commission. The office was filled by the recall of Mr. E. S. Montagu to the Government; and at the same time Dr. Addison, who had been confronted by serious industrial troubles, exchanged the heavy post of Minister of Munitions for the new office of Minister of Reconstruction. An opening was thus made for the return to the Government of Mr. Winston Churchill. These appointments and those of Sir Eric Geddes to the Admiralty were made at the partial reconstruction in July. Consequent on these, Mr. John Hodge proceeded to the Ministry of Pensions and was succeeded as Minister of Labour by Mr. G. H. Roberts. Lord Devonport resigned from the Ministry of Food, and was succeeded by Lord Rbonda on June 15; and Mr. Neville Chamberlain relinquished the post of Director of National Service to Sir Auckland Geddes on Aug. 9.

Military Service

Two further Military Service Bills were introduced during the session. One of them (the Review of Exceptions Bill) was the subject of much criticism expressed in many amendments. Introduced on March 28 by Mr. Macpherson, its purpose was to secure the medical re-examination of all men previously rejected on medical grounds. Mr. Bonar Law, on the Second Reading on Mar. 29, stated that the military authorities would be enabled under it to deal with 1,000,000 men, a considerable proportion of whom had been given rejection certificates on inadequate grounds. Mr. Asquith supported an amendment to secure pensions for men accepted for service and afterwards discharged owing to disability not caused by wilful misconduct. Assurances were given on the point, and the Second Reading was carried by 175 to 18. During the Committee stage an undertaking was given by Mr. Bonar Law on March 30 that no more men should be withdrawn from agriculture except after consultation with the President of the Board of Agriculture. It was also agreed that no man should be called up for re-examination within six months of his last rejection or discharge. Another amendment accepted provided that a man "totally and permanently disabled for service" should receive a final discharge. It was further provided that men recalled should be restored to their former rank unless the Army Council decided otherwise. The Third Reading was carried on April 1 by 137 to 19, and the Bill passed rapidly through the Lords and received the Royal Assent on

April 5. The administration of the Act raised complaints, and on June 26 Mr. Bonar Law moved the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into the instructions issued by the War Office in respect not only of this, but of all the Military Service Acts.

The Military Service (Convention with Allied States) Bill to enable the King in Council to carry into effect conventions made with allied and other States as to the mutual liability of their subject to military service was presented on May 8. The opposition in this case came from a small section only, but it was not until June 22 that it received its Third Reading in the Commons, and it was July 10 before the Royal Assent had been given. Under its provisions Russian and other subjects in this country were allowed the option, if of military age, of serving in the British Forces or of being repatriated.

Man-power

Allied with the subject of Military Service was that of National Service, to deal with which a new Ministry was established by a Bill which was introduced by Mr. Henderson on Feb. 15, received its Second Reading on Feb. 22, its Third Reading on March 13, and the Royal Assent on March 28. The provisions of the Bill were extended to Ireland, though opposed by the Nationalists. Mr. Neville Chamberlain, the first Minister, set up an elaborate organisation for the purpose of enlisting volunteers for service in any field of industry to which the department might be desirous of transferring them. The plan failed to produce the results hoped for, and on the resignation of Mr. Chamberlain, recorded above, Sir Auckland Geddes (who entered the House of Commons as M.P. for Basingstoke) abandoned the machinery of enrolment and enlarged the agency of the Employment Exchanges. The Department was also placed in charge of the recruiting for the forces, which was removed from the War Office and placed under entirely civilian administration. A Women's Department enlisted many women for various services, first in the Army and later under the Admiralty—the Women's Auxiliary Army Corps and the Women's Royal Naval Service Corps.

A Munitions of War Bill, intended to provide more men for the forces by a fresh "combing-out" from the factories and supplying the vacancies by "diluting" skilled labour on private as well as on Government work, brought the industrial ferment, chiefly among the skilled engineers, to a head. Dissatisfaction had been openly expressed in strikes when, on March 14, the Government cancelled the trade card agreement, by which exemption from military service was secured on the direct authentication by the Unions. These disputes were settled on March 29. Mr. Kellaway (Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Munitions) presented a new Munitions Bill to apply the provisions of the previous Acts to all classes of work. Conferences were held with the Trades Unions affected, but although a large number accepted the new principle, the largest of all—the Amalgamated Society of Engineers—declined to agree. The members went farther than their recognised executive, and on May 14 a strike, controlled by the "Shop Stewards" and unauthorised by the central executive, broke out in many centres. Dr. Addison received deputations from the Engineers' executive, but refused for some time to receive a deputation from the Shop Stewards. Instead, on May 18, seven prominent leaders of the strikers were arrested.

The Prime Minister intervened when the situation became acute, and as a result the strike leaders were released, and the strike settled on an understanding reached between the Engineers' Society and the Ministry. The Munitions Bill was hung up for some months and was not proceeded with till Mr. Winston Churchill became Minister in July. In his first speech in office he announced the withdrawal of the dilution clause, and also of the leaving certificate, which had been a fruitful source of trouble. With these excisions the remnant of the Bill was given a third reading on Aug. 15 without opposition.

In consequence of the industrial unrest, of which the Engineers' strike had been the chief manifestation, a Commission of Inquiry in eight local divisions was appointed on June 12, and a summary of its findings by Mr. G. N. Barnes was published on July 23. All the Commissions adduced as the leading cause of the unrest the disproportionate increase in the cost of living to the advance in wages; but gave as a secondary cause the restriction of personal freedom, and in particular the effects of the Munitions of War Act. There was also found in some areas a strong resentment to the increasing limitation on the output of beer and the strengthening of liquor control regulation.

Food Problems

Food supply exercised the attention of Parliament and the Government throughout the year. On Feb. 23 the House was specially adjourned to hear a statement by Mr. Lloyd George as to the necessity of a drastic reduction in imports in order to meet the increasing calls on tonnage. The Prime Minister pointed out that 70 to 80% of wheat used in Great Britain had hitherto been imported, but now every effort must be made to increase this year's and next year's harvest, and he outlined plans which would bring 3,000,000 additional acres under the plough in return for a guaranteed minimum price to farmers for wheat of 60s. a ton in 1916 and 1917, 55s. in 1918 and 1919, and 45s. in the next three years, after which the guarantee would come to an end. Oats were fixed at 33s. 6d. a quarter, and potatoes at £6 a ton. At the same time agricultural labourers were to be guaranteed a minimum wage of 25s. a week. The proposals in respect of wheat and agricultural wages were embodied in the **Corn Production Bill**, of which the second reading was moved by Mr. Prothero, President of the Board of Agriculture, on April 24. The suggested guarantee of price brought opposition from the Free Trade members under the leadership of Mr. Runciman, who maintained that national security would be better safeguarded by storing sufficient wheat. The second reading was carried without a division, but the discussions in Committee were prolonged. The Labour Party endeavoured to raise the minimum wage from 25s. to 35s., but their amendment to that effect was defeated on July 23 by 301 to 102. The Bill was applied to Ireland, but under the direct control of the Irish Department. The Bill passed through Committee on Aug. 1, and the Third Reading was passed on Aug. 7 in a small House by 103 to 14. In the House of Lords strong opposition was expressed towards the Wages Board clause, and amendments were introduced transferring the power to fix wages in the first instance from the central to local tribunals, and permitting farmers to make contracts with workmen, to be rendered valid by subsequent confirmation by the Wages Committee. The Commons on Aug. 20 rejected these amend-

ments and the Bill passed. It received the Royal Assent on Aug. 21.

Measures to preserve the supplies of flour already in or subsequently to be imported into the country were begun even before the setting-up of the Ministry of Food. A new grade of flour was decreed as from Nov. 27, 1916, and on Jan. 1 a "standard" loaf made with this flour became compulsory. The use of wheat for brewing purposes was prohibited, and severe restrictions were also placed on the use of other grains in distilleries. On the appointment of Lord Devonport to be Food Controller, with Captain Bathurst as Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry, an appeal was made for the ploughing-up of pasturage and the encouragement of allotments. Portions of many public parks were ploughed in this way. Simultaneously, the National Service Ministry began to raise a **Women's Land Army** to undertake farm labour. The War Office released a number of German prisoners for service under guard, and an arrangement was made between the Board of Agriculture and the War Office by which recruiting for the Army from the land was restricted and soldiers in training were temporarily employed in ploughing and seeding. A Food Production Committee, with Col. Sir Arthur Lee, M.P., as Director-General, was set up to carry out an order under the Defence of the Realm Act, authorising the public entry on unoccupied land. The Committee were also charged with the purchase and operation of tractors on a large scale. On Feb. 4 Lord Devonport issued an appeal for **voluntary rationing** in the matter of bread, meat, and sugar. The Order in regard to the quality and consumption of flour was varied from time to time during the summer. On March 11 an Order required that bread should not be sold if less than twelve hours' old, and abolished fancy loaves by requiring all loaves to be of certain specified shapes and weights. On March 26 Mr. Kennedy Jones, M.P., was given the direction of a vigorous food economy campaign. Complete control of all bread-stuffs was assumed by the Ministry on April 4. On May 3 a Royal Proclamation calling on the people to abstain from unnecessary consumption of grain was ordered to be read in churches on four consecutive Sundays. Next day the State took over control of a first instalment of 261 mills. Lord Devonport resigned office on June 1, and was succeeded by Lord Rhondda on June 15. On July 20 Mr. Kennedy Jones declared that the food economy campaign could be closed as successful; but on Sept. 9 the price of the quarter loaf was reduced, with the aid of a Government guarantee to bakers, from an average of 1s. to a maximum price of 9d., and it was found advisable to begin a fresh economy campaign under Sir Arthur Yapp.

Sugar, the imports and distribution of which had been controlled from early in the war, was the first food commodity it was found necessary to ration otherwise than voluntarily. The issue of application forms for sugar-cards began on Sept. 15, sale was permitted by registered retailers only after Oct. 1, the cards were issued to the public by Oct. 26, and the distribution was to be fully controlled as from Jan. 1, 1918. Retail prices for jam had already been fixed on Sept. 1, and prices for meat and cheese were also fixed in September, first for wholesalers and subsequently for retailers. One meatless day per week was made compulsory on April 17, but this Order was withdrawn, as was another limiting the number of "courses" to be served in restaurants.

Instead, the cost of meals in certain popular restaurants was restricted to 1s. 3d. exclusive of liquor.

On Feb. 28 the House of Commons resolved to place itself in line with the rest of the country and observe in its own bars the close restriction on the sale of liquors imposed on the country generally. Hours of sale were already reduced within fine limits throughout the country. Proposals were put forward during the year for the entire purchase of the drink trade by the public, but they did not mature, though a committee, of which Lord Sumner was chairman, reported on Oct. 30 that purchase was practicable. The exportation of beer, except under licence, was prohibited in April; but on July 5 the Government announced that the output of beer allowed for home consumption would be increased during the ensuing quarter by one-third. A motion by Mr. Lief Jones, protesting against the concession, which was made on representations that the beer shortage was causing industrial unrest, was defeated by 130 to 44. As a complement to this concession the Government agreed in October to permit a corresponding increase in the wines and spirits to be released from bond.

An Order regulating the distribution of household coal was published on Aug. 13. Householders were restricted as to their orders, in relation to the size of their establishments. As a set-off to advances in wages conceded to the miners, an advance of 2s. 6d. per ton in coal was permitted on all orders executed after Oct. 31, whether the order had been given earlier or otherwise. The mines were placed under a Government Coal Controller, and an agreement made by which the distribution to consumers was limited as far as possible to the locality in which the mine was worked.

Peace Debate

The small **Pacifist minority** in the House of Commons gained no strength during the year. On May 16 an amendment to the Third Reading of the Consolidated Fund Bill, moved by Mr. Snowden, welcomed the repudiation by the new Russian Government of all proposals for imperialistic conquests and aggrandisement, but met with no substantial support. Lord Robert Cecil drew attention to the misleading use of phrases such as "no annexations and no indemnities," and the amendment was negatived after the closure had been accepted by 238 to 28. On July 26 Mr. Ramsay Macdonald asked the House to approve the peace resolution already adopted by the Reichstag. Again the Commons recognised the unreality behind the German phrases and defeated the motion by 148 to 19. On Nov. 29 Lord Lansdowne published a letter asking for a more definite statement of the Allied war aims, and advocating the establishment of a League of Nations. Its general tenor was repudiated by the War Cabinet and also by the Unionist Party.

The life of Parliament was extended for the third time by an Act which prolonged its sittings by another seven months, till the end of November. An amendment of rejection on the Second Reading of the Bill was moved by Mr. Dillon but was defeated by 286 to 52 votes, and on the third reading on April 18 the minority was only 42 against 203. A further extension till the end of July 1918 was conceded in a further Act passed more easily through the two Houses in November.

Most of the Parliamentary time other than that directly occupied with questions affecting the prosecution of the war was devoted to the **Repre-**

sentation of the People Bill, based on the recommendations of the Speaker's Conference, and according votes to women, soldiers, and sailors. Mr. Long introduced the Bill on May 15, but its subsequent stages were in charge of the Home Secretary, Sir George Cave. The main provisions of the Bill, as introduced, gave the right to vote:

(1) To all men who could show a six months' residence or occupation of business premises of the annual value of £10.

(2) To all women of 30 and upwards.

(3) To soldiers and sailors, with provision for absent voting.

A limited system of proportional representation was to be applied to boroughs which would otherwise be divided into several constituencies.

University representation was extended to include the newer universities.

All elections were to be on the same day, and a short time-limit was placed to the period between the issue of the writ and the poll.

The effect of the Bill would be to nearly double the electorate, which previously stood at 8,357,000.

In introducing the Bill, Mr. Long said the Government would leave the two issues of proportional representation and enfranchisement of women to the free judgment of the House. A motion to reject, on the ground that it was undesirable to proceed at present with a Bill under which it did not seem possible to secure an adequate register of men on war service abroad, was defeated by 329 to 40, and the Second Reading was agreed to on May 23. The Committee stage was opened on June 6. An amendment to exclude women was negatived after a full debate on June 19 by 330 votes to 55; another to disfranchise conscientious objectors to military service was rejected on June 26 by 141 to 71; but the proportional representation clause was defeated on July 4 by 201 to 169. There had been a more narrow defeat of proportional representation on the motion approving the instructions to the Commissioners which were appointed to define the boundaries of the constituencies under the redistribution scheme provided for in the Bill. Col. Sir H. Jossel's amendment instructing the Commissioners to act on the assumption that proportional representation would not be adopted was carried on June 12 by 149 to 141. It had been intended that redistribution should only take place in England, Scotland, and Wales, but on Oct. 18 the Government, against the protests of the Nationalists, promised to act on an Ulster amendment that in Ireland there should also be redistribution, though the total number of members sent to the Imperial Parliament should not be reduced, unless the Irish Convention (*see HOME RULE FOR IRELAND*) came in the meantime to an entirely new and satisfactory scheme for the settlement of the Irish question. The Speaker was therefore appointed Chairman of an Irish Boundaries Commission.

Education

Mr. H. A. L. Fisher, who was brought from Sheffield University to become President of the Board of Education, explained on April 19 his plans for **educational extension and reform** at an estimated additional expenditure for 1917-18 of £3,829,048. The scheme was embodied in a Bill which was introduced by Mr. Fisher on Aug. 10. Its main provisions were:

Nursery schools to be established for children under 5 years.

All exemptions between 5 and 14 to be abolished. Compulsory attendance at continuation schools

or their equivalent up to 18 for all who had not received a full-time education up to 16. The part-time instruction to be in the day-time and taken out of the time of employers.

Physical training in continuation schools.

Extension of medical inspection.

A higher scale of teachers' salaries.

When the House reassembled after the recess, Mr. Bonar Law intimated that it would be impossible to proceed to the Second Reading of the Bill in the present session.

A special **Imperial War Conference** assembled in London on March 19 and held 14 meetings before separating in May. The political situation in Australia prevented the representatives of the Commonwealth from attending. But India participated for the first time in the person of the Maharaja of Bikanir (on behalf of the ruling chiefs), and Sir S. P. Sinha (first Indian member of the Viceroy's Executive Council). Canada was represented by Sir Robert Borden (Prime Minister), Sir Robert Rogers (Minister of Public Works), and Mr. J. D. Hazen (Minister of Marine); Newfoundland by Sir Edward Morris (Prime Minister); New Zealand by Mr. W. F. Massey (Prime Minister) and Sir Joseph Ward (Minister of Finance); and South Africa by General Smuts (Minister of Defence). Simultaneously with the session of the War Cabinet thus enlarged, the Overseas representatives met in a separate conference at the Colonial Office. On May 17 Mr. Lloyd George stated that the Conference had reached decisions on some of the most vital points of Imperial policy, and had been such a success that he had proposed that these sittings should be held annually or at any intermediate time when matters of urgent Imperial concern required to be settled. An announcement was also made on April 27 that the Imperial War Cabinet had unanimously accepted the principle that each part of the Empire, having due regard to the interests of the Allies, should give preferential treatment to the produce and manufactures of other parts of the Empire. Definite statements were made on several occasions in the House of Commons that the British Government would not make peace without first consulting with the representatives of the Dominions.

Further pressure on enemy alien interests in this country was put by two Acts which passed quickly through Parliament.

The Companies (Foreign Interests) Bill, introduced on Feb. 21 and accorded the Royal Assent on May 24, prohibits the alteration, except with the consent of the Board of Trade, of Articles of Association or regulations which restrict foreign interest in companies. The Companies (Particulars as to Directors) Bill, passed on June 22, requires the nationality of the directors of companies to be shown. This was a measure supplementary to the Registration of Business Names Act, which came into operation during the year, though passed in 1916.

Another project designed to assist British trade after the war was the establishment of the **British Trade Corporation**, with assistance from the Board of Trade to give financial aid to British firms for post-war development in all parts of the world. The scheme met with strong criticism from members interested in the city, when it came up for review on the vote for the Board of Trade on May 17, and was subsequently somewhat modified in its details.

A new Courts (Emergency Powers) Bill, introduced on Feb. 21 and given the Royal Assent on July 10, afforded further relief in connection with the war from disabilities and disqualification arising out of certain contracts. Its chief interest, however, lay in the fact that it strengthened the Rent and Mortgage Interest (War Restriction) Act, 1915, and required the refunding of excess rents improperly paid.

Minor measures enacted included the Billeting of Civilians Bill, to provide for the billeting of persons engaged on work of national importance; the Coroners (Emergency Provisions) Bill, to reduce the number of jurors at coroners' inquests during the year; and the Grand Juries (Suspension) Bill, with a similar object. These all received the Royal Assent on May 24.

There were two secret sessions, the former lasting two days (May 10 and 11), and the latter on July 9.

Four members of the House of Commons fell in action during the year—Major Redmond (brother of the Nationalist leader), Major Valentine Fleming, the Hon. F. W. S. McLaren (killed while flying), and Capt. the Hon. Neil Primrose (killed in Palestine).

(See also HOME RULE, SOCIALISM, and the Air, Naval, Mesopotamia, and Balkans sections of EUROPEAN WAR.)

PRESIDENT WILSON'S HISTORIC ADDRESS TO THE U.S. CONGRESS, APRIL 2, 1917

I called Congress in extraordinary session because there are serious, very serious, choices of policy to be made, and made immediately, which it was neither right constitutionally nor permissible I should assume the responsibility of making. On Feb. 3 last I officially laid before you the extraordinary announcement of the Imperial German Government that on and after Feb. 1 it was its purpose to put aside all restraints of law or humanity and use its submarines to sink every vessel that sought to approach either the ports of Great Britain and Ireland or the western coasts of Europe, or any of the ports controlled by the enemies of Germany within the Mediterranean.

That had seemed to be the object of the German submarine warfare earlier in the war, but since April of last year the Imperial Government had somewhat restrained the commanders of its under-sea craft in conformity with its promise then given

us that passenger boats should not be sunk and due warning would be given to all other vessels which its submarines might seek to destroy, when no resistance was offered or escape attempted, and care would be taken that their crews were given at least a fair chance to save their lives in their open boats.

The precautions then were meagre and haphazard enough, as was proved in distressing instance after instance in the progress of the cruel and unmanly business, but a certain degree of restraint was observed. The new policy swept every restriction aside. Vessels of every kind, whatever their flag, character, cargo, destination, or errand, have been ruthlessly sent to the bottom without warning, without thought of help or mercy for those on board—vessels of friendly neutrals along with those of belligerents. Even hospital ships carrying relief to the sorely bereaved

and stricken people of Belgium, though the latter were provided with a safe-conduct through the prescribed areas by the German Government itself, and were distinguished by unmistakable marks of identity, were sunk with the same reckless lack of compassion.

The principle of international law had its origin in an attempt to set up some law which would be respected and observed upon the seas, where no nation had the right of dominion, where lay the free highways of the world. By painful stage after stage has that law been built up, with meagre enough results indeed after all has been accomplished, always with a clear view at least of what the heart and conscience of mankind demanded.

This minimum the German Government swept aside under the plea of retaliation and necessity and because it had no weapons which it could use at sea except these, which it is impossible to employ as it is employing them without throwing to the winds all scruples of humanity or respect for the understandings supposed to underlie the intercourse of the world. I am not now thinking of the loss of property involved, immense and serious as that is, but only of the wanton and wholesale destruction of the lives of non-combatant men, women, and children, engaged in pursuits which have always, even in the darkest periods of modern history, been deemed innocent and legitimate. Property can be paid for; the lives of peaceful and innocent people cannot be.

WAR AGAINST MANKIND

The present German warfare against commerce is warfare against mankind. It is a war against all nations.

American ships have been sunk and American lives taken in ways which it has stirred us very deeply to learn of, but the ships and people of other neutral and friendly nations have been sunk and overwhelmed in the waters in the same way. There has been no discrimination. The challenge is to all mankind. Each nation must decide for itself how it will meet it. The choice we make for ourselves must be made with the moderation of counsel and temperateness of judgment befitting our character and motives as a nation. We must put excited feeling away. Our motive will not be revenge, or the victorious assertion of the physical might of our nation, but only a vindication of right, of human right, of which we are only a single champion.

When I addressed Congress on Feb. 26 last I thought it would suffice to assert our neutral rights with arms, our right to use the seas against unlawful interference, our right to keep our people safe against unlawful violence, but armed neutrality now appears impracticable. Because submarines are in effect outlaws, when used as the German submarines have been used against merchant shipping, it is impossible to defend ships against their attacks, as the law of nations has assumed that merchantmen would defend themselves against privateers or cruisers, which are visible craft, when giving chase upon the open sea.

It is common prudence in such circumstances, of grim necessity indeed, to endeavour to destroy them before they have shown their own intention. They must be dealt with upon sight if dealt with at all. The German Government denies the right of neutrals to use arms at all within the areas of the sea which it has proscribed, even in defence of rights which no modern publicist ever before questioned. An intimation has been conveyed that the armed guards which we have placed on

our merchant ships will be treated as beyond the pale of the law, and subject to be dealt with as pirates. Armed neutrality is ineffectual enough at the best in such circumstances. In the face of such pretensions it is worse than ineffectual. It is likely to produce what it was meant to prevent. It is practically certain to draw us into war without either the rights or effectiveness of belligerents.

THE SOLEMN CHOICE

There is one choice we cannot make and are incapable of making. We will not choose the path of submission and suffer the most sacred rights of our nation and our people to be ignored and violated. The wrongs against which we now array ourselves are not common wrongs; they cut to the very root of human life. With a profound sense of the solemn, even the tragical, character of the step I am taking and of the grave responsibilities which it involves, but in unhesitating obedience to what I deem my constitutional duty, I advise that Congress declare the recent course of the Imperial German Government to be in fact nothing less than war against the Government and people of the United States; that it formally accept the status of a belligerent which is thus thrust upon it; and that it take immediate steps, not only to put the country in a more thorough state of defence, but also to exert all its power and to employ its resources to bring the Government of the German Empire to terms and end the war.

FORM OF CO-OPERATION

What this involves is clear. It will involve the utmost practical co-operation in council with the Governments now at war with Germany, and as incident thereto an extension to those Governments of the most liberal financial credits in order that our resources may, as far as possible, be added to theirs.

It will involve the organisation and mobilisation of all the material resources of the country to supply materials of war to serve the incidental needs of the nation in the most abundant yet most economical and most effective way possible.

It will involve the immediate full equipment of the Navy in all respects, but particularly in supplying it with the best means of dealing with the enemy's submarines.

It will involve the immediate addition to the armed forces of the United States already provided for by law in case of war of at least 500,000 men, who should, in my opinion, be chosen upon the principle of universal liability to service, and also the authorisation of subsequent additional increments of equal force so soon as they may be needed and can be handled in training.

It will involve also, of course, the granting of adequate credits to the Government, sustained, I hope, so far as can equitably be sustained, by the present generation by well-conceived taxation.

I say sustained as far as may be equitable by taxation because it seems to me it would be unwise to have the credits which will now be necessary entirely upon money borrowed. It is our duty, I most respectfully urge, to protect our people, as far as we may, against the very serious hardships and evils which are likely to arise out of the inflation which would be produced by vast loans.

In carrying out the measures whereby these things will be accomplished we should keep constantly in mind the wisdom of interfering as little as possible in our own preparation and in the

equipment of our own military forces with the duty, for it will be a very practical duty, of supplying nations already at war with Germany with materials which they can obtain only from us or by our assistance. They are in the field. We should help them in every way to be effective there.

I take the liberty of suggesting, through several executive Departments of the Government, for the consideration of your Committees, measures for the accomplishment of the several objects I have mentioned. I hope it will be your pleasure to deal with them as having been framed after very careful thought by the branch of the Government upon which the responsibility of conducting war and safeguarding the nation will most directly fall.

AMERICA'S WAR OBJECTS

While we do these things—these deeply momentous things—let us make it very clear to all the world what our motives and our objects are. My own thought has not been driven from the habitual normal course by the unhappy events of the last two months. I do not believe the thought of the nation has been altered or clouded by them. I have actually the same things in mind now as I had when I addressed the Senate on Jan. 22, the same that I had in mind when I addressed Congress on Feb. 3 and Feb. 26.

Our object now, as then, is to vindicate the principles of peace and justice in the life of the world as against selfish autocratic power, and to set up amongst really free and self-governed peoples of the world such a concert of purpose and action as will henceforth ensure the observance of these principles.

Neutrality is no longer feasible, or desirable where the peace of the world is involved and the freedom of its peoples, and the menace to that peace and freedom lies in the existence of autocratic Governments backed by organised force which is controlled wholly by their will and not by the will of their people.

We have seen the last of neutrality in such circumstances. We are at the beginning of an age in which it will be insisted that the same standards of conduct and responsibility for wrong done shall be observed among nations and their Governments that are observed among individual citizens of civilised States.

We have not quarrelled with the German people. We have no feeling towards them but one of sympathy and friendship. It was not upon their impulse that their Government acted in entering this war. It was not with their previous knowledge or approval. It was a war determined upon as wars used to be determined upon in the old unhappy days, when peoples were nowhere consulted by their rulers and wars were provoked and waged in the interest of dynasties or little groups of ambitious men, who were accustomed to use their fellow-men as pawns and tools.

AUTOCRACY THE FOE TO PEACE

Self-governed nations do not fill their neighbour States with spies or set in course an intrigue to bring about some critical posture of affairs which would give them an opportunity to strike and make a conquest. Such designs can be successfully worked only undercover where no one has a right to ask questions.

Cunningly contrived plans of deception or impression, carried, it may be, from generation to generation, can be worked out and kept from light only within the privacy of Courts, or behind the carefully guarded confidences of a narrow privi-

leged class. They are bappily impossible where public opinion commands and insists upon full information concerning all the nation's affairs.

A steadfast concert for peace can never be maintained except by the partnership of democratic nations. No autocratic Government could be trusted to keep faith within it or observe its covenants. There must be a league of honour and partnership of opinion. Intrigue would eat its vitals away. Plottings by inner circles, who would plan what they would and render an account to no one, would be corruption seated at its very heart. Only free peoples can hold their purpose and their honour steady to the common end and prefer the interests of mankind to any narrow interest of their own.

Does not every American feel that assurance has been added to our hope for the future peace of the world by the wonderful, heartening things that have been happening within the last few weeks in Russia? Russia was known by those who knew her best to have been always in fact democratic at heart in all vital habits, in her thought, and in all intimate relations of her people that spoke of their natural instinct and their habitual attitude towards life.

The autocracy that crowned the summit of her political structure, long as it had stood and terrible as it was in the reality of its power, was not in fact Russian in origin, character, or purpose, and now it has been shaken, and the great, generous Russian people have been added in all their native majesty and might to the forces that are fighting for freedom in the world, for justice and for peace. Here is a fit partner for a league of honour.

GERMAN SPIES IN AMERICA

One of the things that has served to convince us that Prussian autocracy was not, and could never be, our friend is that, from the very outset of the present war it filled our unsuspecting communities, and even our offices of government, with spies, and set criminal intrigues everywhere afoot against our national unity of council and our peace within and without, our industries and our commerce.

Indeed it is now evident that spies were here even before the war began. It is unhappily not a matter of conjecture, but a fact, proved in our Courts of Justice, that intrigues which more than once came perilously near disturbing the peace and dislocating the industries of the country, have been carried on at the instigation, with the support and even under the personal direction of official agents of the Imperial Government accredited to the Government of the United States.

Even in checking these things and trying to extirpate them we have sought to put the most generous interpretation possible upon them, because we know that their source lay not in any hostile feeling or purpose of the German people towards us—who were, no doubt, as ignorant of them as ourselves—but only in the selfish designs of a Government that did what it pleased and told its people nothing.

But they played their part in serving to convince us at last that that Government entertains no real friendship for us, and means to act against our peace and security at its convenience. That it means to stir up enemies against us at our very doors the intercepted Note to the German Minister at Mexico City is eloquent evidence. We are accepting this challenge of hostile purpose, because we know that in such a Government, following such methods, we can never have a friend, and that in the presence of its organised power, always

lying in wait to accomplish we know not what purpose, there can be no assured security for the democratic Governments of the world.

CHALLENGE ACCEPTED

We are now about to accept the gage of battle with this natural foe to liberty, and shall, if necessary, spend the whole force of the nation to check and nullify its pretensions and its power. We are glad, now that we see facts with no veil of false pretence about them, to fight thus for the ultimate peace of the world, for the liberation of its peoples—the German peoples included—the rights of nations great and small, and the privilege of men everywhere to choose their way of life and obedience. The world must be safe for democracy. Its peace must be planted upon trusted foundations of political liberty.

We have no selfish ends to serve. We desire no conquests and no dominion. We seek no indemnities for ourselves and no material compensation for sacrifices we shall freely make. We are but one of the champions of the rights of mankind, and shall be satisfied when these rights are as secure as act and the freedom of nations can make them.

Just because we fight without rancour and without selfish objects, seeking nothing for ourselves but what we shall wish to share with all free peoples, we shall, I feel confident, conduct our operations as belligerents without passion, and ourselves observe with proud *punctilio* the principles of right and fair play we profess to be fighting for.

I have said nothing of Governments allied with the Imperial Government of Germany, because they have not made war upon us or challenged us to defend our rights and our honour. The Austro-Hungarian Government has, indeed, avowed its unqualified endorsement and acceptance of reckless and lawless submarine warfare, adopted now without disguise by the Imperial German Government, and it has, therefore, not been possible for this Government to receive Count Tarnowski, the Ambassador recently accredited to this Government by Austria-Hungary; but that Government has not actually engaged in warfare against the citizens of the United States on the seas, and I take the liberty, for the present at least, of postponing the discussion of our relations with the authorities in Vienna.

We enter this war only where clearly forced into it because there are no other means of defending our rights. It will be easier for us to conduct ourselves as belligerents in a high spirit of right and fairness because we act without animus, not in enmity towards a people, or with a desire to bring any injury or disadvantage upon them, but

only in armed opposition to an irresponsible Government which has thrown aside all considerations of humanity and right and is running amok.

We are, let me say again, sincere friends of the German people, and shall desire nothing so much as an early re-establishment of intimate relations to our mutual advantage. However hard it may be for them for the time being to believe this, it is spoken from our hearts. We have borne with their present Government through all these bitter months because of that friendship, exercising patience and forbearance which otherwise would have been impossible.

We shall, happily, still have an opportunity to prove that friendship in our daily attitude and actions towards millions of men and women of German birth and native sympathy who live amongst us and share our life, and we shall be proud to prove it towards all who in fact are loyal to their neighbours and to the Government in the hour of test. They are most of them as true and loyal Americans as if they had never known any other fealty or allegiance. They will be prompt to stand with us in rebuking and restraining the few who may be of different mind and purpose. If there should be disloyalty it will be dealt with with the firm band of stern repression, but if it lifts its head at all it will lift it only here and there, and without countenance except from the lawless and malignant few.

RIGHT MORE PRECIOUS THAN PEACE

It is a distressing and oppressive duty, gentlemen of Congress, which I have performed in thus addressing you. There are, it may be, many months of fiery trial and sacrifice ahead of us. It is a fearful thing to lead this great and peaceful people into war, into the most terrible and disastrous of all wars.

Civilisation itself seems to be in the balance; but right is more precious than peace, and we shall fight for the things which we have always carried nearest our hearts—for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own government, for the rights and liabilities of small nations, for the universal dominion of right by such a concert of free peoples as will bring peace and safety to all nations and make the world itself at last free.

To such a task we can dedicate our lives, our fortunes, everything we are, everything we have, with the pride of those who know the day has come when America is privileged to spend her blood and might for the principles that gave her birth, and the happiness and peace which she has treasured. God helping her, she can do no other.

THE NAVAL WAR

BY A NAVAL OFFICER

During the third year of the war there was no great battle at sea comparable to the action off the Falklands in 1914, which shattered the German hopes of a successful war on commerce by raiding cruisers, or the battle of Jutland in 1916, which confirmed the British command of the North Sea and also the main ocean routes of the world. The third year of the sea fighting was chiefly marked by submarine and mine attacks on a larger scale and with more ruthless methods, by which the Germans sought to starve the British people into accepting German peace conditions. Although the enemy failed in their main purpose, the result of their efforts was to set up an increased stringency

in the economic conditions prevailing in the British Isles, obliging the Government to take special and urgent measures of precaution to avert the danger which threatened them.

Connected with this unrestricted submarine war were two other movements at sea of great importance during the year. One was the entry of the United States into the conflict, provoked to this step by the calculated violation by the Germans of their promises and pledges made at earlier stages of the struggle. The Berlin authorities counted upon forcing a decision by means of their "U"-boats during a few weeks, within which period America would be unable to participate

effectively in the operations. This was shown by the following remark ascribed to the German Chancellor, after the secret session of the Reichstag on Jan. 31, 1917: "Our decision to apply submarines unshrinkingly is based on the Admiralty's calculations that the world tonnage, which is practically all at the disposal of the Entente, has reached the minimum below which the Entente cannot continue the war." In this, as in many other calculations during the war, the Germans were proved to be wrong. The entry of America into the arena not only added a considerable amount of tonnage to the shipping at the disposal of the Allies, and so relieved to a certain extent the stringency which the "U"-boats were to make unbearable, but the American Fleet sent flotillas of destroyers and other small craft to assist the Allied forces in suppressing the submarine menace.

Secondly, the Germans during the year made ever-increasing use of the torpedo craft and raiding vessels based on the Belgian seaports in their possession. Not only were raids carried out into the North Sea and on the east coast of England, but the entrance to the Thames and the Straits of Dover were also visited, and Dunkirk and Calais were shelled. Although it was pursued concurrently with the unlimited submarine war, this harassing policy of "tip-and-run" raids was not new. Towards the end of 1916 it had been tried to such an extent that public opinion was freely expressed in regard to the apparent need for a more aggressive policy towards the raiders, and a resumption of the offensive tactics adopted with much success during the first nine months of the war. In response to the popular demand, a series of far-reaching changes were made during the year at the Admiralty, which bore fruit in a more energetic prosecution of the sea-war.

The first of these changes were in progress while the last issue of the ANNUAL was in the press. On Nov. 29, 1916, Admiral Sir Henry Jackson, who had filled the office of First Sea Lord since the resignation of Lord Fisher, was appointed President of the Royal Naval College at Greenwich, and Admiral Sir John Jellicoe was recalled from the command of the Grand Fleet to succeed him at the Admiralty. Sir John's successor as Commander-in-Chief was Admiral Sir David Beatty, formerly Vice-Admiral commanding the Battle-cruiser Fleet. Sir John Jellicoe brought with him his Second-in-Command, Admiral Sir Cecil Burney, to be Second Sea Lord of the Admiralty, and his Captain of the Fleet, Captain Lionel Halsey, to be Fourth Sea Lord. Other officers with up-to-date experience of the fleets at sea also joined the Admiralty War Staff. Before these changes had taken any effect, Mr. Asquith, on Dec. 5, 1916, resigned the office of Prime Minister, and in the new Government formed by Mr. Lloyd George the portfolio of First Lord of the Admiralty was accepted by Sir Edward Carson, Mr. Balfour becoming Foreign Secretary. On July 17, Sir Edward relinquished the post of First Lord to become a member of the War Cabinet. There was no naval member of this body, and hence the accession to it of one fresh from direct contact with, and responsibility for, the naval affairs of the country was welcomed.

The new First Lord of the Admiralty was Sir Eric Geddes, who, on May 14, 1917, had been appointed an additional member of the Board of Admiralty, with the title of Controller, and to hold the honorary and temporary rank of vice-admiral. Sir Eric joined the Board with a view to strengthening the shipbuilding and production departments of the Admiralty by providing an organisation

comparable to that which had supplied the Army with munitions. He was also charged with the development and utilisation to the best advantage of the whole of the shipbuilding resources of the country, being made responsible for fulfilling the shipbuilding requirements of the Admiralty, War Office, and Ministry of Shipping, so far as possible by manufacture or purchase, whether at home or abroad. On his promotion to be First Lord, Sir Eric was succeeded as Controller by Mr. Alan Garrett Anderson, late Vice-Chairman of the Wheat Commission. In a speech to his constituents at Cambridge, the new First Lord said that the last thing he should do was to interfere in naval strategy. His time in France had taught him that it was better to leave the tactics and strategy to the professional soldier and sailor, and he intended to do so. But it was his duty to know what the Sea Lords were proposing to do to get through the material and resources at their disposal, to form an independent opinion as to whether they had enough or should have more, and in every possible way, so far as a civilian could, to assist them in their work. On Nov. 1 Sir E. Geddes addressed the House of Commons on the naval situation, and in a comprehensive review of recent administration said, "In spite of an increased number of ships passing through the danger zone, our defensive measures have, during the past seven months, proved so efficacious that there has been a steady and very great reduction in the danger zone by the enemy's underwater craft. Meanwhile we are sinking enemy submarines to an increasing extent. . . . I think the country has accepted the position that we must lay our plans for a long war. I see no sign of its being a short one. All, by their economy, can help the Royal Navy and the navies of our Allies to defeat the submarine."

There were other significant changes at the Admiralty during the year, made with the object of bringing the administration more into line with the novel conditions obtaining at sea. Speaking in Parliament on Feb. 21, 1917, Sir Edward Carson said there had been established at the Admiralty an Anti-Submarine Department, composed of the best and most experienced men who could be drawn for that purpose from among those serving at sea. The official Navy List showed that Capt. W. W. Fisher, R.N., was appointed Director of this new division. Following on Sir Eric Geddes's appointment as Controller, several new appointments in the Controller's Department were made. Mr. Thomas Bell, late managing director of Messrs. John Brown & Co.'s Clydebank establishment, was appointed Deputy Controller for Dockyards and Shipbuilding. Maj.-Gen. A. S. Collard, R.E., Director of Inland Waterways and Docks in the Department of the Director-General of Movements and Railways, was appointed Deputy-Controller for Auxiliary Shipbuilding. Sir Vincent L. Raven, Chief Superintendent of Ordnance Factories, was appointed Deputy Controller for Armament Production. Capt. T. B. Crease, R.N., was appointed Naval Assistant to the Controller, but when Sir E. Geddes became First Lord, Capt. Crease was made one of his private secretaries.

So much for the organising changes on the material side. In regard to the strategical conduct of the naval campaign, the machine was also overhauled. On May 14, 1917, it was announced that Sir John Jellicoe, the First Sea Lord, would also have the additional title of Chief of the Naval Staff. Vice-Admiral Sir Henry F. Oliver, formerly Chief of the Naval Staff, was made an additional member of the Board of Admiralty, with the title of Assist-

ant Chief of the Naval Staff. Rear-Admiral A. L. Duff, then in charge of the Anti-Submarine Division of the War Staff, was also made an additional member of the Board of Admiralty, with the title of Assistant Chief of the Naval Staff. Rear-Admiral Lionel Halsey, Fourth Sea Lord, was appointed Third Sea Lord, in succession to Rear-Admiral F. C. T. Tudor, who was to be appointed Commander-in-Chief of the China Station in due course. Rear-Admiral H. H. D. Tethill was the new Fourth Sea Lord. The object of these changes was officially stated to be "to free the First Sea Lord and the heads of the Naval Staff, so far as possible, from administrative work, in order that they may concentrate their attention on the important issues relating to the naval conduct of the war. At the same time, the process of strengthening the Naval Staff by the addition of officers transferred from the active sea service is being continued." Among the latest appointments were those of Vice-Admiral Sir Rosslyn E. Weinyss to be Deputy First Sea Lord and Vice-Admiral Sir H. L. Heath to be Second Sea Lord in succession to Sir C. Burney.

Turning to events in the North Sea, a disturbing effect was caused by the raid of German destroyers under Commodore Michelsen on the Allied cross-Channel transport service on Oct. 26, 1916, when the British destroyers *Firt* and *Nubian* were sunk or disabled. It was urged against the manner in which the Admiralty published the news of this occurrence that they were lacking in candour, and questions were asked in the House of Commons. At the Lord Mayor's banquet Mr. Balfour expressed the belief that it was extremely improbable the Germans would repeat the raid, but he confidently hoped, if they did, that they would not be able to get out of the Channel again without heavy disaster. Yet on Nov. 23 German destroyers again raided the Downs, and claimed to have shelled Ramsgate. On the 26th of the same month they also raided Lowestoft and sunk the armed trawler *Narval*. Before another foray of this kind was attempted, the changes at the Admiralty already referred to had taken place, and when on Jan. 22, 1917, the Germans again sent out torpedo craft from Zeebrugge, these were promptly attacked in severe wintry weather, and the destroyer "V.69" was forced to make for Ymuiden in a disabled condition. Corvette-Capt. Schultz, commanding the German flotilla, was killed on board her. Other destroyers suffered heavy punishment. Southwold was shelled for a few minutes on the night of Jan. 25, and Broadstairs and Margate on Feb. 25. Another raid on the Kentish coast occurred very early on the morning of March 18; and on the 28th the waters off Lowestoft were again visited and the patrol trawler *Mascot* was sunk.

Among the measures taken to curb this mosquito warfare was the extension of minelaying by the British. On Jan. 25, 1917, a great area in the North Sea was officially declared to be dangerous to shipping, and the Berlin Press referred to this measure as a new blockade of the Heligoland Bight. The mined area was modified from time to time during the year. Early in May the Admiralty ordered that no vessels other than those of British or Allied nationality should enter the port of Lowestoft. The capture of German ships on July 16 off the Dutch coast typified the vigilance of the British seamen in the southern portion of the North Sea. The steamers were observed by our patrolling forces and signalled to stop and abandon ship, but they held on, and two, badly damaged by gunfire, reached the Dutch coast. Four others

were captured. Similarly, on Aug. 16, British light forces scouting in the German Bight sighted an enemy destroyer and chased her, until she escaped, after being repeatedly hit and on fire, through the mist over a minefield. Another action of this kind was fought in the Bight on Nov. 19, when the enemy were chased through their minefield by our advance forces until four enemy battleships and battle-cruisers were sighted. The enemy did not follow our vessels. The British, in the course of such skirmishes as these, often had encounters with enemy aircraft, and on Aug. 21 a Zeppelin was brought down off the Jutland coast—the fourth reported to have been destroyed by the British Navy. During the year also the units of the Dover Patrol carried out bombardments of the German positions along the Belgian coast whenever possible. On Nov. 15, in reporting an affair of this nature, the Admiralty stated that they occurred daily and in no way interfered with the efficiency of the British patrol.

In regard to the raids of hostile torpedo craft from the Belgian coast, Sir John Jellicoe, in an interview with the Associated Press of America on April 12, 1917, said that: "The most striking feature of the change in our historic naval policy resulting from the illegal use of submarines and from the fact that the enemy surface ships have been driven from the sea is that we have been compelled to abandon a definite offensive policy for one which may be called an offensive defensive, since our only active enemy is the submarine engaged in piracy and murder. We must give our mercantile fleet a measure of protection which would not be dreamed of if the Germans merely used their 'U'—boats for legitimate naval warfare, and so many of our smaller warships must be used for this purpose that the 'tip-and-run' raid becomes a possibility, while our own blockade efforts suffer. . . . But the fortified Belgian coast is a fact which we have to face, and the destroyers maintained there have made our work of guarding the Straits of Dover more difficult. The Germans in their 'tip-and-run' raids, during which they have committed additional illegality and the inhumanity of bombarding open towns, have the great advantage of choosing the time of attack, and when as many as thirty destroyers can attack a patrol line, you may gain some idea of the number of vessels we need on guard constantly to stop every raid. We have met them more than once at night, but it is difficult to ensure that the meeting shall not find us in considerable inferiority, owing to the dispersion necessary to a watching force."

These remarks of the First Sea Lord found illustration in the attack of the Germans on a British convoy in the North Sea on Oct. 17, 1917, when two very fast and heavily armed raiders attacked a fleet of twelve merchant vessels bound from Norway to England, escorted by two destroyers. The destroyers, named the *Mary Rose* and *Strongbow*, engaged the German vessels and fought until sunk after a short and unequal engagement, their gallant action holding the enemy sufficiently long to enable three of the merchant vessels to effect their escape. Five Norwegian, one Danish, and three Swedish vessels were, however, sunk by gunfire. When questioned in the House of Commons on Oct. 23, Sir Eric Geddes said that, viewing this incident in the right perspective, it must be realised that occasional isolated raids by fast surface craft were incidents in the war which could not be prevented. The First Lord made a further statement on the subject on Nov. 1, in explanation of the system of patrolling the North Sea.

Overshadowing all else in the war at sea during 1917 was the German unrestricted submarine campaign, which attained large proportions in April, during which month 500,000 tons of British shipping were reported to have been destroyed. The difference between this and the earlier submarine campaigns was that the Germans used boats in much larger numbers and of much greater powers. The "U"-boats had undergone considerable development in all directions—speed, range of action, seagoing endurance, and armament. The last-named was of special importance, inasmuch as many of the small weapons placed on board merchantmen for protective purposes during the earlier campaigns were found to be outranged and useless against the more modern types of submarines. The *Tauchkreuzer*, or diving cruiser, was reported to carry 6-in. guns and 40 torpedoes. In regard to speed, the under-water rate for these boats was equal to, or greater than, that of most tramp steamers, which required that in the building of new merchant ships higher speed should be provided for. As regards radius of action, the submarines were not only active far out in the Atlantic, but, as Sir Edward Carson said, they had laid mines at places as far distant as the Cape of Good Hope and Bombay. They were also possessed of better sea-keeping qualities, enabling them to operate at a given station for periods which would have been considered impossible during the first six months of the war. "U-boat cruisers" of 6,000 tons were mentioned as having been built. Similarly, their greater offensive powers were shown in various successful encounters with armed merchantmen.

There was another contrast between the submarine warfare of 1917 and that which preceded it. For the early attacks of the "U"-boats the Admiralty were prepared, and by utilising every available patrol-boat, destroyer, and other small craft, by nets, mines, explosive bombs, and in other ways, the original menace was met so successfully that Lord Selborne in the summer of 1915 was able to say on behalf of the Cabinet that it was "well in hand." The anti-submarine measures, however, were found by the later events not to have kept pace with the efforts of the enemy. On Feb. 9, 1917, Lord Milner, while in Petrograd, informed a representative of the *Times* that Germany at that moment disposed of something like 200 "U"-boats. Other authorities mentioned 270 boats as being ready for service on Feb. 1, when the unlimited submarine war came into operation. In regard to the British counter-measures, Lord Curzon, in the debate on the Address on Feb. 7, 1917, said: "We are arming merchant vessels to an extent which, were your lordships aware of it, would give you lively satisfaction, but the figures of which I have not the slightest intention of stating. We are employing and developing scientific inventions for the discovery and destruction of submarines. We are exerting ourselves to protect neutral shipping from the dangers by which they are threatened. We are organising the sea waters in the endeavour to provide lines of safety through the danger-zone. We are building at an accelerated rate of speed new vessels to replace those that have been or are likely to be lost."

A gruesome feature of the German declaration of Jan. 31, in regard to the beginning of unlimited submarine war, was the threat to stop all traffic of hospital ships within a line drawn between Flamborough Head and Terschelling on the one hand, and from Ushant to Land's End on the other. The Germans alleged that they had proof,

which the British Government emphatically denied, that these ships had been misused for the transport of munitions and troops. The enemy carried out their threat by sinking, on the night of March 20-21, 1917, the British hospital ship *Asurias*, with a loss of 31 lives. The vessel had fortunately discharged her wounded before the attack. On April 5, 1917, Dr. Macnamara, in reply to a question in Parliament, stated that six hospital ships had been torpedoed or mined by the enemy during the war, with a loss of 247 lives. On the night of March 30-31 the British hospital ship *GloUCESTER Castle* was sunk in mid-Channel, and on April 10 the *Salta*, another hospital ship, was sunk by a mine. In the former case the wounded were safely removed, in the latter there was none on board. Other hospital ships sunk were the *Donegal*, *Lantranc*, and *Dover Castle*. On April 14, as a reprisal for the destruction of hospital ships, a large squadron of British and French aeroplanes carried out a bombardment of the town of Freiburg, many bombs being dropped with good results. The machines taking part all returned with the exception of three. Eventually an arrangement was made by which a Spanish naval officer travelled in any hospital ship of the Allies as a guarantee against its misuse on the one side and molestation by the enemy on the other.

It has been said that unrestricted submarine war brought the United States into the conflict. Immediately on the receipt of the German Note, the Cabinet met, and in an important speech in Congress by President Wilson on Feb. 3 the severance of all diplomatic relations with the German Empire was announced. Precautionary measures in the Fleets and at the naval establishments were also taken, and the interned German ships placed under guard. Some cases of sabotage occurred. On Feb. 5 it was announced that American merchant ships would be permitted to carry guns amidships as well as forward and aft for their protection. After a few days of unsettled conditions, the American mercantile marine resumed its work despite the German threats. Two "test ships," the *Orleans* and *Rochester*, left New York on Feb. 27 for Bordeaux in defiance of the German demand that ships entering the war zone should be painted in red and white stripes, and both reached their destination without sighting any submarines. These were not actually the first ships from America to leave for the war zone after the German Note. The *Dochra*, which left on Feb. 2 for Genoa, was the first. Similarly, the first steamship of the American line to run the gantlet from England to New York was the *Philadelphia*, which reached New York on Feb. 22.

America declared war on April 2, and next day the Navy Department announced that steps had been taken to conclude a working agreement between the American Navy and the navies of the Entente. On the morning of April 6, steps were taken to seize the 614,575 tons of interned German shipping lying in United States ports, of which 264,439 tons were at New York. Early in April, Vice-Admiral W. S. Sims, U.S.N., arrived in England as chief of the American Naval Mission to Europe; and on April 13 a conference took place in Washington between Mr. Daniels, Secretary of the American Navy, Rear-Admiral W. S. Benson, U.S.N., Rear-Admiral Montague E. Browning, of the British Navy, and Rear-Admiral Grasset, of the French Navy, on the subject of Allied naval co-operation.

On April 13 American warships left port to take over patrol duties in the Western Atlantic,

using British and French bases in the West Indies, and four days later a torpedo attack was reported on the destroyer *Smith*, about 100 miles south of New York. This was denied by the Germans, and in any case it was unsuccessful. A few weeks later, however, there was an attack in force on the first American contingent to France. From the report of Rear-Admiral Gleeves, commanding the destroyers which conveyed this contingent, issued early in August, it seemed clearly established that the Germans had information of the approximate route of the convoy, and submarines lay in wait for it. The flagship was attacked first, and escaped apparently through a fortuitous jamming of the rudder, which led to a changing of course and the sounding of the siren, leading the enemy to believe he had been discovered and to fire prematurely. The second division encountered two submarines, and the Admiral believed that one was sunk by an under-water bomb. The arrival of a flotilla of United States destroyers to co-operate with the British naval forces in the prosecution of the war was officially announced in May, as was the fact that Admiral Sims, U.S.N., was in general command of all United States naval forces sent to European waters. In June, during the absence on leave of Vice-Admiral Bayly, Commander-in-Chief on the Coast of Ireland, Admiral Sims hoisted his flag at the British naval headquarters in temporary command.

In regard to the situation after six months of unrestricted warfare, Mr. Lloyd George, in a speech on Aug. 16, 1917, said that the German official figures claimed that we were losing between 450,000 and 500,000 tons net, that was after deducting the ships which were built every month. The Premier said, however, that in April, the worst month, the 560,000 tons was the gross loss, not the net. As a result of the Admiralty methods of dealing with the situation, which had the effect of giving more protection to our ships and making it more dangerous for the submarine to ply its tyrannical trade, the losses which in April were 560,000 tons in July, came down to 320,000 tons. The net losses during the six months' unrestricted campaign were under 250,000 tons per month. "The losses were diminishing; the building was increasing." Our shipping in June and July 1917, compared with June and July of the previous year, was about 10% down, and as there was no diminution in the tonnage devoted to the carriage of Government material for the Armies abroad, this meant that the diminution in the tonnage available for ordinary imports was down by 20%. In spite of that, there had been carried in British ships 150,000 more tons to the United Kingdom. As regards building, the tonnage in 1915 was 688,000, and in 1916 538,000 tons, but for the first six months of 1917 it was 484,000 tons. During the last six months of 1917, including some purchased abroad, the new shipping acquired by the country would be 1,420,000 tons, a total of 1,900,000 for the year. These figures gave ground for confidence in the country that the project of the Germans to starve the British people into making a premature peace would be defeated, provided that economy was exercised and the productive capacity of the shipyards utilised to the utmost. Although the losses of merchant vessels increased again later in this year, Sir E. Geddes was able to say, on Nov. 1, that "the net reduction in tonnage in the last four months is to-day 30% less than was anticipated in an estimate prepared by me for the Cabinet only in July."

Some idea of the qualities of the modern sub-

marine were given by Admiral Sir John Jellicoe in a speech at Sheffield on Oct. 27, when he said that it could submerge completely in periods varying between 30 seconds and two minutes, according to its state of trim at the time, and could remain under water without coming to the surface for 48 hours. It had a surface speed of between 13 and 14 knots, and submerged between 10 and 8 knots. It could steam under water without coming to the surface for about 100 miles. The number of torpedoes carried, according to the size, was up to 20, and they had a range of 5 miles and a speed of from 30 to 40 knots an hour. It was quite unnecessary for the submarine to come to the surface to fire her torpedoes; all that was necessary was for her to show about 3 inches of periscope above the surface.

An article in the *North German Gazette* on Aug. 8, 1917, published some information as to the dangers attendant upon submarine warfare. The writer referred to the methods used for the sighting and destruction of "U"-boats, such as mines and nets, destroyers, aeroplanes, decoys, motor patrol boats, and armed merchant vessels; and also spoke of "water-bombs" or depth charges. "These bombs," said the writer, "are thrown overboard, but seldom succeed owing to the opacity of the water. When a 'U'-boat sinks an enemy vessel, the patrol-boats arrive and hurry to and fro like hounds looking for a scent until they find oil patches, which may betray the presence of a submarine under water. Now comes the moment of excitement for the men of the 'U'-boat's crew. They hear the thrashing propellers of the patrol ships, then the splash of a 'water-bomb' that is thrown overboard, and then comes a tremendous explosion." After explaining that, owing to the difficulty of finding the target, the bombs very seldom take effect, the article concluded: "Then, while the submerged 'U'-boat is creeping away, a 'wireless' message is sent to the British Admiralty: 'Another 'U'-boat sunk.' That the submarines did not always thus evade destruction was indicated in many ways. On May 11, 1917, the American State Department announced that the German Minister of Marine, in a statement to the Reichstag on May 10, acknowledged that, owing to the improved methods of destruction employed by the Allies, Germany had lost more submarines recently than usual. Twelve "U"-boats were reported sunk between May 1 and May 5, 1917, mainly owing to the appliances of the British Admiralty. A valuable calculation concerning the productive capacity of Germany in regard to submarines was made by Sir Alfred Yarrow in May 1917. Estimating by the known capacity of the staff of the Yarrow yards, he said that if the German yards, numbering 27, and employing in normal times 105,000 men, were exclusively occupied in building submarines, as they probably very largely were, Germany could build not fewer than 500 submarines per year in normal times working nine hours a day, and 800 submarines per annum working day and night. This might be an under-estimation, said Sir Alfred, in view of the submarine-building carried on outside the shipyards, in the interior of Germany, where all cast-iron and cast-steel parts were made to be shipped to the yards for assembling.

Detailed information is lacking yet concerning the anti-submarine efforts of the Allies, so far as the work of the Navy is concerned. In February 1917, however, Sir Edward Carson said that some forty encounters with enemy submarines took place during eighteen days; and on April 8 Lord Robert

Cecil mentioned that no fewer than 49 engagements between British vessels and German submarines occurred between Feb. 21 and April 1. One of the chief tasks of the American Navy Department on entering the war was to provide for the building of several hundreds of submarine-chasers. It was owing to the skill, courage, and determination of the seamen of the Allied fleets, both naval and mercantile, that the submarine menace, the most deadly and sinister peril which has threatened the cause of the Entente in the war, was robbed of the success which its promoters desired and counted upon. In November the Prime Minister told the House of Commons that five submarines had been sunk in one day.

Naval events in the Baltic were naturally coloured very largely by the Revolution, in which the Navy, although taking no direct part, sided with the Parliamentary cause. Admiral Nepinin, commanding the Baltic Fleet, was reported to have been shot by his crew; and in July Rear-Admiral Rasvezoff was appointed Commander-in-Chief. The disorganisation of the Baltic naval defences was taken advantage of by the Germans in September to obtain control of the Gulf of Riga, an enterprise in which they had failed two years previously, thanks to the discipline and training of the Russian Fleet under Admirals von Essen and Kanin. A British submarine was mentioned as assisting the Russian forces. In the Black Sea the demoralisation among the Russian seamen also made itself felt. A mutinous outbreak in June led to the resignation of his command by Admiral Kolchak, and this officer afterwards headed a Russian naval mission to the United States.

Naval operations in the Atlantic were mainly connected with the submarine war, but there were also attempts by the Germans at raiding by means of disguised merchant vessels. On Dec. 4, 1916, one of these craft was known to be at work, and during the few weeks following she destroyed or captured ten Allied merchant ships, sending several of their crews captive to Germany in the captured steamer *Yarrowdale*. On March 23 a Berlin official report claimed that the *Möwe*, as this Atlantic raider was called, had returned to Germany, having made prizes 22 steamers and five sailing vessels. In addition to the 469 seamen in the *Yarrowdale*, the *Möwe* took back to Germany 593 prisoners. In her four months' cruise the *Möwe* sunk or captured 107,635 tons of shipping or nearly double the tonnage accounted for in her first cruise in January and February 1916. The White Star liner *Georgie*, of 10,077 tons, was her largest victim. In March a raider of another class, called the *Seeadler*, was found to be at large in the Atlantic. She was a captured barque which the Germans had fitted with internal combustion engines. Eventually the *Seeadler* ran ashore and was abandoned on Aug. 2, 1917, on Mopeha, Lord Howe Island, when the captain and other members of her crew took to an armed motor launch and endeavoured to resume raiding, but they were captured.

In the Mediterranean the blockade of Greece was continued in the early part of the year until the changes consequent upon the abdication of King Constantine and the entry of Greece into the war on the side of the Allies. The presence of Japanese flotillas in the Mediterranean was revealed in June, and the *Sakaki* and other destroyers gallantly aided in rescuing the troops and crew from the torpedoed transport *Transylvania* on May 4, when 400 lives were lost. The work of the British Navy in the Mediterranean included

some fine achievements by the Royal Naval Air Service, and on the night of July 9 a successful attack was carried out against the Turkish-German Fleet lying off Constantinople, when direct hits were made from a height of 800 ft. on the *Goeben* and the other enemy ships near her. The War Office in Constantinople was also bombed.

Cross-raiding by torpedo and air craft was again a feature of the naval warfare in the Adriatic, but an exception was provided on May 15, 1917, when an Austrian force of light cruisers and destroyers raided the Allied drifter line in the Adriatic and sank fourteen British drifters. The British cruisers *Darimouth* and *Bristol*, the former with an Italian Rear-Admiral on board, chased the enemy off and pursued them until near Cattaro. For his gallantry in charge of the drifter *Gowan Lea* during this attack, Skipper Joseph Watt, R.N.R., was awarded the Victoria Cross. When called upon to surrender, he ordered full speed ahead, and called upon his crew to fight to a finish. The cruiser was engaged, but after one round had been fired the gun in the drifter was put out of order. She managed, however, to escape without further injury, and then helped to succour the wounded on another drifter which had suffered in the fray. In the Italian military operations in the coast sector, valuable assistance was afforded by a group of British monitors.

The seamen and airmen of the Royal Navy continued to co-operate in the military campaigns in Mesopotamia and East Africa. In the former, the existence of a specially built flotilla of gunboats was revealed by the dispatch of Capt. W. Nunn, R.N., Senior Naval Officer on the Tigris, which was published in the *London Gazette* on Sept. 21, 1917. In the Red Sea the warships under the Commander-in-Chief of the East Indies Station captured the fort at Salif on June 12, 1917. Among the shipping losses from the mines which, as already mentioned, were strewn by the Germans off Bombay, the P. & O. liner *Mongolia* was destroyed on June 23, whilst carrying mails from London, but nearly all on board her, despite the monsoon weather prevailing, were rescued and taken to Bombay.

Generally, it may be said, the work of the Allied Fleets was devoid of dramatic incident, and was principally confined to affording protection to the ships of the mercantile marine engaged in the conveyance of troops and supplies to the various armies, or carrying on the business of trade and commerce. Deeds were performed in the course of this vast undertaking which could not be published to the world, as General Smuts said in one of his memorable speeches, but the award of the V.C. and other decorations to officers and men for unexplained reasons indicated that such services had not been overlooked. The position after the end of the third year of war was ably summed up by General Smuts on Oct. 4, 1917, when he said: "More and more the real inwardness of the war situation is being appreciated in Germany. The German rulers are trying to still the fear of the people with vain hopes that the submarine weapon will beat us yet, and that we will be forced to make a German peace. All their hopes now centre in the submarine, but these hopes are destined to be illusory. Whatever the dangers of the submarine, it has ceased to be a decisive factor. The submarine has been beaten by the silent heroism of our Navy and our mercantile marine. . . . In the general critical temper of our times, less than justice has been done to this aspect of our naval effort, but I feel sure that the future will appraise it at its true value."

WARSHIP LOSSES

Tables of Vessels officially announced as destroyed during the War, corrected to Nov. 30, 1917

GREAT BRITAIN

Name.	Date.	Tons.	Remarks.
Battleships			
Bulwark	1899	15,000	Destroyed by internal explosion, Nov. 26, 1914.
Formidable	1898	15,000	Torpedoed by submarine, Jan. 1, 1915.
Irresistible	1898	15,000	} Mined in Dardanelles, March 18, 1915.
Ocean	1898	12,950	
Goliath	1898	12,950	Torpedoed by destroyer, May 12, 1915.
Triumph	1903	11,800	Torpedoed by submarine, May 25, 1915.
Majestic	1895	14,900	Torpedoed by submarine, May 27, 1915.
King Edward VII	1903	16,350	Mined in North Sea, Jan. 8, 1916.
Russell	1901	14,000	Mined in Mediterranean, April 26, 1916.
Cornwallis	1901	14,000	Torpedoed by submarine in Mediterranean, Jan. 9, 1917.
Vanguard	1910	19,250	Internal explosion, July 9, 1917.
Battle-Cruisers			
Queen Mary	1912	27,000	} Sunk in Jutland Battle, May 31, 1916.
Indefatigable	1909	18,750	
Invincible	1907	17,250	
Armoured Cruisers			
Aboukir	1900	12,000	} Torpedoed by submarine, Sept. 22, 1914.
Hogue	1900	12,000	
Cressy	1899	12,000	} Torpedoed by submarine, Oct. 15, 1914.
Hawke	1891	7,350	
Good Hope	1901	14,100	} Sunk in Coronel Battle, Nov. 1, 1914.
Monmouth	1901	9,800	
Argyll	1904	10,850	Wrecked off Scottish coast, Oct. 27, 1915.
Natal	1905	13,550	Destroyed by internal explosion, Dec. 30, 1915.
Defence	1907	14,600	} Sunk in Jutland Battle, May 31, 1916.
Black Prince	1904	13,550	
Warrior	1905	13,550	Foundered after Jutland Battle, May 31, 1916.
Hampshire	1903	10,850	Mined off the Orkneys, June 5, 1916.
Drake	1901	14,100	Torpedoed off coast of Ireland, Oct. 2, 1917.
Protected Cruiser			
Ariadne	1898	11,000	Torpedoed. Pub. July 30, 1917.
Light Cruisers			
Amphion	1911	3,440	Mined in North Sea, Aug. 5, 1914.
Pathfinder	1904	2,940	Torpedoed by submarine, Sept. 5, 1914.
Pegasus	1897	2,200	Sunk by <i>Königsberg</i> , Sept. 20, 1914.
Hermes	1898	5,600	Torpedoed by submarine, Oct. 31, 1914.
Arethusa	1913	3,750	Mined in North Sea, Feb. 14, 1916.
Nottingham	1912	5,440	} Torpedoed by submarine, Aug. 19, 1916.
Falmouth	1910	5,250	
Destroyers			
Recruit	1896	385	Torpedoed by submarine, May 1, 1915.
Maori	1909	1,035	Mined off Belgian coast, May 7, 1915.
Lynx	1913	935	Mined in North Sea, Aug. 9, 1915.
Louis	1913	965	Wrecked at Suvla Bay, Nov. 9, 1915.
Coquette	1897	355	Mined in North Sea, March 9, 1916.
Medusa	1915	1,000	Sunk by collision, March 25, 1916.
Tipperary	1914	1,850	} Sunk in Jutland Battle, May 31, 1916.
Turbulent	1915	1,850	
Fortune	1913	952	
Sparrowhawk	1912	935	
Ardent	1913	931	
Nomad	1915	1,000	
Nestor	1915	1,000	}
Shark	1912	935	

GREAT BRITAIN—continued

Name.	Date.	Tons.	Remarks.
<i>Destroyers—continued</i>			
Eden	1903	555	Sunk by collision, June 16, 1916.
Lassoo	1915	1,000	Torpedoed or mined, Aug. 13, 1916.
Flirt	1897	380	Lost in Channel raid, Oct. 26, 1916.
Nubian	1909	985	Torpedoed and stranded, Oct. 26, 1916.
T.B.D. (name unknown)	—	—	} Sunk in collision, Dec. 21, 1916.
T.B.D.	—	—	
T.B.D.	—	—	Torpedoed off Dutch coast, Jan. 22, 1917.
T.B.D.	—	—	Sunk by mine in Channel, Feb. 9, 1917.
T.B.D.	—	—	Sunk by mine in North Sea, March 1, 1917.
T.B.D.	—	—	Sunk by mine in Channel, March 15, 1917.
T.B.D.	—	—	Torpedoed by destroyer in Straits of Dover, March 17, 1917.
T.B.D.	—	—	Sunk by mine in Channel. Pub. March 27, 1917.
T.B.D.	—	—	Sunk by collision. Pub. March 27, 1917.
T.B.D.	—	—	Mined in Channel, May 2, 1917.
T.B.D.	—	—	Sunk by collision. Pub. May 30, 1917.
T.B.D.	—	—	Mined in North Sea, July 4, 1917.
T.B.D.	—	—	Torpedoed in North Sea, July 6, 1917.
T.B.D.	—	—	Mined in North Sea. Pub. Aug. 14, 1917.
T.B.D.	—	—	Torpedoed by submarine in Channel, Sept. 23, 1917.
T.B.D.	—	—	Sunk in collision. Pub. Oct. 24, 1917.
Mary Rose	—	—	} Sunk by gunfire, Oct. 17, 1917.
Strongbow	—	—	
T.B.D. (name unknown)	—	—	Torpedoed off Syrian coast, Nov. 11, 1917.

Number.	Date.	Tons.	Remarks.
<i>Submarines</i>			
AE 1	1914	800	Lost from unknown cause, Sept. 14, 1914.
E 3	1912	800	Sunk off German coast, Oct. 13, 1914.
D 5	1911	600	Mined off Yarmouth, Nov. 3, 1914.
E 15	1914	800	Wrecked in Dardanelles, April 17, 1915.
AE 2	1914	800	Sunk in Sea of Marmora, April 30, 1915.
E 13	1914	800	Wrecked off Denmark, Aug. 19, 1915.
E 7	1912	800	Sunk in Sea of Marmora, Sept. 8, 1915.
E 20	1915	800	Sunk in Sea of Marmora, Nov. 5, 1915.
E 17	1914	800	Foundered off the Texel, Jan. 6, 1916.
E ?	1914	800	Wrecked off Dutch coast, Jan. 20, 1916.
E 22	1915	800	Sunk in North Sea, April 25, 1916.
C 34	1908-10	321	Torpedoed by submarine. Pub. July 22, 1917.

Torpedo Boats

Nos. 10 and 12	1906	170	Torpedoed by submarine, June 10, 1915.
No. 96	1894	140	Sunk by collision, Nov. 1, 1915.
No. 11	1906	170	Mined in North Sea, March 9, 1916.

Torpedo Gunboats

Name.	Date.	Tons.	Remarks.
Speedy	1893	810	Mined in North Sea, Sept. 3, 1914.
Niger	1892	810	Torpedoed by submarine, Nov. 11, 1914.

Name.

Description.

Remarks.

Armed Merchant Cruisers, etc.

Oceanic	Auxiliary Cruiser	Wrecked off Scottish coast, Sept. 8, 1914.
Princess Beatrice	Mine-sweepers	Mined in North Sea, Oct. 5, 1914.
Drum oak	Mine-sweeper	Mined in North Sea, Nov. 5, 1914.
Mary	Auxiliary Cruiser	Lost on patrol duty, Jan. 1915.
Viknor	Auxiliary Cruiser	Lost on patrol duty, Feb. 1915.
Clan McNaughton		

GREAT BRITAIN—continued

Name.	Description.	Remarks.
<i>Armed Merchant Cruisers, etc.—continued</i>		
Bayano	Auxiliary Cruiser	Torpedoed by submarine, March 11, 1915.
Columbla	Armed Trawler	Torpedoed by torpedo-boat, May 1, 1915.
Princess Irene	Auxiliary Ship	Destroyed by internal explosion, May 27, 1915.
India	Auxiliary Cruiser	Torpedoed by submarine, Aug. 8, 1915.
Ramsey	Armed Patrol Vessel	Sunk by <i>Meteor</i> , Aug. 8, 1915.
Tara	Armed Boarding Steamer	Torpedoed by submarines, Nov. 5, 1915.
Irene }	Armed Yachts	Lost on patrol duty, Nov. 1915.
Aries }	Armed Yacht	Sunk off Belgian coast, Aug.-Nov. 1915 (gunfire).
Sanda	Drifter	Sunk off Belgian coast, Aug.-Nov. 1915 (mine).
Great Heart	Mine-sweeper	Sunk in collision, Oct. 28, 1915.
Brighton Queen	Auxiliary Sweeper	Mined in North Sea, March 12, 1916.
Hythe	Mercantile Fleet	Abandoned on Tigris, Nov. 1915. Firefly re-captured, Feb. 26, 1917.
Fauvette	Auxiliary River Gunboats	Mined in Mediterranean, April 30, 1916.
Firefly }	Armed Yacht	Sunk on patrol duty, July 9, 1916.
Comet }	Drifters	Sunk by submarines, July 11, 1916.
Ægusa	Armed Trawlers	Torpedoed in the Levant, Aug. 3, 1916.
Astrum Spei }	Mine-sweeper	Lost on detached service, Aug. 1916.
Clavis }	Armed Yacht	Torpedoed by submarine, Aug. 24, 1916.
Onward	Armed Boarding Steamer	Sunk by German small craft off Norfolk coast, Nov. 26, 1916.
Era	Armed Trawler	Mined off Irish coast, Jan. 25, 1917.
Nellie Nutton }	Seaplane Carrier	Sunk by gunfire, Casteloriza Harbour, Asia Minor, Jan. 11, 1917.
Clacton	Mine-sweeper	Mined April 3, 1917.
Zalda	Armed Yacht	Mined in Channel, April 10, 1917.
Duke of Albany	Armed Boarding Steamer	Torpedoed in North Sea, June 13, 1917.
Narval	Armed Trawler	Torpedoed in North Sea. Pub. May 30, 1917.
Laurentio	Auxiliary Cruiser	Mined, March (?), 1917.
Ben-my-Chree	Seaplane Carrier	Torpedoed, May 5, 1917.
—	Mine-sweeper	Torpedoed July 22, 1917.
—	Patrol Vessel	Torpedoed, Pub. Oct. 16, 1917.
Aveuger	Armed Merchant Cruiser	Torpedoed Oct. 19, 1917.
Hilary	Armed Merchant Cruiser	Sunk by gunfire off Lowestoft, March 28, 1917.
—	Mine-sweepers	Torpedoed in Mediterranean, Nov. 18, 1917.
—	Mine-sweeper	
Otway	Armed Merchant Cruiser	
Champagne	Armed Merchant Cruiser	
Orama	Armed Merchant Cruiser	
Mascot	Patrol Vessel	
—	Patrol Vessel	

Mine-sweeping Sloops

Arabis	—	Sunk in North Sea, Feb. 10, 1916.
Primula	—	Torpedoed in Mediterranean, March 1, 1916.
Nasturtium	—	Mined in Mediterranean, April 30, 1916.
Genista	—	Torpedoed off Ireland, Oct. 23, 1916.
Regonla	—	Missing. Pub. Oct. 16, 1917.

Monitors

M 30	—	Sunk off Gallipoli, May 13, 1916.
No. Unknown	—	Torpedoed off Syrian coast, Nov. 11, 1917.

FRANCE

Name.	Date.	Tons.	Remarks.
<i>Battleships</i>			
Bouvet	1896	12,007	Mined in Dardanelles, March 18, 1915.
Suffron	1899	12,527	Torpedoed on way to L'Orient, Nov. 26, 1916.
Gaulois	1896	11,082	Torpedoed in Aegean Sea, Dec. 27, 1916.
Danton	1909	18,028	Torpedoed by submarine in Mediterranean, March 29, 1917.

FRANCE—continued

Name,	Date.	Tons.	Remarks.
<i>Armoured Cruisers</i>			
éon Gambetta	1901	12,352	Torpedoed by submarine, April 27, 1915.
miral Charner	1894	4,680	Mined off Syrian coast, Feb. 8, 1916.
leber	1902	7,578	Mined off Cape Matthieu, June 27, 1917.
<i>Torpedo Craft</i>			
ousquet	1902	303	Sunk by <i>Emden</i> , Oct. 28, 1914.
ague	1910	730	Mined off Montenegro, Feb. 24, 1915.
ranlebas	1907	320	Mined off Belgium, Nov. 19, 1915.
enaudin	1913	750	Torpedoed by submarine, March 18, 1916.
os. 338 and 347	1906	97	Sunk in collision, Oct. 9, 1914.
o. 219	1898	88	Sunk off Belgium, Jan. 1915.
atagan	1900	307	Sunk in collision, Dec. 4, 1916.
outefeu	1911	703	Mined. Pub. April 30, 1917.
<i>Submarines</i>			
urie	1912	390	Captured at Pola, Dec. 28, 1914.
aphir	1908	386	Stranded in Dardanelles, Jan. 17, 1915.
ariotte	1911	524	Sunk in Dardanelles, July 26, 1915.
oule	1911	390	Mined in Dardanelles, May 1, 1915.
urquoise	1908	386	Sunk in Sea of Marmora, Nov. 2, 1915.*
resnel	1908	402	Stranded and destroyed, Dec. 5, 1915.
longe	1908	392	Sunk off Cattaro, Dec. 28, 1915.
riane	—	542	Torpedoed by submarine in Mediterranean, June 19, 1917.
<i>Gunboats</i>			
élée	1899	636	Sunk at Papeete (Tahiti), Sept. 22, 1914.
asabianca	1895	945	Mined in <i>Ågeau</i> , June 4, 1915.
urprise	1895	617	Sunk by submarine gunfire, Dec. 3, 1916.
asini (Torpedo-gunboat)	1894	945	Torpedoed by submarine in Mediterranean, Feb. 23, 1917.
<i>Auxiliary Ships</i>			
arthage	—	—	Torpedoed by submarine, July 4, 1915.
andien	—	—	Torpedoed by submarine, Sept. 8, 1915.
lzel	—	—	Torpedoed by submarine, Oct. 2, 1916.
allia	—	—	Torpedoed by submarine, Oct. 4, 1916.

* Refloated by Turks.

RUSSIA

Name.	Date.	Tons.	Remarks.
<i>Battleships</i>			
emperatritsa Maria	1913	22,500	Internal explosion, Nov. 23, 1916.
lava	1903	13,516	Gunfire in Baltic, Oct. 17, 1917.
<i>Torpedo Craft</i>			
utenant Bourakoff	1905	330	Mined in Baltic, Aug. 12, 1917.
schotnik	1905	615	Mined in Baltic, Sept. 26, 1917.
<i>Armoured Cruiser</i>			
allada	1906	7,775	Torpedoed by submarine, Oct. 11, 1914.
<i>Light Cruiser</i>			
emtchug	1903	3,130	Sunk by <i>Emden</i> , Oct. 28, 1914.
<i>Gunboats</i>			
rut (Minelayer) } onetz	1887	1,200	Sunk at Odessa, Oct. 29, 1914.
Kubanetz			
ivouch	1907	875	Sunk in Gulf of Riga, Aug. 19, 1915.
ecessi (Minelayer)	1906	2,926	Torpedoed by submarine, June 6, 1915.

ITALY

Name.	Date.	Tons.	Remarks.
<i>Battleships</i>			
Benedetto Brin . . .	1901	13,215	Destroyed by internal explosion, Sept. 29, 1915.
Leonardo da Vinci . . .	1911	22,340	Destroyed by internal explosion, Aug. 2, 1916.
Regina Margherita . . .	1901	13,215	Mined, Dec. 11, 1916.
<i>Armoured Cruisers</i>			
Amalfi	1908	9,956	Torpedoed by submarine, July 7, 1915.
Giuseppe Garibaldi . . .	1899	7,294	Torpedoed by submarine, July 18, 1915.
<i>Torpedo Craft</i>			
Turbine	1902	320	Sunk in flotilla action, May 24, 1915.
Intrepido	1912	650	Mined in Adriatic, Dec. 1915.
Impetuoso	1913	650	Torpedoed by submarine, July 10, 1916.
T.B.D. (name unknown) . .	—	—	Torpedoed in Adriatic, Oct. 16, 1916.
<i>Submarines</i>			
Medusa	1911	295	Torpedoed by submarine, June 15, 1915.
Nereide	1913	297	Sunk off Pelagosa, Aug. 5, 1915.

JAPAN

Name.	Date.	Tons.	Remarks.
<i>Cruisers</i>			
Takachiko	1885	3,700	Mined or torpedoed off Kiaochau, Oct. 17, 1914.
Tsukura	1905	13,750	Internal explosion, Jan. 14, 1917.
<i>Torpedo Craft</i>			
Shirotaye	1906	374	Wrecked off Kiaochau, Sept. 4, 1914.
No. 33	1899	86	Mined off Kiaochau, Nov. 11, 1914.

UNITED STATES

Name.	Date.	Tons.	Remarks.
<i>Destroyer</i>			
Chauncey	1901	420	Collision with transport, Nov. 19, 1917.
<i>Gunboat</i>			
Scorpion	1896	850	Interned in Constantinople, April 15, 1917.

Name.	Description.	Remarks.
<i>Auxiliary Craft</i>		
Alcedo	Armed Yacht	Torpedoed, Nov. 5, 1917.

GERMANY

Name.	Date.	Tons.	Remarks.
<i>Battleship</i>			
Pommern	1905	13,040	Sunk in Jutland Battle, May 31, 1916.
<i>Battle-Cruiser</i>			
Lutzow	1913	28,000	Sunk in Jutland Battle, May 31, 1916.

GERMANY—continued

Name.	Date.	Tons.	Remarks.
<i>Armoured Cruisers</i>			
Yorck	1904	9,350	Mined in Jahde Bay, Nov. 4, 1914.
Scharnhorst	1906	11,420	} Sunk in Falklands Battle, Dec. 8, 1914.
Gneisenau	1906	11,420	
Friedrich Carl	1902	8,858	Mined in Baltic, Dec. 12, 1914.
Billicher	1908	15,550	Sunk in Dogger Bank Battle, Jan. 24, 1915.
Prinz Adalbert	1901	8,858	Torpedoed by submarine, Oct. 23, 1915.
<i>Light Cruisers</i>			
Magdeburg	1911	4,500	Driven ashore and burnt, Aug. 27, 1914.
Köln	1909	4,280	} Sunk in Heligoland Battle, Aug. 28, 1914.
Mainz	1909	4,232	
Ariadne	1900	2,618	} Torpedoed by submarine, Sept. 13, 1914.
Hela	1895	1,971	
Königsberg	1906	3,350	Blocked in Rügen River, Oct. 30, 1914, and destroyed by monitors, July 1915.
Emden	1908	3,544	Driven ashore and burnt, Nov. 9, 1914.
Geier	1894	1,604	Interned, Nov. 8, 1914.
Cormoran	1892	1,604	Sunk to avoid capture, Nov. 1914.
Karlsruhe	1912	4,820	Destroyed from unknown cause, Nov. 1914.
Nürnberg	1906	3,396	} Sunk in Falklands Battle, Dec. 8, 1914.
Leipzig	1905	3,200	
Dresden	1907	3,544	Sunk by British cruisers, March 14, 1915.
Undine	1902	2,657	Torpedoed by submarine, Nov. 7, 1915.
Bremen	1903	3,200	Torpedoed by submarine, Dec. 17, 1915.
Rostock	1912	4,820	} Sunk in Jutland Battle, May 31, 1916.
Frauenloh	1902	2,657	
Wiesbaden	1914	4,300	
Elbing	1914	4,300	
<i>Torpedo Craft</i>			
V 187	1910	640	Sunk in Heligoland Battle, Aug. 28, 1914.
S 124	1904	350	Sunk in collision, Nov. 23, 1914.
S 116	1903	350	Torpedoed by submarine, Oct. 6, 1914.
S 115 }	1903	350	Sunk by British destroyers, Oct. 17, 1914.
S 117 }			
S 118 }			
S 119 }			
S 90	1900	350	Driven ashore at Kiaochau, Oct. 20, 1914.
Taku	1898	280	Sunk at Kiaochau, Nov. 4, 1914.
G 196	1911	640	Torpedoed by submarine, July 26, 1915.
A 2 }	1915	150	Sunk by British destroyers, May 1, 1915.
A 6 }			
5 vessels	—	—	Sunk in Jutland Battle, May 31, 1916.
G 88	1898	158	Sunk by submarine, April 7, 1917.
G 85 }	—	—	{ Sunk by gunfire and ram in Straits of Dover, April 20, 1917.
G 42 }			
S 20	1911-12	639	Sunk by gunfire off Zechrügge, June 5, 1917.
T.B.D. (name unknown)	—	—	Mined off Dutch coast. Pub. July 6, 1917.
T.B.D. „	—	—	Mined off Westcapelle Island, Nov. 28, 1917.
<i>Submarines</i>			
U 15	1912	500	Rammed by <i>Birmingham</i> , Aug. 9, 1914.
U 18	1913	750	Sunk off Scotland, Nov. 23, 1914.
U 8	1910	300	Sunk by destroyers, March 4, 1915.
U 12	1912	500	Sunk by destroyers, March 10, 1915.
U 29	1914	800	Sunk by British ship, March 1915.
U 14	1912	500	Sunk by British ships, June 1915.
U 27	1914	800	Sunk by gunfire, August 1915.
U 41	1915	800	Sunk by auxiliary patrol ship, Sept. 24, 1915.
UO 8	1915	210	Stranded off Holland, Nov. 6, 1915.
UC 5	1915	210	Captured in North Sea, April 27, 1916.
U 21	1913	750	Stranded and destroyed off Dutch coast, Nov. 5, 1916.
U 30	1913-14	—	Interned in Holland, Feb. 23, 1917.
B 6	—	—	Interned in Holland, March 15, 1917.
UO 39	—	—	Sunk. Pub. March 31, 1917.
B 23	—	—	Interned in Spain, July 29, 1917.

Also many boats of unknown numbers,

GERMANY—continued

Armed Merchant Cruisers, etc.

Name.	Description.	Remarks.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse	Auxiliary Cruiser.	Sunk by <i>Highflyer</i> , Aug. 26, 1914.
Spreewald . . .	Auxiliary Cruiser.	Captured in Atlantic, Sept. 12, 1914.
Cap Trafalgar . . .	Auxiliary Cruiser.	Sunk by <i>Carmania</i> , Sept. 14, 1914.
Bethania . . .	Auxiliary Cruiser.	Captured in Atlantic, Sept. 1914.
Komet . . .	Armed Yacht . . .	Captured at Rabaul, Oct. 1914.
Navarra . . .	Auxiliary Cruiser.	Sunk to avoid capture, Nov. 16, 1914.
Berlin . . .	Auxiliary Cruiser.	Interned at Trondhjem, Nov. 16, 1914.
Prinz Eitel Friedrich	Auxiliary Cruiser.	Interned in U.S.A., April 8, 1915.
Kronprinz Wilhelm	Auxiliary Cruiser.	Interned in U.S.A., April 27, 1915.
Meteor . . .	Auxiliary Cruiser.	Sunk to avoid capture, Aug. 8, 1915.
Greif . . .	Auxiliary Cruiser.	Sunk by <i>Alcantara</i> , Feb. 29, 1916.
Secadler . . .	—	Stranded at Mopihaa, Aug. 2, 1917.
(Name unknown) . . .	Minesweeper . . .	Mined off Denmark, May 23, 1917.
4 Minesweepers . . .	—	Destroyed by British off Ringkoping, Sept. 1, 1917.
Maria of Flensburg	Minesweeper . . .	Sunk in Kattegat, Nov. 2, 1917.
(Name unknown) . . .	Auxiliary Cruiser	Sunk by gunfire in Bight, Nov. 17, 1917.

Name.	Date.	Tons.	Remarks.
-------	-------	-------	----------

Minelayers

Königin Luise . . .	—	—	Sunk by 3rd Flotilla, Aug. 5, 1914.
Albatross . . .	1907	2,165	Driven ashore and interned, July 2, 1915.

Gunboats, etc.

Tsingtau . . .	1903	220	} Interned in China; afterwards reported sold by auction.
Vaterland . . .	1903	220	
Möwe . . .	1905	640	Sunk by <i>Pegasus</i> , Aug. 9, 1914.
Planet . . .	1905	640	Sunk to avoid capture, Sept. 1914.
Eber . . .	1903	984	Interned at Bahia, Sept. 1914.
Luchs . . .	1899	886	} Sunk at Kiaochau, Nov. 6, 1914.
Tiger . . .	1899	886	
Iltis . . .	1898	886	
Jaguar . . .	1898	886	} Sunk by gunfire off Cameroons, Oct. 1914.
Itolo . . .	—	—	
Rhios . . .	—	—	Captured at Cameroons, Oct. 1914.
Soden . . .	—	—	Blown up by own crew, April 7, 1917.
Cormoran . . .	—	—	Blown up to avoid internment, Oct. 27, 1917.
Eber . . .	1903	984	

AUSTRIA

Name.	Date.	Tons.	Remarks.
-------	-------	-------	----------

Light Cruisers

Zenta . . .	1897	2,264	Sunk by Allied cruisers, Aug. 16, 1914.
Kaiserin Elizabeth	1890	4,000	Sunk to avoid capture, Nov. 4, 1914.
Saida ? . . .	1912	3,384	Torpedoed by submarine, Jan. 13, 1916.

Torpedo Craft

No. 19 . . .	1886	78	Mined off Pola, Aug. 17, 1914.
Lika . . .	1913	787	Mined off Cattaro, Dec. 28, 1914.
Triglav . . .			
Magnet . . .	1896	502	Torpedoed by submarine, Aug. 2, 1916.
No. 11 . . .	1909-10	108	Surrendered to Italy, Oct. 5, 1917.

AUSTRIA—continued

Name.	Date.	Tons.	Remarks.
<i>Submarines</i>			
U 12	1914	500	Torpedoed by submarine, Aug. 10, 1915.
U 3	1908	295	Sunk by destroyer, Aug. 13, 1915.
2 Submarines	—	—	—
(Name unknown)	—	—	Sunk in Adriatic, Oct. 16, 1916.
UC 12	—	—	Captured by Italians. Pub. Jan. 13, 1917.
<i>River Monitor</i>			
Temes	1904	433	Mined in Danube, Nov. 23, 1914.
<i>Miscellaneous</i>			
Beethoven	Training Ship	—	Mined in Adriatic, Dec. 17, 1914.

TURKEY

Name.	Date.	Tons.	Remarks.
<i>Battleships</i>			
Messoudieh	1874	10,000	Torpedoed by submarine, Dec. 13, 1914.
Khayr-ed-Din Barbarossa	1891	9,900	Torpedoed by submarine, Aug. 3, 1915.
<i>Cruiser</i>			
Medjidieh	1903	3,330	Mined in Black Sea, April 4, 1915 (salved and repaired by Russians).
<i>Gunboats</i>			
Burak Reis	1913	502	Sunk to avoid capture, Oct. 31, 1914.
Hiziz Reis	1913	502	Mined in Black Sea, Dec. 1914.
Peik-i-Shevkot	1907	763	Torpedoed by submarine, April 29, 1915.
Peleuk-i-Deria	1890	886	Torpedoed by submarine, May 22, 1915.
Marmaris	1907	492	Sunk in Tigris, June 1915.
Berk-i-Satvet	1907	763	Torpedoed by submarine, Aug. 8, 1915.
2 vessels unnamed	—	—	Torpedoed by submarines, 1915.
2 vessels, Burak Reis and Malatla types	—	—	Driven ashore, Dec. 10, 1915.
<i>Torpedo Craft</i>			
Timur Hissar	1907	96	Driven ashore, April 17, 1915.
1 torpedo-boat	—	—	Torpedoed by submarine, 1915.
Yar Hissar	1907	284	Torpedoed by submarine, Dec. 2, 1915.
1 submarine	?	?	Sunk off Anatolia, Jan. 11, 1916.
<i>Armed Transport</i>			
Rodosto	?	6,000	Captured by Russian submarine Tula, Oct. 12, 1916.

THE FINANCIAL ASPECT OF THE WAR

Continuing from the end of October 1916, the date at which the survey of the financial side of the war closed in the 1917 HAZELL, it is possible to say that from the Allies' point of view, and of Great Britain especially, the months have gone well. One complaint only has to be made—and it is a matter of the gravest importance—that the people of the United Kingdom as a whole refuse to appreciate the real need for economy. There has been much dilettantism and display, but little real economy. Wheat is a case in point. The world-shortage for the coming year never was so great. The English people depend for 80% of their supplies from abroad, where the markets are more restricted than ever. It is true a publicity campaign achieved a slight reduction in bread consumption—but only for a time. Then, to make consumption easier, the Government subsidised the trade so that the price of bread could be reduced! Not only is there waste, but unnecessary consumption also. Articles are bought and used as a matter of custom—not of

expediency. Economy must be preached *ad nauseam* if all the success possible is to be gained from the coming victory.

Whilst a belligerent can depend upon internal supplies for the conduct of the war, finance is not a difficult matter. But it would be hard under modern conditions to find a country that could carry on a campaign without receiving external supplies of some kind. Things purchased outside its boundaries cost more than those of its own production and have to be paid for. And this payment is a gigantic business to the nations fighting. The sums involved surpass even the statistics of pre-war dreams. The U.S.A. and the neutral countries have acted as store-houses for both sides in the conflict—the U.S.A. naturally ceased to supply the enemy as soon as the declaration of war against Germany was made by Mr. Woodrow Wilson—and one of the great problems of war finance to both sides has been the discharge of liabilities for the goods supplied. Gold has been forwarded to the U.S.A.

(up to Nov. 1, 1916, the war gold import was £140,000,000), and stocks and bonds negotiable in that country sent to be sold there to pay for the war commodities purchased. In addition, loans have had to be arranged with U.S.A. bankers and investors at rather high rates of interest. The extent of this borrowing can be understood from the following table of outstanding loans on Nov. 1, 1916, as granted in the U.S.A.:

Great Britain	£171,680,000
France	131,240,000
Russia	23,440,000
Italy	5,000,000
Dominion of Canada	24,000,000
Canadian Provinces and Towns	37,000,000
Germany	4,000,000
<hr/>	
Total	396,360,000
Repaid	31,280,000
<hr/>	
Outstanding	365,080,000

On Nov. 1, 1916, the bank rate was 6%, at which it had remained constant from July 13. The rate for Treasury Bills was $5\frac{1}{2}\%$ for 3, 6, and 12 months. War Expenditure Certificates of two years' currency were on sale at £89 per £100, whilst Exchequer Bonds were issued at 6%. These were extraordinarily high terms for internal borrowings.

The London exchange rates were:

Nov. 1, 1916. Pre-war.

Amsterdam	11.61	12.09
Berne	24.91	25.50
Christiania	17.11	18.43
Madrid	23.40	27.30

The German rates were:

Amsterdam	42.42½	59.25
Berne	90.80	123.45

Thus compared with Germany, Great Britain was getting her supplies at nearly par value, and credit was at only a slight discount. Banking was almost at its pre-war activity. The returns of the London Bankers' Clearing House and the gold holdings of the great State Banks (see pp. 101 and 674) are to be noted.

The British $4\frac{1}{2}\%$ War Loan maintained a good price, in spite of the attractions of the Bonds and War Expenditure Certificates. During November it rose on one occasion (6th) to 97. Japan was doing so well from the Allies' munition supplies that she was able to cancel on 14th and 28th a total of £1,000,000 of an old $4\frac{1}{2}\%$ London loan. The U.S.A. was busy lending funds; in one week of November she loaned:

Russia	£10,000,000
China	1,000,000
Bordeaux	4,000,000
Lyon	4,000,000
Marseilles	4,000,000

The only fly in the ointment was the failure of the British Treasury Bills in the U.S.A. It was intended to issue in weekly instalments of £3,000,000 $5\frac{1}{2}\%$ Treasury Bills drawn at 90 days. Arrangements were well in hand when the governing banking authority in the U.S.A., the Federal Reserve Board, issued a statement in which occurred the sentence: "The Board deems it, therefore, its duty to caution the member [i.e. all the National Banks] banks that it does not regard it in the interests of the country at this time that they invest in foreign Treasury Bills

of this character." This meant an immediate withdrawal of the proposed issue.

In March 1917 the Federal Reserve Board expressed the opinion that the banks might perform a useful service in facilitating the distribution of investments, and in carrying out this process "may, with advantage, invest a reasonable amount of their resources in foreign securities." The original Treasury Bills were issued later on the old proposed lines. The first made their appearance in August, and were used to meet the British loans maturing at the local banks.

The announcement was made on Dec. 1, 1916, that an issue of three years' 6% Exchequer Bonds had been made in Japan in order to increase British credit in the U.S.A. This appeared a roundabout method of finance—U.S.A. trade was in debt to Japan, and Japan transferred this credit to Great Britain in exchange for the New Treasury Bonds. Great Britain was spending heavily in America; within the first ten days of the month that country sent over £10,000,000 in gold across the Atlantic, yet at the same time the U.S.A. was shipping gold to Spain—£6,000,000 in bullion being employed in this manner in six weeks (Nov.-Dec.). Mr. McAdoo, the Secretary to the U.S.A. Treasury, stated that the gold in the country was £540,000,000, an increase of £143,000,000 in sixteen months.

On Dec. 14, 1916, Mr. A. Bonar Law, who had become Chancellor in the new Government, moved a fresh Vote of Credit for £400,000,000. This was the fourteenth since the declaration of war. He spoke of the war costing £5,700,000 daily, with a total war expenditure to date of £3,862,000,000. On Dec. 17 the Mobilisation Scheme A was closed; depositors were given the right to change to Scheme B and sell their holdings. Two days later a list of 150 new securities were added to the mobilisation list, and a penal income tax of a further 2s. in the £ threatened to holders of listed securities that were not deposited with the Government. The $4\frac{1}{2}\%$ War Loan remained in the neighbourhood of 95½, with a tendency to rise as a new loan was anticipated at an early date. On Dec. 30, 1916, the issue of the 6% Exchequer Bonds was withdrawn: expert financiers say it should never have been made. The growth of short-term borrowing was becoming alarming; in the year 1916 the total had grown from £396,000,000 to £1,100,000,000.

Austrian war debts to Dec. 31, 1916, amounted to £1,769,200,000, with an annual interest payment of £70,528,000. These particulars were not available until the autumn of 1917, and the exact debt of the Dual Monarchy is not known publicly. The outgoings represent a heavy burden on the people. On the other hand, the profit of the Austrian Landerbank was boasted as £16,000,000 crowns.

The event of January 1917 was the 5% War Loan. On Jan. 1, according to the computation of *The Times*, the total British Government debt was £3,461,852,000. The new loan lists opened on Jan. 12 and closed Feb. 16. Subscriptions were received through all the banks and post offices. The loan could have been more successful if the publicity programme had been developed fully at the start. It was not until the final days that enthusiasm was felt and novel means adopted to get a bumper subscription. The terms were 4% at par free from income tax, or 5% at 95 per £100 bond subject to income tax: at 5s. in the £, rate was £42.3 net.

Rights of conversion existed on $4\frac{1}{2}\%$ Loan, 5% and 6% Exchequer Bonds, etc. The actual cash subscriptions were:

Through Bank of England . . .	£819,585,000
Treasury Bills paid in . . .	130,711,950
Through G.P.O.	30,715,000
War Savings Certificates sold during loan issue	19,300,000
Total	£1,000,312,950

The total number of individual applications made for the loan was 5,289,000. This compared well with the stated subscribers to the fourth German Loan of £538,000,000, *i.e.* 5,279,000. The largest British subscription was believed to be that of the Prudential Assurance Company, Ltd., of £25,002,000. The banks assisted customers by means of overdrafts to take up the new loan. General particulars were not published, but the Bank of Liverpool advanced in this way £9,000,000, a sum that was reduced to £6,334,267 by end of following June. On June 30 the London City and Midland Bank, Ltd., had £23,000,000 of the total amount lent in that way outstanding.

On Jan. 4, 1917, the 5½% Treasury Bills were withdrawn as a preliminary to the impending loan; a fortnight later the bank rate was reduced to 5½%. Mr. Lloyd George, accompanied by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, declared the War Loan open at a Guildhall meeting on Jan. 11. Mr. Bonar Law laid down then: "So far as we can foresee or control the future, a higher rate of interest than this will not be paid." The announcement was made of a gift from the Federated Malay States of £500,000, whilst other events of the month included a Russian internal 5½% Loan of £300,000,000; cancellation of £500,000 4½% Loan by Japan; renewal of £8,000,000 one-year French bills in London at 6%; a Russian two-years bill issue at 6%; the completion of the sixth Swiss Loan of £5,200,000 with 25,968 subscribers; and the decision of the Treasury to requisition certain securities for use abroad in maintaining exchange rates.

February opened with the U.S.A. severing diplomatic relations with Germany—a factor of supreme importance to Allied finance. Two more Votes of Credit were introduced by the Chancellor on Feb. 12: £200,000,000 to close financial year, £350,000,000 for 1917-18.

On March 15 Mr. Bonar Law announced that he required another Vote of Credit to close the year of £60,000,000. This made a total of £2,010,000,000 for 1916-17, and £3,792,000,000 since August 1914.

In moving the Vote of Credit of Feb. 12, Mr. Bonar Law said: "I am perfectly sure of this, that we in this country will be able to bear the financial strain longer than our enemies, and that it will not be from that cause that we will be forced to make a peace which we should think would be disastrous to the honour and position of this country."

During the first five weeks of the year the Treasury repaid £200,000,000 bills, and, following the closing of the 5% War Loan, the floating debt of Exchequer Bonds and Treasury Bills fell from £1,562,000,000 to less than £994,000,000. The Treasury made the first requisition of securities under its order of Jan. 24 on Feb. 19.

Italy issued its fourth War Loan at 5% on Feb. 5 at 90. The maximum note issues of the Bank of France was raised by decree to 21,000,000,000 francs from 18,000,000,000 of May 5, 1916.

Turkey's finances were obviously unsatisfactory. Djavid Bey, in telling the Senate that Austria and Germany had made the country a loan of

£T79,000,000, supplemented the remark that the "public were giving three Turkish £ notes for one gold pound." By Oct. 15, 1917, conditions had become much worse. Djavid Bey had arranged with Germany for German Exchequer Bonds to be lodged with the Ottoman Treasury as a security for the issue of £T50,000,000 Turkish paper.

The revolution in Petrograd made little difference to the London exchange rates (see p. 102). In March, the rate varied in the neighbourhood of 167 roubles to £10, as compared with 155 on Nov. 1, 1916, and the pre-war figure of 95. On March 9 the British Government lent Rumania £40,000,000 at 5%; and later in the month (28th) Messrs. Morgan of New York arranged an issue of £20,000,000 for two years at 5½% for the French Government. Germany began the issue of the sixth 5% War Loan at 98 and 4½% Imperial Exchequer Bonds redeemable in 1927. The loan lists closed on April 19, when £638,500,000 (exclusive of conversions) had been subscribed.

Rates on Scandinavia were not satisfactory to any of the belligerents. On March 8 the rates were:

Great Britain . . .	15.95 kr. to £1
France	61 kr. to fcs. 100.
Germany	59.30 kr. to M. 100.

The effect of the 5% War Loan upon the liquid resources of the banks was slight. Recourse had to be made to the borrowing facilities afforded by the Currency Note issue. On Feb. 28 the loans to bankers increased—

from £64,000 to £1,619,000,
on March 7 to £3,169,000,
and March 14 to £3,659,000.

The total fell on March 21 to £3,399,000,
May 9 to £2,219,000,
July 25 to £179,000,
Oct. 10 to £79,000.

India, which had already guaranteed the interest up to £100,000,000 on the 5% British War Loan, opened up a 5% local War Loan. On March 20 the first transactions in the 5% British War Loan took place on the London Stock Exchange. The issue price was maintained. To prevent any real drop, the Government brought into use the sinking fund and purchased stock. The new money supplied by the loan was finding its way back to the bankers. The announcement was made on May 2 of the re-issue of Treasury Bills—this time by tender in the old form. The fixed rate for Treasury Bills began in April 1915, and proved of assistance in retaining funds in England that were likely to be forwarded to the U.S.A. The new bills were issued at:

3 months . . .	£98.16.3¾%
6 "	97.11.2%
12 "	95%

The last rate, it will be observed, was ½% less than that in force before the big War Loan issue.

During the financial year 1916-17 the total Treasury Bills at the opening were £566,826,000. This figure rose to £1,148,515,000 at the opening of the 5% Loan lists. By April 1, 1917, it had fallen to £464,000,000. The bank rate was reduced to 5% on April 5, and a new series of 5% five-year Exchequer Bonds appeared. For some extraordinary reason a publicity campaign was not maintained in support of these bonds, and at no time were they in great demand. During the week ended May 26, only £2,720,000 were sold. They were available for purchase until the National War Bonds replaced them.

Weekly issues continued to be made by tender

of £50,000,000 Treasury Bills, the allotment rates being between £4.16.8 and £5% for 3 to 12 months' currency. The method of tender continued until June 19. The fixed-rate method was reverted to, and in October 1917 the discount was $4\frac{1}{4}\%$ for 3 and 6 months' bills.

With the U.S.A. definitely on the side of the Allies, British financial arrangements became easier. What the declaration of war meant was explained by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the House of Commons on Sept. 12, 1917. He was ready to say now what he would have been very sorry to say six months ago—that, but for the assistance of the United States, the financial condition of the Allies would have been very disastrous. The House of Representatives (Washington) agreed to lend the Allies £600,000,000 out of a War Loan of £1,500,000,000. On April 26 the British Ambassador signed "Certificate of Indebtedness" for £40,000,000, and the amount was placed to the credit of the British Treasury by the U.S.A. at $3\frac{1}{2}\%$. Lord Cunliffe, the Governor of the Bank of England, was at this time in the U.S.A. with Mr. A. J. Balfour's mission.

The Treasury found it necessary to issue a further list of securities to be requisitioned in connection with the foreign exchange movements. On April 14 a Commonwealth of Australia Loan was floated on the London market at $5\frac{1}{2}\%$, 98 repayable at par in 1922-7. Canada was very successful with its own loan. Only £30,000,000 was asked for, but in April it was reported that the subscriptions reached £53,349,000.

Paris decided to issue a 6% five-years' loan of £25,000,000, and Russia opened (April 19) the lists of a 5% 49-years' loan at 85. The Kaiser stated publicly on April 19 that the sixth German Loan was a "gigantic success." Four days later a compulsory loan of £2,000,000 began in Warsaw by the Germans in occupation. Mr. Bonar Law introduced his Budget on May 2, 1917, details of which are given on p. 372.

The **Votes of Credit** during the war have been :

Aug. 6, 1914	£100,000,000
Nov. 16, 1914	225,000,000
May 1, 1915	37,000,000
Total for 1914-15	£362,000,000
March 1, 1915	£250,000,000
June 15, 1915	250,000,000
July 20, 1915	150,000,000
Sept. 15, 1915	250,000,000
Nov. 10, 1915	400,000,000
Feb. 21, 1916	120,000,000
Total for 1915-16	£1,420,000,000
Feb. 21, 1916	£300,000,000
May 23, 1916	300,000,000
July 24, 1916	450,000,000
Oct. 11, 1916	300,000,000
Dec. 14, 1916	400,000,000
Feb. 12, 1917	200,000,000
Mar. 15, 1917	60,000,000
Total for 1916-17	£2,010,000,000
Feb. 12, 1917	£350,000,000
May 9, 1917	500,000,000
July 24, 1917	650,000,000
Oct. 30, 1917	400,000,000
Dec. 15, 1917	550,000,000
Total for 1917-18	2,450,000,000
Grand Total	£6,242,000,000

The Government requisitioned securities again on May 7. Three days later a New South Wales Loan at $5\frac{1}{2}\%$ with issue price of 98% appeared. The policy of the Treasury in permitting the flotation of this kind of loan has been questioned. Naturally, these loans call for a higher rate of interest than that paid on British loans, and thus pave the way for the demand for higher interest on future British Government issues.

The U.S.A. opened the "Liberty" Loan at $3\frac{1}{2}\%$ on May 4, and asked for £400,000,000. With a campaign such as only America knows how to manage, the actual subscriptions totalled £607,045,370, or 50% more than needed! First, all the banks were encouraged to take up Treasury Certificates that were to be repaid out of the loan proceeds. Quite half of the loan was floated in advance in this manner. This prepared the way for less dislocation in the money markets. As the banks received subscriptions, cash or certificates were paid over to the Treasury. There was no compulsory haste in demanding such payments. The Allies were now receiving full financial assistance from U.S.A. Between April 25 and May 17, America loaned the Allies £134,000,000. A war credit of £668,000,000 was passed in U.S.A. on May 19.

June opened with the payment of War Loan interest in London to the extent of £32,134,000. More Treasury Bills were issued by tender at the old rates $4\frac{1}{8}\%$ to $4\frac{1}{4}\%$, as follows:

June 1	£40,000,000
" 8	25,000,000
" 15	25,000,000

The daily cost of the war was given by Mr. Bonar Law on June 11; the actual expenditure being £496,000,000 for the first nine weeks of the current financial year. Again these figures contained heavy loans to Allies and Dominions and purchases of goods that would be used over an extended period.

On June 27, the prospectus of the British Trade Corporation (with a Royal Charter) came before the public. Subscriptions of £1,500,000 were invited from the public, £1,000,000 having been taken up by banks out of the total capital of £110,000,000.

The Bank of Germany reported on May 31 a gold holding of £126,660,759 (£2,160 in excess of corresponding week of 1916). On June 7 the mark was at a discount of 43% at Amsterdam. In the German bank statement of June 23, the gold holding had dropped £8,823,500, and a week later the Netherlands Bank reported an increase in its own gold of £2,000,000. Obviously, Germany had found it necessary to part with some of the gold it had gathered so laboriously together in order to strengthen its financial position in the neutral markets.

Italian war finance was in a satisfactory condition. The increase for the year ended June 30, 1917, was £180,000,000, or £52,250,000 more than 1914-15. War expenses not covered by revenue amounted to £822,000,000, of which the last consolidated 5% Loan represented £280,000,000. During June, France raised a 6% Loan with Japan.

For the first week in July 1917 the following national bank statements form a useful comparison:

	Gold.	Notes.
Bank of England	£53,432,113	£39,930,070
British Currency Notes	28,500,000	164,728,380
Bank of France	211,736,240	807,859,360
Bank of Germany	122,873,150	435,854,900

	Gold.	Notes.
Bank of Netherlands (includes silver)	52,099,257	63,527,558
Bank of Spain	63,250,558	101,061,986
Bank of Russia	36,004,000	130,553,000
Bank of Switzerland	15,697,568	178,670,600

With Treasury Bills rates fixed at $4\frac{1}{4}\%$ for 3 and 6 months, money continued to be received by the Bank. On July 7 the Treasuries outstanding totalled £681,762,000. The week ended that date displayed more interest in Exchequer Bonds, £4,929,000 being issued. The Bank of England was still parting with gold. The return of July 4 showed a holding of £55,242,279, and that of a week later of £53,432,113 (£5,965,250 less than the corresponding week of 1916). There could be no doubt about the absolute freedom in gold at the Bank. France was inclined to hold as tightly as possible to her stocks of bullion, and for that reason the exchange rates were constantly against her. The result was that France did not get full value for every franc spent abroad.

Mr. Bonar Law, in the House of Commons in Nov 1917, gave the following figures for the National Debt:

Advances to Allies	£1,100,000,000
„ „ Dominions	160,000,000
Part of gift of Indian Government	66,000,000
Debt at beginning of war	645,000,000
Increase of Debt due to the War	3,000,000,000

National Debt (Oct. 1917) . £5,000,000,000

Abroad, Switzerland found it necessary to issue her seventh Mobilisation Loan of £2,000,000, and Norway a loan of £2,250,000. Spain was content to continue receiving gold. The holding of the State Bank had grown from £21,000,000 in 1914 to £64,000,000 on July 31, 1917. Meanwhile, Germany was attempting to improve her exchange in neutral countries. Failing an issue of 2-year bills in Holland at a rate approaching 15%, she began to release more gold. During July the gold holding of the Bank of Germany fell £2,811,500, of which more than £1,000,000 went to Holland. Turkey went so far as to invite Danish investors to take her bonds. In the U.S.A., Mr. McAdoo published his first War Budget. His estimate was £10,736,000,000 with loans to Allies of £6,500,000 as the expenses for the American initial year of war. By July 6, U.S.A. had brought the total loans to the Allies to £260,600,000 by further grants of—

£20,000,000 to England,
£20,000,000 to France,
£12,000,000 to Italy.

August was a holiday month for British finance. Record need be made only of the formal motion on 7th for a new War Loan Bill of £250,000,000 in Ways and Means Committee of the House of Commons, and on 13th Mr. Bonar Law decided to ask for a Committee to consider the question of Premium Bonds. On 23rd an Australian loan was issued in London at $5\frac{1}{2}\%$ with a discount of $\frac{1}{2}\%$.

Neutral exchanges were apparently going against Great Britain in a greater degree. On Aug. 2 the rates were:

Amsterdam	11.20	Copenhagen	15.70
Berne	21.40	Madrid	20.77
Christiania	15.35	Stockholm	13.70

On Aug. 1 the Wurtemberg Minister of Finance stated that the cost of war to Germany was

£4,700,000,000. Germany was trying to get Dutch subscriptions to a 6% loan, and undertook to renew the supply of Dutch coal if Holland would take up loan equivalent in value to the coal supplied. The holding of the Bank of the Netherlands had now reached £52,540,000, or four times its pre-war stock. On the other hand, the war had cost the country to Aug. 31, £60,982,000, although Holland had remained neutral.

Silver was creating difficulties of its own. The demand for silver coinage throughout the world, the shortage of supply of the raw article, the continual absorption of the metal by China and India raised the price of silver to twice its pre-war standard. Indian financial transfers with England were affected, and the Government was compelled to pay more for its monetary transactions. A little practical control by the Government might have obviated some of the losses incurred. An example is found with the Shanghai tael. At the end of 1915 it was worth under 2s. 6d.; on Sept. 26, 1917, its value was 4s. 11d. or nearly double.

Japan raised on Aug. 17 an internal loan of £10,000,000 for Russia, and at the same time redeemed £415,000 of her $4\frac{1}{2}\%$ London loans. On Sept. 6 she repaid a further £500,000. At the Russian Congress of late August the Minister of Finance, M. Nekrassoff, stated that during 1914 the sum of £21,900,000 in bank notes was placed in currency monthly; in 1915, £22,300,000; and in 1916, £29,000,000. The first two months of 1917 rose to £42,300,000 each, and from March onwards the average was £33,200,000.

The issue of 5% Exchequer Bonds ceased on Sept. 22. On no occasion did they rouse or were received with enthusiasm. The new National War Bonds were explained to the bankers by Mr. Lloyd George on Sept. 27, and were ready for the public after Oct. 1. The terms were 5% for 5, 7, or 10 years, repayable at 102, 103, and 105 per £100 bond. Another series for 10 years repayable at par were introduced at 4% and not subject to deduction for income tax. The Post Office issue for small sums did not come before the public until a fortnight later. A publicity campaign was developed, and during the first days (Oct. 2-13) £37,991,050 were received in applications. The 5% War Loan was at the same time at a slight premium.

Russian exchange in London was in a most sorry condition during September. The fall of Riga sent the price of securities down. On 4th the City of Nikoleff 5% Loan fell 6 points to 76½ per £100 bond. On Nov. 1, 1916, the London rate was 155 roubles for £10. Then came a gradual rise.

Aug. 2, 1917	220	Sept. 11, 1917	360
Sept. 1, „	263	„ 15, „	280
„ 4, „	270	„ 21, „	272
„ 10, „	305	Oct. 20, „	349

Undoubtedly, gambling had effect on prices. On Sept. 11 the variation between prices during the day was 90 points. It is to be regretted that the Treasury did not attempt to regulate the rate on behalf of our Ally.

A second "Liberty" Loan was opened in the U.S.A. on Oct. 1. At noon the church bells were rung, factory whistles, sirens, motor-horns, and trumpets were blown to their fullest extent—thus was the publicity campaign continued. The sum of £600,000,000 was asked for with the offer to take a further half of any surplus subscriptions. Arrangements were being made for the placing on sale of £400,000,000 War Saving Certificates like those of Great Britain.

Germany issued her seventh loan in September and October. The deficit to be faced was estimated at £1,650,000,000, and the loan was hardly likely to clear it. The Kaiser, in advertising the loan, said, "I, too, have subscribed as far as in my power." To all intents and purposes the loan was a pure paper one, and the bankers of Germany were fully aware of that fact. On Oct. 19 it was stated the subscriptions had reached £621,600,000. The previous six loans had already drained what liquid capital was available. The Austrian Budget had a deficit and to meet it a seventh war loan was in contemplation. The first three years of war had cost Austria £1,115,720,000, and the fourth estimated at £480,000,000.

On Sept. 12 Italy obtained further credit from the U.S.A. of £11,000,000, to make a total of £51,000,000 in all to date. Japan on Oct. 9 lent Russia at 6% the sum of £6,666,710.

France arranged a collateral loan with Switzerland in October. The sum of £5,000,000 was to be available monthly for three months. India was again to assist in war finance. It was decided during October to issue Treasury Bills locally.

Sweden has done well out of the war. Of course, her trade with the belligerents has grown out of bounds. From the Public Treasury's statistics published in October 1917, the deficit of 12,000,000 kr. of 1915 had been turned into a surplus of 91,500,000 kr. (£5,500,000) during 1916.

Throughout the year the War Savings Committee did a remarkable amount of spade work with the War Savings Certificates. War Savings Associations were formed to spread ideas of

economy and push the sale of the 15s. 6d. certificates. There were at the close of 1917, 150,000 honorary officials attached to these Associations. Over £123,000,000 have been invested in these certificates and only £2,000,000 cashed.

There is a limit even to national borrowing. Of course, the actual worth of a country cannot be estimated. Its population can hardly be valued in terms of pounds sterling, and the manner in which the national resources of the soil are developed has a great influence upon the description of poor or rich to be applied. So it is difficult to say when a country is absolutely bankrupt. Yet possible borrowing may have to be made at so high terms that it becomes an entirely unprofitable transaction. And, further, a country begins to eat into its capital and thus decreases its wealth immediately the interest paid on its loans exceeds its power of previous saving.

The enemy is fast reaching that condition. The interest on its war indebtedness is now approaching the amount that the enemy was able to "save" in the years before the beginning of hostilities. When that yearly surplus figure has been passed by the yearly interest totals, the financial side of the war will be done. The enemy will be bound to come to terms unless after the war it is to have a *volte-face* and renounce war debt. Whether the Allies wish to win by financial means alone is doubtful—the enemy fighting machine needs to be smashed—and the bigger the financial debacle for the enemy the greater will be its economic handicap when it attempts to foist its old *kultur* of commerce on the new civilisation of a free world.

COMMISSIONS, COMMITTEES, ETC., ON QUESTIONS ARISING OUT OF THE WAR

The following Commissions and Committees have been set up to deal with Public Questions arising out of the War. Committees marked * have ceased to exist.

ACCOMMODATION (WAR DEPARTMENTS, &C.) COMMITTEE. *Secretary*, Sir A. Durrant, Office of Works, Storey's Gate, S.W.1.

ACETYLENE COMMITTEE. *Secretary*, Maj. Crozier, Home Office, Whitehall, S.W.1.

ADMIRALTY COASTING TRADE COMMITTEE. *Secretary* Lt.-Col. A. K. Leslie, India House, Kingsway, W.C.2.

ADMIRALTY BOARD OF INVENTION AND RESEARCH. *Secretary*, Victory House, Cockspur Street, S.W.1.

AERIAL TRANSPORT COMMITTEE. *Secretary*, D. O. Malcolm, Winchester House, St. James's Square, S.W.1.

AERONAUTICS ADVISORY COMMITTEE. *Secretary*, F. J. Selby, National Physical Laboratory, Teddington.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY AND IMPLEMENTS BRANCH OF THE MINISTRY OF MUNITIONS. *Controller*, Whitehall Place, S.W.1.

AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES BOARD AND ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY (*Joint Committee*). *Secretary*, R. S. Langford, 4 Whitehall Place, S.W.1.

AGRICULTURAL CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE.*

AGRICULTURAL WAGES BOARD. *Secretary*, 80 Pall Mall, London, S.W.1.

AIR BOARD. *Secretary*, Sir Paul Harvey, K.G.M.G., C.B., Strand, W.O.2.

AIR INVENTIONS COMMITTEE, 2 Clement's Inn, W.O.2.

AIRCRAFT INSURANCE COMMITTEE. *Secretary*, J. W. Verdier, 33-36 King William Street, E.O.4.

AIR RISKS INSURANCE SCHEME COMMITTEE.*

ALCOHOL SUPPLIES FOR WAR PURPOSES ADVISORY COMMITTEE. *Secretary*, W. H. Rattenbury, 32 Old Queen Street, S.W.1.

ALIENS' ADVISORY COMMITTEE. *Secretaries*, W. J. H. Brodriek and Mr. Paul M. Francke, Home Office, S.W.1.

ALIENS IN PROHIBITED AREAS COMMITTEE.*

ALIENS' RESTRICTION COMMITTEE. *Secretary*, Lt.-Col. W. Dally Jones, Committee of Imperial Defence, Whitehall Gardens, S.W.1.

ALIENS' RESTRICTION REGULATIONS ADVISORY COMMITTEE. *Secretary*, C. E. M. Joad, Queen Anne's Chambers, S.W.1.

ALIENS—SCOTTISH ADVISORY COMMITTEE. *Clerk*, J. Phillips, Scottish Office, Whitehall, S.W.1.

AMERICAN DOLLAR SECURITIES COMMITTEE. *Manager*, G. E. May, 19 Old Jewry, E.C.2.

ANTI-AIRCRAFT EQUIPMENT COMMITTEE. *Secretary*, Lt. G. Head, Whitehall Place, S.W.1.

ARMY CANTEN COMMITTEE. *Secretary*, Maj. G. Henderson, Imperial Court, Basil Street, S.W.1.

ARMY CONTRACTS, ADVISORY COMMITTEE. *Secretary*, R. L. Ramsbotham, War Office, Whitehall, S.W.1.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS COMMITTEE. *Secretary*, A. D. Bailey, Royal Hospital, Chelsea.

BELGIAN REPATRIATION COMMITTEE. *Secretary*, H. A. Leggett, General Buildings, Aldwych, W.C.2.

BELGIAN REFUGEES. *See* WAR REFUGEES.

BLACK LIST COMMITTEE. *Secretary*, R. A. Higginbottom, 1 Lake Buildings, St. James's Park, S.W.1.

- BLEACHING POWDER COMMITTEE. *Secretary*, 4 Norfolk Street, Manchester.
- BLOCKADE MINISTRY. *Parliamentary Secretary*, Commandr. Leverton Harris, M.P., Foreign Office, S.W.1.
- BLOCKADE MINISTRY COMMITTEE. *Secretary*, L. C. Liddell, M.V.O., Winchester House, St. James's Square, S.W.1.
- BUILDING LABOUR COMMITTEE. *Secretary*, W. K. Aikman, C.I.E., Montagu House, Whitehall, S.W.1.
- BUILDING TRADES, CENTRAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE. *Secretary*, G. E. Toulmin, Queen Anne's Chambers, S.W.1.
- BUTTER SUPPLIES ADVISORY COMMITTEE. *Secretary*, Palace Chambers, Westminster, S.W.1.
- CANAL CONTROL COMMITTEE. *Secretary*, R. B. Dunwoody, 7 Princes Street, S.W.1.
- CAPITAL ISSUES COMMITTEE. *Secretary*, D. F. Buckley, Treasury, S.W.1.
- CARGOES (DIVERTED) COMMITTEE. *Secretary*, H. C. Honey, 7 Whitehall Gardens, S.W.1.
- CARGOES (DELAY IN UNLOADING) COMMITTEE. *Secretary*, L. W. Atkin Berry, Post Office, E.C.1.
- CARGOES—INSURANCE. See "I."
- CATTLE, BRITISH—COMMITTEE ON UTILISATION OF. *Secretary*, W. Gavin, 4 The Sanctuary, S.W.1.
- CENTRAL COLLIERY RECRUITING COURT. *Secretary*, Home Office, Whitehall, S.W.1.
- CENTRAL CONTROL BOARD (LIQUOR TRAFFIC). See "L."
- CENTRAL PRISONERS OF WAR COMMITTEE. See "P."
- CHAPLAINS (ARMY) ADVISORY COMMITTEE. *Secretary*, A. C. Beckwith, 15 Albemarle Street, W.1.
- CHAPLAINS (ARMY) INTERDENOMINATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE. *Secretary*, G. Monk, Chaplains' Department, Albemarle Street, W.1.
- CHEMICAL PRODUCTS COMMITTEE.*
- CHEMICAL TRADES COMMITTEE. *Secretary*, G. C. Smallwood, Whitehall Place, S.W.1.
- CIVILIAN INTERNMENT CAMPS COMMITTEE. *Joint Secretaries*, E. Seberg-Montefiore and D. D. Reid, Home Office, S.W.1.
- CLERICAL AND COMMERCIAL EMPLOYMENT COMMITTEE.*
- COAL AND COKE SUPPLIES—CENTRAL COMMITTEE.*
- COAL EXPORTS COMMITTEE. *Secretary*, E. J. Elliot, 3 Central Buildings, Westminster, S.W.1.
- COAL MINES (CONTROLLER OF) ADVISORY BOARD. *Secretary*, A. D. McNair, 8 Richmond Terrace, S.W.1.
- COAL MINES DEPARTMENT. *Secretary*, H. F. Carhill, 8 Richmond Terrace, S.W.1.
- COAL MINING ORGANISATION COMMITTEE.*
- COAL PRICES COMMITTEE.*
- COAL TRADE COMMITTEE.*
- COCAINE IN DENTISTRY—COMMITTEE ON USE OF.*
- COCAINE OR OPIUM—PERMITS—COMMITTEE. *Secretary*, J. A. Johnston, Home Office, S.W.1.
- COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL POLICY COMMITTEE. *Secretaries*, Mr. Percy Ashley, G. C. Upcott, Treasury, S.W.1.
- COMMISSION INTERNATIONALE DE RAVITAILLEMENT. See "R."
- CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION BOARD. *Secretary*, E. A. Gowers, New Government Extension Buildings, Great George Street, S.W.1.
- CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS, EMPLOYMENT COMMITTEE. *Secretary*, W. H. Stewart, Home Office, S.W.1.
- CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS (WORK OF NATIONAL IMPORTANCE) COMMITTEE. *Secretary*, H. Gibbon Pritchard, 9 Bridge Street, S.W.1.
- CONTRABAND COMMITTEE. *Secretary*, Foreign Office, S.W.1.
- CONTROLLED ESTABLISHMENTS, BOARD OF RE-
- FEREES ON PROFITS. *Secretary*, W. F. Wakeford, 27 Abingdon Street, S.W.1.
- COPPER COMMITTEE. *Secretary*, A. M. Stroud, 8 Northumberland Avenue, W.C.2.
- CORNHILL COMMITTEE. *Secretary*, A. H. Wynne, 2 White Lion Court, E.C.3.
- COTTON CONTROL BOARD. *Secretary*, H. D. Henderson, Victoria Hotel, Manchester.
- COTTON EXPORTS COMMITTEE. *Secretary*, H. S. Gray, St. Anne's Gate Buildings, S.W.1.
- COTTON GROWING IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE, COMMITTEE ON. *Secretary*, T. M. Ainscough, 7 Whitehall Gardens, S.W.1.
- DARDANELLES COMMISSION. *Secretary*, Sir E. Grimwood Mears, 2 Hare Court, Temple, E.C.4.
- DEFENCE OF THE REALM (LICENSED TRADE CLAIMS) COMMISSION. *Secretary*, D. du B. Davidson, Spencer House, St. James's Street, S.W.1.
- DEFENCE OF THE REALM (LOSSES) COMMISSION. *Secretary*, D. du B. Davidson, Spencer House, St. James's Street, S.W.1.
- DEFENCE OF THE REALM REGULATIONS AMENDMENT COMMITTEE. *Secretary*, Capt. C. Shawe, War Office, Whitehall, S.W.1.
- DELAY IN UNLOADING CARGOES COMMITTEE. See "C."
- DIAMOND EXPORT COMMITTEE. *Secretary*, H.M. Patent Office, Room 1 (A), Ground Floor, Fumival Street, E.C.4.
- DISTRIBUTING TRADES (SCOTLAND) COMMITTEE. *Secretary*, P. R. Laird, Scottish Office, S.W.1.
- DIVERTED CARGOES COMMITTEE. See "C."
- DOMINIONS WAR CONTINGENTS COMMITTEE. *Secretary*, O. G. R. Williams, Colonial Office, S.W.1.
- DYE COLOURS DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE.*
- DYES, COMMISSIONER FOR. 7 Whitehall Gardens, S.W.1.
- EDUCATION (JUVENILE) IN RELATION TO EMPLOYMENT AFTER THE WAR DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE. *Secretary*, J. Owen, Board of Education, S.W.1.
- EDUCATION. POSITION OF STUDY OF MODERN LANGUAGES IN EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM OF GREAT BRITAIN, COMMITTEE. *Secretary*, A. E. Twentyman, Board of Education, S.W.1.
- EDUCATION. POSITION OF NATURAL SCIENCE IN EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM OF GREAT BRITAIN, COMMITTEE. *Secretary*, F. B. Stead, Board of Education, S.W.1.
- EDUCATION (UNIVERSITY) IN WALES ROYAL COMMISSION. *Secretary*, A. H. Kidd, Board of Education, S.W.1.
- ELECTRICAL TRAFOS COMMITTEE. *Secretary*, J. F. Ronca, 7 Whitehall Gardens, S.W.1.
- ELECTRIC POWER SUPPLY COMMITTEE. *Secretary*, M. J. Collins, 7 Whitehall Gardens, S.W.1.
- EMPIRE SETTLEMENT COMMITTEE. *Secretary*, E. J. Harding, Colonial Office, S.W.1.
- ENEMY ALIENS (INTERMENT AND REPATRIATION) ADVISORY COMMITTEE. *Secretaries*, W. J. H. Brodrick, P. H. Francke, Home Office, S.W.1.
- ENEMY DENTS COMMITTEE. *Secretary*, H. Mead Taylor, Gwydyr House, Whitehall, S.W.1.
- ENEMY EXPORTS COMMITTEE. *Secretary*, Foreign Office, S.W.1.
- ENEMY SUPPLIES RESTRICTION DEPARTMENT. *Secretary*, G. Blackwell, 6 Waterloo Place, S.W.1.
- ENGINEERING AND SHIPBUILDING ESTABLISHMENTS PRODUCTION COMMITTEE. *Secretary*, H. J. Wilson, 5 Old Palace Yard, S.W.1.
- ENGINEERING INDUSTRIES COMMITTEE.*
- EXCESS PROFITS DUTY COMMITTEE. *Registrars*,

D. du B. Davidson, J. K. F. Cleave, Spencer House, St. James' Street, S.W.1.

EXPEDITIONARY FORCE CANTEENS COMMITTEE. *Secretary*, W. H. Cherry, Imperial Court, Basil Street, S.W.1.

EXPEDITIONARY FORCES SANITARY COMMITTEE. *Secretary*, E. T. Gann, Adastral House, Embankment, E.C.4.

EXPLOSIONS AT GOVERNMENT AND CONTROLLED FACTORIES COMMITTEE. *Secretary*, P. Tainsh, 32 Old Queen Street, S.W.1.

EXPORTS COMMITTEE. *Secretary*, R. H. Hill, Gwydyr House, Whitehall, S.W.1.

FERTILISERS COMMITTEE. *Secretary*, H. Chambers, 72 Victoria Street, S.W.1.

FIARS PRICES COMMITTEE. *Secretary*, J. C. Scott, 125 George Street, Edinburgh.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT (BLOCKADE). *Secretary*, Sir A. Block, K.O.M.O., Lancaster House, S.W.1.

FINANCIAL FACILITIES AFTER THE WAR COMMITTEE.*

FIRE BRIGADES CO-ORDINATION COMMITTEE. *Secretary*, Robert Warling, Home Office, S.W.1.

FISH (COARSE) IRISH COMMITTEE. *Secretary*, G. McKnight, Department of Agriculture, 4 Upper Merrion Street, Dublin.

FISH (CURED) COMMITTEE. *Secretary*, R. A. C. Cholmely, Grosvenor House, W.1.

FISH, FOOD AND MOTOR LOAN COMMITTEE. *Secretary*, E. H. Collingwood, 43 Parliament Street, S.W.1.

FISH FOOD COMMITTEE. *Secretary*, G. K. Hext, 43 Parliament Street, S.W.1.

FRESH WATER FISH COMMITTEE. *Secretary*, The Hon. A. S. Northcote, 54 Parliament Street, S.W.1.

FISHERIES (SEA) SCOTTISH COMMITTEE. *Secretary*, W. A. Goodchild, Scottish Office, Whitehall, S.W.1.

FLOUR MILLS CONTROL COMMITTEE. *Secretary*, F. E. Dawson, Grosvenor House, W.1.

FOOD MINISTRY. *Secretary*, U. F. Wintour, C.B., C.M.O., Palace Chambers, Westminster, S.W.1.

FOOD PRODUCTION ADVISORY COMMITTEE. *Secretary*, E. M. Konstam, 72 Victoria Street, S.W.1.

FOOD PRODUCTION (E. & W.) COMMITTEE.*

FOOD PRODUCTION DEPARTMENT. *Secretary*, C. R. Pitt, 72 Victoria Street, S.W.1.

FOOD PRODUCTION IN IRELAND ADVISORY COMMITTEE. *Secretary*, D. J. McGrath, Department of Agriculture, &c., 4 Upper Merrion Street, Dublin.

FOOD PRODUCTION IN IRELAND DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE. *Secretary*, E. A. M. Morris, Department of Agriculture, &c., 4 Upper Merrion Street, Dublin.

FOOD PRODUCTION IN SCOTLAND, COMMITTEE. *Secretary*, W. Barber, Board of Agriculture, Edinburgh.

FOODSTUFFS (CARRIAGE OF) REQUISITIONING COMMITTEE.*

FORAGE COMMITTEE (FARM PRODUCE). *Secretary*, Capt. C. B. Rolfe, 64 Whitehall Court, S.W.1.

FOREIGN CLAIMS OFFICE. *Secretary*, Miss E. F. Collingwood, Foreign Office, S.W.1.

FOREIGN TRADE DEBS. *Secretary*, H. Mead Taylor, Gwydyr House, Whitehall, S.W.1.

FOREIGN TRADE DEPARTMENT. *Secretary*, W. E. Eady, Lancaster House, S.W.

FRUITS (IMPORT LICENCES) COMMITTEE. *Secretary*, H. J. Phillips, 22 Carlisle Place, S.W.1.

GAS TRACTION COMMITTEE. *Secretary*, E. S. Shrapnell Smith, 8 Northumberland Avenue, W.C.2.

GERMAN ATROCITIES ENQUIRY COMMITTEE.*

GLASS AND OPTICAL INSTRUMENTS COMMITTEE. *Secretary*, Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, Great George Street, S.W.1.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES (NON-MANUAL) CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION BOARD. *Secretary*, E. A. Gowers, New Government Buildings, Great George Street, S.W.1.

GRAIN AND POTATO CROPS (1917) COMMITTEE. *Secretary*, Grosvenor House, W.1.

GRAIN SUPPLIES COMMITTEE. *Secretary*, H. D. Vigor, 3, St. James's Square, S.W.1.

GRAVES' (SOLDIERS), PRINCE OF WALES' COMMITTEE. *Secretary*, Capt. G. O. Taylor, Winchester House, St. James's Square, S.W.1.

HIGH EXPLOSIVES COMMITTEE. Ministry of Munitions, Whitehall Place, S.W.1.

HOP INDUSTRY CONTROL COMMITTEE. *Secretary*, R. Wynne, 42 Borough High Street, S.E.1.

HORSE BREEDING COMMITTEE (No. 1).*

HORSE BREEDING COMMITTEE (No. 2). *Secretaries*, E. B. Shine, E. B. Wilsou, 4 Whitehall Place, S.W.1.

HORSES (UTILISATION AND FEEDING OF) COMMITTEE. *Secretary*, C. R. Woods, 7 Whitehall Gardens, S.W.1.

HOUSING (BUILDING CONSTRUCTION) COMMITTEE. *Secretary*, E. Leonard, Local Government Board, Whitehall, S.W.1.

IMPORT RESTRICTIONS DEPARTMENT. *Secretary*, H. J. Phillips, 22 Carlisle Place, S.W.1.

INDIAN WHEAT COMMITTEE. *Secretary*, H. D. Vigor, 3 St. James's Square, S.W.1.

INDUSTRIAL (WAR INQUIRIES) BRANCH. *Director*, Prof. S. J. Chapman, Gwydyr House, Whitehall, S.W.1.

INFORMATION DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN OFFICE. *Director*, Lt.-Col. J. Buchan, Foreign Office, S.W.1.

INSURANCE OF BRITISH SHIPS' CARGOES. *Secretary*, J. W. Verdier, 33 to 36 King William Street, E.C.4.

INSURANCE INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT. *Officer-in-charge*, G. W. Russell, 13 Abchurch Lane, E.C.4.

IRISH REBELLION (VICTIMS) COMMITTEE. *Secretary*, H. O. Love, 14 St. Stephen's Green, Dublin.

IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRIES COMMITTEE. *Secretary*, C. R. Woods, 7 Whitehall Gardens, S.W.1.

IRON, STEEL AND ENGINEERING INDUSTRIES COMMITTEE.*

JUVENILE ORGANISATIONS COMMITTEE. *Secretary*, B. J. Metters, Home Office, S.W.1.

JUVENILE EDUCATION. See "EDUCATION."

KITCHEN (CENTRAL) COMMITTEE. *Secretary*, Mrs. G. E. May, 104A Westminster Bridge Road, S.E.1.

LABOUR ADVISORY COMMITTEE (NATIONAL SERVICE DEPARTMENT). *Secretary*, J. B. Williams, St. Ermins, Westminster, S.W.1.

LABOUR MINISTRY. *Secretary*, Sir D. J. Shackleton, K.C.B., Montagu House, Whitehall, S.W.1.

Trade Advisory Committees (Disabled Soldiers and Sailors):—

- (1) Tailoring (Wholesale and Retail Trade). *Secretary*, G. T. Reid, Old Sergeants' Inn Chambers, W.C.2.
- (2) Basket, Skip and Hammer Trade. *Secretary*, A. L. Dakyns, Queen Anne's Chambers, S.W.1.
- (3) Electricity Trade (Sub-Station Attendants). *Secretary*, A. L. Dakyns, Queen Anne's Chambers, S.W.1.
- (4) Furniture Trade. *Secretary*, Queen Anne's Chambers, S.W.1.
- (5) Printing and Kindred Trades. *Secretary*, Queen Anne's Chambers, S.W.1.

- (6) Boot and Shoe Manufacture Trade-
Secretary, Queen Anne's Chambers,
S.W.1.
- (7) Cinematograph Trade. *Secretary*, Queen
Anne's Chambers, S.W.1.
- LABOUR, SUBSTITUTIONARY (SCOTLAND) COMMIT-
TEE. *Secretary*, P. R. Laird, Scottish Office,
Whitehall, S.W.1.
- LAND SETTLEMENT AFTER THE WAR COMMITTEE.
Secretary, D. C. Barnard, 4 Whitehall Place,
S.W.1.
- LEATHER SUPPLIES CENTRAL ADVISORY COMMIT-
TEE. *Secretary*, T. J. Marquis, Imperial House,
Tothill Street, S.W.1.
- LICENSING COMMITTEE (EXPORTS AND IMPORTS).
Secretary, Sir N. Highmore, K.C.B., 4 Central
Buildings, Storey's Gate, S.W.1.
- LIQUOR TRADE (FINANCIAL ASPECTS OF CONTROL
AND PURCHASE). *Secretary*, J. S. Eagles, Laty-
mer House, 134 Piccadilly, W.1.
- LIQUOR TRAFFIC, CENTRAL CONTROL BOARD.
Secretary, J. C. Sykes, O.B., Latymer House, 134
Piccadilly, W.1.
- LUBRICATING OIL ADVISORY COMMITTEE. *Secre-
tary*, W. G. Thomas, 8 Northumberland Avenue,
W.C.2.
- MACHINE TOOL COMMITTEE. *Secretary*, L. G.
Wykes, Whitehall Place, S.W.1.
- MEAT SUPPLIES, INTERDEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE.*
MEAT. See "CATTLE."
- MERCANTILE MARINE (SEAMEN'S EFFECTS) GRANTS
FOR LOSSES THROUGH HOSTILE OPERATIONS AT
SEA COMMITTEE. *Secretary*, C. F. Bickerdike,
47 Victoria Street, S.W.1.
- MERCANTILE MARINE STANDARD UNIFORM COM-
MITTEE. See "S."
- MESOPOTAMIA COMMISSION.*
- METAL (NON-FERROUS) TRADES COMMITTEE.
Secretary, J. F. Ronea, 7 Whitehall Gardens,
S.W.1.
- METALS AND MATERIALS ECONOMY COMMITTEE.
Secretary, J. E. Hunter, Whitehall Place, S.W.1.
- MILITARY SERVICE (CIVIL LIABILITIES) DEPART-
MENT. *Secretary*, E. R. Forber, Imperial House,
Kingsway, W.C.2.
- MILK DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE. *Secretary*, J.
Mackintosh, 72 Victoria Street, S.W.1.
- MINERAL RESOURCES ADVISORY COMMITTEE.
Secretary, E. Taylor, Whitehall Place, S.W.1.
- MOTOR DRIVERS PHYSICALLY DISABLED LICENSING
COMMITTEE.*
- MUNITIONS BOARDS OF MANAGEMENT EXECUTIVE
COMMITTEE. *Secretary*, The Hon. H. D. Mc-
Laren, Whitehall Place, S.W.1.
- MUNITIONS FINANCIAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE.
Secretary, A. F. Hsley, Whitehall Place, S.W.1.
- MUNITIONS FINANCE COMMITTEE. *Secretary*, A.
Collins, Whitehall Place, S.W.1.
- MUNITIONS HOURS OF LABOUR COMMITTEE. *Secre-
tary*, F. H. Shepherd, 28 Northumberland Avenue,
W.C.2.
- MUNITIONS (INTER ALLIED) BUREAU. *Secretary*,
O. C. Allen, 2 Whitehall Court, S.W.1.
- MUNITIONS INVENTIONS PANEL. *Secretary*, H. W.
Dickinson, Princes Street, Westminster, S.W.1.
- MUNITIONS LABOUR PRIORITY COMMITTEE. *Secre-
tary*, B. G. P. Lascelles, 6 Whitehall Gardens,
S.W.1.
- MUNITIONS ORDNANCE COMMITTEE. *Secretary*,
Maj. E. Tinker, R.A., Woolwich, S.E.18.
- MUNITIONS PARLIAMENTARY EXECUTIVE COM-
MITTEE. *Secretary*, W. Allard, Salisbury Hotel,
Fleet Street, E.C.1.
- MUNITIONS PRIORITY ADVISORY COMMITTEE.
Secretary, A. Jones, 1, Caxton Street, Westmin-
ster, S.W.1.
- MUNITIONS WORKERS' HEALTH COMMITTEE. *Secre-
tary*, E. H. Pelham, 19 St. James's Square, S.W.1.
- MUNITIONS WORKS BOARD. *Secretary*, A. P.
Oppe, Whitehall Place, S.W.1.
- NATIONAL IMPORTANCE (WORK OF) COMMITTEE.
See "CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS."
- NATIONAL SERVICE CENTRAL ADVISORY COMMIT-
TEE. *Secretary*, J. B. Williams, Windsor Hotel,
Westminster, S.W.1.
- NATIONAL SERVICE DEPARTMENT. *Secretary*, A.
Collins, St. Ermins, Westminster, S.W.1.
- NATIONAL SERVICE (IRELAND) DEPARTMENT.
Secretary, S. W. Strange, 14 St. Stephen's Green,
Dublin.
- NAVAL AND MILITARY DEPENDANTS (MEDICAL
TREATMENT) COMMITTEE.*
- NEUTRALS, DETENTION OF (CLAIMS TO COMPENSA-
TION), COMMITTEE. *Secretary*, W. Stewart,
Foreign Office, S.W.1.
- OATS CONTROL COMMITTEE. *Secretary*, H. A.
Francis, Empire House, Kingsway, W.C.2.
- OVERSEAS AND GOVERNMENT LOANS COMMITTEE.
Secretary, S. A. Sydney-Turner, Treasury, S.W.1.
- OVERSEA PRIZE COMMITTEE. See "P."
- PAPER SUPPLIES ROYAL COMMISSION. *Secretary*.
The Hon. J. S. Clemons, Central House, Kings-
way, W.C.2.
- PASSENGER TRAFFIC BETWEEN UNITED KINGDOM
AND HOLLAND, &C. COMMITTEE. *Secretary*,
Lt.-Col. H. S. Walker, Permit Office, 2 Downing
Street, S.W.1.
- PEAT DEPOSITS IN IRELAND, COMMITTEE ON.
Secretary, The Peat Inquiry Committee, Uni-
versity College, Dublin.
- PENSIONS MINISTRY. *Secretary*, Rt. Hon. Sir M.
Nathan, G.C.M.G., Great George Street, S.W.1.
- PERMIT OFFICE. *Chief Permit Officer*, Lt.-Col.
H. S. Walker, 2 Downing Street, S.W.1.
- PETROL CONTROL DEPARTMENT. *Chief Clerk*,
H. W. Cole, 19 Berkeley Street, W.1.
- PETROLEUM EXECUTIVE. *Secretary*, 8 Northum-
berland Avenue, W.C.2.
- PETROLEUM POOL BOARD. *Secretary*, C. E. Shep-
herd, Hotel Victoria, Northumberland Avenue,
W.C.2.
- PETROLEUM REGULATION OF SUPPLIES COMMITTEE.
Secretary, E. H. Fry, 8 Northumberland Avenue,
W.C.2.
- PIG-BREEDING INDUSTRY (IRELAND) DEPARTMEN-
TAL COMMITTEE. *Secretary*, O. W. N. Roulston,
Department of Agriculture, &c., 4 Upper Merion
Street, Dublin.
- PORT AND TRANSIT EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
Secretary, Sir P. G. Dumayne, St. James's Park,
S.W.1.
- PORTS CONGESTION COMMITTEE.*
- POULTRY ADVISORY COMMITTEE. *Secretary*, J. R.
Jackson, 4 Whitehall Place, S.W.1.
- PRESS BUREAU. *Secretary*, F. H. Meade, White-
hall, S.W.1.
- PRE-WAR CONTRACTS COMMITTEE. *Secretary*, L.
F. C. Darby, 7 Whitehall Gardens, S.W.1.
- PRICES COMMITTEE.*
- PRISONERS OF WAR CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE
BRITISH RED CROSS AND ORDER OF ST. JOHN
OF JERUSALEM. *Secretary*, Lt.-Col. L. Impey,
C.I.F., 4 Thurlow Place, S.W.7.
- PRISONERS OF WAR DEPARTMENT. *Secretary*,
L. G. Vansittart, M.V.O., Downing Street, S.W.1.
- PRISONERS OF WAR (BRITISH), GOVERNMENT
COMMITTEE ON THE TREATMENT BY THE ENEMY
OF. *Secretary*, Mrs. Livingstone, Committee
Room 1A, House of Lords, S.W.1.
- PRISONERS OF WAR EMPLOYMENT COMMITTEE.
Secretary, G. D. Roseway, War Office, White-
hall, S.W.1.

PRISONERS OF WAR INTERDEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE. *Secretary*, G. R. Warner, Prisoners of War Department, Downing Street, S.W.1.

PRIZE CARGOES RELEASE COMMITTEE. *Secretary*, C. Honey, 7 Whitehall Gardens, S.W.1.

PRIZE CLAIMS COMMITTEE. *Secretary*, L. F. C. Darby, Goldsmith Building, Temple, E.C.4.

PRIZE (OVERSEA) DISPOSAL COMMITTEE. *Secretary*, C. B. L. Tennyson, O.M.O., Colonial Office, S.W.1.

PROCURATOR-GENERAL'S ADVISORY COMMITTEE. *Secretary*, A. D. Stocks, Treasury, S.W.1.

PRODUCTION COMMITTEE ON. *Secretary*, H. J. Wilson, 5 Old Palace Yard, S.W.1.

PROMOTION OF OFFICERS COMMITTEE. *Secretary*, Maj. Sir S. Scott, Bt., M.P., War Office, Whitehall, S.W.1.

PROPERTY LOSSES (IRELAND) COMMITTEE. *Secretary*, J. J. Healy, 51, St. Stephen's Green, Dublin.

PURCHASES DEPARTMENT. Gwydyr House, Whitehall, S.W.1.

RAILWAY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. *Secretary*, Maj. G. S. Szlumper, 35, Parliament Street, S.W.1.

RAILWAY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE (IRELAND). *Secretary*, J. Ingram, 5, Kildare Street, Dublin.

RAILWAYS (BRITISH), EMPLOYMENT OF DISABLED SOLDIERS AND SAILORS. See "S."

RAILWAYMEN, RELEASE OF, FOR MILITARY SERVICE COMMITTEE. *Secretary*, C. J. Salmon, 3 Harcourt Buildings, Temple, E.C.4.

RATIONING CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE. *Secretary*, Grosvenor House, W.1.

RAVITAILLEMENT, COMMISSION INTERNATIONALE DE. *Secretary*, R. F. H. Duke, India House, Kingsway, W.C.2.

RECONSTRUCTION MINISTRY. *Secretary*, V. Nash, O.V.O., C.B., 2 Queen Anne's Gate Buildings, Westminster, S.W.1.

RECRUITING (PARLIAMENTARY) COMMITTEE. *Clerk*, R. H. Davies, C.B., 12 Downing Street, S.W.1.

REGISTRY OF BUSINESS NAMES COMMITTEE (IRELAND). *Secretary*, Coleraine House, Coleraine Street, Dublin.

RELIEF OF DISTRESS COMMITTEE. *Secretary*, A. V. Symonds, O.B., Local Government Board, S.W.1.

(1) London. *Secretary*, A. N. O. Shelley, Local Government Board, S.W.1.

(2) Women's Employment. *Secretary*, Miss M. R. Macarthur, 8 Grosvenor Place, S.W.1.

(3) Professional Classes. *Secretary*, J. E. Talbot, Board of Education, S.W.1.

RESERVED OCCUPATIONS COMMITTEE. *Secretaries*, C. W. K. MacMullan, Duane Todd, St. Ermins, Westminster, S.W.1.

ROAD STONE CONTROL COMMITTEE. *Secretary*, J. B. Harvey, 35 Cromwell Road, S.W.7.

ROYAL FLYING CORPS COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY.*

RUBBER AND TIN EXPORTS COMMITTEE. *Secretary*, J. K. Grebby, 3 Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1.

SCOTTISH SHALE INDUSTRIES COMMITTEE. *Secretary*, H. J. Johnstone, 29 St. Vincent Place, Glasgow.

SHIPBUILDING ADVISORY COMMITTEE. *Secretary*, A. R. Duncan, 9 Victoria Street, S.W.1.

SHIPBUILDING CONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE. MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, St. James's Park, S.W.1.

SHIP LICENSING COMMITTEE. MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, St. James's Park, S.W.1.

SHIP (NEUTRAL) DETENTION COMMITTEE. *Secretary*, The Hon. S. O. Henn Collins, 1, Abbey Gardens, S.W.1.

SHIPPING AND SHIPBUILDING INDUSTRIES COMMITTEE. *Secretary*, E. H. S. Marker, 7 Whitehall Gardens, S.W.1.

SHIPPING CONTROL COMMITTEE. *Secretary*, J. Anderson, St. James's Park, S.W.1.

SHIPPING (INTERNATIONAL) COMMITTEE. *Secretary*, R. A. Wiseman, St. James's Park, S.W.1.

SHIPPING MINISTRY. *Secretary*, J. Anderson, St. James's Park, S.W.1.

SHOPS COMMITTEE.*

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS (DISABLED) EMPLOYMENT ON BRITISH RAILWAYS COMMITTEE. *Secretary*, J. P. Scott Main, 47 Victoria Street, S.W.1.

SOLDIERS' DEPENDANTS APPEALS ASSESSMENT COMMITTEE. *Secretary*, J. J. R. Bridge, 142 Cromwell Road, S.W.7.

SOLDIERS GRAVES. See "G."

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS DISABLED EMPLOYMENT IN TRADES. See "LABOUR MINISTRY."

SPIRITS AND WINE, DELIVERY OF, FROM BOND, ADVISORY COMMITTEE TO BOARD OF CUSTOMS AND EXCISE. *Secretary*, P. L. Ashton, 110 Cannon Street, E.C.4.

STANDARD UNIFORM FOR MERCANTILE MARINE COMMITTEE. *Secretary*, J. B. Harrold, 7 Whitehall Gardens, S.W.1.

SUGAR SUPPLIES ROYAL COMMISSION. *Secretary*, O. S. Rewcastle, Scotland House, S.W.1.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE. *Secretaries*, J. S. Bowles, F. C. L. Speyer, 72 Victoria Street, S.W.1.

SULPHURIC ACID AND FERTILISER TRADES COMMITTEE. *Secretary*, M. P. Appleby, Storey's Gate, S.W.1.

SUMMER TIME COMMITTEE.*

TEA—ADVISORY COMMITTEE. *Secretary*, R. Alston, Grosvenor House, W.1.

TEA CONTROL COMMITTEE. *Secretary*, C. E. Town, Grosvenor House, W.1.

TEXTILE INDUSTRIES COMMITTEE.*

TIMBER (HOME GROWN) COMMITTEE.*

TIMBER SUPPLIES DEPARTMENT. *Controller*, J. B. Ball, Caxton House, Tothill Street, S.W.1.

TOBACCO AND MATCHES CONTROL BOARD. *Secretary*, H. Footman, 1, Great George Street, S.W.1.

Match Control Office (for receipt of orders only), Salisbury House, Finsbury Circus, E.C.2.

TOBACCO (IMPORT LICENCES) COMMITTEE. *Secretary*, H. J. Phillips, 22 Carlisle Place, S.W.1.

TONNAGE PRIORITY COMMITTEE. *Secretary*, H. A. de Montmorency, St. James's Park, S.W.1.

TRADE RELATIONS AFTER THE WAR COMMITTEE.*

TRAINING WITH THE ENEMY ADVISORY COMMITTEE. *Secretary*, W. P. Bowyer, 38-39 Parliament Street, S.W.1.

TREATIES WITH ENEMY COUNTRIES REVISION COMMITTEE. *Secretary*, O. S. Nicoll, Foreign Office, S.W.1.

TRENCH WARFARE CHEMICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE. *Secretary*, Dr. C. R. Young, King Charles Street, Whitehall, S.W.1.

TRENCH WARFARE COMMERCIAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE. *Secretary*, J. L. Jeffery, King Charles Street, Whitehall, S.W.1.

TRENCH WARFARE MINES COMMITTEE. *Secretary*, E. O. Jefferys, King Charles Street, Whitehall, S.W.1.

TRENCH WARFARE RESEARCH ADVISORY PANEL. *Secretary*, King Charles Street, Whitehall, S.W.1.

UTILISATION AND FEEDING OF HORSES COMMITTEE. See "H."

WAR CHARITIES COMMITTEE.*

WAR CHARITIES (CONTROL) COMMITTEE. *Secretary*, J. A. Johnston, Home Office, S.W.1.

WAR EXPANSION OF PUBLIC DEPARTMENTS COMMITTEE. *Secretary*, G. H. S. Pinent, Treasury, S.W.1.

WAR (HISTORY OF) COMMITTEE. *Secretary*, Maj. E. Y. Daniel, 2 Whitehall Gardens, S.W.1.

WAR OFFICE EXPENDITURE COMMITTEE. *Secretary*, G. W. Lambert, War Office, S.W.1.

WAR OUTPUT, NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE. *Secretary*, W. M. Mosses, 6 Whitehall Gardens, S.W.1.

WAR REFUGEES COMMITTEE. *Secretary*, A. Mandslay, General Buildings, Aldwych, W.C.2.

WAR REFUGEES (IRELAND) COMMITTEE. *Secretary*, T. J. Fallon, 62 Upper Mount Street, Dublin.

WAR RISKS INSURANCE OFFICE. *Secretary*, J. W. Verdier, 33-36, King William Street, E.C.4.

WAR SAVINGS (NATIONAL) COMMITTEE. *Secretary*, T. Chambers, Salisbury Square, Fleet Street, E.C.4.

WAR SAVINGS (IRISH) COMMITTEE.*

WAR SAVINGS (SCOTTISH) COMMITTEE. *Secretary*, Miss J. E. H. Findlay, 25 Palmerston Place, Edinburgh.

WAR TRADE DEPARTMENT. *Secretary*, Sir N. J. Highmore, K.C.B., 4 Central Buildings, Westminster, S.W.1.

WAR TRADE ADVISORY COMMITTEE. *Secretary*, L. C. Liddell, M.V.O., Winchester House, S.W.1.

WAR TRADE INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT. *Secretary*, 1 Lake Buildings, St. James's Park, S.W.1.

WAR TRADE STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT. *Secretary*, R. E. Harwood, 22 Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1.

WAR TROPHIES DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE. *Secretary*, H. C. Perrott, War Office, Whitehall, S.W.1.

WHEAT EXECUTIVE. *Secretary*, Dr. Gertrude C. Dixon, Trafalgar House, Waterloo Place, S.W.1.

WHEAT SUPPLIES—ROYAL COMMISSION. *Secretary*, H. D. Vigor, Trafalgar House, Waterloo Place, S.W.1.

WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT—CENTRAL COMMITTEE. See "RELIEF OF DISTRESS."*

WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT—CENTRAL COMMITTEE FOR LEINSTER, MUNSTER AND CONNAUGHT. *Secretary*, Mrs. H. Tickell, 121 Lower Bagot Street, Dublin.

WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT—CENTRAL COMMITTEE FOR ULSTER. *Secretary*, Mrs. Mercier Clements (Hon.), 5 College Gardens, Belfast.

WOMEN'S WAR EMPLOYMENT (INDUSTRIAL) (CENTRAL COMMITTEE). *Secretary*, Miss G. Jebb, Montagu House, Whitehall, S.W.1.

WOODS AND STONES (IMPORT LICENCES) COMMITTEE. *Secretary*, H. J. Phillips, 22 Carlisle Place, S.W.1.

WOOL PURCHASE CENTRAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE. *Secretary*, E. M. H. Lloyd, War Office, Whitehall, S.W.1.

WOOLLEN AND WORSTED INDUSTRIES BOARD OF CONTROL. *Secretary*, War Office, Whitehall, S.W.1.

PENSIONS AND SEPARATION ALLOWANCES

The newly established Ministry of Pensions took over, as from Feb. 15, 1917, the powers of the War Office, the Chelsea Commissioners, and the Admiralty for dealing with disability pensions to officers and men and pensions to widows and dependants of officers and men in both services. The functions of the Statutory Committee of the Royal Patriotic Fund Corporation in respect of supplementary grants and separation allowances were also transferred to the Ministry, whose administrative centre is at Westminster House, Millbank, S.W.1.

Certain departments, however, though controlled by the Ministry, remain at other addresses. The addresses for inquiries which should in all cases be directed to the Secretary of the Ministry are, in respect of the award of Pensions,

For officers, in both services, and for seamen: Westminster House.

For soldiers: Royal Hospital, Chelsea, S.W.2.

For widows or dependants of soldiers and sailors: 45 Grosvenor Road, S.W.1 (Fate Gallery).

Pensions issues to officers of both services are made from the office of the Paymaster-General.

The Pensions Issue Office for non-commissioned officers and men and all dependants of both services is at Baker St., W.1. This department deals with all delays or other complaints in the administration of pensions.

Questions of forfeiture and supplementary pensions are dealt with at Westminster House.

The after-care in health, training, and employment of officers and men is also administered from Westminster House.

Soldiers and sailors disabled by wounds, injuries, or disease on duty during the war receive pensions according to the degree of disablement. In the highest degree of disablement, that is when a man cannot be expected to earn anything, the

minimum pension award is 27s. 6d. Pensions once awarded permanently are not subsequently varied on account of earnings, which the recipient may be able to make.

Disablement Awards

Disablement is classified in eight degrees, viz.:

1st (or 100%).—Loss of two or more limbs; of an arm and an eye; a leg and an eye; both hands or all fingers and thumbs; both feet, a hand, and a foot; total loss of sight; total paralysis; lunacy; permanently bed-ridden; very severe facial disfigurement; advanced cases of incurable disease; internal injuries, or injuries to head or brain involving total permanent disablement.

2nd (or 80%).—Amputation of leg at hip or right arm at shoulder joint; severe facial disfigurement; total loss of speech.

3rd (or 70%).—Short thigh amputation of leg with pelvic band; or of left arm at shoulder joint; or of right arm above elbow; or total deafness.

4th (or 60%).—Amputation of leg above knee (other than as in 3rd degree) and through knee; or of left arm above or through elbow; or of right arm below elbow.

5th (or 50%).—Amputation of leg below knee (including Symes and Chopart's amputation); or of left arm below elbow; or loss of vision of one eye.

6th (or 40%).—Loss of thumb or of four fingers of right hand.

7th (or 30%).—Loss of thumb or of four fingers of left hand; or of three fingers of right hand.

8th (or 20%).—Loss of two fingers of either hand. In the case of left-handed men, the compensation in respect of left arm or hand will be as for right arm or hand.

Under the Royal Warrant of March 29, 1917,

disablement pensions are awarded according to the following scale:

Degree of Disablement.	A.		B.		C.		D.		E.		F.		G.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1	42	6	37	6	35	0	32	6	30	0	27	6	27	6
2	34	0	30	0	28	0	26	0	24	0	22	0	22	0
3	29	9	26	3	24	6	22	9	21	0	19	3	19	3
4	25	6	22	6	21	0	19	6	18	0	16	6	16	6
5	21	3	18	9	17	6	16	3	15	0	13	9	13	9
6	17	0	15	0	14	0	13	0	12	0	11	0	11	0
7	12	9	11	3	10	6	9	9	9	0	8	3	8	3
8	8	6	7	6	7	0	6	6	6	0	5	6	5	6

A. Warrant Officers, Class I., not entitled to a service pension. This applies also to B, C, D, and E.

B. Warrant Officers, Class II., or N.C.O.'s, Class I.

C. N.C.O.'s, Class II.

D. N.C.O.'s, Class III.

E. N.C.O.'s, Class IV.

F. Warrant or N.C.O.'s entitled to service pensions.

G. Privates, etc. (Class V.), irrespective of service pensions to which they may be entitled.

ADDITIONS AND ALTERNATIVES

If a soldier is entitled to a service pension, he will receive that in addition to his disablement pension. N.C.O.'s and Warrant Officers will receive:

(a) Either the same disablement pension as a private and their service pension in addition,

(b) Or, if better for them, at the following rates:

For the highest degree of disablement:

Warrant Officer, Class I.	s.	d.
" " " " II. and N.C.O.'s,	42	6
Class I.	"	"
N.C.O.'s, Class II.	37	6
" " " " III.	35	0
" " " " IV.	32	6
" " " " V.	30	0

For less degrees of disablement the pension will be in proportion. Thus a Warrant Officer, Class I., who has lost an eye will receive either 21s. 3d. a week, or 13s. 9d. plus his service pension.

A man who held paid acting rank at the time he was disabled will be pensioned according to the scale for that rank.

If a man is disabled in the highest degree, he will receive 5s. a week for the first child, if under 16, 4s. 2d. for the second, 3s. 4d. for the third, and 2s. 6d. for every other child. If he is disabled in a less degree, the children's allowances will be less in proportion as his pension is less. A private with a pension of 13s. 9d. will receive 2s. 6d. for the first child and so on.

If a disabled man can show that the pension and children's allowances with what he can still earn amount to less than what he earned before the war, he may be granted a pension which will bring his weekly money up to what he previously earned, provided it was not more than 50s. a week. If he earned more than 50s. a

week before the war, his money may be brought up to 50s. plus half his earnings between 50s. and 100s.

Artificial limbs are supplied and maintained in good order free of charge.

TRAINING ALLOWANCES

Provision is made for the training of disabled men for fresh occupations in civil life. Training centres have been established in various parts of the country in order that men may attend them without being far from home, and at the same time may continue to receive any necessary medical treatment, which is continued to them free of cost.

During the period of training, the man's pension is made up to the sum of 27s. 6d. per week, and in addition at the end of the training he receives 5s. per each week he has been in attendance. If the man has to live from home during the period of training, family allowances are made at the rate of 13s. 9d. per week to the wife, and 5s., 4s. 2d., 3s. 4d., and 2s. 6d., respectively, for the first four children, with 2s. 6d. for each additional child.

Where disablement has occurred during service, but is not attributable to nor aggravated by service, a gratuity up to £150 is payable.

A Pensions Appeal Tribunal was appointed on June 10, 1917. It consists of Judge Parry (Chairman), Lieut.-Gen. Sir A. E. Codrington (War Office), Admiral Sir Wilmot Fawkes (Admiralty), Mr. Bilton Pollard (Royal College of Surgeons), Dr. Norman Moore (Royal College of Physicians), Mr. A. Bellamy (Railway's Union, representing Labour). Secretary, Lieut. J. H. Parry, 22 Abingdon Street, S.W.3.

WIDOWS, CHILDREN, AND DEPENDANTS

Widows are entitled to the following awards according to the circumstances of the death of the soldier or sailor.

1. Death on duty or from disease contracted on active service, or from disease aggravated by active service:

(a) If the widow is under 45 years old, 13s. 9d. to 18s. 9d.; if 45 years old or over, 15s. to 20s., according to rank (including paid acting rank) of the man; or—

(b) Alternative pension up to 37s. 6d., when pre-war income was considerable.

(c) A grant for purpose of training not exceeding 12s. 6d. a week.

(d) £3 grant to meet expenses consequent on, or caused by, the man's death.

2. Death during the war neither due to nor aggravated by service, 15s. weekly for the war and 12 months afterwards.

3. Death of a pensioner: Pension as under (1), if conditions for pension are fulfilled and death occurred within 7 years, or half man's flat rate disablement pension.

4. On remarriage the widow receives a bounty of one year's pension.

Children are entitled to the following awards:

5. When widow receives pension under (1) as above: first child, 5s.; second, 4s. 2d.; third, 3s. 4d.; fourth, and all subsequent children, 2s. 6d. each.

6. Motherless children: 7s. each when in separate households; when in same household 7s. for first and 6s. for each additional child.

7. Illegitimate children: 5s. each.
8. Separated wife: prior maintenance allowance or court order up to 10s. weekly.

Dependants are entitled to the following awards:

9. Unmarried wife with children: 10s. a week until children reach age of 16. Ordinary allowances for children.
10. Unmarried wife without children: 10s. a week for duration of war and 12 months after, and subsequently for any period of infirmity.
11. Parents, wholly or partially dependant (whether able-bodied and in pecuniary need or not): pre-war or pre-enlistment dependence, apart from any increase due to circumstances arising out of the war, up to 15s. a week. Parents of students and apprentices and mothers widowed during the war, up to 15s. per week. When maximum pension is reached and other sons are killed, gratuities may be given. Gratuities may be given in lieu of pensions in cases of small dependence.
12. Other dependants in pecuniary need and incapable of self-support: pre-war or pre-enlistment dependence, apart from any increase due to circumstances arising out of the war, up to 5s. per week.
13. Able-bodied dependants and dependants not in pecuniary need: gratuity not exceeding one year's pay or one year's separation allowance and allotment.
14. Foster parents are treated as parents.
15. Pensions are awarded to all dependants where the man's death is aggravated by service, but is not due to disease commencing on active service.

DISABLED OFFICERS

Naval

An Order in Council dated Sept. 29, 1917, revised the scale of retired pay to disabled officers in the Royal Navy, the Royal Marines, Coast Guards, Royal Naval Reserve in accordance with the following schedule:

Degree of Disablement.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.
1	£ 275 0	£ 250 0	£ 225 0	£ 175 0	£ 150 0	£ 100 0
2	220 0	200 0	180 0	140 0	120 0	80 0
3	192 10	175 10	157 10	122 10	105 70	70 0
4	165 0	150 10	135 0	105 0	90 0	60 0
5	137 10	125 10	112 10	87 10	75 50	50 0
6	110 0	100 0	90 0	70 0	60 40	40 0
7	82 10	75 0	67 10	52 10	45 30	30 0
8	55 0	50 0	45 0	35 0	30 0	20 0

A. Captains R.N., Colonels R.M., and corresponding ranks.

B. Commanders R.N., Lieut.-Colonels R.M.

C. Lieut.-Commanders R.N., Majors R.M.

D. Lieutenants and Sub-Lieutenants R.N., Captains and Subalterns R.M.

E. Midshipmen, Naval cadets (serving with the Fleet), and corresponding ranks.

F. Officers holding permanent commissions in the Royal Navy or Royal Marines may receive as an alternative to the general scale the sums in this column added to their customary half or retired pay, or gratuity for service.

An officer who has lost the sight of both eyes,

as a result of wounds received in action, is granted not less than £300 a year in wounds pension and retired pay taken together.

In cases of pecuniary need the Minister of Pensions may, at his discretion, grant to a disabled officer who is in receipt of retired pay under these regulations an education allowance not exceeding £50 a year in respect of each child above the age of 9 years.

Provision is made for alternative retired pay, for officers rendered incapable of earning in civil life the income earned before the war, to an amount which, together with the wound gratuity or pension and the average earnings, if any, of which he is capable, shall not exceed pre-war earnings up to a maximum of £300 a year, plus half any pre-war earnings between £300 and £600 a year.

When the disablement is less than 20%, the retired pay may, under conditions, be committed for a gratuity not exceeding £500.

Pensions, gratuities, and allowances to naval and marine officers' widows and children are made according to the following scale:

	Widow's Pension.		Widow's Gratuity.	Children's Allowances.	
*Rank.	Art. 11 (1) or (2).	Art. 11 (3).	Art. 11 (4)	Art. 12 (1).	
	£	£	£	£	£
Adm. of Fleet	800	600	3,500	30	25
Admiral . .	600	450	3,000	30	25
V.-Admiral .	500	375	2,000	30	25
Rear-Adm. .	400	300	1,100	30	25
Commodore.	300	225	900	30	25
Captain, R.N.	200	150	{ 600	24	20
Colonel, R.M.			{ 600		
Comdr., R.N.			{ 450		
Lt.-Col., R.M.	140	105	{ 450	24	20
Lt.-Com. R.N.			{ 300		
Major, R.M.			{ 300		
Lient., R.N.	100	75	{ 250	24	20
Capt., R.M.			{ 250		
Sub-Lt., R.N.			{ 140		
Licut., R.M.			{ 140		
Qr.-Mr., R.M.			†		

Pensions to Warrant Officers on account of disablement are, according to the following scale:

	A.	B.	C.	D.
	£	£ s.	£	£ s.
1	150	125 0	100	75 0
2	120	100 0	80	60 0
3	105	87 10	70	52 10
4	90	75 0	60	45 0
5	75	62 10	50	37 10
6	60	50 0	40	30 0
7	45	37 10	30	22 10
8	30	25 0	20	15 0

A and B columns are grants to commissioned Warrant Officers (A) and Warrant Officers (B), and corresponding ranks in each case, on the permanent or temporary lists of the reserves, or

• The ranks given in this schedule are to be read as including corresponding ranks of other arms of the Service, subject to the provisions of Art. 31 of these Regulations.

† If holding a permanent commission, according to rank. If on the temporary list, £140.

on the temporary lists of the Royal Navy and Royal Marines.

C and D columns show the additions to service pensions or gratuities of (C) Commissioned Warrant Officers and (D) Warrant Officers holding permanent commissions.

Allowances for children of disabled and deceased officers of warrant rank are shown in the following table :

Degree of Disablement.	First Child.	Second Child	Third Child.	Fourth and each subsequent Child.
	£ s.	£ s.	£	£ s.
1	15 0	12 10	10	7 10
2	12 0	10 0	8	6 0
3	10 10	8 15	7	5 5
4	9 0	7 10	6	4 10
5	7 10	6 5	5	3 15
6	6 0	5 0	4	3 0
7	4 10	3 15	3	2 5
8	3 0	2 10	2	1 10

Army

A Royal Warrant has been issued with effect as from April 1, 1917, in corresponding terms for officers of the Army.

The retired pay for disabled officers, higher in rank than Colonel, is shown below : lower ranks receive the same as in the Royal Marines (see Naval Schedule).

Degree of Disablement.	Major-General.	Brigadier-General.
	£	£ s.
1	350	325 0
2	280	280 0
3	245	227 10
4	210	195 0
5	175	162 10
6	140	130 0
7	105	97 10
8	70	65 0

The pensions, gratuities, and allowance to officers' widows and children are :

Rank.	Widow's Pension.		Widow's Gratuity.	Children's Allowances.	
	Art. 11 (1).	Art 11 (2).	Art 11 (3).	Art. 12 (1).	
	£	£	£	£	£
Field Marshal	800	600	3,500	30	25
General	600	450	3,000	30	25
Lieut.-Gen.	500	375	2,000	30	25
Maj.-Gen.	400	300	1,100	30	25
Brig.-Gen.	300	225	900	30	25
*Colonel	200	150	600	24	20
†Lt.-Col.	180	135	450	24	20
Major	140	105	300	24	20
Captain	100	75	250	24	20
Lieutenant.	100	75	140	24	20
2nd Lieut.	100	75	100	24	20

* Colonel means a Colonel who has been employed as a substantive Colonel if a combatant officer, or in the rank of Colonel if a medical, veterinary, or departmental officer.
† Including a Colonel not employed as above.

Nurses

Pensions to disabled Nurses in both services are awarded to the following scale :

Degree of Disablement.	Disablement Pension if not entitled to Service Pension.			Addition to Service Pension if entitled to such.
	Principal Matron or Matron-in-Chief.	Matron.	Staff Nurse or Sister.	
	£ s.	£ s.	£	£ s.
1	175 10	125 0	100	75 0
2	140 0	100 0	80	60 0
3	122 10	87 10	70	52 10
4	105 0	75 0	60	45 0
5	87 10	62 10	50	37 10
6	70 0	50 0	40	30 0
7	52 10	37 10	30	22 10
8	35 0	25 0	20	15 0

SEPARATION ALLOWANCES

In consequence of the prevailing high prices, the scale of separation allowances was revised on Jan. 15, 1917, and the new figures were, in the cases where all the children of the soldiers and sailors were under 14, as under :

Army

No. of Children under 14.	Private or Corporal.	Sergeant.	Company Quarter-Master Sergeant.	Company Sergeant-Major.	Regimental Sergeant-Major.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
0	12 6	15 0	16 6	22 0	23 0
1	19 6	22 0	22 0	27 0	28 0
2	24 6	27 0	27 0	30 6	31 6
3	28 0	30 6	30 6	32 6	33 6
4	31 0	33 6	33 6	34 6	35 6
5	34 0	36 6	36 6	36 6	37 6
6	37 0	39 6	39 6	39 6	39 6
7	40 0	42 6	42 6	42 6	42 6

and so on, with 3s. for each additional child.
The above figures include allotments of pay
Where there are children over 14, the rates in all ranks are varied thus :

No. of Children under 14.	No. of Children over 14.		
	1	2	3
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
0	5 0	8 6	10 6
1	3 6	5 6	7 6
2 or more	2 0	4 0	6 0

and so on, with 2s. for each additional child over 14.
For motherless children under 14, the allowance is 7s. for each child living singly ; or where two or more live together, 7s. for the first and 6s. for each other child ; for children over 14, 5s. each.
The rates of allotment assigned for soldiers were : sergeants and higher ranks, 5s. 10d. per week ; lower ranks, 3s. 6d. per week. No allotments were required in respect of children, and the allotment for wives has since been made a State charge. (See below under New Scales of Pay.)

Number of Children.	Ratings up to and including Leading Rates.	Petty Officers.	Chief Petty Officers.	Warrant Officers.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
0	6 0	7 0	8 0	8 0
1	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0
2	16 6	16 6	16 6	16 6
3	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0
4	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0
5	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0
6	26 0	26 0	26 0	26 0
7	28 0	28 0	28 0	28 0

The above amounts are exclusive of the allotments from pay.

An allotment is made from all naval ratings, marines and reservists of not less than 5s. per week, in respect of allowances to wives. Allotment is not insisted on in respect of motherless children, but men are expected to allot to the guardian of the children. Children are not regarded as motherless while the step-mother is alive and in receipt of an allowance. Part of these allotments are now paid by the State, under the revised Scale of Pay (see below).

Separation allowance to dependants other than wives, while limited to amounts not exceeding the scale for wives, are based on the extent of pre-war dependence, and also vary in accordance with the allotments made by the men. Within the limits indicated the allowance to a dependant on active service equals half the amount of the dependence, provided the man continues himself to allot a sum equal to the original dependence. Thus a man who allowed his mother 7s. a week before the war will secure 3s. 6d. a week for her if he continues to allot her 7s. If he reduces the allotment to 4s., the separation allowance will be 2s. He can allot more than 7s., but the separation allowance will not in that case exceed 3s. 6d. These allowances are intended not as a means of relieving men of any part of their obligation to their wives, children, or other dependants, but as an additional provision which should free men from anxiety on their relatives' behalf during the period of the war.

Separation allowance is normally payable in both services for children up to the age of 16 years. It may also be paid for children up to the age of 21, suffering from mental or physical infirmity and, on the recommendation of the Local Education Authority, for apprentices receiving not more than a nominal wage, or children over 16 while in attendance as day pupils at Secondary Schools, technical Schools, or Universities.

London Allowance.—In the case of wives who at the date of enlistment were married and residing in the London Postal area, the rates shown above are increased by 3s. 6d. a week. If the family leaves the London Postal Area, this special allowance will cease, and will not again be issuable in the event of the family returning (except in cases of quite temporary absence during which the payee maintains her home in London).

Civil Liabilities.—The Military Service (Civil Liabilities) Committee, Imperial House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, affords relief to officers, of rank of Lieutenant and second-lieutenant, and corresponding ranks in the Navy, and to all men, who joined the forces since Aug. 4, 1914, and who make out a recognised claim to avoid serious

hardship in respect of rent, interest on mortgages, instalments on house and furniture purchase, insurance premiums, and school fees.

NEW SCALES OF PAY

New scales of pay and variations in connection with the allowances came into effect for the Army as from Sept. 29, and for the Navy as from Oct. 1, 1917. They were not finally announced, however, till Nov. 26, and the additional amounts payable will be paid retrospectively to the dates named. It was estimated that the cost to the State will be: for the first year £65,000,000, and for the second year £69,000,000.

The following is the preliminary general announcement:

Army

1. Compulsory allotments within the limits of 3s. 6d. a week for privates and corporals, and 5s. 10d. a week for higher ranks will be paid by the State for all arms, without deduction from normal rates of pay.

2. Privates of infantry will receive a minimum of 1s. 6d. a day, lance-corporals 1s. 9d., corporals 2s. These rates will cover the 3d. hitherto given after two years' service as Class II. proficiency pay. Those who qualify for Class I. proficiency pay will receive an extra 2d. after six months' service instead of two years'. Similar changes, with the same minimum of 1s. 6d., will apply to cavalry and artillery.

3. Cavalry, artillery, and infantry sergeants and higher ranks drawing Class I. proficiency pay will continue to draw 6d. as at present, but after six months instead of two years, and in addition will receive an increase of 2d. a day to their pay.

4. Royal Engineers, Army Service Corps, Army Ordnance Corps, Royal Army Medical Corps, and Army Veterinary Corps will continue to be rated for engineer and corps pay as at present, but in no case will regimental pay and engineer or corps pay together be less than 1s. 6d. a day.

5. An additional 1d. a day will be given to all British soldiers on normal rates of pay for each complete year's service since the outbreak of war.

6. Hospital stoppages are abolished, except in cases where the man is in hospital through his own fault.

7. Men who have completed 22 years' service for pension may, if they so elect, have their pensions then assessed and paid to them in addition to their pay, with effect from the outbreak of war.

Navy and Marines

1. The State takes over a portion of the allotment not exceeding 3s. 6d. in the case of allotments amounting to 5s. or more per week, and in the case of smaller allotments to dependants other than wives such lesser sum as will leave the men chargeable with 1s. 6d. per week. In the case of boys whose pay normally does not admit of an allotment in excess of 2s. a week, the State takes over 1s. of the allotment.

2. Additions to pay as follows:

A.B. ratings, 2d. a day.

Leading ratings, 3d. a day.

Leading officer ratings, 6d. a day.

Chief petty officer ratings, 5d. a day.

with an increase of 3d. a day to A.B. ratings after three years instead of after six years as at present.

3. Messing allowance at 7d. (at present 5½d.).

4. Abolition of hospital stoppages.

5. Free kit (now free kit on entry).
 6. Pensions to be paid to men who have completed time for pension and are detained under Proclamation, the same to be retrospective as from the beginning of the war, *minus* in each case the value of the detained pay already received.
 7. Improved pension for 22 years' service.
 By a Royal Warrant issued on Jan. 9, 1917,

an additional pension of 6d. a day for Europeans and 3d. a day for non-Europeans may be granted to a pensioner who is in possession of the Victoria Cross, the Military Cross, or the Medal for Distinguished Conduct in the Field, or the Meritorious Service Medal, if awarded in respect of gallant conduct, and deemed to merit the additional pension.

LIST OF LOCAL WAR PENSIONS COMMITTEES

(In alphabetical order)

In areas marked * the Local Committee is not yet in operation, and correspondence should, therefore, be addressed to the Soldiers' and Sailors' Families Association, or the Soldiers' and Sailors' Help Society, according to the circumstances of the case.

ENGLAND AND WALES

London, 43 Bloomsbury Square, W.C.1.

<i>Local Committee</i>	<i>Secretary or Clerk</i>
Aberdare	H. T. Goldsworthy and A. Watkins, Town Hall.
Aberington	D. Loughton, 10-11, Post Office Arcade.
Acton	W. Hodson, Council Offices, Winchester Street.
Anglesey	W. A. Jones, Shire Hall, Llaugefni.
Ashton-under-Lyne	H. Hyde, Town Hall.
Ashton-in-Makerfield	A. Sykes, Council Offices, Bryn Street.
Bacup	J. Entwistle, Town Clerk's Office.
Barking	E. A. Pratt, Public Offices.
Barnsley	W. P. Donald, Town Clerk's Office.
Barrow-in-Furness	L. Hewlett (<i>pro tem.</i>), Town Hall.
Barry	T. B. Tordoff, Council Offices.
Bath	Miss E. L. Jeffreys, 47 Milsom Street.
Batley	J. H. Craik, Town Hall.
Bedford	J. Adams, Free Library, Harper Street.
Bedfordshire	W. W. Marks, Shire Hall, Bedford.
Berkshire	C. G. Chambers, Shire Hall, Reading.
Birkenhead	W. M. Lawrence, 48 Hamilton Square.
Birmingham	Mrs. E. M. R. Shakespear, Council House.
Blackburn	L. Beard, Town Hall.
Blackpool	D. A. Harbottle, Town Hall.
Bolton	Miss M. A. Read and Miss J. C. Read, 19 Hotel Street.
Bootle	C. H. Eaton, Central Library, Oriol Road.
Bournemouth	G. Peel and C. Punch, Municipal Buildings.
Bradford	F. Stevens, Town Hall.
Brecknockshire	A. Jolly, 1 The Bulwark, Brecon.
Brighton	H. Talbot, Town Hall.
Bristol	W. H. Williams, 4 Colston Street.
Buckinghamshire	P. Cutting, 65 Buckingham Street, Aylesbury.
Burnley	P. Thomas, Town Hall.
Burton-on-Trent	R. Samble, Arcade Buildings.
Bury	J. Haslam, 2 Bank Street.
Caerphilly	W. Spickett, Council Offices.
Cambridge	J. E. L. Whitehead, Town Clerk's Office, Guildhall.
Cambridgeshire	A. Tabrum, County Hall, Cambridge.
Canterbury	H. Fielding, 15 Burgate Street.
Cardiff	S. Auckland, Old Vestry Offices, 75 St. Mary St.
Cardiganshire	J. D. Evans, Tremydon, Borth.
Carlisle	A. H. Collingwood, Midland Bank Chambers, Bank St.
Carmarthenshire	J. W. Nicholas, County Offices, Carmarthen.
Carnarvonshire	Llewlyn Davies, The Barracks, Carnarvon.
Chadderton	J. Schofield and A. Crompton, Town Hall.
Cheltenham	Miss Sybil Ker, Municipal Offices.
Cheshire	F. P. Gibbon, Crafnant, Westgate, Hale.
Chester	H. J. Dickson (<i>pro tem.</i>), Town Hall (<i>pro tem.</i>).
Chorley	J. Jackson (<i>pro tem.</i>), c/o Town Clerk, Town Hall.
Colchester	H. C. Wanklyn, Town Hall.
Colne	A. Varley, Town Hall.
Cornwall	J. W. Drew, Perhaver, Gorran Haven.
Coventry	E. W. Fox, St. Mary's Hall.
Crewe	W. Boyle, Municipal Buildings.
Croydon	Dr. J. M. Newnham, Town Hall.
Cumberland	Lady Mabel Howard and Lady Gillford, The Courts, Carlisle.
Darlington	The Secretary to the Local War Pensions Committee, c/o Town Clerk, Town Clerk's Offices, Darlington.
Darwen	W. P. Halliwell, Old Post Office Chambers, Railway Road, Darwen.
Denbigh	G. G. Lerry, 4 Overton Arcade, Wrexham.

Local Committee	Secretary or Clerk
Derby	G. T. Lee, 15 Tenant Street.
Derbyshire	N. J. Hughes-Hallett, St. Mary's Gate, Derby.
Devonshire	J. Gould, 15 High Street, Exeter.
Dewsbury	H. Ellis, Town Hall.
Doncaster	R. A. H. Tovey, Town Clerk's Office.
Dorsetshire	T. Lynes, Midland Bank Chambers, Dorchester.
Dudley	A. W. Grazebrook and P. Jenkins, Town Hall.
Dukinfield	T. H. Gordon, Town Hall.
Durham Co.	H. Jevons, Shire Hall, Durham.
Eastbourne	H. W. Fovargue, Town Hall.
East Ham	C. G. Wilson (<i>pro tem.</i>), Town Hall.
Eccles	E. Parkes, Town Hall.
Edmonton	L. G. W. Pettifer, Town Hall, Upper Edmonton.
Essex	Miss O. E. Smith, Wormingford Grove, Wormingford, Essex
Exeter	H. Lloyd Parry, 15 Southernhay West.
Farnworth	Ernest J. Barlow, Town Hall.
Flintshire	The Secretary to the Local War Pensions Committee, c/o Clerk to C.C., County Offices, Mold.
Gateshead	W. Swinbourne, c/o Town Clerk, Town Hall.
Gelligaer	J. T. Jarman, 2 King's Hill, Hengoed, Glamorgan.
Gillingham (Kent)	T. Harrop, 3 Gardiner Street.
Glamorganshire	W. Gough Jenkins, Glamorgan County Hall, Cardiff.
Glossop	S. Fletcher, Borough Accountant's Office, Town Hall.
Gloucester	Miss Blanche Beach, 9 Brunswick Road.
Gloucestershire	E. T. Gardom, Shire Hall, Gloucester.
Great Yarmouth	W. E. Stephens, Town Hall.
Grimsby	J. W. Jackson, Municipal Buildings, 170 Victoria Street.
*Guernsey	
Halifax	P. Saunders, Town Hall.
Hampshire	F. V. Barber, The Castle, Winchester.
Hastings	P. Idle, Town Hall.
Hendon	The Secretary to the Local War Pensions Committee, Hendon U.D.C., The Barringtons, Hendon.
Herefordshire	J. R. Symonds (<i>pro tem.</i>), Shire Hall, Hereford.
Hertfordshire	Sir Charles E. Longmore, K.C.B., Clerk of the Peace Office, Hertford.
Heywood	G. Bonchier, Town Clerk's Office.
Hindley	T. Robey, Council Offices.
Hornsey	W. L. Wildy, Parkinson Hall, High Street.
Hove	W. J. Harrison, B.A., Town Hall.
Huddersfield	E. Clarkson, The Exchange.
Huntingdonshire	P. Clark, Fountain House, Huntingdon.
Hurst	A. Hyde, Town Hall, Ashton-under-Lyne.
Hyde	H. Williams, Town Hall, Clerk's House.
Ilford	A. Partington, Town Hall.
Ince-in-Makerfield	J. Tickle, Council Offices, Ince, Wigan.
Ipswich	A. Moffat, Town Hall.
Isle of Ely	G. Williamson, County Hall, March.
Isle of Man	Secretary: R. D. Farrant; Acting Sec.: M. D. Kissack, 20 Athol Street, Douglas.
Isle of Wight	John Dutton (<i>pro tem.</i>), 20 Holyrood Street, Newport (I.W.).
*Jersey	
Keighley	S. Terry, Town Hall.
Kent	F. J. Stenning, 50 Earl Street, Maidstone.
King's Lynn	J. Williamson, St. Margaret's Place.
Kingston-upon-Hull	H. A. Learoyd, Guildhall.
Lancashire	Sir Harcourt E. Clare, County Offices, Preston.
Lancaster	T. Cann Hughes and Miss Booth, Town Hall.
Leeds	C. E. Mulholland, 23 Great George Street.
Leicester	W. E. Hineks, 2 New Street.
Leicestershire	W. J. Freer, D.L., Hon. Clerk, 33 Bowling Green Street, Leicester.
Leigh	W. H. Cowburn, Town Hall.
Leyton	R. Vincent (<i>pro tem.</i>), 597 High Road, Leyton, E.10.
Lincoln	B. Wotton, Old Free Library, Silver Street.
Lincolnshire—	
Parts of Holland	W. H. Gane, Sessions House, Boston.
Parts of Kesteven	T. H. Holdich, Sleaford.
Parts of Lindsey	E. W. Seorer, Offices of County Council, Lincoln (Mint Street).
Liverpool	E. R. Pickmere, Town Hall, Liverpool.
London	Mrs. E. M. Wood, 43 Bloomsbury Square, W.C.1.
Lowestoft	R. B. Nicholson, Town Hall.
Luton	B. A. Mander, Town Hall.
Macclesfield	S. F. Robinson, 12 Jordangate.
Manchester	T. Hindson and B. Roberts, 1 Dickinson Street.
Merionethshire	D. White-Phillips, Blaenau-Festiniog.
Merthyr Tydfil	W. W. Meredith, Victoria Chambers.

<i>Local Committee</i>	<i>Secretary or Clerk</i>
Middlesbrough	P. Kitchen, c/o Town Clerk, Municipal Buildings.
Middlesex	W. S. London, Council Offices, Palmers Green, N.13.
Middleton	J. P. Walmesley, Free Library, Long Street.
Monmouthshire	F. L. Cooper, County Council Offices, Newport (Mon.).
Montgomeryshire	G. R. D. Harrison, Welshpool.
Mountau Ash	A. Pincombe, Town Hall.
Nelson	J. H. Baldwick, Town Hall.
Newcastle-on-Tyne	A. M. Oliver, 71 Pilgrim Street.
Newport	Mrs. H. Wallis Jones, 18 Charles Street.
Norfolk	J. A. Fowler, 57 London Street, Norwich.
Northampton	F. Ellen, Corn Exchange.
Northamptonshire	H. Bidwell, 11 St. Giles's Square, Northampton.
Northumberland	J. T. Gibbons, 25 Ellison Place, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Norwich	Miss E. Hope-Glen, Old Bank of England Court, Queen Street.
Nottingham	W. G. Board and J. A. Battersby, Burton Buildings, 7 Upper Parliament Street, Nottingham.
Nottinghamshire	O. E. Nash, Shire Hall.
Nuneaton	Miss K. E. Smith, New Bridge Street.
Ogmore and Garw	T. Jones, Council Offices, Brynmawr.
Oldham	G. H. Garside, Town Hall.
Oxford	Mrs. M. H. Pritchard, 15 Broad Street.
Oxfordshire	F. A. Huckle, 16 Turl Street, Oxford.
Pembrokeshire	R. A. Wheatley, Shire Hall, Haverfordwest.
Plymouth	A. Gard, 37 St. Aubyns Street, Devonport.
Pontypridd	J. Oolenso Jones, Municipal Buildings.
Portsmouth	Miss E. H. Kelly and G. H. Etherton, Town Hall.
Preston	A. Howarth, Town Hall.
Radcliffe	S. Mills, Council Offices, Radcliffe, near Manchester.
Radnorshire	The Secretary to the Local War Pensions Committee, c/o Clerk to C.C., Llandrindod Wells.
Rawtenstall	R. Rideough, Premier Buildings, Bacup Road.
Reading	Lieut. J. H. Palmer, R.N., Municipal Buildings, St. Laurence's Churchyard.
Rhondda	W. P. Nicholas, Council Offices, Pentre.
Rochdale	W. H. Hickson, The Lyceum, Baillie Street.
Rotherham	C. L. Des Forges, Town Clerk's Office.
Rutlandshire	J. C. Kernick, Ashwell Road, Oakham.
St. Helens	T. A. Turton, Town Hall.
Salford	L. C. Evans, Town Hall.
Sheffield	W. E. Hart, Hoole's Chambers, 47 Bank Street.
Shipley	J. Lindow, Somerset House, Shipley.
Shropshire	F. Crowte, Shire Hall, Shrewsbury.
Smethwick	G. Coles Lloyd and S. Taylor, Council House.
Soke of Peterborough	W. J. Mellows, Guildhall, Peterborough.
Somerset	George A. Nutt, County Territorial Hall, Taunton.
Southampton	J. F. Rathbone, 6 Ogle Road.
Southend-on-Sea	A. W. Hunt, Municipal Buildings.
Southport	J. E. Jarratt, Town Hall.
South Shields	J. Moore Hayton, Municipal Buildings.
Spenborough	W. E. Veasey, Town Hall, Cleckheaton, Spenborough.
Staffordshire	E. Joy, County Buildings, Stafford.
Stalybridge	M. H. Worsley, Town Hall.
Stockport	W. Astle, Central Library.
Stockton-on-Tees	T. Downey, Borough Hall.
Stoke-on-Trent	E. B. Sharpley, Town Hall.
Stretford	G. H. Abrahams, Council Offices, Old Trafford.
Suffolk (East)	R. G. Arnott, 14 Arcade Street, Ipswich.
Suffolk (West)	J. Birmingham, 86 Guildhall Street, Bury St. Edmunds.
Sunderland	H. Craven, Town Hall.
Surrey	T. W. Weeding, 21 Penrhyn Road, Kingston-on-Thames.
Sussex (East)	G. Montague Harris, County Hall, Lewes.
Sussex (West)	W. E. Renwick, Clerk's Office, 30 West Street, Horsham.
Swansea	T. L. Jenkins, Central Police Station.
Swindon	R. Hilton, Town Clerk's Office.
Swinton and Pendlebury	W. T. Postlethwaite, Council Offices, Swinton.
Todmorden	H. Garratt, Municipal Offices.
Tottenham	R. C. Graves, Town Hall.
Tynemouth	H. M. Park, 22 Howard Street, North Shields.
Wakefield	A. C. Allibone, Town Hall.
Wallasey	T. D. Suthren, Town Hall.
Wallsend	Mrs. M. I. Richardson and R. E. Womphrey, Town Hall.
Walsall	J. Tarratt, The Bridge.
Walthamstow	F. A. Heath and C. S. Watson, Town Hall.
Warrington	S. H. Spinks, Parr Hall.
Warwickshire	Mrs. Harry Quick, 16 Abbey Hill, Kenilworth.

Local Committee

Secretary or Clerk

Waterloo-with-Seaforth . . .	T. Bateson, Town Hall, Waterloo, near Liverpool.
Watford	W. Hudson, Watford U.D.C. Council Office.
Wednesbury	E. Wilson, Municipal Offices, Town Hall.
West Bromwich	A. Wickham, Town Hall.
West Ham	H. Martin, Town Hall.
West Hartlepool	A. G. Hyde, Central Chambers, 4 Whitby Street.
Westmorland	J. Bateman, 12 Kent Street, Kendal.
Whitehaven	The Secretary to the Local War Pensions Committee, c/o Town Clerk, Town Hall.
Widnes	H. S. Oppenheim, Town Hall.
Wigan	W. H. Tyrer, King's Chambers, 27 King Street.
Willesden	S. W. Ball, Municipal Offices, Dyne Road, Kilburn, N.W.6.
Wiltshire	E. B. Carleton, 6 Wicker Hill, Trowbridge.
Wimbledon	C. R. Baker, 25 King's Road.
Wolverhampton	A. Skardon-Wearing, Molineux Hall.
Wood Green	W. P. Harding, Town Hall.
Worcester	T. H. Griffiths, Guildhall.
Worcestershire	The Secretary to the Local War Pensions Committee, c/o Clerk to C.C., Shire Hall, Worcester.
Workington	T. Jackson, Town Hall.
York	Miss J. K. Weleb, 9 Castlegate.
Yorkshire—	
East Riding	J. Bickersteth (<i>pro tem.</i>), County Hall, Beverley.
North Riding	H. G. Thornley, County Hall, Northallerton.
West Riding	W. Vibart Dixon, County Hall, Wakefield.

SCOTLAND

Aberdeen	J. G. Burnett, 15 North Silver Street.
Aberdeenshire	W. Murison, County Buildings, Aberdeen.
Argyllshire	M. Sinclair, Ardrishaig.
Ayrshire	J. E. Shaw, County Buildings, Ayr.
Banffshire	J. Tough, 23 Castle Street, Banff.
Berwickshire	Miss Ross, Oxendean, Duns.
Buteshire	The Secretary to the Local War Pensions Committee, c/o Clerk to C.C., Rothesay, N.B.
Caithness-shire	J. Young, 29 Traill Street, Thurso.
Clackmannanshire	J. Reed, 62 Mar Street, Alloa.
Dumbartonshire	W. Craig and G. Boyd, County Buildings, Dumbarton.
Dumfriesshire	H. Sharpe-Gordon, County Buildings, Dumfries.
Dundee	J. A. Barry, 30N, Lindsay Street.
Edinburgh	Robert Linton and Sir Thos. Hunter, Synod Hall, Castle Terrace.
Elginshire	A. Swan Stewart, City Chambers, Elgin.
Fife-shire	J. M. Mitchell, County Buildings, Cupar.
Forfarshire	T. Haniek, Town House, Forfar.
Glasgow	Sir John Lindsay; Act. Sec.: H. R. S. Wood, 48/52 West Nile Street.
Greenock	A. H. Gray, Town Clerk's Office, Municipal Buildings, Greenock.
Haddingtonshire (E. Lothian)	G. Cruickshank, County Clerk's Office, Haddington.
Hawick	Mrs. M. Christian Turner and Hon. Katherine Scott, c/o Town Clerk, Town Hall.
Inverness	W. Michie, 28 High Street.
Inverness-shire	D. Shaw and A. Tolmie, 15 High Street, Inverness.
Kincardineshire	A. Wood, County Buildings, Stonehaven.
Kinross-shire	W. K. Falconer, County Buildings, Kinross.
Kirkcaldy	C. Wood, 242 High Street.
Kirkcudbrightshire	J. A. Meek, Clydesdale Bank Buildings, 38 King Street, Castle Douglas.
Lanarkshire	Sir T. Munro, County Offices, Hamilton.
Leith	D. Robertson (<i>pro tem.</i>), c/o Town Clerk, Town Clerk's Office.
Linlithgowshire	J. G. B. Henderson, 61 High Street, Linlithgow.
Midlothian	J. A. B. Horn, 15 South Charlotte Street, Edinburgh.
Nairnshire	H. P. Donaldson, Offices of C.C., Nairn.
Orkney	The Secretary to the Local War Pensions Committee, c/o Clerk to C.C., County Council Offices, Kirkwall.
Paisley	G. P. Towers, 16 Moss Street, Paisley.
Peebles-shire	J. B. Jenkins, 9 Eastgate, Peebles.
Perth	T. Macpherson, 3 Charlotte Street.
Perthshire	G. P. Campbell, 61 George Street, Perth.
Renfrewshire	J. C. Fraser, County Buildings, Paisley.
Ross and Cromarty	J. F. Sinclair, Offices of Local Committee, Dingwall.
Roxburghshire	The Secretary to the Local War Pensions Committee, c/o Clerk to C.C., County Clerk's Offices, Kelso.
Selkirkshire	J. S. Steedman, Town Clerk's Office, Municipal Buildings, Selkirk.
Shetland	R. C. Thomson, County Buildings, Lerwick.
Stirlingshire	James Learmouth, c/o Clerk to C.C., County Buildings, Stirling.
Sutherlandshire	A. Argo, County Offices, Golspie.
Wigtownshire	A. McParker, 23 Charlotte Street, Stranraer.

IRELAND

Local Committee

	Secretary or Clerk
Co. Antrim	Alex. Millar, County Court House, Belfast.
Co. Armagh	R. P. Forbes, Exchange Buildings, English Street, Armagh.
Belfast	H. G. Stevenson, 29 Wellington Place, Belfast.
Co. Carlow	R. S. Keogh, Court House, Carlow.
Co. Cavan	Joseph Smyth, Court House, Cavan.
Co. Clare	M. J. Carey, Court House, Ennis, Co. Clare.
Co. Cork	The Secretary to the Local War Pensions Committee, Court House, Cork.
Cork	A. Russell, City Hall.
*Co. Donegal	
Co. Down	R. McIlwaine, Court House, Downpatrick.
Co. Dublin	D. F. Gillman, 11 Rutland Square.
Dublin	W. G. Fallou, 42 York Street, Dublin.
Co. Fermanagh	E. H. Archdale, Court House, Enniskillen.
Co. Galway	P. Crowe, Court House, Galway.
Co. Kerry	M. O'Connor, Tralee U.D.O., Urban Council Chambers, Tralee.
Co. Kildare	Mrs. M. M. Shiel, County Offices, Naas.
Co. Kilkenny	Michael McCarthy, Court House, Kilkenny.
King's Co.	C. Kingston, Co. Secretary's Office, Court House, Tullamore.
Co. Leitrim	J. F. Keany, Glenfarne, Co. Leitrim.
Co. Limerick	J. R. Quaid, 82 and 83 O'Connell Street, Limerick.
Limerick	Miss M. R. Nolan, Town Hall.
Co. Londonderry	T. B. Adams, Court House, Londonderry.
Londonderry	F. H. Millar, Town Clerk's Office, Guildhall, Londonderry.
*Co. Longford	
Co. Louth	P. Gilmore, Court House, Dundalk.
Lurgan	T. G. Menary, Church Place, Lurgan.
*Co. Mayo	
Co. Meath	Miss A. Cullen, Bedford House, Navan.
Co. Monaghan	J. J. Turley, Dublin Street, Monaghan.
Portadown	The Secretary to the Local War Pensions Committee, Town Hall.
Queen's Co.	The Secretary to the Local War Pensions Committee, Offices of C.O., Court House, Maryborough.
Co. Roscommon	M. J. Heverin, Court House, Roscommon.
Co. Sligo	C. Fowler, Albert Street, Sligo.
Co. Tipperary, North Riding	Mrs. J. M. Gleeson, Court House, Nenagh.
*Co. Tipperary, South Riding	
Co. Tyrone	Miss Livingstone, Court House, Omagh.
Co. Waterford	The Secretary to the Local War Pensions Committee, Secretary's Offices, Dungarvan.
Waterford	Miss M. Kelly, 14 Gladstone Place.
Co. Westmeath	R. Grant, Council Chambers, Mullingar.
Co. Wexford	T. A. Fizzle, Court House, Wexford.
Co. Wicklow	S. J. Doyle, County Council Offices, Court House, Wicklow.

THE METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE

(See also p. 262.)

The Committee which manages the Meteorological Office is appointed by the Treasury and is constituted as follows:

The Director; Rear-Admiral J. F. Parry, C.B., Hydrographer of the Navy; Capt. J. M. Harvey, of the Marine Department, Board of Trade; Prof. T. H. Middleton, C.B., of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries; Mr. G. L. Barstow, C.B., of the Treasury; Prof. A. Seabster, F.R.S., and Major H. G. Lyons, R.E., F.R.S., nominated by the Royal Society. The members of the Committee hold office for five years, and are eligible for reappointment. Except the Director, who receives £1,000 per annum, the members do not receive remuneration for their services. The office is charged with the duty of collecting meteorological reports by telegraph and wireless, with a view to the issue of gale warnings and forecasts of weather; of collecting for public use statistics about the weather from land stations in the British Isles and elsewhere, as well as from ships of the Royal Navy and the Mercantile Marine; and of promoting the practical applications of the science of meteorology by special researches. The Branch Office at South Farnborough (*Meteorologist in Charge*, R. A. W. Watt, B.Sc.), the **Kew Observatory** at Richmond (*Supt.* O. Chree, Sc.D., F.R.S.),

the Observatory at **Eskdalemuir**, Dumfries (*Supt.* A. Crichton-Mitchell, D.Sc.), the Western Observatory, **Valencia**, co. Kerry (*Supt.* L. H. G. Dines, M.A., A.M.I.C.E.), the Aerological Observatory, **Benson**, near Wallingford (*Director*, W. H. Dines, F.R.S.), and the Weather Station at **Falmouth** (*Meteorologist-in-Charge*, P. Y. Alexander) are administered by the Meteorological Office. **Daily Weather Reports** can be had on payment of a subscription of £1 per annum, or £2 if delivered to the subscribers by hand. **Harvest Forecasts** are issued daily at 2.30 p.m. from June 1 to Sept. 30, and can be sent by telegraph on prepayment of the cost of the telegrams. There are also issued **Weekly Weather Reports**, published on Fridays, giving, for the week ended the previous Saturday, a summary of wind, temperature, rainfall, and duration of bright sunshine in the United Kingdom, for agricultural and sanitary purposes; **Monthly Weather Reports**, giving the results from about 300 stations in the British Isles, together with a rainfall map based on data from about 1,000 stations; a **Geophysical Journal**, issued monthly, giving the results of observations in Meteorology, Terrestrial Magnetism, Atmospheric Electricity, and Seismology at the Observatories; and other publications.

Telephone No. : City 1914 (3 Lines).

Telegrams : "Muirbed, Cannon, London."

MUIR BEDDALL & CO., LTD.

4, BUCKLERSBURY, LONDON, E.C.4.

*Incorporated Insurance Brokers.***FIRE. LIFE. MARINE.****EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY. MOTOR-CAR, ETC.****WAR RISKS of every description.**

SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR INSURANCE AGAINST

BOMB and/or AIRCRAFT damage to PERSON or PROPERTY.**PERSONAL ACCIDENT :** £2,000 death, £6 per week for all sickness or accidents, also annuity for permanent disablement.*Premium £10 per annum.***JEWELLERY** Insured against loss or damage anywhere in United Kingdom. *Premium 10/- per £100*
:: Special Quotations for Large Amounts. ::**FIRE and BURGLARY INSURANCE** on Private and Business Premises at very low rates.

LAW FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY LIMITED.

No. 114, Chancery Lane, LONDON, W.C.

FIRE. Personal Accident and Disease. Burglary. Fidelity Guarantee. Workmen's Compensation, including Domestic Servants. Property Owners' Indemnity. Third Party. Motor Car. Plate Glass.

Directors — **CHARLES PLUMPTRE JOHNSON, Esq., J.P., Chairman**
(Formerly of Johnson, Raymond-Barker & Co.), Lincoln's Inn.
— **ROMER WILLIAMS, Esq., D.L., J.P., Vice-Chairman**
(Formerly of Williams & James), Norfolk House, Thames Embankment.

GEORGE FRANCIS BERNIEY, Esq. (Corseillis & Berney), Lincoln's Inn Fields.
L. C. CHOLMELEY, Esq. (Frere, Cholmeley & Co.), Lincoln's Inn Fields.
EDMUND FRANCIS BLAKECHURCH, Esq. (Church, Adams & Prior), Bedford Row.
HARRY M. CROOKENDEN, Esq. (Francis & Crookenden), Lincoln's Inn Fields.
GODFREY NIX DICKINSON, Esq. (Bewes & Dickinson), Stonelouse.
F. E. E. FAREBROTHER, Esq. (Fadgate & Co.), Pall Mall.
HENRY LEFEVRE FARRER, Esq. (Farrer & Co.), Lincoln's Inn Fields.
E. S. FREELAND, Esq. (Nicholson, Patterson & Freeland), Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster.
C. W. GRAHAM, Esq. (Lawrence, Graham & Co.), Lincoln's Inn.
W. A. T. HALLOWES, Esq. (Hallowes & Carter), Bedford Row.
EDWIN HART, Esq. (Budd, Brodie & Hart), Bedford Row.
E. CARLETON-HOLMES, Esq. (formerly of Carleton, Holmes, Fell & Wade), Bedford Row.
FRANCIS REGINALD JAMES, Esq. (Gwynne, James & Son), Hereford.
JAMES MARSH JOHNSTONE, Esq. (Rawle Johnstone & Co.), Bedford Row.

DILLON R. L. LOWE, Esq. (Lowe & Co.), Temple Gardens.
FREDERICK STUART MORGAN, Esq. (Saxton & Morgan), Somerset Street, Portman Square.
RONALD PEAKE, Esq. (Peake, Bird, Collins & Co.), Bedford Row.
JOHN DOUGLAS PEEL, Esq. (Morrell, Peel & Gamlen), Oxford.
J. E. W. RIDER, Esq. (Rider, Heaton, Meredith & Mills), Lincoln's Inn.
GEORGE L. STEWART, Esq. (Lee & Pembertons), Lincoln's Inn Fields.
THE RIGHT HON. LORD STRATHEDEN AND CAMPBELL, Bruton Street.
MICHAEL FORBES TWEEDIE, Esq. (A. F. & R. W. Tweedie), Lincoln's Inn Fields.
HERBERT NEVILL WALFORD, Esq. (Walford's), Bolton Street, Piccadilly.
W. MELMOTH WALTERS, Esq. (Walters & Co.), Lincoln's Inn.
SIR HENRY ARTHUR WHITE, C.V.O. (A. & H. White), Great Marlborough Street.
ARTHUR C. WHITEHEAD, Esq. (Burch, Whitehead & Davidson), Bolton Street, Piccadilly.
E. TREVOR LL. WILLIAMS, Esq., J.P., Pinesfield, Rickmansworth.

Secretary—**H. T. OWEN LEGGATT.****Assistant Secretary**—**ARTHUR E. C. WHITE.****SECURITY UNSURPASSED.**

Every facility is afforded for the transaction of Insurance Business on the most favourable terms, and Surveys where necessary are undertaken by the Society free of Charge. Prospectuses and Proposal Forms and full information may be had at the Society's Office. The business of this Society is confined to the United Kingdom.

INDEX TO THE ANNOUNCEMENTS OF INSURANCE OFFICES, ETC.

(Reference should also be made to the article on Insurance appearing in the literary matter.)

Roman Numerals are used only for pages preceeding first page of Editorial Matter.

	PAGE
AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY	xxiii
BRITANNIC ASSURANCE CO., LD.	926
BRITISH GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LD.	xi
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE CO., LD.... ..	925
CONFEDERATION LIFE ASSOCIATION	iii
EAGLE AND BRITISH DOMINIONS INSURANCE CO., LD.	xxxiii
GENERAL ACCIDENT ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LD.	xxxix
LAW FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LD.	921
LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE CO., LD.	xxxv
LIVERPOOL VICTORIA LEGAL FRIENDLY SOCIETY... ..	924
LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE CO, LD.	x
LONDON AND MANCHESTER ASSURANCE CO., LD.	924
LONDON LIFE ASSOCIATION, LD.	xxxi
MUIR BEDDALL & CO., LD.	921
MUTUAL LOAN FUND ASSOCIATION, LD.	xix
NATIONAL BENEFIT AND PROPERTY ASSURANCE CO.	xix
NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LD.... ..	925
NORWICH UNION LIFE INSURANCE SOCIETY	xv
PIGENIX ASSURANCE CO., LD.	925
PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LD.	926
ROYAL INSURANCE CO., LD.	lii
ROYAL LONDON INSURANCE OFFICES... ..	924
SCOTTISH WIDOWS FUND LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY	Outside Back Cover and v
SUN FIRE OFFICE	923
TEMPERANCE PERMANENT BUILDING SOCIETY	iv
YORKSHIRE INSURANCE CO., LD.	923

208th Year of the

SUN FIRE OFFICE

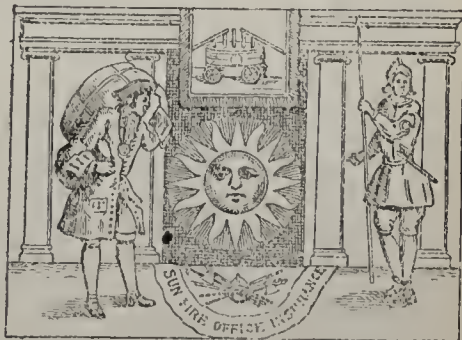
Founded 1710.

**THE OLDEST INSURANCE OFFICE
IN THE WORLD.**

Insurances effected against the following
Risks:

FIRE DAMAGE.

RESULTANT LOSS OF RENT AND PROFITS.
PERSONAL ACCIDENT. SICKNESS & DISEASE.
FIDELITY GUARANTEE. BURGLARY.
WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION & EMPLOYERS'
LIABILITY, including ACCIDENTS TO DOMESTIC
SERVANTS. PLATE GLASS.



Copied from Policy dated 1738.

Chief Office:

63, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.2.

THE YORKSHIRE Estd. 1824. INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

Funds Exceed FIVE MILLIONS.

*The Company transacts the following classes of business on the
most favourable terms:*

**FIRE, LIFE, ANNUITY, Casualty, Trustee and Executor,
Motor Car, Loss of Profits following Fire, Employers'
Liability (including Domestic Servants), Burglary, Personal Accident, Sickness,
Fidelity, Third Party, Plate Glass, Live Stock, Marine, etc.**

**Chief Offices: ST. HELEN'S SQUARE, YORK.
BANK BUILDINGS, PRINCES STREET, LONDON, E.C.2.**

LIVERPOOL VICTORIA LEGAL FRIENDLY SOCIETY.

Established 1843.

Chief Office : St. Andrew Street, Holborn Circus, London, E.C.4

BRANCH OFFICES IN ALL THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

This Society has been in active operation over 70 years. It is specially established for the insurance of sums up to £300 upon lives up to 85 years of age, by weekly, monthly, quarterly, half-yearly, and yearly payments, to meet the convenience of the Assurers. Endowment Assurances, payable at ages 14, 21, 30, 40, 50, or 60, or upon the completion of 10, 15, 20, 25, or 30 years' payments. Free Policies, Reversionary and Cash Bonuses; Surrender Values, etc.

Perfect Security to the Assured. Free Policies have been issued and Bonuses have been allotted to more than 1,600,000 Policy-holders.

The prosperous condition of the Institution is shown by the following figures :

CLAIMS PAID	£12,400,000
INVESTED FUNDS	£6,700,000
ANNUAL INCOME EXCEEDS	£2,000,000
AMOUNT PAID IN WAR CLAIMS	£425,000

Liverpool Victoria Approved Society.—Our numerous Branch Offices and Agents throughout the Kingdom transact National Health Insurance for our Members.

ARTHUR HENRI, Secretary.

The London & Manchester Assurance Co., Ltd.,

CHIEF OFFICE : 50, Finsbury Square, London, E.C.2,

Offers to those who need or desire protection for Family Benefit, or for Old Age, Policies to meet these requirements, and to suit all classes.

MODERATE PREMIUMS. NON-VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS OF ASSURANCE.
ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Total Funds Exceed
£1,650,000

Total Claims Paid Exceed
£4,500,000

ROYAL LONDON INSURANCE OFFICES.

ROYAL LONDON MUTUAL
Insurance Society, Ltd.

ROYAL LONDON AUXILIARY
Insurance Company, Ltd.

Life . Fire . Accident

Applications for Appointments invited.

HEAD OFFICE :

ROYAL LONDON HOUSE, FINSBURY SQUARE, E.C.2

JOHN PRICE,
HORACE DUFFELL, } *Managing Directors.*

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

FIRE—LIFE—MARINE—ACCIDENT.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED	... ..	£2,950,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	... ..	£295,000
LIFE FUNDS	... ..	£7,104,345
SPECIAL TRUST FUNDS:—		
“West of England”	... ..	478,342
“Hand-in-Hand”	... ..	3,357,720
“Union Life Fund”	... ..	4,084,082
“Liverpool Victoria Life Fund”	... ..	188,901
OTHER ASSETS	... ..	15,125,386
TOTAL 31st December, 1916	... ..	£30,388,776
TOTAL ANNUAL INCOME EXCEEDS	... ..	£10,300,000

HEAD OFFICE: 24, 25 & 26, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.3

PHENIX Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office:
PHENIX HOUSE,
KING WILLIAM STREET,
LONDON, E.C.4



TOTAL FUNDS EXCEED
£17,000,000
CLAIMS PAID EXCEED
£98,000,000

Chairman—Rt. Hon. LORD GEORGE HAMILTON, P.C., G.C.S.I.

FIRE - LIFE - ACCIDENT - MARINE
Loss of Profits following Fire, Workmen's Compensation, Fidelity Guarantee, Burglary, Trustee and Executor, etc.
General Manager: SIR GERALD H. RYAN.

NORWICH UNION FIRE OFFICE

FOUNDED 1797.

Head Offices: Norwich & London.

FIRE. ACCIDENT. MARINE.

Burglary. Employers' Liability. Fidelity. Hailstorm. Live Stock. Loss of Profits following Fire. Motor Cars. Plate Glass. Property Owners. Sickness. Third Party. Engine and Boiler.

London Head Office: 50, Fleet Street, E.C.



PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

HOLBORN BARS, LONDON.

Directors—

SIR THOMAS DEWEY, Bart., *Chairman.*

WILLIAM EDGAR HORNE, Esq., M.P., *Deputy-Chairman.*

JOHN IRVINE BOSWELL, Esq., M.D.

SIR PHILIP GREGORY.

SIR WILLIAM LANCASTER.

SIR JOHN HENRY LUSCOMBE.

JAMES MOON, Esq.

WILLIAM THOMAS PUGH, Esq.

FREDERICK SCHOOLING, Esq.

DANIEL WINTRINGHAM STABLE, Esq.

ALFRED CORDEROY THOMPSON, Esq.

Secretary—G. E. MAY, Esq.

Assistant Secretary—W. C. SHARMAN, Esq.

Actuary—J. BURN, Esq.

Assistant Actuary—F. P. SYMMONS, Esq.

Assistant Managers { A. R. BARRAND, Esq.

H. R. GRAY, Esq.,

{ E. DEWEY, Esq.

W. E. MARTIN, Esq.,

General Manager—A. C. THOMPSON, Esq.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

Life Assurance and Annuity Business Transacted.

Invested Funds - - £100,000,000.

Claims Paid - - £144,000,000.

The last Annual and Valuation Reports can be obtained upon Application.

BRITANNIC ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

ORDINARY BRANCH:

WHOLE LIFE ASSURANCES, with and without profits.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, with and without profits.

HOUSE PURCHASE, in combination with Life Assurance.

INDUSTRIAL BRANCH:

ADULT ASSURANCES, Whole Life and Endowment.

CHILDREN'S ASSURANCES, Whole Life and Endowment.

CLAIMS PAID NEARLY £12,500,000.

Agents required in all parts of the United Kingdom; splendid opportunities for energetic men.

Chief Offices: BROAD STREET CORNER, BIRMINGHAM.

CHRISTMAS LETTER MISSION.

"He Himself knew what He would do."

The Christmas Letter is a splendid organisation, carried on by ladies for sending out bright illustrated Christmas Letters and Cards containing the gospel message. The idea was first thought of by the late Miss E. S. Elliott in 1871, when a few Letters were printed and placed on the pillows of the sick in a few hospitals and infirmaries.

In dainty coloured envelopes, bearing the words "A Christmas Letter for You," these Letters, bringing rays of hope and sunshine to many sad hearts, are now distributed in thousands to hospitals, workhouses, soldiers' and seamen's institutes, reformatories, etc., and are very useful to missionaries and ministers, and to those who visit the poor.

A Specimen Packet, with particulars of the Mission, price 3d., or a full Sample Packet of all the new Letters and Cards, price 1s. 6d., can be obtained from the office of the Christmas Letter Mission, 52, Long Acre, London, W.C.2.

All C.L.M. Publications are on view and sale at Messrs. Partridge & Co.'s Book Saloon, 11, Paternoster Row, E.C.4.

. . . THE . . .

London City & Midland Bank

ESTABLISHED 1836.

LIMITED.

Head Office:

**5, THREADNEEDLE STREET,
LONDON, E.C.2**

Telegraphic Address—"CIMIDHO, STOCK, LONDON."

Telephone—2481 LONDON WALL.

Foreign Branch Office:

8, FINCH LANE, LONDON, E.C.3

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£24,895,992
PAID-UP CAPITAL	5,186,665
RESERVE FUND	4,341,000

DEPOSITS	£201,198,853
RESERVES	51,707,814
BILLS OF EXCHANGE	26,937,544

The Capital has been increased **£405,872**
And the Reserve Fund **£341,000**
 by reason of the Belfast Bank purchase.

Over 1,000 Offices in the United Kingdom.

THE UNION OF LONDON & SMITHS BANK, LIMITED.

(Established 1839),

Authorised Capital : £25,000,000.
Subscribed Capital : £22,934,100.

Paid-up Capital : £3,551,785 10s.
Reserve Fund : £1,150,000.

NUMBER OF PROPRIETORS—upwards of 10,500.

DIRECTORS.

Sir FELIX SCHUSTER, Bart., *Governor.*

LINDSAY ERIC SMITH, Esq., *Deputy-Governor.*

Major E. W. BARNARD.

ALFRED F. BUXTON, Esq.

CHARLES C. CAVE, Esq.

JOHN ALAN CLUTTON-BROCK, Esq.

JOHN DENNISTOUN, Esq.

HORACE GEORGE DEVAS, Esq.

H. W. DRUMMOND, Esq.

Capt. A. B. LESLIE-MELVILLE.

JOHN MEWS, Esq.

ROBERT FENTON MILES, Esq.

HENRY W. PRESCOTT, Esq.

KENNETH L. C. PRESCOTT, Esq.

Lieut.-Col. BERTRAM ABEL SMITH.

EUSTACE ABEL SMITH, Esq.

GERALD DUDLEY SMITH, Esq.

Col. HERBERT FRANCIS SMITH.

Rt. Hon. LORD STUART OF
WORTLEY, P.C.

Lieut.-Col. A. M. H. WALROND.

Rt. Hon. SIR ALGERNON WEST,
G.C.B.

CHARLES H. R. WOLLASTON, Esq.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE: 2, Princes Street, E.C.2

GENERAL MANAGERS:

H. H. HART (Town and Foreign).

L. E. THOMAS (Country).

F. W. ELLIS, Manager (Town).

H. G. HOLDERNESS, Deputy Assistant Manager.

H. R. HOARE, Secretary.

Lieut. L. J. CORNISH, Assistant Secretary.

TRUSTEE DEPARTMENT: 2, Princes Street, E.C.2

W. H. SIDDEOTHAM, Manager.

LOMBARD ST. OFFICE (Smith, Payne & Smiths): 1, Lombard St., E.C.3

CORNHILL OFFICE (Prescott's Bank, Limited): 50, Cornhill, E.C.3

METROPOLITAN AND SUBURBAN BRANCHES.

BAYSWATER: 67, Bishop's Road, W.2
BEDFORD ROW: 24, Bedford Row, W.C.1
BISHOPSGATE: 216, Bishopsgate, E.C.2
BROMLEY: 33, High Street, Bromley, Kent.
CHANCERY LANE: 95, Chancery Lane, W.C.2
CHARING CROSS: 66, Charing Cross, S.W.1
CHISWICK: 56, High Road, Chiswick, W.4
CRIPPLEGATE: 116, Fore Street, E.C.2
CROYDON: High Street, Croydon.
EAST FINCHLEY: 67, High Road, East Finchley, N.2
FENCHURCH STREET: 116, Fenchurch Street, E.C.3
FINSBURY CIRCUS: Salisbury House, London Wall, E.C.2
GOSWELL ROAD: 9 and 10, Charterhouse Buildings, E.C.1
HAMPSTEAD: 55, High Street, Hampstead, N.W.3
HOLBORN CIRCUS: Holborn Circus, E.C.1
KENSINGTON: 138, Kensington High Street, W.8
KINGSWAY: 58, Kingsway, W.C.2
LONG ACRE: 1, Long Acre, W.C.2
MOUNT STREET: 12, Mount Street, W.1

MUSWELL HILL: 11, The Exchange, Muswell Hill, N.10
NOTTING HILL GATE: 8, High Street, Notting Hill Gate, W.11
OXFORD STREET: 455, Oxford Street, W.1
PADDINGTON: 22, London Street, W.2
PICCADILLY: 162, Piccadilly, W.1
PURLEY: Brighton Road, Purley, Surrey.
REGENT STREET: 250, Regent Street, W.1
ST. MARY AXE: 25, St. Mary Axe, E.C.3
SLOANE STREET: 74, Sloane Street, S.W.1
SOUTH CROYDON: 111, South End, Croydon.
SOUTH KENSINGTON: 18, Cromwell Place, S.W.7
SOUTH NORWOOD: 76, High St., South Norwood, S.E.25
SOUTHWARK: 12, Southwark Street, S.E.1
SWISS COTTAGE: 1, College Crescent, South Hampstead, N.W.3
TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD: 97, Tottenham Court Road, W.1
VICTORIA STREET: 117, Victoria St., Westminster, S.W.1

COUNTRY BRANCHES.

Aylesbury, Barnsley, Bath, Birmingham, Bournemouth, Bradford, Brighton, Bristol, Cambridge, Canterbury, Cheltenham, Chesham, Derby, Dewsbury, Doncaster, Driffield, Eastbourne, Exeter, Faversham, Gainsborough, Grantham, Grimsby, Grimsby Docks, Halifax, Huddersfield, Hull, Leeds, Lincoln, Maidstone, Mansfield, Nottingham, Nuneaton, Oxford, Plymouth, Scarborough, Sheffield, Sleaford, Southampton, Thornbury, Tonbridge, Tring, Tunbridge Wells, Winchester, York, and numerous other Branches and Agencies throughout the Country.

TERMS.—Current Accounts.—These are kept according to the usual custom of London and Country Bankers. **Deposit Accounts.**—Deposits are received at Interest, subject to notice of withdrawal, or by special agreement, in accordance with the usual custom.

GENERAL BUSINESS.—The Agency of Country and Foreign Banks, whether Joint Stock or Private. Circular Notes and Letters of Credit issued. Purchases and Sales effected in all the British and Foreign Stocks and Securities. Dividends on Stocks and Shares, the half-pay of Officers, Pensions, Annuities, etc., received for Customers without charge.

EXECUTORSHIPS AND TRUSTEESHIPS.—The Bank, having the necessary powers, is prepared to undertake the Office of Executors, Trustees and Custodian Trustees on terms, particulars of which can be obtained at the Head Office or at any Branch of the Bank.

NOTE.—In pursuance of the Treasury Regulations it is hereby stated that no liability attaches to the Consolidated Fund of the British Government in respect of any act or omission of the Bank.

The Officers and Clerks connected with the Bank are required to sign a Declaration of Secrecy as to the transactions of any of its Customers.

LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK

LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN 1836.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL - £17,000,000

In 850,000 Shares of £20 each.

Reserve exceeds - - - £4,600,000

Chairman:

WALTER LEAF, Esq.

Deputy Chairman:

SIR MONTAGU TURNER.

HEAD OFFICE: 41, LOTHBURY, E.C.2.

Joint General Managers:

F. J. BARTHORPE.

J. W. BUCKHURST.

FOREIGN BRANCH OFFICE: 82, CORNHILL, E.C.3.

The Bank is represented by Branches or Agents in all the Principal Cities and Towns of the United Kingdom and has Correspondents throughout the World.

SPANISH BRANCHES:

BARCELONA - - - Paseo de Gracia 8 & 10.

MADRID - - - - - Calle de Alcalá 43.

AFFILIATED IN IRELAND:

ULSTER BANK LIMITED.

AFFILIATED IN FRANCE:

LONDON COUNTY & WESTMINSTER BANK (PARIS) LIMITED

PARIS - - - - - 22, Place Vendôme.

BORDEAUX - 22/24, Cours de l'Intendance.

**Every Description of British and Foreign
Banking Business Transacted.**

Executor and Trustee Duties Undertaken.

Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China

38, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,900,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

SIR MONTAGU CORNISH TURNER. (Chairman.) [K.C.I.E.]	WILLIAM HENRY NEVILLE GOSCHEN, Esq. [TON, G.C.S.I.]
SIR HENRY STEWART CUNNINGHAM, THOMAS CUTHBERTSON, Esq.	THE RT. HON. LORD GEORGE HAMIL- WILLIAM FOOT MITCHELL, Esq.
SIR ALFRED DENT, K.C.M.G.	LEWIS ALEXANDER WALLACE, Esq.

Managers—T. H. WHITEHEAD AND T. FRASER.

Sub-Manager—W. E. PRESTON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

AMRITSAR	DELHI.	KLANG.	NEW YORK.	SHANGHAI.
BANGKOK.	FOOCHOW.	KOBE.	PEKING.	SINGAPORE.
BATAVIA.	HAIPHONG.	KUALA LUMPUR.	PENANG.	SOURABAYA.
BOMBAY.	HANKOW.	MADRAS.	PUKET.	TAIPING (F.M.S.)
CALCUTTA.	HONG KONG.	MALACCA.	RANGOON.	TAVOY.
CANTON.	ILOILO.	MANILA.	SAIGON.	TIENTSIN.
CEBU.	IPOH.	MEDAN.	SEREMBAN.	YOKOHAMA.
COLOMBO.	KARACHI.			

BANKERS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND. THE LONDON CITY & MIDLAND BANK, LTD. THE LONDON COUNTY & WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD. THE NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, LTD. THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, LTD.

The Corporation buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; grant Drafts payable at the above Agencies and Branches; and transact General Banking Business connected with the East.

Deposits of money are received on terms which may be ascertained on application. Interest payable half-yearly, 30th June and 31st December. On Current Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances, provided they do not fall below £200.

FINE ART BOOKS

Grimm's Fairy Tales

Illustrated in Colour by NOEL POCKOCK.

A Book of Children's Verse

Selected and Edited by MABEL and LILIAN QUILLER-COUCH. Illustrated in Colour by M. ETHELDREDA GRAY.

Cecil Aldin's Happy Family

Being the Adventures of Hungry Peter, the Pig; Rufus, the Cat; Humpty and Dumpty, the Rabbits; Rags, the Dog; Master Quack, the Duckling; and Forager, the Puppy.

Cecil Aldin's Merry Party

Some further Adventures of the Members of Cecil Aldin's Happy Family.

The Rose Fairy Book

Edited by Mrs. HERBERT STRANG. With 12 Illustrations in Colour by Lilian Govey.

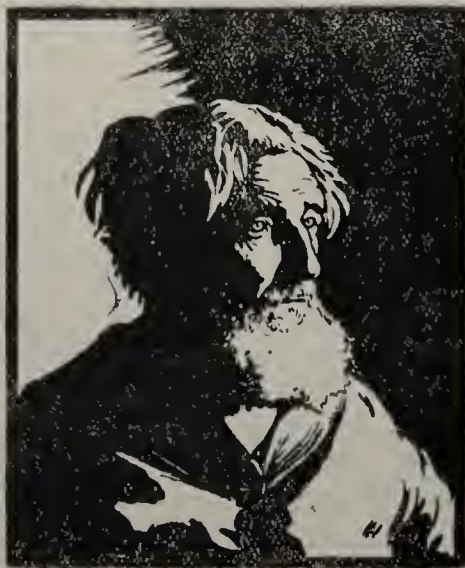
HUMPHREY MILFORD, LONDON

INDEX TO THE ANNOUNCEMENTS OF CHARITABLE AND PHILANTHROPIC INSTITUTIONS.

(See also the Articles in Literary Matter under "Societies and Institutions" and "Hospitals.")
Roman Numerals are used only for pages preceding first page of Editorial Matter.

	PAGE
BARNARDO'S HOMES (DR.)	xxi
BLIND EMPLOYMENT FACTORY	xxxv
BRIDGE OF HOPE MISSION	xix
CANCER HOSPITAL	940
CHURCH ARMY	934
CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY	942
CHURCH OF ENGLAND WAIFS AND STRAYS SOCIETY	939
COLONIAL AND CONTINENTAL CHURCH SOCIETY	938
CURATES' AUGMENTATION FUND	938
HOMES FOR LITTLE BOYS	933
INCORPORATED CHURCH BUILDING SOCIETY	939
JOHN GROOM'S CRIPPLEAGE	937
LONDON LOCK HOSPITAL	938
L. & S.W. RLY. ORPHANAGE... ..	xix
METROPOLITAN HOSPITAL	936
NATIONAL BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION	941
POOR CLERGY RELIEF CORPORATION	940
QUEEN CHARLOTTE'S LYING-IN HOSPITAL	937
ROYAL ALFRED AGED MERCHANT SEAMEN'S INSTITUTION	932
ROYAL HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST	940
ROYAL HOSPITAL FOR INCURABLES	936
ROYAL LONDON OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL	937
ROYAL MERCHANT SEAMEN'S ORPHANAGE	934
ROYAL SCHOOL FOR INDIGENT BLIND	xxxv
R.S.P.C.A.... ..	935
ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL	xli
ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL	941
SHAFTESBURY SOCIETY AND RAGGED SCHOOL UNION	viii
SMYLY'S (MRS.) HOMES... ..	viii
SOCIETY FOR GRANTING ANNUITIES TO POOR ADULT BLIND	xxxv
SOUTH LONDON INSTITUTE FOR THE BLIND	xxxv
SURGEON'S ORPHANAGE	942
TEMPORARY HOME FOR LOST AND STARVING DOGS	935
ZENANA BIBLE AND MEDICAL MISSION	941

“Under Shortened Canvas.”



***Help us
to weather the Storm !***

Hundreds of Disabled, Destitute, and De-
serving British Seamen to be provided for.

**ROYAL ALFRED
Aged Merchant Seamen's Institution**

Patron: HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

Bankers: WILLIAMS DEACON'S BANK, LTD.

Secretary: J. BAILEY WALKER.

Office: 58, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.



The Homes for Little Boys

Farningham and Swanley, KENT.

Patrons: Their Majesties the King and Queen,
AND
Queen Alexandra, whose first public act in England was to lay the
foundation stone of these Homes.

President: THE MARQUIS OF ABERDEEN.

THE WAR!—

Hundreds of Old Boys are now serving in Army and Navy and Mercantile Marine. More than 100 lads, orphaned by the war, sons of Soldiers and Sailors, are in the care of the Homes. Forty-five of the senior boys at Farningham are now working at Messrs. Vickers, Ltd., on the manufacture of munitions.

AND AFTER?

After the war? More than ever MEN will be needed—healthy, strong, trained men. And these Homes receive boys of all denominations, properly feed and clothe them, give them a sound education, teach them a useful trade, and thereby thoroughly equip them for the Battle of Life. Surely a work of supreme national importance.

HELP IS URGENTLY NEEDED. These Homes are supported entirely by
voluntary contributions.

Treasurer—LORD BLYTH.

Secretary—JOHN ARTHUR BELL,

Chairman—WALTER HAZELL, Esq., J.P. 56-57 Temple Chambers, E.C.4

THE CHURCH ARMY

supports many useful branches of War Work, including hundreds of

RECREATION HUTS, TENTS, and CLUBS for the Troops at Home and Abroad.

HOSTELS for Men on Leave.

CANTEENS for Munition Workers.

RECREATION ROOMS for Sailors' and Soldiers' Wives.

FARM TRAINING for Discharged and Disabled Men, etc., etc.

Further Funds are MUCH NEEDED

Cheques crossed "Barclays', a/c Church Army," payable to Prebendary Carlile, D.D., Hon. Chief Secretary, Headquarters, Bryanston Street, Marble Arch, London, W.1

THE ROYAL MERCHANT SEAMEN'S ORPHANAGE,

————— SNARESBROOK. —————

Patron—H.M. THE KING.

Established 1827 for the Board, Maintenance, and Education of the Orphan Children of British Sailors (officers and men) from all parts of the world. Three thousand four hundred and fifteen have been received, and three hundred and six children are at present in the schools, which are maintained entirely by voluntary subscriptions. Help is urgently needed.

"There is probably no class more deserving of our kindness and sympathy than sailors,"

and the loss of life by SHIPWRECK, PRIVATION, and DISEASE brings the greatest distress upon thousands of their orphans annually.

The fullest information may be obtained on application to

F. W. RAWLINSON, Secretary.

OFFICES: Dixon House, Lloyd's Avenue, E.C.3

Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals

A YEAR'S RECORD

Convictions for Cruelty to Animals	- -	3,741
Cautions for Minor Acts of Cruelty	- -	18,381

FUNDS URGENTLY NEEDED

to enable the Society to carry on its IMPORTANT WORK.

Captain E. C. FAIRHOLME, Chief Sec., 105, Jermyn St., LONDON, S.W.1

THE DOGS' HOME

OR TEMPORARY HOME FOR LOST AND STARVING DOGS

(An Institution for the Protection of Dogs and Cats)

4, BATTERSEA PARK RD., S.W.8, & HACKBRIDGE, SURREY.

Patron: His Most Gracious Majesty the King.

President: HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF PORTLAND, K.G.

OBJECTS:

1. To provide food and shelter for the lost, deserted, and starving dogs of London and the immediate neighbourhood.
2. To restore lost dogs to their rightful owners.
3. When good dogs are unclaimed, to find suitable homes for them at nominal charges.
4. To destroy, by a merciful and painless method, all valueless and diseased dogs.

**Out-Patients' Department (Dogs and Cats only), at Battersea,
Thursday, 2.30, by letter only from any Subscriber.**

**Dogs and Cats can be received as Boarders at Hackbridge, and Dogs for Quarantine
under the Importation of Dogs Order, 1914.**

Contributions will be thankfully received by GUY H. GUILLUM SCOTT, *Secretary*. [150

METROPOLITAN HOSPITAL

KINGSLAND ROAD, E.8

Patron—**HIS MAJESTY THE KING.**
President—**THE RIGHT HON. THE LORD MAYOR.**

ACCOMMODATION HAS BEEN PROVIDED FOR
302 SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS

in addition to THE USUAL WORK for the men, women,
 and children of a very poor and densely-populated district.

EARNEST APPEAL IS MADE FOR MONEY

to provide EXTRA COMFORTS for the Soldiers, as well as for
 the General Maintenance Fund, which is SADLY IN NEED of

IMMEDIATE HELP.

Help—by LEGACIES, SUBSCRIPTIONS and DONATIONS
—is urgently needed and very earnestly solicited.

Secretary and House Governor—J. COURTNEY BUCHANAN.

Bankers : GLYN, MILLS & CO.

LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED.

ROYAL HOSPITAL

FOR INCURABLES,

PUTNEY HEATH

(City Office :—4, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, E.C.4)

Oldest and Largest Institution for Incurables.

Patrons :—

HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE V. HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.
 H.R.H. PRINCESS CHRISTIAN.

President :—RT. HON. LORD WOLVERTON.

Treasurer :—SIR HENRY LOPES, Bart.

Maintains **230** inmates and over **700** pensioners for life at cost of
£36,000 per annum, of which only **£7,000** are guaranteed.

CHARLES CUTTING, Secretary.

ROYAL LONDON OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL

(Moorfields Eye Hospital),

CITY ROAD, E.C.1

ASKS YOU FOR HELP.

Every day this Hospital relieves over 100
In-Patients and about 400 Out-Patients.

ROBERT J. BLAND, *Secretary Superintendent.*

JOHN GROOM'S CRIPPLEAGE AND FLOWER GIRLS' MISSION (INCORPORATED).

Formerly known as the **Watercress and Flowergirls' Christian Mission.**
(Inaugurated 1866, by the late VIIth Earl of Shaftesbury).

Treasurer: F. A. BEVAN, Esq.

Bankers: BARCLAY'S BANK Ltd.

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING FOR BLIND AND CRIPPLED GIRLS
who are received from all parts of the Kingdom without payment or votes, and are
trained to become **PERMANENTLY SELF-SUPPORTING**, thus being saved from
PERMANENT DESTITUTION.

Hundreds who have passed through the Institution are now maintaining themselves.

Subscriptions, Donations, and Testamentary Bequests are earnestly appealed for.

Sup. & Sec.: JOHN A. GROOM, The Crippleage, Sekforde St., London, E.C.1

QUEEN CHARLOTTE'S LYING-IN HOSPITAL

Founded
1752.

MARYLEBONE ROAD, LONDON, N.W.1

Incorporated by
Royal Charter, 1825

Patrons—HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN. HER MAJESTY QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

President: THE VISCOUNT PORTMAN.

Treasurer: ALFRED C. DE ROTHSCHILD, Esq., C.V.O.

Chairman of Committee: SIR SAMUEL SCOTT, Bart., M.P.

**Provides—1. For the delivery in the Hospital of Poor Married Women; and also of
Deserving Unmarried Women with their first child.**

**2. Skilled Midwives to attend Poor Married Women in their Confinements
at their own homes.**

3. Training for Medical Pupils, Midwives, and Monthly Nurses.

Since the foundation of the Hospital 150,000 poor women have been relieved. Last year 2,075 patients
were received into the Hospital, and 2,058 were attended at their own homes.

Annual Expenditure of the Charity, £9,000. Reliable Income, £4,000 only.

Contributions will be gratefully received by ARTHUR WATTS, *Secretary*

[173

Colonial & Continental Church Society

Patron: HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

Vice-Patrons: THE ARCHBISHOPS OF CANTERBURY, YORK, ARMAGH, DUBLIN, Etc.

Chairman of Committee: S. H. GLADSTONE, Esq.

Secretary: THE REV. J. D. MULLINS, M.A., D.D.

This Society exists for the purpose of supplying the means of grace to our fellow-countrymen abroad, especially in those parts of the Empire where they are in danger of drifting into irreligion for lack of the Gospel.

Forty-five Colonial Dioceses receive aid from the Society, including those in Canada, Australasia, South Africa, East Africa, the West Indies, and India. Many Colonial Bishops are applying for far more aid than the Society's Funds can meet.

Owing to the enormous inrush of settlers to the Colonies, the Society started in 1906 a **SPECIAL N.-W. CANADA FUND**, and in 1912 an **AUSTRALIAN FUND**.

249 Clergy and Lay Evangelists have been sent out, 120 Prairie Churches built, and more than £165,000 has been expended in the West. £12,000 per annum is required to maintain the agents in Canada.

Assistance is also given to ministrations among British Artisans, Sailors, and others in Continental Cities; and Services (self-supporting) are organised for visitors at health resorts.

During the War the Society's Chaplains have rendered devoted service to thousands of British residents, refugees, and sick and wounded soldiers. Three of them, in *Brussels, Lille, and Croix*, remained at their posts, behind the German Lines.

Bankers: BARCLAY & CO., LTD., 54 Lombard Street, London, E.C.3

Office: 9 SERJEANTS' INN, FLEET ST., LONDON, E.C.4

THE LONDON LOCK HOSPITAL

Female Hospital - 150 Beds

Rescue Home - 70 "

Male Hospital - 43 "



FUNDS

URGENTLY

NEEDED.

There are a few Private Wards at both Hospitals

FULL PARTICULARS REGARDING ADMISSION OF PATIENTS CAN BE OBTAINED FROM THE SECRETARY.

Offices: 283 Harrow Road, LONDON, W.9

H. J. EASON, *Secretary*.

CURATES' AUGMENTATION FUND.

This Society makes Grants to Curates who have been more than 15 years in Holy Orders, and are still in full active work. The number of Assistant Curates is now 7,000, and of this number a large proportion have been ordained more than 15 years.

It is the only Society in England that directly increases the stipends of Curates of long standing. The "Queen Victoria Clergy Fund" does not assist the unbenehced clergy. Curates of 25 years' standing get from 30 to 40 per cent. less stipend than those newly ordained.

The Church is multiplying Curates three times as rapidly as she is multiplying benefices.

£7,762 was voted last year in grants. The average age of those receiving grants is 27 years.

The average stipend of recipients does not exceed £3 per week.

CHURCH COLLECTIONS, SUBSCRIPTIONS, AND DONATIONS THANKFULLY RECEIVED.

Cheques, P.O.O., and P. Orders, crossed "COUTTS & CO.," should be sent to REV. A. G. B. ATKINSON, *Secretary*
Office: 2, DEAN'S YARD, Westminster, S.W.1.

Church of England

WAIFS & STRAYS SOCIETY.

Patrons: THEIR MAJESTIES THE KING AND QUEEN.
 Patron of Children's Union: H.M. QUEEN ALEXANDRA.
 Presidents: The Archbishops of Canterbury and York.

116 HOMES, INCLUDING
 3 FARM HOMES,
 5 CRIPPLES' HOMES
 AND
 2 HOMES IN
 CANADA.



PRESENT FAMILY, 4,800
 CHILDREN.

OVER 1,600 SAILORS' AND
 SOLDIERS' CHILDREN
 GIVEN HOMES.

MORE THAN 22,000
 CHILDREN RESCUED.

*Contributions gratefully received by the Secretary,
 Prebendary RUDOLF, Old Town Hall, Kennington Road,
 London, S.E.11*

∴ Cheques, etc., crossed, and payable to Waifs and Strays.

LEGACIES

And DONATIONS Urgently Needed to continue and extend the
 work of

The Incorporated Church Building Society
 (FOUNDED 1818),

Which has assisted nearly two-thirds of the parishes of England and Wales in
 building new Churches and enlarging or repairing existing ones. Total grants
 made, 9,750.

Total amount granted, £1,109,105.

£29,979 has been granted from the MUNITION AREAS AND MISSION
 BUILDINGS FUNDS towards 1,091 Mission Churches, etc.

The Society is entirely dependent on Voluntary Support.

CONTRIBUTIONS should be sent to the Secretary, the Rev. T. T. NORGATE,
 7, Dean's Yard, Westminster Abbey, S.W.1

*N.B.—" . . . The valuable work done by the Incorporated Church Building
 Society must not be overlooked . . . its Support and Advice cannot fail to be of
 great service. . . ."—Vide Report of Archbishops' Committee on Church Finance.*

The Royal Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, CITY ROAD, LONDON, E.C.1.

Patron—HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

President and Treasurer—THE RIGHT HON. LORD HOLLENDEN.

Chairman of Council—STUART DE LA RUE, Esq.

Vice-Chairman of Council—ALEXANDER WEDDERBURN, Esq., K.C.

SUPPORTED BY VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS.

Ordinary Annual Expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	£8,500
Income from Investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	£250

REQUIRED EACH YEAR - - - - - £8,250

New ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS and DONATIONS are urgently needed.

Contributions will be thankfully received by the Secretary, or they may be paid direct to the Hospital Bankers—Messrs. GLYN, MILLS & Co., 67, Lombard Street, E.C.3.

A few Facts concerning the Hospital.

1. His Majesty the King is Patron.
2. It was the first of its kind established in Europe, *having been founded in 1814.*
3. It has uninterruptedly for *one hundred and three years* carried on its work in the midst of densely populated districts of the Metropolis.
4. Many thousands of useful lives have been prolonged which, without its aid, must have succumbed to the Pulmonary Diseases so prevalent in England.
5. Last year 541 In-Patients were treated, and the attendances of Out-Patients numbered 15,987.
6. The strictest economy is practised in all matters connected with the Hospital.

The Wards are now occupied by Sick and Wounded Soldiers, but the work of the Out-Patient Department is being carried on as in the past.

A. T. MAYS, Secretary.

THE POOR CLERGY RELIEF CORPORATION

Established 1856.

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1887.

President—THE BISHOP OF LONDON.

THE ONLY SOCIETY of the kind which gives Immediate Assistance to the Clergy, their Widows and Orphan Daughters, **IN ALL PARTS OF THE EMPIRE.**

At each Fortnightly Meeting of the Committee some Hundreds of Pounds are distributed (besides valuable gifts of Clothing), and a large fund is required to meet the ever-increasing appeals for help.

The Society has aided over **37,000** cases of Clerical Distress.

DONATIONS AND ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS,

and Gifts of Clothing of every description, will be most gratefully received by—MANDEVILLE B. PHILLIPS, *Secretary*, 38, TAVISTOCK PLACE, TAVISTOCK SQUARE, LONDON, W.C.1

THE CANCER HOSPITAL (FREE)

(INCORPORATED UNDER ROYAL CHARTER)

(Founded 1851)

FULHAM ROAD, LONDON, S.W.3

President: Rt. Hon. The EARL OF NORTHBROOK.

A special Refuge for poor persons afflicted with this fearful disease, *who are admitted free without letters of recommendation.*

A number of Beds are provided for the use of Patients who may remain for life.

Out-patients are seen on their own application each weekday except Saturday at 4 p.m.

NEW ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS AND DONATIONS ARE URGENTLY SOLICITED FOR GENERAL PURPOSES AND FOR THE RESEARCH DEPARTMENT.

Treasurer: R. MALCOLM, 440, Strand, W.C.2 | *Bankers*: Messrs. COUTTS & CO., Strand, W.C.2
FRED. W. HOWELL, *Secretary.*

ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL,

THAMES EMBANKMENT, S.E.

Two extra wards (one for poor Lying-in Cases)
have recently been opened.

**EXPENDITURE GREATLY INCREASED.
INCOME SERIOUSLY DEPLETED.**

Contributions to be sent to the Treasurer, HON. SIR ARTHUR STANLEY,
at the Hospital; or to G. Q. ROBERTS, Secretary.

Applications for admission to
ST. THOMAS'S HOME FOR PAYING PATIENTS
are to be sent to the Steward.

[185]

THE NATIONAL BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION,

FOUNDED BY THE LATE PETER HERVÉ.

Established 1812.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Patron—His Most Excellent Majesty King George V.

Treasurer—ROBERT W. DIBDIN, ESQ.

This Institution was founded for the purpose of granting Annuities to distressed members of the Upper and Middle Classes of Society, who have attained the age of 60 years and upwards.
There are now over 640 Pensioners upon the Funds, and the sum disbursed in Pensions and in Gifts to Unsuccessful Candidates amounted during the past year to £15,800.

The total number of Aged Persons who have been supported by the Institution is **Three Thousand Six Hundred and Thirty-five**, the gross sum distributed to them up to the present exceeding £784,900.

**Additional Annual and Life Subscriptions are much needed,
and Legacies are also earnestly solicited.**

Office—65, Southampton Row, London, W.C.1 HENRY C. LATREILLE, Secretary.

*The most effectual way of winning India for Christ is to gain the
Wives and Mothers. The ZENANA is the place to reach them.*

THE ZENANA BIBLE AND MEDICAL MISSION

(Founded in 1852)

is working to this end by its

**Schools,
Industrial Home,
Medical Missions,**

**Zenana Visitation,
Bible Women,
Village Missions.**

Will you help by sending a Subscription or Donation to the Treasurer, LORD KINNAIRD,
or the Secretaries, 33, Surrey Street, Strand, London, W.C.2

SPURGEON'S ORPHANAGE

CLAPHAM ROAD, LONDON, S.W.9

Seaside Home Branch - - CLIFTONVILLE, MARGATE.

President—Rev. THOMAS SPURGEON.

Vice-President—Rev. CHARLES SPURGEON.

Treasurer—WILLIAM HIGGS, Esq.

**A HOME AND SCHOOL for 500 Fatherless Children,
And a Memorial of the Beloved Founder, C. H. SPURGEON.**

No Votes required. The most needy and deserving cases are selected by the Committee of Management to enter the Orphanage.

**3,712 ORPHANS HAVE BEEN RECEIVED INTO THE
INSTITUTION TO THE END OF MARCH, 1917.**

CONTRIBUTIONS should be sent to the Secretary, F. G. LADDS, Spurgeon's Orphanage, Clapham Rd., London, S.W.9. To intending Benefactors.—Our last Annual Report, containing a Legal Form of Bequest, will be gladly sent on application to the Secretary.

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY

Offices—CHURCH MISSIONARY HOUSE, SALISBURY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.4

Vice-Patron—HIS GRACE THE LORD ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

President—COL. SIR ROBERT WILLIAMS, BART., M.P.

Treasurer—SIR T. F. VICTOR BUXTON, BART.

Hon. Clerical Secretary—REV. CYRIL BARDSLEY, M.A.

Lay Secretary—HERBERT LANKESTER, M.D.

The Society has 1,338 European and Colonial Missionaries labouring in the following countries: East and West Africa, Uganda, Egypt and the Sudan, Palestine, Turkish Arabia, Persia, India, Ceylon, Mauritius, China, Japan, North-West Canada, and British Columbia.

Last year there were 35,153 baptisms in connexion with the Society's Missions.

All Communications should be addressed to "The Secretaries." Contributions should be made payable to the "Church Missionary Society" and sent to the Lay Secretary, cheques and postal orders being crossed "Williams Deacon's Bank, Ltd."

Best Gifts for Children

Herbert Strang's Annual. 10th year of issue.

Stories by popular authors ; articles on topical subjects ; 8 plates in colour ; many other illustrations.

Mrs. Strang's Annual for Children.

5th year of issue. Entirely new matter ; 12 colour plates, and many black-and-white illustrations ; pictorial end-papers.

The Tiny Folks' Annual. 4th year of issue.

Twelve plates in colour, pictorial end-papers, and many black-and-white illustrations. Printed on thin boards.

Mrs. Strang's Annual for Baby. 3rd year

of issue. 12 plates in colour, and other illustrations ; simple words.

Mrs. Strang's Christmas Book for

CHILDREN. 6 colour plates ; pictures in line ; bright stories for the little ones.

HUMPHREY MILFORD, LONDON

ASHFORD (Kent).

56½ miles from London Bridge. Population 14,300. Specially recommended for its pure air. Bracing climate, especially beneficial to delicate and growing girls.

GIRLS.

HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Principals - { Mrs. EDWARDS, B.A. Lond.
Miss BRAKE, A.C.P., O.H.L.

Buildings.—Spacious Tudor residence, with all modern conveniences. Charming old-world Garden. Tennis Lawns. Gymnasium.

Aim.—To provide, on Public School lines, thoroughly efficient education in cultured Christian atmosphere.

Successes during last three years include 9 Public Scholarships; 15 Distinctions and 30 Honours in Oxford Local Examinations.

Organised Games, Dancing, Swimming.

Fees.—14-17 guineas per term.

BEDFORD.

49½ miles from St. Pancras. Population, 41,040. Climate mild and very healthy. Water-supply from the Oolite rock. Pleasant residential town (four parks and Goldington Common).

THE BEDFORD PHYSICAL TRAINING COLLEGE,

LANSDOWNE ROAD.

Principal - Miss STANSFELD

The COURSE of TRAINING includes the THEORY and PRACTICE of Educational Gymnastics (Swedish System), Massage and Medical Gymnastics (Swedish System), Anatomy, Physiology and Hygiene. GAMES—Hockey, Lacrosse, Cricket, Lawn Tennis. Dancing.

Full Particulars on application to—
THE SECRETARY, 37, Lansdowne Road, Bedford.

BEDFORD.

49½ miles from St. Pancras. Population, 41,040. Climate mild and very healthy. Water-supply from the Oolite rock. Pleasant residential town (four Parks and Goldington Common).

**SELWYN SCHOOL,
GOLDINGTON AVENUE,
BEDFORD.**

Reliable Home School for Young Pupils.

Sound Education. Much individual care. Special attention to health. Out-door classes and pursuits.

Fees—9 gns. to 11 gns. per term.

Principal . . . MISS A. FLEET.

BLACKHEATH, S.E.

7½ miles from London. Population 6,600. Blackheath is high, healthy, and invigorating, with its pleasant Heath and adjacent Park of Greenwich with the Royal Observatory as a vantage-point. The village affords excellent shopping facilities.

BOYS. CHRIST'S COLLEGE.

Principal - ARTHUR C. WIRE, B.A., F.R.G.S.
Assisted by Highly Qualified Staff.

Old-established, High-class Boarding School and Day School for Sons of Gentlemen.

Provides first-class modern education on Public School lines; prepares boys and students, English and Foreign, for Universities, Army, Navy. Preliminary Professional Examinations, Commerce, &c. College overlooks extensive heath; well equipped every way; 5 acres ground.

Chapel, Laboratory, Gymnasium, Carpenters' Shop, Sports, Magazine.

Boys admitted from 8 years of age.

Entire charge of Foreign and Colonial Pupils.

Illustrated prospectus on application to the Principal.

CLEOBURY MORTIMER (Salop).

From Paddington, 145½ miles. Population, 1,531. Climate bracing. Water-supply excellent from spring in limestone. An ancient market-town, dependent on agriculture and the neighbouring stone-quarries for its prosperity.

THE COLLEGE

CLEOBURY MORTIMER.

ENDOWED 1735 BY SIR LACON W. CHILDE.

Board and Tuition: £30 per annum.

Chemical and Physical Laboratories, Gymnasium, and Carpenter's Shop.

Many Honours and Distinctions in Public Examinations.

For Illustrated Prospectus, with Views and Particulars, apply to the Principal,
J. DAVIS, M.A. Cantab.

CLEVEDON.

133 miles from Paddington. Population, 6,111. Climate mild and equable. Water-supply excellent. Good drainage.

BOYS.

WALTON LODGE,

Walton-by-Clevedon, Somerset.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR SONS OF GENTLEMEN.

C. M. VAUGHAN-PARKS, B.A.

(Assisted by Efficient Staff)

Receives Boys (6-14) to prepare for Public Schools (Entrance and Scholarships) and Royal Navy.

Thorough groundwork, avoiding over-pressure. Small classes. Bracing air; 200 feet above sea; facing south and sea. Large Playing Field. Gymnasium. Daily Physical Training. Tennis, Croquet, Badminton, Coast-runs.

Illustrated Prospectus.

Many great personages have received their earlier training at this School.

DERBYSHIRE.

146 miles from St. Pancras. Population, 36,786. Climate healthy and bracing. Good water-supply. Halfway between Sheffield and Chesterfield.

MOUNT ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, CHESTERFIELD.

A Secondary School conducted by the Fathers of the Society of Jesus.

Examinations: Certificates of the Oxford and Cambridge Examination Board.

Physical and Chemical Laboratories, Swimming Bath, Gymnasium, Sanatorium, extensive Playing-fields, two Cadet Corps.

A certificated and experienced Nurse is in charge of the Infirmary.

Application to

The Reverend Father Rector.

ERDINGTON (Warwickshire).

114 miles from London. Population, 35,000. Healthy climate. Excellent water supply. It is a very popular residential suburb, which has increased very rapidly in size during the last 15 years. It has two railway stations and a tram service.

To Girls seeking a Useful and Attractive Calling

ANSTEY COLLEGE**FOR PHYSICAL TRAINING AND HYGIENE**

offers a full Teacher's Training in PHYSICAL CULTURE, including SWEDISH EDUCATIONAL and MEDICAL GYMNASICS. DANCING in all its branches, Indoor and Outdoor Games, Swimming, Hygiene, Anatomy, Physiology, etc.

Certificates awarded.

Good posts obtained after training.

ANSTEY COLLEGE, Erdington, Warwickshire.

FOLKESTONE.

70½ miles from Charing Cross by S.E. and C. Railway. Population, 33,502. Aspect, S. and S.E. The town is one of the best-planned seaside resorts. The water-supply is excellent, and the sanitation of the town carefully guarded. For an educational centre it is particularly adapted.

THE GRANGE, FOLKESTONE.

Removed temporarily to Cornwallis, Maldenhead. Preparatory School for the Public Schools and Royal Naval College.

The Grange stands in its own grounds of over 8 acres, which include playing-fields, gymnasium, five courts, workshop, chapel, and detached sanatorium. The School belongs to the Preparatory Schools Rifle Association, and boys over 10 are taught to shoot. Swimming is systematically taught, and also boxing, fencing, and gymnastics. There is a troop of Boy Scouts—4 Patrols. The School has gained many Public Schools Scholarships and Naval Cadetships, and a list will be furnished on application. Boys received from 7 to 14 years of age. A reduction of fee is made in special cases for sons of Clergy and Officers in H.M. Services. Fees—100 guineas per annum.

Headmasters { R. F. de WINTON, M.A. (Oxon).
C. H. WODEMAN, M.A. (Cantab.).

Assisted by a resident staff of graduates and qualified instructors.

EALING, W.

5½ miles from London. Population, 66,181. Ealing is a remarkably healthy suburb of London, near Eton, Harrow, Richmond, and Kew.

SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF

EATON HOUSE, EATON RISE, EALING.

Principals—

Miss HEWETT and Miss PIRRIE.

Children are received from 3 years of age, and are taught to speak, all Lessons, Games, etc., being carried on by SPEECH AND LIP-READING (*i.e.* the Pure Oral System).

Special Lessons given to children with DEFECTIVE SPEECH.

LIP-READING Lessons given to adults and children who have become deaf.

Pleasant, healthy locality. Good Garden. Every care.

EXMOUTH.

180 miles from London by the L. & S.W. Ry. Population, 11,962. The climate is remarkable for its equability—cool in summer and comparatively warm in winter. Exmouth is a pretty watering-place, with considerable natural attractions. It occupies a sheltered position on the Exe, 11 miles from Exeter.

ST. PETER'S SCHOOL, EXMOUTH.

Preparatory School for the Sons of Gentlemen.

Boys (7–14 years old) are prepared for the Public Schools, and for the Royal Naval College, Osborne. Individual attention is given to backward and delicate boys. The premises, specially built, are situated 150 feet above sea-level, and within easy distance of the sea. Physical Drill (Swedish and Military) and Athletics are regularly taught. Swimming. Carpentry. Scout Troop. Shooting.

For prospectus, apply to:—THE HEADMASTER.

GRANGE-OVER-SANDS (LANCS.).

240 miles from London. Reached by both Mid. and L.N.W. Railways. Population, 2,232. Death-rate, 10 per 1,000. Water supply good, soft and pure. Mild and equable climate. Central for Lake District, Cartmel Priory Church, Hampsfell Hospice, Holker Hall, Windermere, etc.

CHARNEY HALL, GRANGE, LANCASHIRE.

G. Podmore, M.A. (Oxon),

assisted by Resident and Visiting Masters, prepares boys from 8 to 15 for Public Schools and Navy.

Good Cricket Field, Gymnasium, Carpenter's Shop.

Bracing situation, 300 feet above the Sea, overlooking Morecambe Bay.

GOUDHURST (Kent).

42 miles from London, S.E. & C. Railway, a lovely hill-set village in the magnificent Weald of Kent. Pure bracing air; charming scenery; delightful surroundings; tonic-water supply, good sanitation. An ideal health spot for growing boys and girls and for those of weak constitution.

PARENTS AND GUARDIANS who are looking for Suitable Boarding Schools for Girls or Boys are advised to make enquiries about the

LADIES COLLEGE, GOUDHURST, KENT,

Principals:—THE MISSES KENDON.

AND

BETHANY HOUSE SCHOOL (for Boys), GOUDHURST, KENT.

Principals:—MESSRS. KENDON AND BENIANS.

These Schools were opened 52 years ago by the late Rev. J. J. KENDON, and were reorganised in 1878 by Mr. W. A. BENIANS.

These Schools since their inception have enjoyed continuous success. This is largely attributable to the following features:—

Their Ideal Situation.

Goudhurst is as bracing as the East Coast, but not so cold; it is as sunny as the South Coast, without its relaxing air. The Schools have a high elevation, stand in extensive grounds, and command charming views.

Their Practical and Thorough Curriculum.

The Schools are well staffed, the classes carefully graded. For over thirty years the pupils have been presented (as part of the regular year's school course), with marked success, for the Public Examinations of the University of Cambridge and other Examining Bodies.

Their Christian and Moral Training.

This has always been considered as deserving the very first place, the Principals being watchful to maintain a high tone.

Their Modern and Complete Equipment.

The buildings have been specially erected for school purposes, enlarged and added to as need and occasion demanded. The education of the girls and boys can be carried on in Health and Comfort, and there are excellent arrangements for the study of Languages, Science and Music, and for the School Games and Sports.

Full details will be gladly sent by the Principals upon receipt of a letter.

Fees per Term:—GIRLS, 15 to 17 guineas; BOYS, 13 to 15 guineas.

HAMPTON & DISTRICT.

14½ miles from Waterloo by Electric Trains. Population, 10,000. Has a splendid health record; especially adapted to children. Adjoining Bushey Park, Home Park, and Hampton Gardens. Main sewerage. Ample fishing and boating on Thames.

PEMBROKE HOUSE,

HAMPTON, MIDDLESEX.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL

for the

PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND OSBORNE.

Principal—A. C. W. HODGSON, B.A. (Cantab.).

Home comforts. Individual attention (a speciality).
Small classes. Splendid health record.

Recent Scholarships and Successes at Public Schools.

HARROGATE.

198 miles from King's Cross. Population 33,703. Situated on a plateau rising from 400-500 ft. No mountains or hills to attract moisture. Abundant sunshine, bracing atmosphere.

**PARENTS AND GUARDIANS
REQUIRING SCHOOLS IN
HARROGATE & ELSEWHERE.**

The Sec., Harrogate Branch, Private Schools Association (Incorporated), 11, Park View, will send Prospectus of Schools on application.

HARROW.

From Euston $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Population, 18,000. Climate very bracing, and free from London fogs. Water-supply excellent. The town is admirably situated, being 400 feet above sea-level, and every facility is provided for educational purposes. Death-rate extremely low.

GIRLS. ST. MARGARET'S SCHOOL,**HARROW.****FOR THE DAUGHTERS OF GENTLEMEN.**

Residence and Education from £100 a year.

Prospectus on application to—

MISS ALICE J. ROBINSON,

Late Scholar of Newnham College, Cambridge (Historical Tripos), and of the Maria Grey Training College.

HERTFORD.

$24\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Liverpool Street by G.E. Railway. Population, 10,383. The subsoil is chalk and gravel; there is an abundant water-supply, and a modern system of drainage. Splendid recreation-grounds. Golf, angling, hunting.

BENGEO SCHOOL, Hertford.

C. S. Hayward, M.A. (late Scholar of Magdalen College, Oxford), receives boys between the ages of 8 and 14, and prepares them for Public Schools and the Royal Navy.

The house stands on a gravel hill, in its own grounds of about ten acres. It was built specially for a school, with chapel, sanatorium, gymnasium, lives court, carpenter's shop, boys' gardens.

The situation is very dry and bracing.

Terms moderate. Prospectus, etc., on application.

LIVERPOOL.

$200\frac{1}{2}$ miles from London by L. & N. W. Ry. Population 746,421. Liverpool is the second largest city in the United Kingdom, and possesses very beautiful parks, now owned by the City Council. The growing suburbs are very attractive.

THE LIVERPOOL PHYSICAL TRAINING COLLEGE.

BEDFORD STREET.

Principal, Miss **IRENÉ M. MARSH, M.I.H.**

LING'S SWEDISH SYSTEM.

OBJECT: To train Ladies as Teachers of Gymnastics, Games, Sports, Dancing, Swimming, and Fencing. Also to be Medical Gymnastic Instructors and to give Massage Treatment.

Write to Secretary for Prospectus.

HASTINGS.

From London Bridge 63 miles. Population, 61,145. Climate mild in winter and cool in summer. Sunshine abundant. Suitable residence for weakened constitutions. Moderately bracing.

BOYS. UNIVERSITY SCHOOL, HASTINGS.

Principal : **ALEXANDER MILNE, M.A.**

The School stands on high ground in one of the best parts of Hastings. The premises were designed for school purposes, and are in every way thoroughly well adapted as such. Numerous Class-rooms, a large, well-fitted Gymnasium and Armoury, covered Play-room, Fives Court, Carpenter's Workshop, a well-stocked Museum, Laboratory, etc. A large Playground and two Playing-fields.

Pupils are prepared for all the Public Examinations and for entrance to the Public Schools.

There is a Preparatory Department for Boys from the age of eight years.

Fees: 87 to 93 Guineas per Annum.

KENSINGTON.

A very healthy district, with good rail, tube, and bus services. Kensington Gardens afford splendid opportunities for recreation.

LINTON HOUSE SCHOOL,

HOLLAND PARK AVENUE, W.11.

Headmaster: **A. D. HARDIE, M.A.**

The School was established in 1877, and has sent a very large number of boys to the Public Schools and Royal Navy, as well as to Engineering Colleges and the Universities. More than forty Entrance Scholarships to St. Paul's have been won, and a number also at most of the great Public Schools. Nearly 400 Old Boys are now serving in the Navy and Army.

Special attention is given to Modern Languages, Rifle Shooting, Athletics, and Physical Culture.

Entire charge is taken of boys from abroad. An experienced Matron resides in the house.

LONDON, S.E.**ST. OLAVE'S & ST. SAVIOUR'S GRAMMAR SCHOOL,**

Tower Bridge, S.E. Headmaster: **W. G. Rushbrooke, LL.M.**, formerly Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge. Staff of University Men. Playground, Cricket Field, Gymnasium, Workshops. 23 Open Entrance Scholarships obtained at Oxford and Cambridge in the last 5 years. 22 School Exhibitions awarded annually, as well as Entrance Scholarships.

LONDON, W.C.**LITERARY, JOURNALISTIC AND SECRETARIAL CAREERS ENSURED.**

ARTICLE WRITING and SHORT STORY WRITING specialised by Mr. Robert Machray.

Secretaries thoroughly trained in all branches of public and private work : 3 to 9 months' tuition. Positions secured on completion of training.

Journalistic Training 6 to 9 months.

Special Coaching in Russian, Italian, French, and other languages.

— Prospectus —

MISS IRONSIDE,
50, Lincoln's Inn Fields, Kingsway, W.C.2.

SWANAGE.

131½ miles from London by L. & S.W. Railway. Population, 4,689. Enjoys shelter from north, south and west. Climate is mild, air being pure and dry. Good drainage. A fine strip of beach, backed by low cliffs of sand and clay. Trees flourish in abundance.

GIRLS.

SWANAGE BOARDING AND HIGH SCHOOL.

AIM.—To develop each girl to be a healthy, happy woman; able to take her place at home, or earn her living if necessary.

EDUCATION.—Thorough, on Modern High School lines, by fully qualified mistresses. Pupils prepared for University, Music, Drawing, and Needlework Examinations. Physical Development specially studied. Swedish Drill daily. Games and walks carefully arranged. Sea Bathing.

Entire charge of pupils from abroad.

PRINCIPALS - - - { MISS DAWSON.
MISS MOORE.

THE THAMES NAUTICAL TRAINING COLLEGE.

H.M.S. "WORCESTER"

Established 1862. Incorporated 1893.

Chairman :

Sir Thos. Sutherland, G.C.M.G., LL.D.

Vice-Chairman :

Admiral the Hon. Sir E. R. Fremantle, G.C.B., C.M.G.

The ship is anchored in the Thames off Greenhithe, in one of the most healthy reaches of the river. The college is devoted more particularly to the education of youths intending to become OFFICERS in the MERCANTILE MARINE, and over 3,000 Cadets have already passed out as duly qualified in that capacity. At the same time an excellent system of GENERAL EDUCATION is carried out. Two years on the "Worcester" counts as one year's apprenticeship service for qualified Cadets. Appointments are granted by the Admiralty in the R.N.R., and by the India Office in the Bengal (Hooghly) Pilot Service. Moderate terms.

For Illustrated Prospectus apply to the

SECRETARY, 72, Mark Lane, LONDON, E.C.

SOUTHPORT (Lancs.).

212½ miles from London by L. & N.W. Railway. Population, 51,643. The soil is sandy, clean, and dry. Climate mild and equable. Water supply constant, of moderate hardness and great purity. Southport has become a very attractive watering place and residential town. Golf link, 18 holes.

SOUTHPORT MODERN SCHOOL AND BUSINESS-BOYS' TRAINING COLLEGE.

A FIRST-CLASS BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

In a most beautiful and healthy seaside town. Splendid buildings, specially constructed for scholastic purposes. Hygienic arrangements perfect. Excellent staff. Individual attention. Boys prepared for Business or Professional Life, and for the Universities. Numerous Honours and Distinctions at Examinations. Physical Culture, Games, Swimming Club, Cadet Company. *French boys received.* **Lieut.-Col. J. O. UNDERWOOD, A.O.F., F.R.G.S. (Registered Teacher).**

TAUNTON (Somerset).

143 miles from Paddington, G. W. Railway, via Castle Cary. Population, 22,000. Subsoil, gravel. Death-rate, 15.2 per 1,000. The county town of Somerset, possessing many historical associations.

TAUNTON SCHOOL.

A Public School endowed and governed by Representative Free Churchmen, with over 500 boys on its roll. Headmaster : **Dr. C. D. Whittaker.** Preparation for Universities, Professions, Business Life. Masters' Boarding House and also Junior School (for boys under 11) stand in grounds. Entire charge of boys from India and the Colonies, Numerous Entrance Scholarships. Tepid Swimming Bath, Physical and Chemical Laboratories, and finely fitted warmed Day Dressing Room. Splendid Boys' Common Room and Library, seating 200. Electric light throughout. School Chapel. Six Leaving Scholarships each year to Oxford, Cambridge, and Bristol. O.T.C. Contingent.

WATFORD.

17½ miles from Euston by L. & N.W. Railway. Population, 40,939. Climate healthy and bracing; water-supply pure and abundant; drainage modern. Stands high upon gravel soil.

BOYS' SHIRLEY HOUSE.

Preparatory School for the Public Schools and Royal Naval Cadetships.

Headmaster - **R. T. CAMPBELL, B.A. (Cantab).**

Boys received from 7 to 14.

Main subjects, Classics, Mathematics, English, and French (on Modern Conversational methods).

School House in own grounds of over 10 acres. Specially designed Class Rooms. Gymnasium. Sanitation perfect. Drill : Swedish and Military. Cricket and Football Field of 5 acres. Rifle Range. Carpenter's Shop. Squash Racquet Court. Tennis Lawns, etc.

Capable Matron under Mrs. Campbell's supervision. *Entire charge of pupils from abroad.* Telephone, 439 Watford.

WELLINGTON (Somerset).

170 miles from Paddington, G.W. Railway. Population 7,634. Water-supply from deep springs, excellent in quality and quantity. Climate mild and equable. A pretty, old-fashioned town, 25 miles from Exeter, with an old parish church containing some quaint monuments. Good shooting, trout fishing, and hunting.

**WELLINGTON SCHOOL,
SOMERSET.**

BOYS.

Headmaster - - GEORGE CORNER, M.A.A MODERN PUBLIC SCHOOL. MODERATE FEES.
IN BEAUTIFUL SOMERSET.

First-class health record. School built on sandstone. Coaching for Army, Navy, and Professions. Engineering School. Officers' Training Corps. Good results. The Mechanical and Electrical Workshops of the School are very good. First-class Class-rooms and Laboratories. Electric Light throughout. Fine Athletic Ground, Pavilion, and excellent Swimming Bath.

For Fees and Prospectus, apply—

HEADMASTER, Wellington School, Somerset.

*The Right Thing
to do:—Invest
Every Penny you
can spare in*

**NATIONAL
WAR BONDS**

*And Benefit
both Yourself
and Country*

Obtainable through all the
Post Offices and Banks

INDEX TO SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

	PAGE
ASHFORD (KENT)	High School for Girls 943
BEDFORD	Physical Training College 943
BEDFORD	Selwyn Home School 943
BLACKHEATH	Christ's College 943
CLEOBURY MORTIMER (SALOP)	The College 943
CLEVEDON (SOMERSET)... ..	Walton Lodge 943
DERBYSHIRE	Mount St. Mary's College 944
EALING	Eaton House 944
ERDINGTON (WARWICKSHIRE)	Anstey College 944
EXMOUTH	St. Peter's School 944
FOLKESTONE	The Grange 944
GOUDHURST	Bethany House School... .. 945
GRANGE-OVER-SANDS	Charney Hall 944
HAMPTON	Pembroke House 945
HARROGATE	Ellesmerc School 945
HARROW (MIDDLESEX)... ..	St. Margaret's School 946
HASTINGS	University School 946
HERTFORD	Bengeo School 946
KENSINGTON	Linton House School 946
LIVERPOOL	Physical Training College 946
LONDON, S.E.	St. Olave's Grammar School 946
LONDON, W.C.	Literary, Journalistic, and Secretarial Bureau 947
SOUTHPORT	Southport Modern School 947
SWANAGE	High School for Girls 947
TAUNTON	Taunton School 947
THAMES NAUTICAL TRAINING COLLEGE ... ..	... .. 947
WATFORD... ..	Shirley House School 947
WELLINGTON (SOMERSET)	Wellington School 948

BEXHILL-ON-SEA.

1½ miles from London Bridge. Population, 5,330. Water-supply constant, pure, and soft. Sandy soil. Climate dry and invigorating. Especially suitable for convalescents and delicate children. Sea-bathing excellent.

HOUSE & ESTATE AGENTS.

For all properties, Furnished and Unfurnished, and for Sale.

MONTHLY REGISTER FREE.

RICHES & GRAY,

21, Sea Road, Bexhill-on-Sea.

Tel.: "Estates, Bexhill." Phone: 34 Bexhill.

DERBY AND DISTRICT.

2½ miles from St. Pancras by Midland Railway. Population, 123,433. Water-supply pure from Derwent Valley. The town is 16 miles from Nottingham, and 11 from Burton-on-Trent, and possesses several parks.

CUMBERLAND, BROWNSON & PAGE,

AUCTIONEERS, VALUERS,
HOUSE, LAND, & ESTATE
AGENTS.

Offices and Property Sale Room—

THE WARDWICK, DERBY.

ESHER AND DISTRICT.

14½ miles from Waterloo by L. & S.W. Railway. Population, 2,609. Climate mild and equable, very healthy. Water-supply pure. It is almost entirely a residential neighbourhood, with ample open spaces, beautiful commons, and golf links, handy to Oxshott Heath and pine woods, and within very easy reach of every part of London.

**HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS,
AUCTIONEERS, VALUERS,
AND SURVEYORS.**

For particulars of Furnished and Unfurnished Residences in and around Esher. Apply to **GARROD & WATSON**, Estate Agents. The oldest established Auctioneers in the district.

Offices: High Street, Esher.

Telegrams: "Garreds, Esher."

Telephone: 22 Esher.

ESTABLISHED 1866.

BRIGHTON (Sussex).

50½ miles from London by L.B. & S.C. Railway. Population, 123,478. Unlimited water supply (hard) from wells in chalk. Perfect sanitary arrangements.

HOUSE AGENCY OFFICES.

Complete lists of

**FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED
RESIDENCES**

to be Let or Sold sent free on application.

A. F. Graves, F.A.I.

117 North Street (at the corner of Queen Square), Brighton.

Telegrams: "Graves, Auctioneer, Brighton."

Telephone: 5996 Brighton.

EASTBOURNE (Sussex).

62 miles from London by L.B. & S.C. Railway. Population, 52,544. Death-rate, 10·8 per 1,000. Climate mild and invigorating. Beachy Head breaks S.-W. winds and diverts much rain, dryness of soil being promoted by great porosity of chalk. Rainfall moderate.

**HOUSE AGENT, BUILDING
SURVEYOR, AUCTIONEER,
AND VALUER.**

FURNISHED & UNFURNISHED HOUSES.

Hamblyn,

Elms Buildings,
51, Seaside Road,
Eastbourne.

Telephone: 896.

Telegrams: "Hamblyn, Auctioneer, Eastbourne."

EXMOUTH.

160 miles from London by the L. & S.W. Ry. Population, 11,962. The climate is remarkable for its equability—cool in summer and comparatively warm in winter. Exmouth is a pretty watering-place, with considerable natural attractions. It occupies a sheltered position on the Exe, 11 miles from Exeter.

EXMOUTH.

A sunny seaside corner of delightful Devon. The ideal spot for Holidays and Permanent Homes.

Full particulars of all available properties, furnished or unfurnished, Residences, Cottages, Bungalows, lists of Hotels, Boarding and Apartment Houses in and around Exmouth, Budleigh Salterton, and District, with free illustrated guide (2d. postage), from **CREWS & SON**, the leading House and Estate Agents, Auctioneers, House Furnishers, Removers, etc., 4 and 6, Rolle Street, Exmouth. Telegrams: "Crews," Exmouth. Telephone 15.

ROYAL LEAMINGTON SPA.

Under 90 miles from London (and 1½ hours by Rail). Population, 26,888. A high-class attractive residential town and health resort. Equable climate. Valuable Saline Springs and up-to-date Baths and Pump Room. Good Hunting Centre. 18-hole Golf Course. Picturesque surroundings, including Shakespeare's country.

HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS, AUCTIONEERS, VALUERS, AND SURVEYORS.

Particulars of all Furnished and Unfurnished Residences in and around Leamington Spa and Warwickshire, all Country Residences, Hunting Boxes and Landed Estates in *Leamington Spa and Midland Counties' Register* (Establd. 1874), and also Pictorial Guides free. Apply—

FAYERMAN & CO., F.S.I.,

· 57 The Parade, Leamington Spa.

Tels.:—*Fayerman, Leamington.* 'Phone 707.

SALISBURY.

88½ miles from Waterloo. Population, 21,217. Climate particularly healthy. Soil, gravel and chalk. The town is splendidly situated, overlooking the Wiltshire Downs.

WATERS & RAWLENCE,

AUCTIONEERS,
VALUERS, AND ESTATE AGENTS,
CANAL, SALISBURY.

Valuers under the Finance Act of 1894 to the Wilts County Council.

Registered Office of the Hampshire Down Sheep Breeders' Association.

Telegrams:

"*Hampshires, Salisbury.*"

Telephone

No. 85.

WORTHING.

61½ miles from London Bridge by L.B. & S.C. Rly. Population, 33,000. Climate equable. Water-supply pure from deep wells in the chalk. A seaside town, 12 miles from Brighton, noted for its sunshine. The Downs stretch inland for miles, in autumn a blaze of golden gorse and fragrant with the scent of wild thyme.

HOUSE & ESTATE AGENTS, AUCTIONEERS, SURVEYORS, AND VALUERS.

Register containing particulars of all properties to be let or sold in Worthing and district free on application to **PATCHING & CO.,** 1 & 3 Chapel Road, Worthing.

Telegrams: "*Agency, Worthing.*" 'Phone 2.

ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA.

62½ miles from London by S.E. & C. Ry., also by L.B. & S.C. Ry. Population, 12,330. Climate equable and moderately bracing, mild in winter, cool in summer. Great immunity from fog. In the sunniest corner of England; very popular as a residential resort.

If you are wanting . . .

A PLACE IN THE SUN by the SEA,

Try the **SOUTH COAST OF ENGLAND.**

South Aspect and plenty of Sunshine.

ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA and BEXHILL-ON-SEA.

For . . .

FURNISHED and UNFURNISHED HOUSES on HIRE or for SALE

Apply to **JOHN BRAY'S Offices,**

13, South Colonnade, ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA.

SOUTHAMPTON.

78½ miles from London by L. & S.W. Ry. Population, 119,012. Enjoys one of the mildest climates in the British Isles. The higher portions of the borough are more bracing, and eminently suitable for residential purposes. Ideal neighbourhood.

WALLER & KING, F.A.I.,

17, ABOVE BAR.

The Leading . . .

HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS

FOR

Southampton, New Forest, and South Hants Districts.

One of the Oldest-established and Principal Agencies in the South of England.

MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS.

BIRMINGHAM.

113 miles from Euston. Population, 867,588. Chief town of the Midlands. Edgbaston is a healthy suburb of this city, 600 feet above sea-level. The air is bracing and the soil gravel.

BOOKSELLERS.

CORNISH BROTHERS, LTD.

Publishers to the University.

Agents by Appointment for the Ordnance Survey Maps.

Telephone: 5960 Central.

39 NEW STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

SWANAGE.

131½ miles from London by L. & S.W. Railway. Population, 4,699. Enjoys shelter from north, south and west. Climate is mild, air being pure and dry. Good drainage. A fine strip of beach, backed by low cliffs of sand and clay. Trees flourish in abundance.

CHEMIST, Dispensing, and Ophthalmic Optician. Pure Drugs and Chemicals. Medicated Wines. Kodak Supplies. Surgical Appliances. Oxygen in Cylinders. Eyesight tested free of charge.

Only fully qualified Pharmacists employed.

T. J. WILKES, M.P.S., D.B.O.A., F.I.O., by Exam.,
3, INSTITUTE ROAD.

ALL APPLICATIONS for ADVERTISEMENTS

TO BE MADE TO THE
SOLE CONTRACTORS

HAZELL, WATSON & VINEY,
LD.,

52, LONG ACRE,

LONDON, W.C.2.

NURSING HOMES.

ALRESFORD (Hants).

57 miles from Waterloo. Population, 2,050. Climate mild, fairly dry, and equable. Water-supply pure, from deep wells in chalk. The town is very healthy; soil, gravel; prevailing winds, S.W. Golf-links, 1 mile from town.

BEAUWORTH MANOR, ALRESFORD, Hants.

(5 miles from Alresford.)

Private Country Residence for Invalids and others under care of a resident Medical Man.

Standing in 100 acres of land, with large gardens.

SPECIALITY—NERVES, Drugs, Alcohol, etc.

Farming, Gardening, Riding, Motoring, etc. All

Indoor and Outdoor Occupations and Amusements.

Any case received except Insanity.

The Home for Rest and Quiet, right in the country, with Electric Light and every modern convenience.

Apply **MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT,**

Beauworth Manor, Alresford, Hants.

ASHFORD (Middlesex).

17½ miles from Waterloo. Population, 6,763. Most healthy neighbourhood, noted for its pure, dry, bracing air and gravel soil.

INEBRIETY—HOME FOR LADIES.

ECCLESFIELD, ASHFORD, MIDDLESEX.

Voluntary or under the Act.

First and Second Class—15/- to 4 guineas.

Beautiful residence standing in its own grounds, 50 acres. R.C. Chapel. Drug and Nerve cases taken (not Mental).

Apply **MOTHER SUPERIOR,**

Tel: 30 Ashford.

BASCHURCH (Salop).

160½ miles from Paddington, by G.W. Railway. Population, 1,601. Situated in the midst of beautiful scenery, and commanding extensive views of the Welsh mountains. 10 miles from Shrewsbury.

BOREATTON PARK,

BASCHURCH, Salop.

A first-class Country Mansion especially adapted for the reception of a limited number of Ladies and Gentlemen mentally affected.

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY **DR. SANKEY.**

BROMLEY (Kent).

13 miles from London on the S.E. & C. Railway. Death-rate, 9 per 1,000. Situated about 200 feet above sea level. Soil, chiefly sand and gravel. Pure water supply. Population, 30,000.

LADY MARGARET NURSING HOME.

Half-hour from London. Open-air verandahs. Electric Light and Sun Baths. **TERMS FROM 2 GUINEAS.**

Near Shortlands, Bromley North, and Bromley South Stations. Margaret Nurses sent out. Country Branch at Margaret Manor, Sittingbourne, Kent.

Apply **Sister Margaret.**

DROITWICH (Worcs.).

From Paddington, 126 miles. Population, 4,167. Average death-rate, 14.9. Water supply excellent. One of the oldest boroughs in the kingdom. Conveniently situated between Worcester and Birmingham. Famous for its Brine Baths.

DROITWICH BRINE BATHS.

CHARMING COUNTRY. GOOD HOTELS. GOLF. HUNTING. DAILY ORCHESTRA.

The Baths are supplied by the NATURAL BRINE SPRINGS, which are RADIO-ACTIVE and RADIO-EMANATIVE, and THE TREATMENT CAN ONLY BE HAD AT THE SPA.

Highly recommended by medical profession, summer and winter, for rheumatism, gout, sciatica, rheumatoid arthritis, neuralgia, etc.

HAUHEIM BATHS on the Most Approved Principles.

Apply for Illustrated Booklet to Manager:

J. H. Hollier,

32, Corbett Estate Offices, Droitwich.

WINCHESTER.

66 miles from Waterloo. Population, 20,900. Climate mild; water-supply pure. A city of great historical interest and very picturesque. Many antiquities to be seen besides the grand Cathedral. Central for Alresford, Southampton, and Romsey.

BEAUWORTH MANOR, ALRESFORD, Hants.

(8 miles from Winchester; 5 miles from Alresford.) Private Country Residence for Invalids and others under care of a resident Medical Man.

Standing in 100 acres of land, with large gardens.

SPECIALITY—NERVES Drugs, Alcohol, etc.

Farming, Gardening, Riding, Motoring, etc. All Indoor and Outdoor Occupations and Amusements.

Any case received except Insanity.

The Home for Rest and Quiet, right in the country, with Electric Light and every modern convenience.

Apply **MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT,**
Beauworth Manor, Alresford, Hants.

HOTELS AND HOLIDAY RESORTS.**LIVERPOOL.**

200 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles from London by L. & N. W. Ry. Population 746,421. Liverpool is the second largest city in the United Kingdom, and possesses very beautiful parks, now owned by the City Council. The growing suburbs are very attractive.

LAURENCE'S TEMPERANCE HOTEL

CLAYTON SQUARE, LIVERPOOL.

Within a few minutes' walk of St. George's Hall, Railway Stations, and the chief objects of interest in the city.

Tram for Cathedral passes the door.

Containing upwards of ONE HUNDRED ROOMS,

including Coffee Room, Private Sitting Rooms, Smoke Room, etc.

ELECTRIC LIGHT. Telephone 3729 Royal.

Headquarters Cyclist Touring Club.

PERTH.

450 miles from London by L. & N.W. Railway. Population 30,670. The Charing Cross of Scotland, from which excursions may be made to all parts of the country. Golf courses, two (18 holes; ladies' 9 holes).

STATION HOTEL.

This Hotel is the property of

The Caledonian, North British, and Highland Railway Companies.

Of great convenience to passengers wishing to break their journey.

MOTOR GARAGE AND ALL

ACCOMMODATION FOR MOTOR CARS.

Latest Books for Boys & Girls

NEW BOOKS

BY HERBERT STRANG

**With Haig on the Somme
Carry On!**

BY CAPTAIN GILSON

In Arms for Russia

BY BRENDA GIRVIN—**Munition Mary**

BY JOSEPH BOWES

The Young Anzacs

BY RICHARD BIRD

The Ripswayd Ring

BY E. L. HAVERFIELD

Joan Tudor's Triumph

HUMPHREY MILFORD

LONDON.

INDEX TO NURSING HOMES, HOTELS, AUCTIONEERS, HOLIDAY RESORTS, AND MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS.

						PAGE
ALRESFORD	Beauworth Manor	...	...	Nursing Home	...	951
ASHFORD (MIDDLESEX)	Ecclesfield	...	...	Inebriate Home	...	951
BASCHURCH (SALOP)...	Boreatton Park	...	...	Nursing Home	...	951
BEXHILL	Riches & Gray	...	...	Auctioneers	...	949
BIRMINGHAM	Cornish Bros., Ltd.	...	...	Booksellers	...	950
BRIGHTON	A. F. Graves, F.A.I.	...	...	Auctioneer	...	949
BROMLEY	Lady Margaret Nursing Home	Home...	...		...	951
DERBY	Cumberland, Brownson & Page			Auctioneers	...	949
DROITWICH	J. H. Hollyer	...	...	Brine Baths	...	952
EASTBOURNE	R. W. H. Hamblyn	...	...	Auctioneer	...	949
ESHER... ..	Garrod & Watson	...	...	Auctioneers	...	949
EXMOUTH	Crews & Son	...	...	Auctioneers	...	949
LEAMINGTON SPA ...	Fayerman & Co.	...	...	Auctioneers	...	950
LIVERPOOL	Laurence's Temperance Hotel...	Hotel	...		...	952
PERTH... ..	Station Hotel	...	...	Hotel	...	952
ST. LEONARDS	John Bray	...	...	House Agent...	...	950
SALISBURY	Waters and Rawlence	...	...	Auctioneers	...	950
SOUTHAMPTON	Waller & King	...	...	House Agents	...	950
SWANAGE	T. J. Wilkes	...	...	Chemist	...	951
WINCHESTER	Beauworth Manor	...	...	Nursing Home	...	952
WORTHING	Patching & Co.	...	...	Auctioneers	...	950

The Amateur Photographer & Photographic News.



The Journal

which devotes special attention to

PICTORIAL PHOTOGRAPHY

and also contains

PRACTICAL & ELEMENTARY

**ARTICLES BY ALL THE BEST-
KNOWN WRITERS OF THE DAY.**

Reproductions of this years **PICTURES**
with **CRITICAL & INSTRUCTIVE REPORTS**
ILLUSTRATED ON ART PAPER.

On Sale at all Bookstalls,
Dealers & Newsagents

Send Post Card for

FREE SPECIMEN COPY

TO

**52, LONG ACRE,
LONDON, W.C.2**

**EVERY MONDAY
THREE PENCE.**

Edited by

F J MORTIMER,
F.R.P.S

CANADIAN PACIFIC

THE EMPIRE'S GREATEST HIGHWAY.

OPERATING over 18,000 miles of railway, the Canadian Pacific is the main artery of Trade through the Dominion of Canada. It serves all the important Cities and the chief Industrial, Commercial, and Agricultural Districts, and has the most complete and far-reaching service not only in Canada itself, but also for the United States and Alaska.

Fleets of Palatial Modern Steamers on Atlantic and Pacific (Managers and Agents: Canadian Pacific Ocean Services Ltd.), connecting Canada with Europe, Asia and Australasia. Fast Freight Services from Europe to the rich markets of the New World.

Canadian Pacific Hotels at chief commercial and tourist centres throughout Canada. Fastest route from Vancouver to JAPAN—MANILA—CHINA.

All-British service to New Zealand and Australia by Canadian-Australasian steamers via Vancouver.

Pamphlets and information free from:

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY,

62-65, Charing Cross, S.W.1; 67-68, King William St., London, E.C.4

Or Local Agents Everywhere.

WEST AFRICA.

The Royal Mail Steamers of the
AFRICAN STEAM SHIP CO.

(Incorporated 1852 by Royal Charter) and

The British and African Steam Navigation Co.,
Ltd.,

SAILING REGULARLY TO AND FROM LIVERPOOL,

Taking Passengers at Low Rates.

Elder Dempster AND Co., LIMITED,

Head Office: COLONIAL HOUSE, LIVERPOOL.

4, St. Mary Axe, London, E.C.3; 30, Mosley Street, Manchester,

And at HULL, CARDIFF, BIRMINGHAM, Etc.

P & O and British India
Mail and Passenger Services.

Under Contract with His Majesty's Government.

Frequent and Regular Sailings from LONDON, MARSEILLES, &c.
Tickets Interchangeable. Return Tickets by P. & O. to Ports East of Suez, at a Fare and a Half, available for 24 Months.



**MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, INDIA,
 BURMA, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN,
 AUSTRALASIA, MAURITIUS,
 EAST and SOUTH AFRICA,
 NEW ZEALAND (via PANAMA CANAL).**

P. & O. Australian Tickets interchangeable one way by New Zealand Shipping Company (via Panama) or by Orient Line.

For particulars of Sailings apply P. & O. and BRITISH INDIA Passenger Dept., 122, Leadenhall Street, E.C. 3; or 17, Northumberland Avenue, W.C. 2, London.

BRITISH INDIA COMPANY.—For general information apply GRAY, DAWES & CO., 122, Leadenhall Street, E.C. 3.

E. & F.

**Regular Service between
 LIVERPOOL, KINGSTON, and
 other West Indian Ports
 as circumstances permit.**

For full particulars as to Rates of Passage, etc., apply to
ELDERS & FYFFES, LIMITED, STEAMSHIP DEPT.
 31-2, BOW STREET, LONDON, W.C.2.
 GARSTON, LIVERPOOL; AVONMOUTH DOCK, BRISTOL.

PAGE & JONES

SHIP BROKERS AND
 STEAMSHIP AGENTS

MOBILE, ALA., U.S.A.

Cable Address: "PAJONES, MOBILE."

ALL LEADING CODES USED

CLASSIFIED INDEX TO ADVERTISEMENTS.

Roman Numerals are used only for pages preceding first page of Editorial Matter.

ASSURANCES, BANKS, ETC.

	PAGE		PAGE
Australian Mutual Provident Society	xxiii	London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.	929
Bank of New South Wales	xv	London Life Association, Ltd.	xxxii
Britannic Assurance Co., Ltd.	926	Muir Beddall & Co., Ltd.	921
British General Insurance Co., Ltd.	xli	Mutual Loan Fund Association, Ltd.	xix
Chartered Bank of India	930	National Benefit and Property Assurance Co.	xix
Commercial Union Assurance Co., Ltd.	925	Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society, Ltd.	925
Commonwealth Bank of Australia	viii	Norwich Union Life Insurance Society	xv
Confederation Life Association	iii	Phoenix Assurance Co., Ltd.	925
Eagle and British Dominions Insurance Co., Ltd.	xxxiii	Prudential Assurance Co., Ltd.	926
General Accident Assurance Corporation, Ltd.	xxxix	Royal Insurance Co., Ltd.	lii
Law Fire Insurance Society, Ltd.	921	Royal London Insurance Offices	924
Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Co., Ltd.	xxxv	Scottish Widows Fund Life Assurance Society	
Liverpool Victoria Legal Friendly Society	924		Outside Back Cover and v
London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	x	Sun Fire Office	923
London and Manchester Assurance Co., Ltd.	924	Temperance Permanent Building Society	iv
London City and Midland Bank, Ltd.	927	Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ltd.	928
		Yorkshire Insurance Co., Ltd.	923

BUSINESS APPLIANCE AND REQUISITES.

Spicer Bros., Ltd.	xxv
----------------------------	-----

CHARITABLE AND PHILANTHROPIC INSTITUTIONS.

Barnardo's Homes (Dr.)	xxi	Queen Charlotte's Hospital	937
Bind Employment Factory	xxxv	Royal Alfred Aged Merchant Seamen's Institution	932
Bridge of Hope Mission	xix	Royal Hospital for Diseases of the Chest	940
Cancer Hospital	940	Royal Hospital for Incurables	936
Church Army	934	Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital	937
Church Missionary Society	942	Royal Merchant Seamen's Orphanage	934
Church of England Waifs and Strays Society	939	Royal School for Indigent Blind	xxxv
Colonial and Continental Church Society	938	R.S.P.C.A.	935
Corates' Augmentation Fund	938	St. Luke's Hospital	xli
Homes for Little Boys	933	St. Thomas's Hospital	941
Incorporated Church Building Society	936	Shaftesbury Society and Ragged School Union	viii
John Groom's Crippleage	937	Sinly's (Mrs.) Homes	viii
London Lock Hospital	938	Society for Granting Annuities to Poor Adult Blind	xxxv
L. & S.W. Rly. Orphanage	xix	South London Institute for the Blind	xxxv
Metropolitan Hospital	936	Spurgeon's Orphanage	942
National Benevolent Institution	941	Temporary Home for Lost and Starving Dogs	935
Poor Clergy Relief Corporation	940	Zenana Bible and Medical Mission	941

STEAMSHIPS.

Canadian Pacific Railway	935	Page & Jones	936
Fidler Dempster & Co., Ltd.	955	Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.	956
Hedders & Pyffes	936		

HOLIDAY RESORTS, NURSING HOMES, AND AUCTIONEERS	940-953
---	---------

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES	943-948
--------------------------------	---------

MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS.

Bell, W.	li	Mears & Stalubank	xxiii
Barberry	vi	Moore, C. C. & T.	lii
Chlorodyne (J. Collis Browne's)	959	Oxford University Press	958
Letts's Perpetual Diary	li	Sotheran & Co., H.	959
Mather & Platt	lii		

OXF

Date Due

PRESS

SHAKESPEARE'S ENGLAND. Being an Account of the Life and Manners of his Age by thirty-eight Collaborators whose studies have given them a special authority on one or more of the subjects included in the general scheme. With an Ode on the Tercentenary Commemoration by ROBERT BRIDGES. With 197 Illustrations in line, half-tone, and photogravure. 2 vols. Medium 8vo, 25s. net.

OXFORD SHAKESPEARE GLOSSARY. By C. T. ONIONS. Based on the Oxford Dictionary, 2s. 6d. net. On Oxford India paper, 3s. 6d. net.

A GLOSSARY OF TUDOR AND STUART WORDS. Collected by W. W. SKEAT. Edited with Additions by A. L. MAYHEW. Crown 8vo, 5s. net.

THE KING'S ENGLISH. By H. W. FOWLER and F. G. FOWLER. Abridged edition for school use, 1s. 6d. Complete edition, 5s. net.

A CONCISE ETYMOLOGICAL DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE. By PROFESSOR SKEAT. Crown 8vo, 5s. net; on thin paper, 6s. net.

THE CONCISE OXFORD DICTIONARY. Adapted by H. W. FOWLER and F. G. FOWLER from the Oxford Dictionary. Large crown 8vo, cloth, 4s. 6d. net; also on thin paper, in quarter pig-skin, 6s. 6d. net; in half-morocco, gilt top, 8s. 6d. net; Oxford India paper, edition in quarter pig-skin, 8s. 6d. net; half-calf, gilt top, 10s. net; 31vet Persian, yapp edges, 12s. 6d. net.

THE OXFORD SURVEY OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE, 1914.

description of the Empire and its constituent territories in their geographical, economic, administrative, and social aspects at the present time. Edited by A. J. HERBERTSON O. J. R. HOWARTH, in collaboration with seventy-three contributors. In six volumes: British Isles, etc., Asia, Africa, America, Australasia, General Survey. With 210 Photogravures, twenty-seven coloured Maps, and 193 figures in text.

The price of the ordinary edition in six volumes, cloth gilt, is £3 10s. net; or separately, 14s. net per volume.

THE BEGINNINGS OF ENGLISH OVERSEAS ENTERPRISE. By Sir CHARLES P. LUCAS. With Notes, References, and an Appendix of the First Charters to the Merchant Adventurers. 8vo, 6s. 6d. net.

GREAT EUROPEAN TREATIES OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY. Edited, with Introductions to the Special Treaties, and Notes, by Sir AUGUSTUS OAKES and R. B. MOWAT; with a General Introduction by Sir ERLE RICHARDS. With Maps. 8vo. [Shortly

SELECT TREATIES AND DOCUMENTS, to illustrate the Development of the Modern European States System, 1815-1916. Edited with an Introduction by R. B. MOWAT. Enlarged Edition, with an Appendix of Eight New Documents with an Introduction. Crown 8vo, 2s. net.

WAR SPEECHES. Collected by BENEDICT W. GINSBURG. Crown 8vo, 2s. 6d. net.

THE ADVANCED ATLAS OF PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY. A New Series of Maps specially designed for Schools, Colleges, and Private Students. 96 pages, with 72 Plates containing 181 Maps. By J. G. BARTHOLOMEW. Crown folio, 8s. 6d. net.

Complete Catalogue on application.

LONDON: HUMPHREY MILFORD,
Oxford University Press, Amen Corner, E.C.4.

HENRY SOTH**BOOKSELLERS, PUBLISHERS**

TO HIS MAJESTY

General Agents for all Bookbuyers in India, the Colonies, America, and Abroad.

SPECIALITY OF BOOKS ON THE WAR

at No. 42, Piccadilly.

BINDING in every
 and Public Library
 ADVERTISEMENTS
 SALES executed
 COND-HAND BOOKS
 publications of late
 THEIR MONTHLY CALENDAR
 seventy years ago

COLONIAL AND
 EXPORT DEPARTMENT

40, STRA

Graphic Address
 Phone—(Stratford)
 VALUATION

SAFEGUARD**Dr. J.****CH**

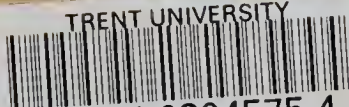
The Best
 known

**COUGH
CO**

ASTHMA.

Always ask

TRENT UNIVERSITY



0 1164 0304575 4

AY754 .H4 1918
 Hazell's annual ...

DATE

ISSUED TO 155111

155111

clubs

AT

the

over

ents

ok-

ny

SCOTTISH WIDOWS FUND

Life Assurance Society

ESTABLISHED 1815



Funds

22 Millions

Revenues

2½ Millions

THE LARGEST BRITISH MUTUAL LIFE OFFICE
in which the Whole Profits are Shared among the Members

Prospectus and full particulars may be obtained

Head Office: 5 ST. MARK'S SQUARE, EDINBURGH
LONDON: 23 CORNHILL, E.C., & 17 WATERLOO PLACE, S.W.